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NOCOPI TECHNOLOGIES INC/MD/
Form 10QSB
November 14, 2002

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-QSB

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2002

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-20333

NOCOPI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

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

MARYLAND

87-0406496

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

537 Apple Street, West Conshohocken, PA 19428

(Address of principal executive offices)

(610) 834-9600

(Issuer's telephone number)

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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of November 1, 2002: Common stock, par value \$.01 per share: 42,638,908 shares.

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

NOCOPI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Nocopi Technologies, Inc. Statements of Operations (unaudited)

	Three Months ended September 30		
	2002	2001	
	-----	-----	-----
Revenues			
Licenses, royalties and fees	\$ 95,300	\$132,200	\$333,000
Product and other sales	107,200	84,200	247,000
	-----	-----	-----
	202,500	216,400	581,000
Cost of sales			
Licenses, royalties and fees	46,000	58,100	145,000
Product and other sales	51,700	49,000	145,000
	-----	-----	-----
	97,700	107,100	291,000
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	104,800	109,300	289,000

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Operating expenses			
Research and development	63,000	64,100	192
Sales and marketing	62,600	44,100	211
General and administrative (exclusive of legal expenses)	57,800	93,800	219
Legal expenses	102,900	114,000	317
	-----	-----	-----
	286,300	316,000	940
	-----	-----	-----
Loss from operations	(181,500)	(206,700)	(650)
Other income (expenses)			
Interest income	-	200	
Interest and bank charges	(3,100)	(400)	(6)
	-----	-----	-----
	(3,100)	(200)	6
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss	(\$184,600)	(\$206,900)	(\$656)
	=====	=====	=====
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(\$.00)	(\$.01)	(
Weighted average common shares outstanding	42,638,908	38,188,907	42,105

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Nocopi Technologies, Inc.
Balance Sheet
(unaudited)

	September 30 2002

Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$57,300
Accounts receivable, less allowance	55,200
Prepaid and other	24,200

Total current assets	136,700
Fixed assets	
Leasehold improvements	39,500
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	476,200

	515,700
Less: accumulated depreciation	496,500

	19,200
Other assets	
Investment in and advances to unconsolidated affiliate, at cost	110,600

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Total assets	\$266,500 =====
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficiency	
Current liabilities	
Demand loans	\$ 160,400
Accounts payable	522,900
Accrued expenses	284,800
Deferred revenue	100,700

Total current liabilities	1,068,800
Stockholders' deficiency	
Common stock, \$.01 par value	
Authorized - 75,000,000 shares	
Issued and outstanding - 42,638,908 shares	426,400
Paid-in capital	10,974,400
Accumulated deficit	(12,203,100)

	(802,300)

Total liabilities and stockholders' deficiency	\$266,500 =====

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Nocopi Technologies, Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

	Nine Months ended 2002	September 30 2001
	-----	-----
Operating Activities		
Net loss	(\$656,700)	(\$712,800)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash from operating activities		
Depreciation	13,500	27,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts, net	-	1,700
	-----	-----
	(643,200)	(684,100)
(Increase) decrease in assets		
Accounts receivable	(15,600)	(8,600)
Prepaid and other	(1,500)	8,500
Increase (decrease) in liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	308,400	148,500
Deferred revenue	37,700	22,700
	-----	-----
	329,000	171,100
	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(314,200)	(513,000)
Financing Activities		
Issuance of common stock, net	211,000	361,000
Demand loans	160,400	-

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Net cash provided by financing activities	371,400	361,000
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	57,200	(152,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	100	186,900
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 57,300	\$ 34,900

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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NOCOPI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1. Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared by Nocopi Technologies, Inc. (the Company). These statements include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) which management believes necessary for a fair presentation of the statements and have been prepared on a consistent basis using the accounting policies described in the summary of Accounting Policies included in the Company's 2001 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. Certain financial information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the accompanying disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. The Notes to Financial Statements included in the 2001 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB should be read in conjunction with the accompanying interim financial statements. The interim operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2002 may not be necessarily indicative of the operating results expected for the full year.

Note 2. Affiliate

The Company organized Euro-Nocopi, S.A. (Euro) in 1994 to market the Company's technologies in Europe under an exclusive license arrangement. Euro was capitalized through a European private placement. The Company holds an approximately 18% interest in Euro.

During 2000, there arose between Euro and the Company a number of areas of conflict and dispute, leading each party to the licensing arrangement to assert informally that the other was in breach of its obligations under that arrangement. The parties initially sought to resolve their differences by negotiating a transaction in which Euro would have purchased from the Company its entire equity interest as well as the paid-up European rights to the Company's technologies. These negotiations terminated without agreement early in December 2000.

Following the termination of the transaction negotiations, the Company was informed by Euro that its shareholders had adopted resolutions for Euro to liquidate and dissolve. In mid-December 2000, the Company terminated its license agreement with Euro based on its dissolution and

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discontinued the provision of support (including the sale of proprietary inks) to Euro and certain of its customers. As a result of the license termination the technological dependency of Euro on the Company ceased and the Company was no longer permitted to account for its investment in Euro on the equity method. Accordingly, the Company, effective October 1, 2000, changed its method of accounting for its investment in Euro to the cost method and recorded the carrying value at that date as the cost of its investment.

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Euro responded to the license termination by denying that the Company's action was permissible or effective, and by asserting a claim that, as a result of alleged breaches of the licensing agreement by the Company, it was entitled to terminate the license and receive instead a royalty-free license to exploit the Company's technologies in Europe in perpetuity.

Promptly thereafter, Euro commenced an action before a court in Paris, France in which it sought the entry of an order, in the nature of a preliminary injunction, to compel the Company to honor its license pending judicial or arbitral resolution of the dispute between the parties under the license agreement. In the French litigation, Euro did not seek an adjudication on the merits of the underlying dispute. Certain shareholders of Euro subsequently joined in the proceedings commenced by Euro.

In March 2001, the Emergency Judge hearing the action issued a decision denying the relief requested by Euro and the shareholders. The decision, which does not purport to be a final adjudication of the merits of the controversy but only of Euro's request for preliminary relief, held that Euro was not entitled to the requested order because the Company had validly terminated the licensing arrangement in mid-December, and also ordered Euro to pay into escrow the approximately \$125,000 that the Company claimed was due and owing under the licensing arrangement.

In March 2001, Euro commenced an arbitration proceeding before the American Arbitration Association in New York, NY against the Company. In this proceeding, Euro has not asserted a claim for damages but has asserted a claim for an award in the nature of a declaratory judgment to the effect that, because the Company has (allegedly) breached the license agreement, Euro is entitled to a perpetual royalty-free license to exploit the Company's technologies in Europe. The Company has filed a response denying that Euro is entitled to the relief requested, asserting that it has validly terminated Euro's license agreement, and seeking damages for Euro's breaches of the licensing agreement and its continuing use of the licensed technologies. The arbitration, previously scheduled to be heard by the arbitrators late October 2002, has been postponed to December 2002.

In March 2001 certain shareholders of Euro filed suit in a French court against certain current and former officers and directors of the Company and against a licensee of the Company. The Company is not named as a defendant in the suit. The suit seeks damages in excess of \$7 million from the defendants for various alleged acts of oppression, self-dealing and fraud in connection with the organization and capitalization of Euro, the management of that company and the Company's management of its relationship with that company. The defendants have denied any liability to the plaintiffs and have sought indemnification from the Company in connection with the lawsuit. The

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Company has advanced certain costs of defense for the benefit of its current and former directors and officers named as defendants. The Company believes that its Directors and Officers Insurance carrier may provide reimbursement of certain expenditures for legal fees (above the policy deductible) in accordance with the terms of the insurance policy.

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Note 3. Demand Loans

During the first nine months of 2002 the Company received unsecured loans from three individuals, including \$48,400 from the Company's Chairman of the Board, totaling \$160,400. The loans bear interest at seven per cent per year and are payable on demand. The loans were used to finance the Company's working capital requirements.

Note 4. Common Stock

During January 2002, the Company sold 2,316,667 shares of its common stock to investors, including affiliates of the Company, for \$139,000. In May 2002, the Company sold 1,200,000 shares of its common stock to non-affiliated investors for \$72,000. One of the individuals who invested in May 2002 was later appointed to the Company's Board of Directors in late May 2002.

In mid-November, 2002, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with a partnership composed of Michael Solomon, a director of the Company, and three other persons pursuant to which the partnership agreed to acquire, in return for a subscription payment of \$200,000, a total of 3,333,333 shares of the Company's common stock, together with warrants to purchase an additional 40,000,000 shares of common stock in the aggregate at exercise prices ranging from \$0.10 to \$0.25 per share, during various periods through year-end 2003 through year-end 2006, subject to partial rollover and extension. The warrants are subject to the negotiation and agreement of the Company and the investors on the definitive terms thereof and also to the approval by the Company's common stockholders of an amendment to the Company's charter to increase its authorized capital to a number of shares sufficient to permit exercise of the warrants. This transaction was approved by the Company's board of directors with Mr. Solomon abstaining. The Company expects to receive the partnership's \$200,000 subscription payment within approximately one week.

Note 5. Going Concern

Since its inception, the Company has incurred significant losses and, as of September 30, 2002, had accumulated losses of \$12,203,100. For the year ended December 31, 2001 and the nine-month period ended September 30, 2002, the Company's net losses were \$828,600 and \$656,700, respectively. The Company had negative working capital of \$932,100 at September 30, 2002. The Company may incur further operating losses and experience negative cash flow in the future. Achieving profitability and positive cash flow depends on the Company's ability to generate and sustain significant increases in revenues and gross profits from its traditional business. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to generate sufficient revenues and gross profits to achieve and sustain profitability and positive cash flow in the future.

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The Company has been able to continue in operation during the third quarter and the early part of the fourth quarter of 2002 through its receipt of additional demand loans of \$30,900, including \$20,900 from the Company's Chairman of the Board, in the third quarter and advance license fee payments totaling \$95,000 received during the third quarter and the early part of the fourth quarter of 2002 from two licensees, one of whom is an owner of the Company's common stock. The Company expects to receive during the next week an investment of \$200,000 from a partnership including an individual who is a director of the Company for common stock and stock purchase warrants as described in Note 4 above. Management of the Company believes that, to survive, it must obtain additional capital in the very near term to reduce the average age of its accounts payable and improve vendor relations, to fund continuing operating deficits, to fund investments needed to increase its operating revenues to levels that will sustain its operations, to pursue arbitration of its dispute with Euro and to continue to maintain its patents covering its technologies. While the Company is actively seeking additional capital investment, there can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining sufficient additional capital, or if it does, that the additional capital will enable the Company to improve its business so as to have a material positive effect on the Company's operations and cash flow. The Company believes that without substantial cash infusions in the very near term, it will be forced to cease operations by early 2003. It is uncertain whether the Company's assets will retain any value if the Company ceases operations. There are no assurances that the Company will be able to secure additional capital before it is forced to cease operations.

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Item 2.

NOCOPI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Information

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition should be read in conjunction with our audited Financial Statements and Notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2001 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The information in this discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements or industry results to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Such factors include those described in "Uncertainties That May Affect the Company, its Operating Results and Stock Price." The forward-looking statements included in this report may prove to be inaccurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in these forward-looking statements, you should not consider this information to be a guarantee by us or any other person

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that our objectives and plans will be achieved. The Company does not undertake to publicly update or revise its forward-looking statements even if experience or future changes make it clear that any projected results (expressed or implied) will not be realized.

Results of Operations

The Company's revenues are derived from royalties paid by licensees of the Company's technologies, fees for the provision of technical services to licensees and from the sale of products and supplies incorporating the Company's technologies, such as inks and pressure sensitive labels, and equipment used to support the application of the Company's technologies, such as ink-jet printing systems. Royalties consist of guaranteed minimum royalties payable by the Company's licensees in certain cases and additional royalties, which typically vary with the licensee's sales or production of products incorporating the licensed technology. Service fee and sales revenues vary directly with the number of units of service or product provided.

Because the Company has a relatively high level of fixed costs, its operating results are substantially dependent on revenue levels. Because revenues derived from licenses and royalties carry a much higher gross profit margin than other revenues, operating results are also substantially affected by changes in revenue mix.

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Both the absolute amounts of the Company's revenues and the mix among the various sources of revenue are subject to substantial fluctuation. The Company has a relatively small number of relatively substantial customers rather than a large number of small customers. Accordingly, changes in the revenue received from a significant customer can have a substantial effect on the Company's total revenue and on its revenue mix and overall financial performance. Such changes may result from a customer's product development delays, engineering changes, changes in product marketing strategies and the like. In addition, certain customers have, from time to time, sought to renegotiate certain provisions of their license agreements and, when the Company agrees to revise terms, revenues from the customer may be affected. The addition of a substantial new customer or the loss of a substantial existing customer may also have a substantial effect on the Company's total revenue, revenue mix and operating results.

Revenues for the third quarter of 2002 were \$202,500 compared to \$216,400 in the third quarter of 2001, a 6% decline. Licenses, royalties and fees declined by \$36,900, or 28%, to \$95,300 in the third quarter of 2002 from \$132,200 in the third quarter of 2001. The reduction in licenses, royalties and fees is due primarily to the termination during the first nine months of 2002 of license arrangements with three licensees, including Company's largest customer, offset in part by license and royalty revenues received from two new licensees acquired during 2002. Product sales were \$107,200 in the third quarter of 2002 compared to \$84,200 in the third quarter of 2001, a 27% increase due primarily to higher sales of the Company security inks. For the first nine months of 2002, revenues were \$581,200, 1% higher than revenues of \$574,700 in the first nine months of 2001. Licenses, royalties and fees of \$333,700 in the first nine months of 2002 declined by \$36,800, or 10%, from \$370,500 in the first nine months of 2001 as license fees and royalties from new licensees did not offset those lost from terminated or discontinued license arrangements. Product sales were \$247,500 in the first nine months of 2002 compared to \$204,200 in the first nine months 2001, an increase of 21%. The increase in product sales reflects higher level of sales of the Company's line of security papers and inks in the first nine months of 2002 compared to the first nine months of 2001.

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The Company's gross profit declined to \$104,800 in the third quarter of 2002 or 52% of revenues from \$109,300 or 51% of revenues in the third quarter of 2001. Licenses, royalties and fees have historically carried a higher gross profit than product sales, which generally consist of supplies or other manufactured products which incorporate the Company's technologies or equipment used to support the application of its technologies. These items (except for inks which are manufactured by the Company) are generally purchased from third-party vendors and resold to the end-user or licensee and carry a lower gross profit than licenses, royalties and fees. However, the third quarter 2002 gross profit and gross profit percentage from licenses, royalties and fees was negatively impacted by the decline in these revenues. The slightly lower gross profit in absolute dollars in the third quarter of 2002 compared to the third quarter of 2001 results principally from a decrease in revenues represented by licenses, royalties and fees and higher expenditures for paper purchased by the Company for resale offset in part by lower ink production costs.

For the first nine months of 2002, the gross profit was \$289,800, or 50% of revenues compared to \$293,200, or 51% of revenues, in the first nine months of 2001. The modest decline in the percentage of revenues represented by gross profit in the first nine months of 2002 compared to the first nine months of 2001 resulted from an increase in the percentage of overall revenues resulting from product sales offset by the decline in the percentage of revenues from licenses, royalties and fees.

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Research and development expenses of \$63,000 and \$192,400 in the third quarter and first nine months of 2002, respectively, approximated the \$64,100 and \$191,400 incurred in the comparable periods of 2001.

Sales and marketing expenses were \$62,600 in the third quarter of 2002 compared to \$44,100 in the third quarter of 2001. For the first nine months of 2002, sales and marketing expenses were \$211,900 compared to \$181,200 in the first nine months of 2001. The increase in 2002 reflects increased expenses resulting from the hiring of a sales executive in the fourth quarter of 2001 offset in part by decreases in the fees paid to sales agents and consultants in the third quarter and first nine months of 2001.

General and administrative expenses (exclusive of legal expenses) decreased to \$57,800 and \$219,000, respectively, in the third quarter and first nine months of 2002 from \$93,800 and \$337,200, in the third quarter and first nine months of 2001 as the Company was forced to strictly limit its expenditures to conserve its cash resources. The decline in both the third quarter and first nine months of 2002 compared to the third quarter and first nine months of 2001 relates to lower audit fees, consulting fees and costs involved in the acquisition of new patents and the maintenance of existing patents in 2002 compared to 2001.

Legal expenses were \$102,900 and \$317,200, respectively, in third quarter and first nine months of 2002 compared to \$114,000 and \$298,300 in the third quarter and first nine months of 2001. Significant legal expenses have been incurred since early 2001 as a result of the arbitration proceedings and other litigation in both the United States and France between the Company and Euro-Nocopi, S.A., its former European licensee. The modestly lower fees in the third quarter of 2002 compared to the third quarter of 2001 relates principally to lower activity in the litigation activities in France during the third quarter of 2002. The increase in the first nine months of 2002 compared to the first nine months of 2001 results primarily from higher arbitration related expenses as the arbitration proceedings accelerate during the year. The arbitration currently is scheduled to be heard by the arbitrators in December 2002.

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Other income (expense) includes interest income on funds invested and, in 2002, interest expense on the Demand Loans. The decline in interest income in the third quarter and first nine months of 2002 compared to the third quarter and first nine months of 2001 relates to lower levels of cash invested.

The net loss declined to \$184,600 in the third quarter of 2002 from \$206,900 in the third quarter of 2001 and to \$656,700 in the first nine months 2002 from \$712,800 in the first nine months of 2001. The decrease in the third quarter and first nine months net loss in 2002 from the prior year period resulted primarily from reductions in overhead expenses for both the third quarter and first nine months of 2002.

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Plan of Operation, Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash and cash equivalents increased to \$57,300 at September 30, 2002 from \$100 at December 31, 2001. During the first nine months of 2002, the Company sold 3,516,667 shares of its common stock to investors, including affiliates of the Company, for \$211,000, received loans of \$160,400 from three individuals, including \$48,400 from the Chairman of the Board of the Company and used \$314,200 to fund operations.

The loss of a number of customers during the past three years and the termination of the license agreement with Euro-Nocopi, S.A. in 2000 have had a material adverse effect on the Company's revenues and results of operations and upon its liquidity and capital resources. The Company believes that the conditions arising from these circumstances raise substantial doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The receipt of funds from stock sales and demand loans has permitted it to continue in operation through the end of the third quarter of 2002 and to the current time. In addition, the Company's increasing illiquidity has forced it to follow a policy of deferring payment to its vendors, even where such deferral has not been agreed to by the vendors. As a result, the Company's trade payables have increased to \$522,900 at September 30, 2002 from \$237,400 at December 31, 2001. Accordingly, the Company is currently in default of the payment terms extended by a significant number of its suppliers, professional service providers and other vendors, some of which have suspended providing products and services to the Company.

During 2002, as part of a review of its patent portfolio, the Company discontinued patent protection on patents it holds in certain jurisdictions where it believed that the benefits of patent protection were outweighed by continuing maintenance costs (in view of the Company's extremely limited resources). Patent and trademark maintenance fees of \$2,300 were paid during the third quarter to keep expiring patents in force. It has been advised that no patent and trademark maintenance fees are due during the fourth quarter of 2002.

The Company expects to receive during the next week an investment of \$200,000 from a partnership including an individual who a director of the Company for common stock and stock purchase warrants as described in Note 4 to the interim, unaudited financial statements included herein. Management of the Company believes that, to survive, it must obtain additional capital in the very near term to reduce its substantial obligations and to improve its relations with its vendors, to fund continuing operating deficits and to fund investment needed to increase its operating revenues to levels that will sustain its operations. The Company continues to actively seek such capital investment; however, if the Company fails to significantly increase its cash balances through further capital investment or otherwise, for which it has no commitments and only very limited prospects, it will be forced to cease operations due to a lack of cash by early 2003. There can be no assurances that the Company will be

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able to secure additional capital investment before it is forced to cease operations.

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Uncertainties That May Affect the Company, its Operating Results and Stock Price

The Company's operating results and stock price are dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control. These include:

Inability to Continue in Operation Without Immediate New Capital Investment. The Company had a negative working capital of \$932,100 at September 30, 2002 and experienced negative cash flow from operations of \$314,200 in the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and \$603,800 in the year ended December 31, 2001. The Company currently has insufficient cash to conduct its business operations in the ordinary course without substantial regard for the effect of a contemplated activity or transaction on its liquidity. Cash received from the sale of common stock and the issuance of demand loans have allowed the Company to continue in operation to the current date but have not been sufficient to offset the Company's ongoing cash deficits resulting in the continuing deterioration of the Company's financial condition. Management does not believe the Company can significantly improve its negative cash flow in the near future. If it does not obtain a substantial cash infusion, (through capital investment or otherwise) in the very near term, it will be forced to cease operations due to a lack of cash by early 2003. It is uncertain whether the Company's assets will retain any value if the Company ceases operations. There are no assurances that the Company will be able to secure additional capital investment before it is forced to cease operations.

Continuing Euro-Nocopi Litigation. The Company is currently expending sums representing a substantial portion of its revenues for professional fees and costs relating to legal disputes between the Company and its former affiliate, Euro-Nocopi, S.A. as described under the heading "Litigation" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. Management believes that successful resolution of the disputes between it and Euro-Nocopi is necessary for the Company to be able to license its technologies to European users and that the ability to license European users (including as part of worldwide license arrangements) is necessary for the viability of its business. If Euro-Nocopi succeeds in asserting its rights to a paid-up European license, it will be entitled to license European end users of the Company's technologies with no payment of license fees (by Euro-Nocopi or such users) to the Company, and the Company will not be entitled to grant licenses or collect license fees from European users or to grant worldwide licenses. The Company cannot continue to pay the costs of this dispute unless it can obtain substantial new capital investment, of which there can be no assurances, and the Company will not prevail in this dispute if it cannot continue to pay such costs. Even if the Company is able to continue its dispute with Euro-Nocopi through resolution, there can be no assurance that the resolution will be a successful one for the Company.

Possible Inability to Develop New Business. Even if the Company is able to raise cash through additional equity investment or otherwise, it must improve its operating cash flow. Because the Company cannot further reduce its operating expenses in the near term future, Management believes that any significant improvement in the Company's cash flow must result from increases in its revenues from traditional sources and from new revenue sources. The Company's ability to develop new revenues may depend on the extent of both its marketing activities and its research and development activities. While the Company has, with its limited resources, during the current year modestly expanded its sales activities, resulting in two new license agreements, the renewal of others and initiated a dealer sales program to market its security papers, Management

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believes that substantial additional investment in its sales and marketing efforts will be required to generate revenue increases. There are no assurances that the resources the Company can devote to marketing and to research and development will be sufficient or that the Company, even with additional investment, will attract sufficient new business to increase the Company's revenues to levels resulting in positive cash flow.

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Inability to Obtain Raw Materials and Products for Resale. The Company's adverse financial condition has required it to significantly defer payments due vendors who supply raw materials and other components of the Company's security inks, security paper that the Company purchases for resale and professional and other services. As a result, the Company is on credit hold with certain of its suppliers and is required to pay cash in advance of shipment to others. Delays in shipments to customers caused by the Company's inability to obtain materials on a timely basis and the possibility that certain current vendors may permanently discontinue to supply the Company with needed products could impact the Company's ability to service its customers and adversely affect its customer and licensee relationships. Management of the Company believes that, without significant capital investment in the very near term, the Company will not be able to maintain acceptable relationships with its vendors and professional service providers. There are no assurances that the Company will be able to secure sufficient capital investment to maintain its vendor accounts on satisfactory terms.

Uneven Pattern of Quarterly and Annual Operating Results. The Company's revenues, which are derived primarily from licensing and royalties, are difficult to forecast due to the long sales cycle of the Company's technologies, the potential for customer delay or deferral of utilizing the Company's technologies, the size and timing of inception of individual license agreements, the success of the Company's licensees and strategic partners in exploiting the market for licensed products, modifications of customer budgets, and uneven patterns of royalty revenue and product orders. Because the Company's revenue base is not substantial, such delays from one or a small group of customers can have a material adverse effect on the Company's quarterly and annual revenues and, as the Company's operating expenses are substantially fixed, on quarterly and annual operating results.

Volatility of Stock Price. The market price for the Company's common stock has historically experienced significant fluctuations. The Company has, since its inception, operated at a loss and has not produced revenue levels traditionally associated with publicly traded companies. The Company's common stock is not listed on a national or regional securities exchange and, consequently, the Company receives limited publicity regarding its business achievements and prospects, and securities analysts and traders do not extensively follow it. These factors may result in the company continuing to experience significant fluctuations in the price of its stock which are not necessarily related to its operating performance.

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Intellectual Property. The Company relies on a combination of protections provided under applicable international patent, trademark and trade secret laws. It also relies on confidentiality, non-analysis and licensing agreements to establish and protect its rights in its proprietary technologies. While the Company actively attempts to protect these rights, the Company's technologies could possibly be compromised through reverse engineering or other means. In addition, the Company's ability to enforce its intellectual property rights

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through appropriate legal action has been and will continue to be limited by the Company's adverse liquidity. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to protect the basis of its technologies from discovery by unauthorized third parties or to preclude unauthorized persons from conducting activities that infringe on the Company's rights. The Company's adverse liquidity situation has also impacted its ability to obtain patent protection on its intellectual property and to maintain protection on previously issued patents. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to continue to prosecute new patents and maintain issued patents. As a result, the Company's customer and licensee relationships could be adversely affected and the value of the Company's technologies and intellectual property (including their value upon a liquidation of the Company) could be substantially diminished.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Not Applicable

Item 2. Changes in Securities

Not Applicable

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not Applicable

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Not Applicable

Item 5. Other Information

Not Applicable

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

99.1 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(b) No Current Reports on Form 8-K have been filed by the Registrant during the quarter ended September 30, 2002.

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SIGNATURES

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Pursuant to the requirement 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.

NOCOPI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

DATE: November 14, 2002

/s/ Michael A. Feinstein, M.D.

Michael A Feinstein, M.D.
Chairman of the Board

DATE: November 14, 2002

/s/ Rudolph A. Lutterschmidt

Rudolph A. Lutterschmidt
Vice President & Chief Financial Officer