

Quest Patent Research Corporation

Amendment to Annual Report QPRC 2024 10-K for 12/31/2024 originally published through the OTC Disclosure & News Service on [03/31/2025](#)

Explanatory Note:
Updated to link correct file

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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, 2024

OR

☐ Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from ____ to ____

Commission File Number 33-18099-NY

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

(Address of principal executive offices)

11-2873662

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

10580-1411

(Zip code)

(888) 743-7577

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange 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: \$404,035 as of June 30, 2024.

Note.—If a determination as to whether a particular person or entity is an affiliate cannot be made without involving unreasonable effort and expense, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates may be calculated on the basis of assumptions reasonable under the circumstances, provided that the assumptions are set forth in this Form.

As of March 15, 2025, the registrant had 5,331,973 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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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.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

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

- Our ability to generate revenue from our intellectual property rights, including our ability to license our intellectual property rights and our ability to be successful in any litigation which we may commence in order to seek to monetize our intellectual property rights;
- Our ability or perceived ability to obtain necessary financing for operations and for the monetization of our intellectual property rights;
- Our ability to remain current with respect to our obligations under patent purchase agreements, the failure of which could result in a default under our agreement with QPRC Finance LLC (“QFL”) and/or QPRC Finance III LLC (“QF3”) or, even if the failure does not result in a default, it may affect the willingness of QF3 to make advances to us under the funding agreement;
- Our ability to generate sufficient proceeds from our intellectual property rights to enable us to realize any cash flow after payments to our funding sources, including QFL and QF3 under our financing agreements with QFL and QF3, our restructured agreement with Intelligent Partners, LLC (“Intelligent Partners”), and payments due to counsel, as well as payment obligations to sellers of intellectual property rights that we acquire;
- Our ability to identify intellectual property for innovative technologies for which there is a significant potential market which QF3 is willing to fund and to find other funding sources if QF3 is not willing to fund the acquisition of the intellectual property and our ability to negotiate terms for the acquisition such intellectual property on terms which QF3 is willing to fund;
- Our ability or perceived ability to obtain necessary financing for operations;
- The effect of any adverse decision in any action which 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;
- The effects on our business, financial conditions and ownership of proprietary rights in the event of any default under our agreements with QFL, QF3 or Intelligent Partners;
- The effect of legislation and court decisions on our 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;
- Our ability to reduce the cost of litigation through contingent fees with counsel;
- 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 agreements with QFL and QF3.
- Our failure to have effective disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting.
- The anticipated or actual results of our operations;

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- 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;
- Any decline in our stock price which results in our common stock no longer being traded on the OTCQB which could result in a default under our funding agreements;
- The market's perception as to our ability to continue to make our filings with the SEC in a timely manner and for our stock to continue to be traded on the OTCQB;
- Actions by third parties to either sell or purchase stock in quantities which would have a significant effect on our stock price;
- The sale or the market's perception of the possible sale by QFL or Intelligent Partners of the shares of common stock which we have registered pursuant to the Securities Act;
- Any damages we may be required to pay in the event that we do not keep the registration statement covering shares to be sold by owned by Intelligent Partners or issuable upon warrants held by QFL current and effective without their ability to sell pursuant to Rule 144 or our ability to continue to have our stock traded on the OTCQB;
- The effect of pandemics or other major outbreaks of disease or civil disruptions or other events which have the effect of reducing court schedules which results in courts giving 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, and impairment in the financial condition or bankruptcy of defendants and potential defendants in action which we commenced or may commence; and
- Other matters not within our control.

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

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

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are an intellectual property asset management company. Our principal operations include the 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 twenty-two intellectual property portfolios of which we are currently seeking or may seek monetization with respect to six, 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 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 in order to generate revenue. We anticipate that our primary source of revenue will come from the grant of licenses to use our intellectual property, including primarily licenses granted as part of the settlement of patent infringement lawsuits.

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, and for us has been, 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. To date all of our revenue from the licensing of our patents has resulted from litigation commenced by us.

We intend to develop our business by acquiring intellectual property rights, either in the form of ownership of or an exclusive license to the underlying intellectual property. Our goal is to enter into agreements with inventors of innovative technologies for which there may be a significant market for products which use or incorporate the intellectual property. We seek to purchase all of, or interests in, intellectual property in exchange for cash, securities of our company, the formation or a joint venture or separate subsidiary in which the owner has an equity interest, and/or interests in the monetization of those assets. Our revenue from this aspect of our business can be generated through licensing and, when necessary, which is typically the case, litigation. 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. If we require financing to acquire intellectual property, we will have to satisfy our financing sources, which may be QF3, that we have the ability to monetize the intellectual property. However, our financial position may affect our ability to conduct adequate due diligence with respect to intellectual property rights or to acquire valuable intellectual property. This due diligence effort is conducted by our chief executive officer, who is our only full-time employee.

It has been 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 secure counsel on a contingent basis and cannot fund litigation ourselves, which, considering our financial position, is likely to be the case, we may enter into an agreement with a third-party, which may be an independent third-party, such as QF3, to finance the cost of litigation. 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.

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Agreements with QF3

On March 12, 2023, we and our wholly-owned subsidiary, Harbor Island Dynamic LLC (“Harbor”), entered into a series of agreements, all dated March 12, 2023, with QF3, a non-affiliated party, including a prepaid forward purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”), a security agreement (the “Security Agreement”), a patent security agreement (the “Patent Security Agreement” together with the Security Agreement, the Patent Security Agreement, and the Purchase Agreement, the “Investment Documents”). The descriptions below and elsewhere in this Form 10-K relating to our agreements with QF3 are summaries only and are qualified in their entirety by reference to those agreements which are filed as exhibits to this Form 10-K.

- (i) Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, QF3 agreed to make available to us a financing facility of: (a) up to \$4,334,000 for operating expenses; (b) \$3,300,000 to fund the cash payment portion of the purchase of a patent portfolio from Tower Semiconductor Ltd. (“Tower”); and (c) up to an additional \$25,000,000 for the acquisition of mutually agreed patent rights that we intend to monetize. In return we transferred to QF3 a right to receive a portion of net proceeds generated from the monetization of those patents. The terms of the Purchase Agreement are described under “QF3 Purchase Agreement.”
- (ii) On March 17, 2023, we used \$3,300,000 of proceeds from the QF3 financing as the cash payment portion of the purchase of a seven-patent portfolio (the “HID Portfolio”) from Tower.
- (iii) Pursuant to the Security Agreement, our obligations under the Purchase Agreement with QF3 are secured by: (a) the value of anything received from the monetization of the intellectual property rights covered by the Security Agreement; (b) the patents (as defined in the Security Agreement); (c) all general intangibles now or hereafter arising from or related to the foregoing (a) and (b); and (d) proceeds (including, without limitation, cash proceeds and insurance proceeds) and products of the foregoing (a)-(c).
- (iv) Pursuant to the Patent Security Agreement, we and Harbor granted QF3 a first priority continuing security interest in and lien upon Collateral covered by the Security Agreement. The Patent Security Agreement is the instrument that is filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office and other government agencies to perfect QF3’s security interest in the Collateral.

QF3 Purchase Agreement

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, QF3 agreed to make available to us a financing facility of: (a) up to \$4,334,000 for operating expenses; (b) \$3,300,000 to fund the cash payment portion of the purchase of the HID Portfolio from Tower and (c) up to an additional \$25,000,000 for the acquisition of mutually agreed patent rights that we would intend to monetize. In return we transferred to QF3 the right to receive a portion of net proceeds generated from the monetization of those patents. After QF3 has received a negotiated rate of return (as defined in the Purchase Agreement), we and QF3 shall share net proceeds equally until QF3 shall have achieved its Investment Return (as defined therein). Thereafter, we shall retain 100% of all net proceeds. Except in an Event of Default, as defined therein, all payments by us to QF3 pursuant to the Purchase Agreement are non-recourse and shall be paid only if and after net proceeds from monetization of the patent rights owned or acquire by us are received or are to be received.

Events of Default include any breach of the Investment Documents, including non-payment, material misrepresentation, security interest compromise, criminal indictment or felony conviction of one of our officers or directors, our current chief executive no longer serving as our chief executive or as a director, the occurrence of any Event of Default under the Restructure Agreement with Intelligent Partners, as defined therein, and our insolvency. In addition to all rights and remedies available under law and the Investment Documents, upon and Event of Default, QF3 may: (i) declare the Investment Return immediately due and payable, (ii) except in the event of our insolvency, declare an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the capital provided pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, plus a late charge, immediately due and payable, or (iii) cease making capital available to us.

Under the agreement, QF3 may terminate capital advances other than in an Event of Default by giving written notice to us in which case QF3’s interest in Net Proceeds shall be an amount equal to the greater of (i) the capital advanced to us plus interest at the prime rate, on the one hand, and (ii) Net Proceeds received by QF3 prior to the date of such termination.

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Grant of Security Interests

Pursuant to the Security Agreement and Patent Security Agreement, payment of our obligations under the Purchase Agreement with QF3 are secured by (a) the value of anything received from the monetization of the intellectual property rights covered by the Security Agreement; (b) the patents (as defined in the Security Agreement); (c) all general intangibles now or hereafter arising from or related to the foregoing (a) and (b); and (d) proceeds (including, without limitation, cash proceeds and insurance proceeds) and products of the foregoing (a)-(c).

Intercreditor Agreement

In connection with the agreements with QF3, we, Harbor, Quest Licensing Corporation (“QLC”), Quest NetTech Corporation (“NetTech”), Mariner IC Inc. (“Mariner”), Semcon IP Inc. (“Semcon”), IC Kinetics Inc. (“IC”), CXT Systems Inc. (“CXT”), M-Red Inc. (“MRED”), and Audio Messaging Inc. (“AMI”), collectively, the “Subsidiary Guarantors”) entered into an intercreditor agreement with QF3 and Intelligent Partners which provides for the priority of QF3 in the collateral under the Investment Documents.

Agreements with QFL and Intelligent Partners

On February 22, 2021, we entered into a funding agreement with QFL which was amended and restated on May 2, 2024 and a restructure agreement with Intelligent Partners. The descriptions below and elsewhere in this Form 10-K relating to our agreements with QFL and Intelligent Partners are summaries only and are qualified in their entirety by reference to those agreements which were filed as exhibits to this Form 10-K.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement with QFL, QFL made available to us a total of \$6,402,000, consisting of (a) \$2,653,000 for the acquisition of mutually agreed patent rights that we intended to monetize; (b) \$2,000,000 for operating expenses; and (iii) \$1,750,000 to fund the cash payment portion of the restructure of our obligations to Intelligent Partners. In return we transferred to QFL a right to receive a portion of net proceeds generated from the monetization of those patents. During the year ended December 31, 2024 we repaid the full outstanding principal balance of \$1,525,502. No further advances are to be made pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. We also granted QFL a ten-year warrant to purchase a total of up to 962,463 shares of our common stock, with an exercise price of \$0.54 per share which may be exercised through February 18, 2031 on a cash or cashless basis, subject to certain limitations on exercisability. The warrant also contains certain minimum ownership percentage antidilution rights pursuant to which the aggregate number of shares of common stock purchasable upon the initial exercise of the Warrant shall not be less than 10% of the aggregate number of outstanding shares of our capital stock (determined on a fully diluted basis). A portion of any gain from sale of the shares, net of taxes and costs of exercise, realized prior to the completion of all monetization activities shall be credited against the total return due to QFL pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. We also agreed to take all commercially reasonable steps necessary to regain compliance with the OTCQB eligibility standards as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 12 months from the closing date, and regained compliance on May 7, 2021. We also granted QFL registration rights with respect to the common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants. We also granted QFL certain board observation rights. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, all of the net proceeds from the monetization of the intellectual property acquired with funds from QFL are paid directly to QFL. After QFL has received a negotiated rate of return, we and QFL share net proceeds equally until QFL achieves its investment return, as defined in the agreement. Thereafter, we retain 100% of all net proceeds. Except in an Event of Default, as defined therein, all payments by us to QFL pursuant to the Purchase Agreement are non-recourse and shall be paid only if and after net proceeds from monetization of the patent rights owned or acquire by us are received, or to be received.

Contemporaneously with the execution of the agreements with QFL, we entered into a restructure agreement with Intelligent Partners to eliminate any obligations we had with respect to the outstanding notes and the securities purchase agreement. As part of the restructure of our agreements with Intelligent Partners, we amended the existing monetization proceeds agreements (“MPAs”) and granted Intelligent Partners certain rights in the monetization proceeds from any new intellectual property we acquire. Under these MPAs, Intelligent Partners receives a 60% interest in the proceeds from our intellectual property owned by the eight Subsidiary Guarantors. Intelligent Partners also participates in the monetization proceeds from new intellectual property that we acquire until the total payments under all the monetization participation agreements equal \$2,805,000, as follows: for net proceeds between \$0 and \$1,000,000, Intelligent Partners receives 10% of the net proceeds realized from new patents, except that if, in any calendar quarter, net proceeds realized by us exceed \$1,000,000, Intelligent Partners’ entitlement for that quarter only shall increase to 30% on the portion of net proceeds in excess of \$1,000,000 but less than \$3,000,000. If in the same calendar quarter, net proceeds exceed \$3,000,000, Intelligent Partners’ entitlement for that quarter only shall increase to 50% on the portion of net proceeds in excess of \$3,000,000. The payments with respect to the new patents terminate once total payments to Intelligent Partners under all monetization participation agreements reach \$2,805,000. The payments to Intellectual Partners with respect new patents are payable from the proceeds which are allocated to us under the QFL and QF3 agreements, which start after QFL and QF3 have received a negotiated rate of return.

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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 or any social media does not constitute a part of this annual report.

Our Intellectual Property Portfolios

Intellectual Property Rights

We have twenty-two intellectual property portfolios of which we are seeking to monetize the intellectual property rights of six portfolios. Our operating subsidiaries own or control the rights to these patent portfolios, covering technologies used in a variety of industries. We generate revenues and related cash flows primarily from licenses granted as part of the settlement of patent infringement lawsuits for the use of patented technologies that our operating subsidiaries control or own.

The six portfolios which we are currently planning or seeking to monetize are described below.

EDI Portfolio

In July 2022, EDI acquired, via assignment from Edward D. Ioli Trust, all right title and interest to a portfolio of five United States patents and related applications relating to a system and method for controlling vehicles and for providing assistance to operated vehicles (“EDI Portfolio”) for a purchase price consisting of 50% of the net proceeds resulting from monetization of the EDI Portfolio.

HPE Portfolio

Acquired in July 2022 pursuant to an agreement with Hewlett Packard Enterprise Development LP and Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company, the HPE portfolio consists of eight United States Patents across five patent families which relate generally to systems and methods around hardware, software and system security and capabilities (“HPE Portfolio”). We requested and received a capital advance from QFL in the amount of \$350,000, which was used to make payment of the purchase price pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement. The HPE Portfolio is held by our wholly owned subsidiary, Flash Uplink LLC.

HID Portfolio

Acquired by Harbor in March 2023 from Tower, the HID Portfolio consists of seven United States Patents which relate generally to the field of fabrication of semiconductor structures and circuits. We requested and received a capital advance from QF3 in the amount of \$3,300,000, which was used to make payment of the purchase price pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement. Pursuant to the acquisition agreement, Tower is entitled to a portion of the net proceeds, if any, from monetization of the HID Portfolio.

Koyo Portfolio

Acquired in August 2023 by our wholly owned subsidiary, Koyo Licensing LLC pursuant to a purchase agreement with Koji Yoden for the acquisition of two United States Patents relating generally to a user interface at a computing device with a sensitive display (“Koyo Portfolio”). Pursuant to the purchase agreement, after recovery of the purchase price Mr. Yoden is entitled to a portion of net proceeds, if any, as defined in the purchase agreement.

Taasera Portfolio

Acquired by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Taasera Licensing LLC (“TLL”), this portfolio consists of 29 United States patents and two foreign patents which generally relate to the field of network security (the “Taasera Portfolio”). In June 2021 seven patents were acquired via assignment from Taasera, Inc. for the purchase price of \$250,000. In August 2021 acquired a portfolio of network security patents from Daedalus Blue LLC (“DBL”) consisting of 22 United States patents and 2 foreign patents. Original assignees of the patents acquired from DBL include International Business Machines Corporation, Internet Security Systems, Inc. and Fiberlink Communications Corporation (“Fiberlink”). ISS and Fiberlink were acquired by IBM in 2006 and 2013, respectively. In September 2019, IBM divested over 500 United States patent assets, as well as a number of foreign counterparts in Asia, Europe, and elsewhere, to Daedalus Group, and affiliate of DBL. Pursuant to the acquisition agreement, DBL is entitled to a portion of the net proceeds from monetization of the TLL portfolio.

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In November 2021, TLL brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Trend Micro Incorporated. In March 2022, Trend Micro, Inc. filed a complaint against TLL in the U.S. District for the Western District of Texas seeking declaratory judgement of non-infringement of the patents in suit. In February 2022, TLL brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Checkpoint Software Technologies Ltd. and Palo Alto Networks, Inc. In March 2022, TLL voluntarily dismissed, without prejudice, the action against Palo Alto Networks, Inc. In March 2022, Palo Alto Networks, Inc. filed a complaint against TLL and the Company in the U.S. District for the Southern District of New York seeking declaratory judgement of non-infringement of the patents in suit. In May 2022, Trend Micro Inc. filed a motion with the Panel on Multidistrict Litigation seeking to have the pending actions consolidated into a centralized multidistrict litigation for pretrial proceedings. In August 2022, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation consolidated all actions in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas. In October 2022, TLL brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Fortinet, Inc., CrowdStrike, Inc. et.al., and Musarubra US, LLC. The actions against Trend Micro Incorporated, Checkpoint Software Technologies Ltd, Palo Alto Networks, Inc. and CrowdStrike, Inc. were resolved in 2023 and our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes revenue from the related settlements.

Multimodal Media Portfolio

Acquired by our wholly owned subsidiary, Multimodal Media LLC (“MML”), the Multimodal Media portfolio consists of fifteen United States patents and one pending application which generally relate to systems and methods of recording and sending interactive messages and voice messages using mobile devices, as well as completing a communication after an incomplete call (the “Multimodal Media Portfolio”). MML advanced \$642,000 at closing pursuant to an agreement, as amended, with Aawaaz Inc. (“AI”). Under the agreement, MML retains an amount equal to the purchase price plus any fees incurred out of net proceeds, as defined in the agreement, after which AI is entitled to a percentage of further net proceeds realized, if any.

The Multimodal Media Portfolio was originally developed by Kirusa, Inc., a communications software development company founded in 2001 by Inderpal Mumick together with other technocrats with a dream of connecting people through the power of voice. Heralded by the invention of Voice SMS, Kirusa, Inc. was born with a vision to revolutionize the experiences users derived from their mobile phones.

In November 2021, MML brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against ZTE Corporation and Guangdong OPPO Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd. In November 2022, MML brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. et al and TCL Technology Group Corporation et al. The actions against ZTE Corporation and Guangdong OPPO Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd. were resolved in 2023 and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes revenue from the related settlements. The actions against Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. et al were resolved in 2024 and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes revenue from the related settlement.

Other Portfolios

We also own 16 additional portfolios; however, we do not anticipate allocating any resources to the monetization of the intellectual property of these portfolios. During 2024 and 2023, we generated revenue from the portfolios described below.

Tyche Portfolio

The Tyche portfolio consists of two United States patents and related assets relating generally to symmetric inducting devices incorporated in integrated circuits and in particular to an integrated circuit having symmetric inducting device with a ground shield.

In May 2022, Tyche brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against MediaTek Inc., Realtek Semiconductor Corporation, Texas Instruments Incorporated, Infineon Technologies AG and STMicroelectronics NV et. al. In May 2022, Tyche voluntarily dismissed, without prejudice, the action against STMicroelectronics NV et .al. In May 2022, STMicroelectronics, Inc. filed an action for declaratory judgement of non-infringement in the U.S. District for the Northern District of Texas, the action was dismissed without prejudice in July 2022. In September 2022, the action against Texas Instruments Incorporated was dismissed with prejudice. The actions against MediaTek Inc. and Infineon Technologies AG were resolved in 2023 and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes revenue from the related settlement.

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Deepwell Portfolio

Acquired in January 2022, the Deepwell portfolio consists of 12 United States patents and related assets (“Deepwell Portfolio”). Certain of the patents relate generally to the manufacture and operation of integrated circuits. More particularly, embodiments of the present invention relate to 1) selectively coupling Voltage feeds to body bias Voltage in an integrated circuit device; 2) routing body-bias voltage to the MOSFETS (metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistors). Certain other patents in the portfolio relate generally to method and system for conservatively managing store capacity available to a processor issuing stores including but not limited to the utilization of a counter mechanism, whereas the counter mechanism is incremented or decremented based on the occurrence of particular events. In September 2023, Deepwell brought a patent infringement suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against MediaTek Inc. The actions against MediaTek Inc. were resolved in 2024 and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes revenue from the related settlement.

Soundstreak Portfolio

Acquired through our acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding equity interests of Soundstreak Texas LLC (“STX”) in August 2021 for a purchase price consisting of 50% of the net proceeds resulting from monetization of the patent portfolio, this patent portfolio consists of three United States patents and one pending patent application which generally relate to streaming data (including audio or video) while also storing higher quality versions of the same data locally. The patented technology has applications in the professional recording industry, digital audio/video industries, the drone/remote capture industry, the teleconferencing industry, and more.

In August 2021, STX brought a patent infringement suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Yamaha Corporation and Steinberg Media Technologies GMBH. In March 2022, STX brought a patent infringement suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Parrot SA, Delair SAS, Drone Volt, SA, EHang Holdings Limited and Flyability SA. In July 2022, STX brought a patent infringement suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Fujifilm Holdings Corporation et.al.

The actions against Yamaha Corporation, Steinberg Media Technologies GMBH, Parrot SA, Drone Volt, SA, Flyability SA and Delair SAS were resolved in 2022 and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022 includes revenue from the related settlements. The matter against Fujifilm Holdings Corporation et. al. was resolved in 2023 and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes revenue from the related settlement.

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, Quarterhill Inc., MOSAID Technologies Inc., VirnetX Holding Corporation, Network-1 Security Solutions, Interdigital, Inc., IPValue Management Inc., Pendrell Corporation, Inventergy Global, Inc., Netlist Inc., Parkervision Inc., Walker Innovation, Inc., Daedalus Group LLC, Netlist 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 and history of losses, together with our low stock price and our stock not being listed on a stock exchange, 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 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.

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Research and Development

We did not incur research and development expenses during 2024 or 2023, since research and development are not part of our business.

Consulting Contracts

On February 22, 2021, we entered into advisory service agreement with three consultants pursuant to which they will provide services to us in connection with the development of our business. The agreements have a term of ten years and may be terminated by us for cause or upon the death or disability of the consultants.

Pursuant to the consulting agreement, the Company granted options to purchase a total of 900,000 shares of Common Stock of which options to purchase a total of 900,000 shares of Common Stock which expire on February 21, 2031. Option to purchase 300,000 shares of Common Stock at \$1.00 per share, 100,000 shares at \$3.00 per share and 100,000 shares at \$5.00 per share are currently exercisable. Option to purchase 200,000 shares at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share, become exercisable on the first day on which the Company files with the SEC a Form 10-K or Form 10-Q which reports stockholders' equity of at least \$5,000,000 and options to purchase 200,000 shares at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share become exercisable on the date on which the Common Stock is listed for trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market or the New York Stock Exchange.

Employees

As of March 15, 2025, we have two employees, who are our officers, one of whom works on a part-time basis. 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 December 31, 2024, we generated a cumulative loss of approximately \$26.4 million on cumulative revenues of approximately \$39.8 million, and our losses are continuing. Although we generated net income in 2023, of approximately \$2.3 million on revenues of approximately \$13.2 million, the revenue and net income resulted from one-time, paid-up licenses in consideration for the grant of certain intellectual property rights for patented technologies owned or controlled by our operating subsidiaries as part of the settlement of patent infringement lawsuits, and we cannot assure you that we will generate any significant revenue or net income in the future. Our total assets were approximately \$3,541,000 at December 31, 2024, of which approximately \$2,558,000 represented the book value of patents we acquired from Tower in March of 2024. At December 31, 2024, we had a working capital deficiency of approximately \$11,536,000.

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Our independent auditors have included a substantial doubt going concern explanatory paragraph in their report on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. 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 substantial doubt going concern explanatory paragraph in their report on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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, and to pay our ongoing expenses, including compensation to our chief executive officer, which is \$667,500 for 2025, as well as professional expenses and other public company expenses. Although we have agreements with QFL and QF3 which provide a funding to acquire intellectual property rights, QFL or QF3 must approve any intellectual property we acquire and, if QFL or QF3 does not fund an intellectual property acquisition, we may not be able to acquire and monetize the intellectual property. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain necessary funding or to develop our business.

The terms of our agreements with QF3, QFL and Intelligent Partners may make it difficult for us to generate cash flow from our operations. We have an agreement with QF3 pursuant to which QF3 agreed to make available to us a financing facility of (i) up to \$25,000,000 for the acquisition of mutually agreed patent rights that the Company intends to monetize: (ii) up to \$4,334,000 for operating expenses from which the Company may, at its discretion, draw up to \$500,000 per calendar quarter, of which we have drawn down \$4,334,000 as of December 31, 2024, and (iii) \$3,300,000 which was used to fund purchase of a patent portfolio from Tower. Although we have paid QFL the money due QFL, QFL continues to have an interest in the cash flow from patents financed by QFL. Pursuant to the QFL and QF3 agreements, QFL and QF3 receive all proceeds payable to us from the monetization of those patents which have been financed by QFL and QF3, respectively, until QFL and QF3 have received their respective negotiated rate of return, then we and QFL and QF3, respectively, share equally in the proceeds from monetization until QFL and QF3, have received their respective investment return and thereafter we receive all of the net proceeds. Pursuant to our restructure agreement with Intelligent Partners, we have an obligation to pay TMPO totaling \$2,805,000. Under our amended monetization proceeds agreements with Intelligent Partners, we pay Intelligent Partners 60% of the net monetization proceeds from associated intellectual property portfolios. Further, until we have paid Intelligent Partners a total of \$2,805,000 under all of the monetization proceeds agreements, for net proceeds between \$0 and \$1,000,000 we are to pay Intelligent Partners 10% of the net proceeds realized from new assets acquired by us, provided, that, if, in any calendar quarter, our net proceeds realized exceed \$1,000,000, Intelligent Partner's entitlement for that quarter shall increase to 30% on the portion of net proceeds in excess of \$1,000,000 but less than \$3,000,000, and if in the same calendar quarter, net proceeds exceed \$3,000,000, Intelligent Partners' entitlement for that quarter shall increase to 50% on the portion of net proceeds in excess of \$3,000,000. These payments come from our share of the proceeds after QFL and QF3 have recovered their negotiated rate of return, respectively. In these agreements, the monetization proceeds is determined after payment of contingent legal fees and certain other expenses, including payments due by us to as part of the purchase price for intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that, as a result of these provisions, that we will generate any meaningful cash flow from the intellectual property we acquire. If we do not generate sufficient cash flow from our monetization activities, we may not be able to fund our operations or continue in business.

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 and performing due diligence with respect to 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.

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Any equity funding we obtain may result in significant dilution to our stockholders. Because of our financial position, our continuing losses, our negative working capital from operations, and our low stock price, 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 \$1.00 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.

We may be subject to cybersecurity risks. We will face significant and persistent cybersecurity risks due to the need to protect both our business generally, including our intellectual property and our negotiations with respect to the acquisition and monetization of intellectual property rights, as well as the need to protect the confidentiality of information concerning our personnel and others with whom we conduct business. We will face threats from bad actors who seek to disrupt our business as well as others who are engaging in malicious activities for profit, to make a political point or for no particular reason other than creating disruption. Disclosure of certain information as a result of a cybersecurity breach may result in a breach of privacy laws. The substantial level of harm that could occur to us and those with whom we conduct business were we to suffer impacts of a material cybersecurity incident requires us to maintain robust governance and oversight of these risks and to implement mechanisms, controls, technologies, and processes designed to help us assess, identify, and manage these risks.

While we have not, as of the date of this annual report, experienced a cybersecurity threat or incident, we cannot assure you that we will not experience such an incident in the future. Any cybersecurity incidents, whether or not successful, could result in our incurring additional costs related to, for example, rebuilding our internal systems, implementing additional threat protection measures, responding to regulatory inquiries or actions, paying damages or making payments to obtain access to our computer systems, or taking other remedial steps with respect to third parties. We cannot assure you that the steps we are taking will not be successful in preventing a cybersecurity breach, that we will not suffer cybersecurity breaches or that we will not incur significant expenses in seeking to deal with the consequences of any attempted or successful cybersecurity breaches or that, if we suffer a material cybersecurity breach that we will be able to continue in business following such breach.

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 positive cash flow from our portfolios, we have not generated any revenues from several of our intellectual property portfolios and we have ceased allocating resources toward the monetization of several of our 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.

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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 may result in a default under our agreements with QFL and QF3. 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 agreements with QFL and QF3.

Our inability to acquire intellectual property portfolios on reasonable terms 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 on an ongoing basis. 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, (iii) obtaining a financing source to enable us to acquire the intellectual property rights, and (iv) 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 QF3 or any other funding source provide us the any necessary funding, and the failure to obtain such funding will impair our ability to monetize our intellectual property portfolio or continue in business.

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, which currently is QF3, give to our intellectual property or any intellectual property we may acquire. 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. Under our agreements with QFL and QF3, QFL and QF3 are allocated all of the net proceeds (after allowable expenses), respectively, until it has received a negotiated return. QFL is no longer providing us with funding for intellectual property acquisitions but it retains its interest in the assets it funded. Unless QF3 or any other funding source believes that it will generate a sufficient return on investment, it will not fund litigation. If QF3 does not fund our acquisition or monetization of intellectual property we propose to acquire, 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.

Although we have a funding agreement with QF3, there is no assurance that QF3 will provide funding for portfolios we are looking to acquire or that we will generate revenue from any funded litigation. Although the funding sources makes their evaluation as to the likelihood of success, patent litigation is very uncertain, and we cannot assure you that we will obtain litigation funding or that, if we obtain litigation funding, we will be successful or that any recovery we may obtain will generate any significant positive cash flow from operations for us.

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Because QFL, QF3 and Intelligent Partners hold 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 QFL, QF3 and Intelligent Partners, we granted them a security interest in the stock of our subsidiaries that hold the intellectual property covered by their agreements and in the proceeds from the monetization of such intellectual property. The inability to grant a security interest in these assets to a new lender, as well as our financial condition in general, is likely to 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 2024 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, 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 seek 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 potential acquisition, or if we are able to enter into such agreement, our inability to consummate the potential acquisition;
- difficulty integrating the operations, technology and personnel of the acquired entity;
- our inability to achieve the anticipated financial and other benefits of the specific acquisition;
- difficulty in 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 who is responsible for performing due diligence, negotiating agreements, negotiating funding and implementing a monetization program; 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.

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If we are unable to manage these risks and other 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, particularly in view of our financial condition and need to obtain financing for any payments we may be required to make. As a result, we expect to incur significant operating expenses and may be required to obtain funding 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 or able to spend with our own capital resources and any financing sources. 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 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 either file the new patent application or 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 and cash flow from operations 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 without litigation are unsuccessful, which is typically the case, 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 will 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 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.

Our ability to monetize our intellectual property depends in part upon our ability to retain the qualified legal counsel to represent us in patent enforcement litigation on a contingent or partial contingent fee basis. 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. Because of our financial position, we are not likely to be able to commence litigation unless the legal fees are on a contingent fee basis unless the funding source pays the legal fees, which is not usually the case.

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.

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Legislation, regulations or rules related to obtaining patents or enforcing patents could significantly increase our operating costs and decrease our revenue. We may apply for patents and may spend a significant amount of resources to enforce those patents. If legislation, regulations or rules are implemented either by Congress, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or the courts that impact the patent application process, the patent enforcement process or the rights of patent holders, these changes could negatively affect our expenses and revenue. For example, new rules regarding the burden of proof in patent enforcement actions could significantly both increase the cost of our enforcement actions and make it more difficult to sign licenses without litigation, changes in standards or limitations on liability for patent infringement could negatively impact our revenue derived from such enforcement actions, and any rules requiring that the losing party pay legal fees of the prevailing party could also significantly increase the cost of our enforcement actions. United States patent laws were 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 have been a number of laws which, if enacted, would 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 is typically 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 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The intellectual property management business is highly competitive. A large number of other companies seek to obtain rights to new intellectual property and to market existing intellectual property. Most of these companies have significantly both greater resources than we have and industry contacts which place them in a better position to generate new business. Further, our financial position, our lack of executive personnel and our inability to generate revenue from our portfolio can 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, and we generally have not been successful in negotiating licenses without litigation. 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 and the recent Russian invasion in Ukraine has exacerbated these conditions, including those resulting from inflation and supply chain line issues. 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. Even if economic conditions improve, the uncertainty of the economy could have a material adverse effect on the willingness of parties that we believe are 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 monetize our intellectual property effectively. Our ability to monetize our intellectual property 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. Although we have obtained financing to commence litigation, we are not likely to be able to obtain financing to defend actions against us claiming that our intellectual property infringes upon the intellectual property rights of others. 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. Commencing legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights is 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 un-patented 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.

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Risks Relating to our Common Stock

If our stock price falls below \$0.01 per share, our common stock may be delisted from OTCQB. On May 23, 2022, we received notice from OTC Markets Group, that, because the bid price for our common stock had closed below \$0.01 per share for more than 30 consecutive days, we no longer met the Standards for Continued Eligibility under the OTCQB listing standards and, if this deficiency is not met by August 21, 2022, our stock would be removed from the OTCQB marketplace, in which event our common stock would be traded on the OTC Pink market. Our registration rights agreement with QFL provides that, in the event of a failure to comply with certain covenants, which includes the failure of our common stock to be traded on the OTCQB, in addition to any other remedies available to QFL, we are to pay to QFL an amount in cash equal to 2.0% of the aggregate value of QFL's Registrable Securities, as defined in the Registration Rights Agreement, whether or not included in such registration statement, on each of the following dates: (i) the initial day of a maintenance failure; (ii) on the 30th day after the date of such a failure and (iii) every 30th day thereafter (prorated for periods totaling less than 30 days) until such failure is cured. In July 2022, we amended our certificate of incorporation to effect a one-for-100 reverse split of our common stock. We subsequently received advice from OTC Markets Group that the deficiency had been cured. We cannot assure you that we will continue to meet the requirements for continued listing on the OTCQB, including the maintenance of a bid price of at least \$0.01 per share, or that if we fail to meet this maintenance requirement, that we will be able to take any action to regain compliance.

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 market 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 \$0.20 per share. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the liquidity of any market that may develop for our common stock, the ability of holders of our common stock to sell their shares of 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 or stocks that are not listed on a stock exchange which will make it difficult for you to purchase or sell our common stock.

Our need to restate our audited financial statements for 2023 reflects a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting and may have an adverse effect on our business. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Our disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting are not effective. During the preparation of our financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2024, on April 30, 2024, our chief executive officer determined that the litigation and licensing expenses for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2023 was understated by \$1,371,109 as a result of the failure to recognize legal fees incurred during the fourth quarter of 2023 in connection with the settlement of litigation during the fourth quarter of 2023. As a result, our gross margin, income from operations, income before income taxes and net income were overstated by \$1,371,109 resulting in restated net income for the year ended December 31, 2023 of \$2,278,473, or \$0.43 per share. We had previously reported net income of \$3,649,582, or \$0.68 per share, and we restated our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. As a result of the restatement, we may be subject to regulatory or other claims and actions, including a reluctance of potential litigation financing sources to provide us with financing which may have a material effect on our business and financial condition.

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Our lack of internal controls over financial reporting and our restatement of our 2023 financial statements may affect the market for and price of our common stock. Our disclosure controls and our internal controls over financial reporting are not effective because of material weaknesses, which were the root cause for the error resulting in the restatement of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. Since we became engaged in the intellectual property management business in 2008, we have not had the financial resources or personnel to develop or implement systems that would provide us with the necessary information on a timely basis so as to be able to implement financial controls. Our continued poor financial condition together with the fact that we have one full time employee, who is both our chief executive officer and our acting 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 has impacted 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 our acting 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 affect the market price of and the market price for our common stock and impair our ability to raise money through and 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 been limited trading activity in our common stock. There can be no assurance that any significant market will ever develop in our common stock. Because of the low public float and the absence of any significant trading volume, the reported prices may not reflect the price at which you would be able to sell shares if you want to sell any shares you own or buy shares if you wish to buy share. Further, stocks with a low public float may be more subject to manipulation than a stock that has a significant public float. The price may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following, in addition to the risks described above and general market and economic conditions:

- our low stock price, which may result in a modest dollar purchase or sale of our common stock having a disproportionately large effect on the stock price;
- the market's perception as to our ability to generate positive cash flow or earnings from our intellectual property portfolios;
- changes in our, or if any securities analysts follow our stock, which is not likely because of our stock price and volume and history of losses, the 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 agreements with QFL and QF3 and, even if a default is not claimed, QF3 may not provide financing for 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.

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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.

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 to 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 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Risk Management

We face significant and persistent cybersecurity risks due to the need to protect both our business generally, including our proprietary information and proprietary information of others, our negotiations with both funding sources and potential sellers of intellectual property and the need to protect the confidentiality of information concerning our personnel and others with whom we conduct business. As a company that owns and seeks to enforce intellectual property rights, we face threats from bad actors who seek to disrupt the business of companies that seek to monetize intellectual property rights by commencing litigation as well as others who are engaging in malicious activities for profit, to make a political point or for no particular reason other than creating disruption. Disclosure of certain information as a result of a cybersecurity breach may result in a breach of privacy laws. The substantial level of harm that could occur to us were we to suffer impacts of a material cybersecurity incident requires us to maintain robust governance and oversight of these risks and to implement mechanisms, controls, technologies, and processes designed to help us assess, identify, and manage these risks.

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While we have not, as of the date of this annual report, experienced a cybersecurity threat or incident, we cannot assure you that we will not experience such an incident in the future. Any cybersecurity incidents, whether or not successful, could result in our incurring additional costs related to, for example, rebuilding our internal systems, implementing additional threat protection measures, responding to regulatory inquiries or actions, paying damages or making payments to obtain access to our computer systems, or taking other remedial steps with respect to third parties, as well as incurring significant reputational harm. In addition, these threats are constantly evolving and the bad actors are becoming increasingly sophisticated, thereby increasing the difficulty of successfully defending against them or implementing adequate preventative measures. We seek to detect and investigate unauthorized attempts and attacks against our network and to prevent their occurrence and recurrence where practicable through changes or updates to our internal processes and tools and changes or updates to our products and services; however, we remain potentially vulnerable to known or unknown threats. In some instances, we and the law firms that represent us in litigation can be unaware of a threat or incident or its magnitude and effects. Further, there are increasing regulation requirements regarding responses to cybersecurity incidents, including reporting to regulators, which could subject us to additional liability and reputational harm.

Governance

We apply NIST 800-53, which is a standardized risk management framework for managing and securing our information system. The first step in system authorization is system categorization. This step creates the baseline security controls, depending on the infrastructure and data type. Different data types require different levels of security. Examples of information types may be health care data, banking information or client data. In addition to data types, how and where data is stored is also a consideration when developing security controls. We have applied recommended security controls to match system categorization. For us, our data would be classified as company confidential. We do not store protected health information, personal identifiable information, which is information which permits the identity of an individual to whom the information applies to be reasonably inferred, or client financial information. For storage and processing of data, we use third party storage. We have reviewed the security of the third party systems as well as the security of law firms that we retain to enforce our intellectual property rights, and we believe that they comply with our standards. However, we cannot assure you that the steps we have taken will be sufficient.

Our chief technical officer, Timothy Scahill, is responsible for our cybersecurity protection. Mr. Scahill is an ISC2 Certified Information System Security Professional.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We do not own or lease any real property.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not Applicable

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 15, 2025, we had 408 record holders of our common stock.

Transfer Agent

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

Dividends

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

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Agreements

The following table gives information concerning common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options granted to certain officers, directors and consultants under their respective individual compensation agreements with us as of December 31, 2024.

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 outstanding options and warrants) (#)
<i>As of December 31, 2024</i>			
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	\$ —	—
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	1,500,000	3.00	1,760,000
Total	1,500,000	\$ 3.00	1,760,000

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We did not sell any unregistered securities during the year ended December 31, 2024.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

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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 audited financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. See "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors." Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements.

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 twenty-two intellectual property portfolios, of which we are currently seeking or may seek monetization with respect to six, 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 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.

Market and Economic Conditions

Macroeconomic trends may result in adverse impacts on our business, and we continue to monitor these potential impacts, including potential economic recession, the effects of tariffs by the United States and counter-tariffs by other countries; changes in the Federal Reserve's monetary policy, as well as geopolitical risks, including the Ukraine-Russia war and the potential resolution of the war and its effect on Europe; the continuing war between Israel and Hamas and any further intensification of hostilities with others, including Iran and Hezbollah. We cannot predict the timing, strength, or duration of any future economic slowdown or any subsequent recovery generally, or in any industry. A significant downturn in economic conditions may adversely affect the intellectual property licensing market including the financial condition of financing sources and the willingness of potential financing sources to provide funding for our litigation; a law firms' ability and willingness to provide us with legal services on acceptable contingent fee terms; and the financial condition and prospects of defendants and potential defendants, which could make it less likely that they would be willing to settle our claim.

Further, to the extent that holders of intellectual property rights consider these and other macroeconomic factors, they may be reluctant to sell intellectual property to us on terms which are acceptable to us, if at all.

We seek to generate revenue from patent licensing fees from the licensing of our intellectual property, primarily from litigation relating to enforcement of our intellectual property rights. All of the revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was from patent licensing fees, of which approximately 84% and 100%, respectively, was paid to the patent seller, funding sources and legal counsel pursuant to our agreements with patent sellers, funding sources and legal counsel.

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 would prefer to develop portfolios of intellectual property rights that provide us a continuing stream of revenue, to date we have not been successful in doing so, and we do not anticipate 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 revenue can, and is likely to, vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year and the net income we generated in 2023 may prove to be an aberration. Our gross profit from license fees reflects the payment of any royalties due in connection with our license.

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It has been 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. Because we cannot fund litigation ourselves, we need to enter into an agreement with a third-party funding source. Our agreements with the funding sources typically provide that the funding source pays the litigation costs and that the funding source receives a percentage of the recovery, thus reducing our recovery in connection with any settlement of the litigation. 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. To the extent that we have agreements with counsel and/or litigation funding sources pursuant to which payments made to them represent a portion of the gross recovery, and such payment is contingent upon a recovery, our revenue from litigation reflects the gross recovery from litigation as licensing fees, and payments to counsel and/or litigation funding sources are reflected as cost of revenue.

Agreements with QF3, QFL and Intelligent Partners

On March 12, 2023, we entered into a funding agreement with QF3.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement with QF3, QF3 agreed to make available to us a financing facility of: (a) up to \$25,000,000 for the acquisition of mutually agreed patent rights that we intend to monetize, of which no amounts have been received as of December 31, 2023; (b) up to \$4,334,000 for operating expenses, of which the we have requested and received \$4,334,000 as of December 31, 2024; and (iii) \$3,300,000 to fund the cash payment portion of the purchase price of a patent portfolio acquired from Tower. In return we transferred to QF3 a right to receive a portion of net proceeds generated from the monetization of those patents. We used \$3,300,000 proceeds from the QF3 financing as the cash payment portion of the purchase price of a portfolio acquired from Tower. Our obligations to QF3 are secured by the proceeds from the patents acquired with their funding, the patents and all general intangibles now or hereafter arising from or related to the foregoing and the proceeds and products of the foregoing.

On February 22, 2021, we entered into a funding agreement with QFL which was amended and restated on May 2, 2024 to terminate QFL's funding obligation, and a restructure agreement with Intelligent Partners.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement with QFL, QFL made available to us a total of \$6,402,000, consisting of (a) \$2,653,000 for the acquisition of mutually agreed patent rights that we intended to monetize; (b) \$2,000,000 for operating expenses; and (iii) \$1,750,000 to fund the cash payment portion of the restructure of our obligations to Intelligent Partners. In return we transferred to QFL a right to receive a portion of net proceeds generated from the monetization of those patents. During the year ended December 31, 2024 we repaid the full outstanding principal balance of \$1,525,502. No further advances are to be made pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. We also granted QFL a ten-year warrant to purchase a total of up to 962,463 shares of our common stock, with an exercise price of \$0.54 per share which may be exercised through February 18, 2031 on a cash or cashless basis, subject to certain limitations on exercisability. The warrant also contains certain minimum ownership percentage antidilution rights pursuant to which the aggregate number of shares of common stock purchasable upon the initial exercise of the Warrant shall not be less than 10% of the aggregate number of outstanding shares of our capital stock (determined on a fully diluted basis). A portion of any gain from sale of the shares, net of taxes and costs of exercise, realized prior to the completion of all monetization activities shall be credited against the total return due to QFL pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. We also agreed to take all commercially reasonable steps necessary to regain compliance with the OTCQB eligibility standards as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 12 months from the closing date, and we regained compliance on May 7, 2021. We granted QFL registration rights with respect to the common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants. We also granted QFL certain board observation rights. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, all of the net proceeds from the monetization of the intellectual property acquired with funds from QFL are paid directly to QFL. After QFL has received a negotiated rate of return, we and QFL share net proceeds equally until QFL achieves its investment return, as defined in the agreement. Thereafter, we retain 100% of all net proceeds. Except in an Event of Default, as defined therein, all payments by us to QFL pursuant to the Purchase Agreement are non-recourse and shall be paid only if and after net proceeds from monetization of the patent rights owned or acquire by us are received, or to be received.

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Contemporaneously with the execution of the agreements with QFL, we entered into a restructure agreement with Intelligent Partners to eliminate any obligations we had with respect to the outstanding notes and the securities purchase agreement. As part of the restructure of our agreements with Intelligent Partners, we amended the existing MPAs and granted Intelligent Partners certain rights in the monetization proceeds from any new intellectual property we acquire. Under these MPAs, Intelligent Partners receives a 60% interest in the proceeds from our intellectual property owned by the eight Subsidiary Guarantors. Intelligent Partners also participates in the monetization proceeds from new intellectual property that we acquire until the total payments under all the monetization participation agreements equal \$2,805,000, as follows: for net proceeds between \$0 and \$1,000,000, Intelligent Partners receives 10% of the net proceeds realized from new patents, except that if, in any calendar quarter, net proceeds realized by us exceed \$1,000,000, Intelligent Partners' entitlement for that quarter only shall increase to 30% on the portion of net proceeds in excess of \$1,000,000 but less than \$3,000,000. If in the same calendar quarter, net proceeds exceed \$3,000,000, Intelligent Partners' entitlement for that quarter only shall increase to 50% on the portion of net proceeds in excess of \$3,000,000. The payments with respect to the new patents terminate once total payments to Intelligent Partners under all monetization participation agreements reach \$2,805,000. The payments to Intellectual Partners with respect new patents are payable from the proceeds which are allocated to us under the QFL and QF3 agreements, which start after QFL and QF3 have received a negotiated rate of return.

Current Litigation and Settlements

In July 2022, STX brought a patent infringement suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against FUJIFILM Holdings Corporation et al. . As of December 31, 2023, the matter against FUJIFILM was resolved and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes revenue from the settlement.

In November 2021, TLL brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Trend Micro Incorporated. In March 2022, Trend Micro, Inc. filed a complaint against TLL in the U.S. District for the Western District of Texas seeking declaratory judgement of non-infringement of the patents in suit. In February 2022, TLL brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Checkpoint Software Technologies Ltd. and Palo Alto Networks, Inc. In March 2022, TLL voluntarily dismissed, without prejudice, the action against Palo Alto Networks, Inc. In March 2022, Palo Alto Networks, Inc. filed a complaint against TLL and the Company in the U.S. District for the Southern District of New York seeking declaratory judgement of non-infringement of the patents in suit. In May 2022, Trend Micro Inc. filed a motion with the Panel on Multidistrict Litigation seeking to have the pending actions consolidated into a centralized multidistrict litigation for pretrial proceedings. In August 2022, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation consolidated all actions in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas. In October 2022, TLL brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Fortinet, Inc., Crowdstrike, Inc. et.al., and Musarubra US, LLC. The actions against Trend Micro Incorporated, Checkpoint Software Technologies Ltd, Palo Alto Networks, Inc. and Crowdstrike, Inc. were resolved in 2023 and our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes revenue from the related settlements. In February 2024, TLL brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Sonicwall, Inc. The actions against Fortinet, Inc., Musarubra US LLC, and Sonicwall Inc. have been resolved and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes revenue from the related settlements.

In November 2021, MML brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against ZTE Corporation and Guangdong OPPO Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd. In November 2022, MML brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. et al and TCL Technology Group Corporation et al. In June 2022, MML and AI agreed to amend the Purchase Agreement to add two additional patent families for an additional \$92,000. We requested and received a capital advance from QFL in the amount of \$92,000, which we used to make payment to AI in August 2022 pursuant to the amendment to the Purchase Agreement. The actions against ZTE Corporation and Guangdong OPPO Mobile Telecommunications Corp., Ltd. were resolved in 2023 and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes revenue from the related settlements. The actions against Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. Et al were resolved in 2024 and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes revenue from the related settlement.

In May 2022, Tyche brought patent infringement suits in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against MediaTek Inc., Realtek Semiconductor Corporation, Texas Instruments Incorporated, Infineon Technologies AG and STMicroelectronics NV et. al. As of December 31, 2023, all actions have been resolved and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes revenue from the settlements.

In September 2023, Deepwell brought a patent infringement suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against MediaTek Inc. The action against MediaTek, Inc. has been resolved and revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes revenue from the related settlement.

In February 2024, Harbor Island Dynamic brought a patent infringement suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. et al. ("Samsung"). In August 2024, Harbor Island Dynamic brought a patent infringement suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against NXP Semiconductors NV et. al. In September 2024, Samsung filed four petitions with the patent trial an appeal board for inter partes review of the Harbor Island Dynamic patents asserted against Samsung These actions are pending.

Results of Operations

The years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenues (patent licensing fees)	\$ 2,795,000	\$ 13,152,500
Cost of revenue (litigation and licensing expenses)	1,844,089	6,905,705
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,797,380	2,740,554
(Loss) income from operations	(1,846,469)	3,506,241
Other income (expense)		
Change in fair market value of warrant liability	164,679	(136,381)
Interest expense	(689,861)	(1,061,387)
Total other income (expense)	(525,182)	(1,197,768)
(Loss) income before income tax	(2,371,651)	2,308,473
Income tax expense	(100,000)	(30,000)
Net (loss) income	\$ (2,471,651)	\$ 2,278,473

We generated revenues of \$2,795,000 for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to approximately \$13,152,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023. Our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024 was generated from licenses pursuant to the settlement of patent infringement lawsuits in the TLL, Deepwell, and Multimodal Media portfolios. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 was generated from licenses pursuant to the settlement of patent infringement lawsuits in the Tyche, STX, MML and TLL portfolios. Cost of revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was approximately \$1,844,000 and \$6,906,000, respectively. The decrease in cost of revenues is primarily due to decreased litigation and licensing expenses associated with contingent fees incurred in generating revenues resulting from a lower level of revenues in 2024. The timing and amount of our revenue is dependent upon the results of litigation seeking to enforce our intellectual property rights, and we cannot predict when or whether we will have a recovery and how much of the recovery will be received by us after payments to legal counsel, to our funding sources, to inventors/former patent owners and to Intelligent Partners who have an interest in our share of the recovery from certain patent portfolios after deducting payments due to counsel and the litigation funding source.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased by approximately \$57,000, or approximately 2%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. The increase is primarily due to an increase in compensation and retirement expense as well as increases and travel costs, office supplies and advertising. These increases were offset by decreases in patent amortization and professional fees. Our principal operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 were compensation expenses of approximately \$994,000, amortization of intangible assets of approximately \$636,000 and professional fees of approximately \$541,000. Our principal operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023 were compensation expenses of approximately \$660,000, amortization of intangible assets of approximately \$787,000 and professional fees of approximately \$696,000.

Other income and expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 included a gain on change in fair value of warrant liability of approximately \$165,000. We realized a loss on change in fair value of warrant liability of approximately \$136,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023. The fair value of the warrant liability is affected by the price of our common stock, so the liability increases as the stock price goes up, resulting in an expense, and decreases as the stock price goes down resulting in income from change in warrant liability. Other expense also reflects interest expense of approximately \$690,000 for the year ended December 31, 2024 and approximately \$1,061,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023. The decrease in interest expense reflects the accrued interest payable on the principal amount of QFL and QF3 facilities.

We incurred income tax expense of \$100,000 and \$30,000 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

As a result of the foregoing, we realized net loss of approximately \$2,472,000, or (\$0.46) per share (basic and diluted), for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to net income of approximately \$2,278,000, or \$0.43 per share (basic and diluted), for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2024, we had current assets of approximately \$502,000, and current liabilities of approximately \$12,038,000. Our current liabilities include funding liabilities of approximately \$7,634,000 payable to QF3, a non-interest bearing total monetization proceeds obligation (the "TMPO") to Intelligent Partners in the amount of approximately \$2,797,000 under the Restructure Agreement, both of which are only payable from money generated from the monetization of intellectual property, loans payable of approximately \$138,000, accounts payable and accrued liabilities of approximately \$156,000, warrant liability of approximately \$117,000, and accrued interest of approximately \$1,196,000. As of December 31, 2024, we have an accumulated deficit of \$26,382,672 and a negative working capital of approximately \$11,536,000. Other than salary and pension benefits to our chief executive officer, we do not contemplate any other material operating expense requiring cash in the near future other than normal general and administrative expenses and legal fees, including expenses relating to our status as a public company filing reports with the SEC.

The following table shows the summary cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (390,340)	\$ 1,930,585
Cash flows used in investing activities	-	(3,330,000)
Cash flows from financing activities	308,879	1,872,298
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(81,461)	472,883
Cash at beginning of year	563,484	90,601
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 482,023</u>	<u>\$ 563,484</u>

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For the year ended December 31, 2024, cash flows used in operating activities primarily reflects the net loss of \$2,471,651, increased by a reduction in accounts receivable of \$3,007,044 and amortization of intangible assets of \$636,353, offset by a decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,518,662. For the year ended December 31, 2023, cash flows provided by operating activities primarily reflects net income of \$2,278,473, reduced by an increase accounts receivable of \$3,015,295, offset by amortization of intangible assets of \$786,552 and an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$1,526,153.

During the year ended December 31, 2024 there were no cash flows from investing activities. During the year ended December 31, 2023, investing activities consisted of \$3,330,000 to fund the cash payment portion of the purchase of a patent portfolio from Tower.

Cash flows provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2024 were approximately \$309,000 representing approximately \$1,834,000 from funding by QF3, offset by payment of a funding liability of approximately \$1,526,000 to QFL. Cash flows provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 were \$6,000,000 from funding advances by QFL and QF3 offset by a payment of a funding liability of approximately \$4,128,000 representing payments of funding liability to QFL.

We cannot assure you that we will be successful in generating future revenues, in obtaining any third-party funding in connection with any of our intellectual property portfolios or operating expenses or that we will receive any of the proceeds of any litigation settlements after making all required payments to counsel and funding sources and payments to Intelligent Partners, operating expenses, debt or equity financing or that and debt or equity financing will be available on terms acceptable to us. We have no credit facilities. Although our agreement with QF3 provides for QF3 to provide us with funding to acquire intellectual property rights, subject to QF3's approval, it does not provide for financing the litigation necessary for the monetization of the intellectual property rights. We do not have any credit facilities or any arrangements for us to finance the litigation necessary to monetize our intellectual property rights other than contingent fee arrangements with counsel with respect to our pending litigation. If we do not secure contingent representation or obtain litigation financing, we may be unable to monetize our intellectual property.

We cannot predict the success of any pending or future litigation. Typically, our agreements with the funding sources provide that the funding sources will participate in any recovery which is generated. We believe that our financial condition, our history of losses and negative cash flow from operations, and our low stock price make it difficult for us to raise funds in the debt or equity markets.

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

Critical Accounting Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates. 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.

Management believes the following critical accounting policies affect the significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

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Intangible Assets

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

Patents include the cost of patents or patent rights (collectively “patents”) acquired from third-parties or acquired in connection with business combinations. Patent acquisition costs are allocated equally across the patents in force at the time of acquisition. 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.

Warrant Liability

We reflect a warrant liability with respect to warrants for which the number of shares underlying the warrants is not fixed until the date of the initial exercise. The amount of the liability is determined at the end of each fiscal period by using a Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value. The period to period change in the amount of warrant liability is reflected as a gain or loss in warrant liability and is included under other income (expense).

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation for employees and non-employees pursuant to ASC 718, “Compensation — Stock Compensation,” which prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all stock-based payment transactions. Transactions include incurring liabilities, or issuing or offering to issue shares, options and other equity instruments. 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 estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. 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).

Revenue Recognition

Patent Licensing Fees

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC Topic 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”. Revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Under Topic 606, revenue is recognized when there is a contract which has commercial substance which is approved by both parties and identifies the rights of the parties and the payment terms.

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 as part of the settlement of litigation commenced by the Company’s 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 (a) 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 (b) 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.

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Since the 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 to 90 days of execution of the contract. Contractual payments made by licensees are generally non-refundable. The Company does 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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this report.

Going Concern

We have an accumulated deficit of approximately \$26,382,000 and negative working capital of approximately \$11,536,000 as of December 31, 2024. Due to our history of losses, which are continuing, our working capital deficiency, the uncertainty of future revenue, our obligations to QF3 and Intelligent Partners, our low stock price and the absence of an active trading market in our common stock and our failure to have effective internal controls over financial reporting, as reflected in the restatement of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, our ability to raise funds in the equity market or from lenders is severely impaired. These conditions, as well as any adverse consequences which would result if we fail to meet the continued listing requirements of the OTCQB, raise substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Our revenue is generated exclusively from license fees generated from litigation seeking damages for infringement of our intellectual property rights. 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. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

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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

Not Applicable.

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, 2024, 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 acting 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 acting 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, 2024, 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 and acting 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, 2024. 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, 2024, 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, 2024.

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 material weaknesses were a root cause of our need to restate our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. 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 acting chief financial officer, and who does not have an accounting background, makes it unlikely that we will be able to implement effective internal controls over financial reporting in the near future.

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

Unless we generate significantly greater revenues on an ongoing basis 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.

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, 2024, 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.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

Name	Age	Position(s)
Jon C. Scahill	48	Chief executive officer, president, acting chief financial officer, secretary and director
Timothy J. Scahill	57	Chief technology officer and director
Dr. William Ryall Carroll	49	Director
Ryan T. Logue	44	Director

Our board of directors has three classes of directors – Class I directors, Class II directors and Class III directors. On July 27, 2022, the Company held its 2022 annual meeting of stockholders. At the meeting, the stockholders voted on the election of two Class I directors, one Class II director and one Class III director.

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. As chief technology officer, Mr. Scahill is responsible for our cybersecurity protection. 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, Parimus 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.

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Ryan T. Logue, a Class I director, is an investment advisory representative Lincoln Investment, a position he has held since 2019. Prior to joining Lincoln Investment, he spent 16 years with Morgan Stanley in the private wealth management department. Mr. Logue has spent the majority of his career focused on investing in both public and private opportunities department. Mr. Logue graduated with a BA from Colgate University and an MBA from Columbia University and has previously served on the board of the Columbia Alumni Association of Fairfield County.

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

Director Independence

Dr. Carroll and Mr. Logue are “independent” directors 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, 2024 and 2023, earned by or paid to our executive officers.

Name & Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus Awards	Stock Awards	Options/ Warrant Awards	Non-Equity Plan Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Earnings	All Other Compensation (1)	Total
Jon C. Scahill, CEO and President	2024	\$ 600,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 69,000	\$ 669,000
	2023	\$ 600,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 66,000	\$ 666,000
Timothy J. Scahill Chief Technology Officer	2024	\$ 60,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,900	\$ 66,900
	2023	\$ 60,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,600	\$ 66,600

(1) Represents the payments made by the Company under the SEP IRA.

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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 2023, the board of directors increased Mr. Scahill's annual salary to \$600,000, effective January 1, 2023. Mr. Scahill is entitled to a bonus if we meet or exceed performance criteria established by the compensation committee, or by the board in the absence of a 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 600,000 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 300,000 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 2020, the Company adopted a SEP IRA plan for its employees. Mr. Scahill is our only employee covered by the plan.

Pension Benefits

In March 2020, we adopted a SEP IRA plan for our employees pursuant to which we deposit into a SEP IRA account of each of our participating employees a percentage of the employee's compensation, subject to statutory limitations on the amount of the contribution all as set forth in the IRS Form 5305-SEP presented to and reviewed by the directors of this Corporation. For the year ending December 31, 2024 the percentage was set at 12%. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Technology Officer, who are our only employees, are covered by the plan.

2017 Equity Incentive Plan

On November 10, 2017, the board of directors adopted the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which 1,500,000 shares of common stock may be issued. In February 2021, the board amended the Plan to increase the number of shares subject to the plan to 5,000,000. The plan provides for the grant of non-qualified options, stock grants and other equity-based incentives to employees, including officers, directors and consultants. This summary of the Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the plan, a copy of which is filed as an exhibit to this annual report.

The Company's chairman of the board holds outstanding options to purchase 600,000 shares which options expire February 22, 2031. An option to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share is currently exercisable. An options to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock at \$3.00 per share becomes exercisable on the first day on which we file with the SEC a Form 10-K or Form 10-Q which reports stockholders' equity of at least \$5,000,000, and an options to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share becomes exercisable on the date on which our common stock is listed for trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market or the New York Stock Exchange. We did not recognize an option expense with respect to these options during the year ended December 31, 2024 or 2023.

Pursuant to consulting agreements, we granted options to purchase a total of 900,000 shares of common stock which expire on February 21, 2031. Option to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock at \$1.00 per share, 100,000 shares at \$3.00 per share and 100,000 shares at \$5.00 per share are currently exercisable. Option to purchase 200,000 shares at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share, become exercisable on the first day on which we file with the SEC a Form 10-K or Form 10-Q which reports stockholders' equity of at least \$5,000,000 and options to purchase 200,000 shares at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share become exercisable on the date on which the common stock is listed for trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market or the New York Stock Exchange. The Company recognized option expense of approximately \$6,000 and \$49,000 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, with respect to these options.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth information as to the outstanding equity awards granted to and held by the officers named in the Summary Compensation Table as of December 31, 2024.

Option awards					
Name	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) exercisable	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) unexercisable	Equity incentive plan awards:		
			Number of securities underlying unexercised unearned options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date
Jon Scahill	200,000	-	-	\$ 1.00	2/22/2031
			200,000(1)	3.00	2/22/2031
			200,000(2)	5.00	2/22/2031

(1) This option becomes exercisable on the first day on which we file a Form 10-K or Form 10-Q which reflects stockholders' equity of at least \$5,000,000.

(2) This option becomes exercisable on the date on which the common stock is listed for trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market or the New York Stock Exchange.

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. None of our directors received compensation during 2024.

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 15, 2025 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 15, 2025.

Name and Address (1) of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	% of Class
Jon C. Scahill ⁽²⁾	1,600,000	28.9%
Andrew C. Fitton ⁽³⁾	1,174,074	22.0%
Intelligent Partners, LLC ⁽⁴⁾	500,000	8.6%
Michael R. Carper ⁽⁵⁾	788,889	14.8%
Dr. William Ryall Carroll	154,846	2.9%
Timothy J. Scahill	151,050	2.8%
Ryan T. Logue	54,976	1.0%
All officers and directors as a group (four individuals)	1,960,873	35.4%

(1) The address of Jon C. Scahill, Dr. Carroll, Timothy J. Scahill and Ryan T. Logue is c/o Quest Patent Research Corporation, 411 Theodore Fremd Ave., Suite 206S, Rye, New York 10580-1411.

(2) Represents (a) 1,400,000 shares owned by Mr. Scahill and (b) 200,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options held by Mr. Scahill.

(3) Represents (a) 674,074 shares owned by Mr. Fitton and (b) 500,000 shares issuable upon exercise of an option held by Intelligent Partners. The address for Mr. Fitton and Intelligent Partners is 300 Bowie St., Apt. 2803 Austin, TX 78703.

(4) Represents 500,000 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 joint right to vote and dispose of the shares owned by Intelligent Partners. The address for Mr. Carper is 13218 Tamayo Drive Austin, TX 78729.

(5) Represents (a) 288,889 shares of common stock owned by Mr. Carper and (b) 500,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of an option held by Intelligent Partners.

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

Related Transactions

Reference is made to the discussion of our agreements with Intelligent Partners, Mr. Fitton and Mr. Carper under “Item 1. Business – Agreements with Intelligent Partners.”

During 2023, we contracted with a law firm more than 10 percent owned by the chief executive officer. The firm is engaged as counsel in connection with general corporate matters, diligence and maintenance of our patent portfolio. In connection with the engagement, we recorded sales, general and administrative expenses of approximately \$131,000 and \$50,000 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

During 2024 and 2023, we contracted with a law firm more than 10% owned, but not controlled, by the father-in-law of the chief executive officer. The firm is engaged on a contingent fee basis and serves as escrow agent in connection with monetization of our patents in matters where the firm is serving as counsel to us. In connection with the engagement, we recorded litigation and licensing expenses of approximately \$1,163,000 and \$5,316,000 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Since the services are on a contingent fee basis, no fees are incurred unless there is a recovery. In prior periods, we engaged a firm at which the father-in-law of the chief executive was formerly a partner. Because his interest in the prior firm was less than 10%, the prior firm was not considered a related party in prior periods.

Director Independence

Dr. Carroll and Mr. Logue are “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, Rosenberg Rich Baker Berman P.A. (“RRBB”) for 2024 and 2023 for the categories of services indicated.

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Audit fees – RRBB	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Audit – related fees	—	—
Tax fees	—	—

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

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. Since we do not have an audit committee, the pre-approval is made by the board of directors. Our board approved all services that our independent accountants provided to us in the past two fiscal years.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company. (5)
3.2	Bylaws of the Company. (3)
10.1	Restated Employment Agreement dated as of November 30, 2014 between the Company and Jon C. Scahill. (1)
10.2	Restricted Stock Grant dated October 30, 2014 between the Company and Jon C. Scahill. (1)
10.3	Form of warrant issued to former officers and directors. (1)
10.4	Form of warrant issued to Mr. Jon C. Scahill. (1)
10.5	Indemnification agreement, dated December 8, 2014 between the Company and Jon C. Scahill. (4)
10.6	Indemnification agreement, dated December 8, 2014 between the Company and Timothy J. Scahill. (4)
10.7	Indemnification agreement, dated December 8, 2014 between the Company and Dr. William Ryall Carroll. (4)
10.8	Indemnification agreement, dated February 19, 2021 between the Company and Ryan T. Logue (10)
10.9	Patent Sale Agreement, effective July 8, 2015 between Intellectual Ventures Assets 16 LLC and the Company. (2)
10.10	2017 Equity Incentive Plan (6)
10.11	Purchase Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and QPRC Finance LLC (7) †
10.12	Ex. A to Purchase Agreement – Security Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and QPRC Finance LLC. (7)†
10.13	Ex. B to Purchase Agreement – Subsidiary Continuing Guaranty Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among Quest Licensing Corporation, Mariner IC Inc., Semcon IP Inc., IC Kinetics Inc., Quest NetTech Corporation, CXT Systems, Inc., M-Red Inc., Audio Messaging Inc. and QPRC Finance LLC. (7)
10.14	Ex. C to Purchase Agreement – Subsidiary Patent Proceeds Security Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company, Quest Licensing Corporation, Mariner IC Inc., Semcon IP Inc., IC Kinetics Inc., Quest NetTech Corporation, CXT Systems, Inc., M-Red Inc., Audio Messaging Inc. and QPRC Finance LLC. (7)
10.15	Ex. D to Purchase Agreement – Warrant Issuance Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and QPRC Finance LLC. (7)
10.16	Ex. E to Purchase Agreement – Board Observation Rights Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and QPRC Finance LLC. (7)
10.17	Registration Rights Agreement – dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and QPRC Finance LLC. (7)
10.18	Form of Warrant – dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and QPRC Finance LLC (7)
10.19	Restructure Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company, Quest Licensing Corporation, Mariner IC Inc., Semcon IP Inc., IC Kinetics Inc., Quest NetTech Corporation, CXT Systems, Inc., M-Red Inc., Audio Messaging Inc. Intelligent Partners LLC, Andrew Fitton and Michael Carper. (7)
10.20	Ex. A to Restructure Agreement - Stock Purchase Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company, Intelligent Partners LLC, Andrew Fitton and Michael Carper. (7)
10.21	Ex. B to Restructure Agreement - Option Grant dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7)
10.22	Ex. C to Restructure Agreement - Amended and Restated Pledge Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7)
10.23	Ex. D to Restructure Agreement - Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company, Intelligent Partners LLC, Andrew Fitton and Michael Carper. (7)
10.24	Ex. E to Restructure Agreement - Board Observation Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7)
10.25	Ex. F to Restructure Agreement - Amended and Restated MPA-CP dated February 19, 2021 among the Company, Quest Licensing Corporation, Mariner IC Inc., Semcon IP Inc., IC Kinetics Inc., Quest NetTech Corporation and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7)
10.26	Ex. G to Restructure Agreement - Amended and Restated MPA-CXT dated February 19, 2021 among CXT Systems, Inc. and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7)

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10.27	Ex. H to Restructure Agreement - Monetization Proceeds Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among M-RED Inc. and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7).
10.28	Ex. I to Restructure Agreement - Monetization Proceeds Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among Audio Messaging Inc. and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7).
10.29	Ex. J to Restructure Agreement - Amended and Restated 2015 Patent Proceeds Security Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company, Quest Licensing Corporation, Mariner IC Inc., Semcon IP Inc., IC Kinetics Inc., Quest NetTech Corporation, CXT Systems, Inc., M-Red Inc., Audio Messaging Inc. and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7).
10.30	Ex. K to Restructure Agreement - MPA-NA dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7).
10.31	Ex. L to Restructure Agreement - MPA-NA Security Interest Agreement dated February 19, 2021 among the Company and Intelligent Partners LLC. (7).
10.32	Form of Consulting Agreement (8).
10.33	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (8).
10.34	Form of Option Agreement (8).
10.35	Purchase Agreement dated March 12, 2023 among the Company and QPRC Finance III LLC (9) †
10.36	Amended and Restated Prepaid Forward Purchase Agreement among the Company, certain subsidiaries and QPRC Finance LLC (11).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Acting Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(11).
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Acting Chief Financial Officer.(11).
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, which was filed by the Company on December 15, 2014.
- (2) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K, which was filed with the SEC on October 28, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 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.
- (7) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K, which was filed with the SEC on February 24, 2021 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020, which was filed by the Company on April 15, 2021.
- (9) Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K, which was filed with the SEC on March 16, 2023 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 which was filed on March 31, 2023.
- (11) Filed herewith.

† Certain confidential information has been deleted from this Exhibit.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

Not applicable.

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 26, 2025

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION

By: /s/ Jon C. Scahill
Jon C. Scahill
Chief Executive Officer and
Acting Chief Financial Officer

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.

Signature	Title	Date
<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 26, 2025
<u>/s/ Timothy J. Scahill</u> Timothy J. Scahill	Director	March 26, 2025
<u>/s/ Dr. William Ryall Carroll</u> Dr. William Ryall Carroll	Director	March 26, 2025
<u>/s/ Ryan T. Logue</u> Ryan T. Logue	Director	March 26, 2025

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION
DECEMBER 31, 2024

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders 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 (the Company) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Substantial Doubt about the Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to that matter.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate. We determined that there were no critical audit matters.

/s/ Rosenberg Rich Baker Berman, P.A.

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.
Somerset, New Jersey
March 26, 2025

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 482,023	\$ 563,484
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$0 and \$0, respectively	8,251	3,015,295
Other current assets	12,011	28,121
Total current assets	502,285	3,606,900
Patents, net of accumulated amortization of \$3,048,750 and \$2,412,397, respectively	3,038,250	3,674,603
Total assets	\$ 3,540,535	\$ 7,281,503
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (\$11,041 and \$1,378,154 due to related parties, respectively)	156,033	1,674,690
Loans payable	138,000	138,000
Funding liability	7,634,381	7,325,502
Loan payable - related party	2,796,500	2,796,500
Warrant liability	117,130	281,809
Accrued interest	1,196,317	1,096,985
Total current liabilities	12,038,361	13,313,486
Non-current liabilities		
Loan payable – SBA	150,000	150,000
Purchase price of patents	53,665	53,665
Total liabilities	12,242,026	13,517,151
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
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 30,000,000 at December 31, 2024 and 2023; 5,331,973 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023	160	160
Additional paid-in capital	17,680,793	17,674,985
Accumulated deficit	(26,382,672)	(23,911,021)
Total Quest Patent Research Corporation stockholders' deficit	(8,701,719)	(6,235,876)
Non-controlling interest in subsidiary	228	228
Total stockholders' deficit	(8,701,491)	(6,235,648)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 3,540,535	\$ 7,281,503

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenues		
Patent licensing fees	\$ 2,795,000	\$ 13,152,500
Cost of revenue		
Litigation and licensing expenses	1,844,089	6,905,705
Gross margin	<u>950,911</u>	<u>6,246,795</u>
Operating expenses		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,797,380	2,740,554
Total operating expenses	<u>2,797,380</u>	<u>2,740,554</u>
(Loss) income from operations	<u>(1,846,469)</u>	<u>3,506,241</u>
Other income (expense)		
Change in fair market value of warrant liability	164,679	(136,381)
Interest expense	<u>(689,861)</u>	<u>(1,061,387)</u>
Total other income (expense)	<u>(525,182)</u>	<u>(1,197,768)</u>
(Loss) income before income tax	<u>(2,371,651)</u>	<u>2,308,473</u>
Income tax expense	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (2,471,651)</u>	<u>\$ 2,278,473</u>
(Loss) income per share - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.46)</u>	<u>\$ 0.43</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted	<u>5,331,973</u>	<u>5,331,973</u>

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Non-	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Deficit	controlling	Stockholders'
			Capital		Interest in	Deficit
					Subsidiaries	
Balances as of December 31, 2022	5,331,973	\$ 160	\$ 17,626,279	\$ (26,189,494)	\$ 228	\$ (8,562,827)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	48,706	—	—	48,706
Net income	—	—	—	2,278,473	—	2,278,473
Balances as of December 31, 2023	5,331,973	160	17,674,985	(23,911,021)	228	(6,235,648)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	5,808	—	—	5,808
Net loss	—	—	—	(2,471,651)	—	(2,471,651)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	5,331,973	\$ 160	\$ 17,680,793	\$ (26,382,672)	\$ 228	\$ (8,701,491)

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (2,471,651)	\$ 2,278,473
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Change in fair market value of warrant liability	(164,679)	136,381
Stock-based compensation	5,808	48,706
Amortization of intangible assets	636,353	786,552
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	3,007,044	(3,015,295)
Accrued interest	99,337	192,415
Other current assets	16,110	(22,800)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,518,662)	1,526,153
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(390,340)	1,930,585
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of intangible assets	—	(3,330,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	—	(3,330,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from funding liability	1,834,381	6,000,000
Payment of funding liability	(1,525,502)	(4,127,702)
Net cash provided by financing activities	308,879	1,872,298
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(81,461)	472,883
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	563,484	90,601
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 482,023	\$ 563,484
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Interest added to principal	\$ 5,640	\$ 5,625
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	\$ 100,000	\$ 30,000
Interest	\$ 486,320	\$ 969,930

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QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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, “we”, “us”, “our”, the “Company” refer 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.

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, a number of which are inactive, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of:

Quest Patent Research Corporation (“The Company”)
 Digital IP Advisors Inc. (“DIPA”) (wholly owned) (formerly Quest Licensing Corporation (NY)) (inactive)
 Quest Licensing Corporation (DE) (“QLC”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 Quest Packaging Solutions Corporation (90% owned) (inactive)
 Quest Nettech Corporation (“NetTech”) (65% owned) (inactive)
 Semcon IP, Inc. (“Semcon”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 Mariner IC, Inc. (“Mariner”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 IC Kinetics, Inc. (“IC”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 CXT Systems, Inc. (“CXT”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 Photonic Imaging Solutions Inc. (“PIS”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 M-Red Inc. (“M-Red”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 Audio Messaging Inc. (“AMI”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 Peregrin Licensing LLC (“PLL”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 Taasera Licensing LLC (“TLL”) (wholly owned)
 Soundstreak Texas LLC (“STX”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 Multimodal Media LLC (“MML”) (wholly owned)
 LS Cloud Storage Technologies, LLC (“LSC”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 Tyche Licensing LLC (“Tyche”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 Deepwell IP LLC (“DIP”) (wholly owned) (inactive)
 EDI Licensing LLC (“EDI”) (wholly owned)
 Koyo Licensing LLC (“Koyo”) (wholly owned)
 Harbor Island Dynamic LLC (“HID”) (wholly owned)
 Flash Uplink LLC (“FUL”) (wholly owned)
 MR Licensing LLC (“MRL”) (wholly owned)

Significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

The non-controlling interests are presented in the audited consolidated balance sheets, separately from equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, none of the Company’s net income or loss was attributable to non-controlling interests.

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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. The Company had no cash equivalents as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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 did not record an allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Intangible Assets

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

Patents include the cost of patents or patent rights (collectively “patents”) acquired from third-parties or acquired in connection with business combinations. Patent acquisition costs are allocated equally across the patents in force at the time of acquisition. 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 in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 360, “Property, Plant, and Equipment” 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. In the event that management decides to no longer allocate resources to a patent portfolio, an impairment loss equal to the remaining carrying value of the asset is recorded.

There were no impairments of long-lived assets for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Warrant Liability

The Company reflects a warrant liability with respect to warrants for which the number of shares underlying the warrants is not fixed until the date of the initial exercise. The amount of the liability is determined at the end of each fiscal period and the period-to-period change in the amount of warrant liability is reflected as a gain or loss in warrant liability and is included under other income (expense) in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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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 5 for information about our warrant liability.

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. The carrying value of long-term debt approximates fair value since the related rates of interest approximate current market rates. The fair value of warrant liabilities are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Commitments and Contingencies

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 its 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 provide financing for patent licensing and enforcement. These litigation finance firms may be engaged on a non-recourse basis whereby the litigation finance firms are paid from any settlement in accordance with a payment schedule set forth in the agreement for providing funding for legal fees and out of pocket expenses incurred as a result of the licensing and enforcement activities.

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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 and are included in cost of revenues as litigation and licensing expenses. 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.

Revenue Recognition

Patent Licensing Fees

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". Revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Under Topic 606, revenue is recognized when there is a contract which has commercial substance which is approved by both parties and identifies the rights of the parties and the payment terms.

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 as part of the settlement of litigation commenced by the Company's 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 (a) 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 (b) 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 acquired 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 to 90 days of execution of the contract. Contractual payments made by licensees are generally non-refundable. The Company does 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.

The Company's revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was generated from licenses pursuant to the settlement of patent infringement lawsuits..

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues mainly includes expenses incurred in connection with our patent enforcement activities, such as legal fees, consulting costs, patent maintenance, royalty fees for acquired patents and other related expenses. Cost of revenue does not include expenses related to product development, patent amortization, integration or support, as these are included in general and administrative expenses.

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Inventor Royalties, Litigation Funding Fees and Contingent Legal Expenses.

In connection with the investment in or acquisition of certain patents and patent rights, certain of the Company's operating subsidiaries may grant 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.

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, 2024 and 2023.

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Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation for employees and non-employees pursuant to ASC 718, “Compensation — Stock Compensation,” which prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all stock-based payment transactions. Transactions include incurring liabilities, or issuing or offering to issue shares, options and other equity instruments. 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 estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. 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).

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.

Net (Loss) Income Per Share

The Company calculates net (loss) income per share by dividing income or losses allocated to the Company’s stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted weighted average shares is computed using basic weighted average shares plus any potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period using the treasury-stock-type method and the if-converted method, except when their effect is anti-dilutive. Because the Company incurred losses for the year ended December 31, 2024, potentially dilutive securities would be anti-dilutive, and therefore, the diluted net loss per share is the same as the basic net loss per share.. Potentially dilutive securities are out of the money and therefore excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2023. The Company’s potentially dilutive securities include 962,463 potential shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants granted to QPRC Finance LLC (“QFL”) in connection with the Purchase Agreement, described in Note 4, 500,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options granted to Intelligent Partners, LLC (“Intelligent Partners”) in connection with the Restructure Agreement described in Note 4 and 700,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options granted to officers and consultants. See Notes 4, 5 and 6.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures* (“ASU 2023-07”), which requires all public entities, including public entities with a single reportable segment, to provide in interim and annual periods one or more measures of segment profit or loss used by the chief operating decision maker to allocate resources and assess performance. Additionally, the standard requires disclosures of significant segment expenses and other segment items as well as incremental qualitative disclosures.

The Company adopted ASU 2023-07 effective December 31, 2024, on a retrospective basis. The adoption of 2023-07 did not change the way that the Company identifies its reportable segments and, as a result, did not have a material impact on the Company’s segment-related disclosures. Refer to Note 10 for further information on the Company’s reportable segment.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* (“ASU 2023-09”), which requires enhanced income tax disclosures, including specific categories and disaggregation of information in the effective tax rate reconciliation, disaggregated information related to income taxes paid, income or loss from continuing operations before income tax expense or benefit, and income tax expense or benefit from continuing operations. The requirements of the ASU are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this pronouncement on our related disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses* (“ASU 2024-03”), which requires disclosure about the types of costs and expenses included in certain expense captions presented on the income statement. The new disclosure requirements are effective for the Company’s annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this pronouncement on our related disclosures.

Going Concern

The Company has an accumulated deficit of \$26,382,672 and negative working capital of approximately \$11,536,076 as of December 31, 2024. The Company has a history of losses, including a loss of \$2.5 million on revenues of \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the Company can give no assurance that it will generate income in the future. Because of the Company’s history of losses, its working capital deficiency, the uncertainty of future revenue, the Company’s obligations to QF3 and Intelligent Partners, the Company’s low stock price and the absence of an active trading market in its common stock and the failure of the Company to have effective internal controls over financial reporting, as reflected in the restatement of its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, the ability of the Company to raise funds in the equity market or from lenders is severely impaired. These conditions, as well as any adverse consequences which would result if the Company fails to meet the continued listing requirements of the OTCQB, raise substantial doubt as to the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company’s revenue is generated exclusively from license fees generated from litigation seeking damages for infringement of the Company’s intellectual property rights. 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.

3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Patents	\$ 6,087,000	\$ 6,087,000
Disposal	—	—
Subtotal	6,087,000	6,087,000
Less: accumulated amortization	(3,048,750)	(2,412,397)
Net value of intangible assets	<u>\$ 3,038,250</u>	<u>\$ 3,674,603</u>
Weighted Average Amortization Period (Years)	4.87	5.47

Intangible assets are comprised of patents with estimated useful lives. The intangible assets at December 31, 2024 represent:

- patents acquired in October 2021 from AI for a purchase price of \$550,000 pursuant to which the Company retains an amount equal to the purchase price plus any fees incurred out of net proceeds, as defined in the agreement, after which AI is entitled to a percentage of further net proceeds realized, if any; the useful lives of the patents, at the date of acquisition, was approximately 11 years.
- patents acquired in July 2022 via assignment from AI for a purchase price of \$92,000, the useful lives of the patents, at the date of purchase, was approximately 2-4 years.
- patents acquired July 2022 pursuant to an agreement with Hewlett Packard Enterprise Development LP and Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company for a purchase price of \$350,000. The useful lives of the patents, at the date of purchase, was approximately 2-9 years.
- patents acquired March 2023 from Tower for a purchase price of \$3,300,000 pursuant to which the Company retains an amount equal to the purchase price plus a negotiated return and any fees out of net proceeds, as defined in the agreement, after which Tower is entitled to a percentage of further net proceeds realized, if any. The useful lives of the patents, at the date of purchase, was approximately 5-15 years.
- patents acquired in August 2023 pursuant to an agreement with Koji Yoden for a purchase price of \$30,000. The useful lives of the patents, at the date of purchase, was approximately 9-10 years.

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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.

The Company assesses intangible assets for any impairment to the carrying values. As of December 31, 2024, management concluded that there was no impairment to the intangible assets.

Amortization expense for patents was approximately \$636,000 and \$787,000 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Amortization expense is included in selling, general and administration expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Future amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

Year Ended December 31,

2025	540,589
2026	500,064
2027	464,786
2028	397,345
Thereafter	1,135,465
Total	<u>\$ 3,038,250</u>

4. SHORT-TERM DEBT AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Short-Term Debt

Loans Payable

The loans payable represents demand loans made by former officers and directors, who are third parties and stockholders, whose holdings were insignificant, at December 31, 2024 and 2023, in the amount of \$138,000. The loans which bear interest at 10% per annum, and are payable on demand. Accrued interest on these loans at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was approximately \$324,000 and \$310,000, respectively.

Funding Liabilities

The following table shows the Company's funding liabilities to QFL and QF3 at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Funding liability – QFL	\$ -	\$ 1,525,502
Funding liability – QF3	7,634,381	5,800,000
Funding liabilities	<u>\$ 7,634,381</u>	<u>\$ 7,325,502</u>

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Funding Liabilities - QFL

The QFL funding liability at December 31, 2023 of \$1,525,502 represented the principal amount of the Company's obligations to QFL pursuant to a purchase agreement ("Purchase Agreement") dated February 22, 2021 and amended and restated on May 2, 2024, between the Company and QFL, as described below. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had made total repayments in the amount of approximately \$6,402,000 since February 22, 2021 and the full outstanding principal balance has been repaid. The obligation to QFL had no repayment term since payment was due solely from a portion of net proceeds generated from the monetization of the Company's intellectual property and has been classified as a current liability as of December 31, 2023. Accrued interest related to this funding liability as of December 31, 2023 was approximately \$478,000.

The Company did not request an operating capital advance from QFL during the year ended December 31, 2024 and no further advances are to be made pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. During the year ended December 31, 2023 the Company requested and received from QFL an operating capital advance in the amount of \$200,000.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement with QFL, QFL made available to the Company a total of \$6,402,000, consisting of (a) \$2,653,000 for the acquisition of mutually agreed patent rights that we intended to monetize; (b) \$2,000,000 for operating expenses; and (iii) \$1,750,000 to fund the cash payment portion of the restructure of our obligations to Intelligent Partners. In return the Company transferred to QFL a right to receive a portion of net proceeds generated from the monetization of those patents. The Company also granted QFL a ten-year warrant to purchase a total of up to 962,463 shares of our common stock, with an exercise price of \$0.54 per share (Note 5), and, pursuant to a registration rights agreement, the Company granted QFL certain registration rights to the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrant. The covenants in the registration rights agreement include a continued listing on the OTCQB. In 2022, the bid price for the Company's common stock had closed below \$0.01 per share for more than 30 consecutive days, as a result of which the Company did not meet the Standards for Continued Eligibility under the OTC listing standards. Although the Company has regained compliance, in the event that in the future the Company fails to be in compliance or otherwise breaches the covenants in the agreements with QFL, the Company may have significant financial obligations to QFL. A portion of any gain from sale of the shares, net of taxes and costs of exercise, realized prior to the completion of all monetization activities shall be credited against the total return due to QFL pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. The Company also granted QFL certain board observation rights. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, all of the net proceeds from the monetization of the intellectual property acquired with funds from QFL are paid directly to QFL. After QFL has received a negotiated rate of return, the Company and QFL share net proceeds equally until QFL achieves its investment return, as defined in the agreement. Thereafter, the Company retains 100% of all net proceeds. Except in an Event of Default, as defined therein, all payments by the Company to QFL pursuant to the Purchase Agreement are non-recourse and shall be paid only if and after net proceeds from monetization of the patent rights owned or acquire by us are received, or to be received.

Contemporaneously with the execution of the agreements with QFL, the Company entered into a Restructure Agreement with Intelligent Partners to eliminate any obligations the Company had with respect to the outstanding notes and the securities purchase agreement. As part of the restructure of the Company's agreements with Intelligent Partners, the Company amended the existing MPAs and granted Intelligent Partners certain rights in the monetization proceeds from any new intellectual property we acquire. Under these MPAs, Intelligent Partners receives a 60% interest in the proceeds from our intellectual property owned by the eight Subsidiary Guarantors. Intelligent Partners also participates in the monetization proceeds from new intellectual property that we acquire until the total payments under all the monetization participation agreements equal \$2,805,000, as follows: for net proceeds between \$0 and \$1,000,000, Intelligent Partners receives 10% of the net proceeds realized from new patents, except that if, in any calendar quarter, net proceeds realized by us exceed \$1,000,000, Intelligent Partners' entitlement for that quarter only increases to 30% on the portion of net proceeds in excess of \$1,000,000 but less than \$3,000,000. If in the same calendar quarter, net proceeds exceed \$3,000,000, Intelligent Partners' entitlement for that quarter only shall increase to 50% on the portion of net proceeds in excess of \$3,000,000. The payments with respect to the new patents terminate once total payments to Intelligent Partners under all monetization participation agreements reach \$2,805,000. The payments to Intellectual Partners with respect new patents are payable from the proceeds which are allocated to us under the QFL and QF3 agreements, which start after QFL and QF3 have received a negotiated rate of return.

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Funding Liabilities - QF3

The QF3 funding liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2023 of \$7,634,381 and \$5,800,000, respectively, represents the principal amount of the Company's obligations to QF3 pursuant to a purchase agreement ("QF3 Purchase Agreement") dated March 12, 2023 between the Company and QF3, as described below. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has made no repayments on this funding liability. The obligation to QF3 has no repayment term since the payment is due from net proceeds generated from the monetization of the Company's intellectual property and has been classified as a current liability as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Accrued interest related to this funding liability as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, was approximately \$865,000 and \$299,000, respectively.

On March 12, 2023, the Company and HID, entered into a series of agreements, all dated March 12, 2023, with QF3, a non-affiliated party, including a prepaid forward purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement QF3"), a security agreement (the "QF3 Security Agreement"), a patent security agreement (the "QF3 Patent Security Agreement" together with the QF3 Security Agreement, the QF3 Patent Security Agreement, and the QF3 Purchase Agreement, the "QF3 Investment Documents"):

- (i) Pursuant to the QF3 Purchase Agreement, QF3 agreed to make available to the Company a financing facility of: (a) up to \$4,334,000 for operating expenses, of which the Company has requested and received \$4,334,000 as of December 31, 2024; (b) \$3,300,000 to fund the cash payment portion of the purchase of a patent portfolio from Tower Semiconductor Ltd. ("Tower"); and (c) up to an additional \$25,000,000 for the acquisition of mutually agreed patent rights that the Company intends to monetize, of which no amounts have been requested or received as of December 31, 2024. In return, the Company transferred to QF3 a right to receive a portion of net proceeds generated from the monetization of those patents.
- (ii) On March 17, 2023, the Company used \$3,300,000 of proceeds from the QF3 financing as the cash payment portion of the purchase of a seven-patent portfolio from Tower (the "HID Portfolio").
- (iii) Pursuant to the QF3 Security Agreement and QF3 Patent Security Agreement, payment of the Company's obligations under the QF3 Purchase Agreement with QF3 are secured by (a) the value of anything received from the monetization of the intellectual property rights covered by the Security Agreement; (b) the patents (as defined in the Security Agreement); (c) all general intangibles now or hereafter arising from or related to the foregoing (a) and (b); and (d) proceeds (including, without limitation, cash proceeds and insurance proceeds) and products of the foregoing (a)-(c).

In connection with the agreements with QF3, the Company, HID and the Subsidiary Guarantors entered into an intercreditor agreement with QF3 and Intelligent Partners which sets forth the priority of QF3 in the collateral under the Investment Documents.

Loan Payable Related Party

The loan payable – related party at December 31, 2024 and 2023 represents the current amount of a non-interest bearing total monetization proceeds obligation (the "TMPO") due to Intelligent Partners of \$2,769,500 at December 31, 2024 and 2023, pursuant to an original agreement dated February 22, 2021. The Restructure Agreement provided for the payment to Intelligent Partners of \$1,750,000 from the proceeds from the Company's agreements with QFL. As part of the restructure of the Company's agreements with Intelligent Partners, the Company amended the existing MPAs and granted Intelligent Partners certain rights in the monetization proceeds from any new intellectual property the Company acquires, as described above. Under these MPAs, Intelligent Partners participates in the monetization proceeds the Company receives with respect to new patents after QFL and QF3 have received a negotiated rate of return.

Because of the beneficial ownership percentage of its principals, Intelligent Partners is treated as a related party.

Long-Term Liabilities

Loan Payable – SBA

The loans payable – SBA balance at December 31, 2024 and 2023 of \$150,000 represents the total amount due under a secured Economic Injury Disaster Loan from the U.S. Small Business Association (“SBA”) in the aggregate amount of \$150,000, pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Small Business Act as part of the COVID-19 relief effort. The Company’s obligations on the loan are set forth in the Company’s note dated May 14, 2020 which matures on May 14, 2050 and bears interest at a rate of 3.75% per annum, payable monthly commencing on November 14, 2022. The Note may be prepaid by the Company at any time prior to maturity with no prepayment penalties. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had not made any principal payments on the loan payable. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred \$5,640 of interest expense and has accrued interest of approximately \$7,800 at December 31, 2024.

Purchase Price of Patents

The purchase price of patents balance at December 31, 2024 and 2023 of \$53,665 represents:

The non-current portion of our obligations under the unsecured non-recourse funding agreement with a third-party funder entered into in May 2020 whereby the third-party agreed to provide acquisition funding in the amount of \$95,000 for the Company’s acquisition of the audio messaging portfolio. Under the funding agreement, the third-party funder is entitled to a priority return of funds advanced from net proceeds, as defined, recovered until the funder has received \$53,665. The Company did not make any payments with respect to this obligation in 2024 or 2023. The Company has no other obligation to the third-party and has no liability to the funder in the event that the Company does not generate sufficient net proceeds. Pursuant to ASC 470, the Company recorded this monetization obligation as debt and the difference between the purchase price and total obligation as a discount to the debt and fully expensed to interest during the period.

5. WARRANT LIABILITY

On February 22, 2021, the Company issued warrants to purchase 962,463 shares of common stock to QFL (see Note 4) in connection with its funding agreement. If on the date of initial exercise the aggregate number of warrant shares purchasable upon exercise of the warrant would yield less than an amount equal to 10% of the aggregate number of outstanding shares of capital stock of the Company (determined on a fully diluted basis), then the number of warrant shares shall be increased to an amount equal to 10% of the aggregate number of outstanding shares of capital stock of the Company (determined on a fully diluted basis), and therefore the number of shares underlying the warrants is not fixed until the date of the initial exercise. As such, the warrant issued to QFL requires classification as a liability pursuant to ASC Topic 480, Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity and is valued at its fair value as of the grant date and re-measured at each balance sheet date with the period-to-period change in the fair market value of the warrant liability reflected as a gain or loss in warrant liability and included under other income (expense).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the aggregate fair value of the outstanding warrant liability was approximately \$117,000 and \$282,000, respectively.

The Company estimated the fair value of the warrant liability using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following key assumptions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
Volatility	383%	395%
Exercise price	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.54
Risk-free interest rate	1.37%	1.37%
Expected dividends	—%	—%
Expected term	6.1	7.1

The following schedule summarizes the valuation of financial instruments at fair value in the balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Fair Value Measurements as of					
	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Liabilities						
Warrant liability	—	—	117,130	—	—	281,809
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 117,130	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 281,809

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

	Fair Value
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 145,428
Loss on subsequent measurement	136,381
Balance at December 31, 2023	281,809
Gain on subsequent measurement	(164,679)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 117,130

6. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

2017 Equity Incentive Plan

Under the 2017 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") the Company can issue up to 5,000,000 shares of common stock pursuant to non-qualified stock options, restricted stock grants and other equity-based incentives. At December 31, 2024, 1,760,000 shares are available under the plan.

Issuance of Common Stock and Options

Issuances to Intelligent Partners

On February 22, 2021, pursuant to the Restructure Agreement (Note 4), Intelligent Partners and its controlling members (Fitton and Carper) agreed to extinguish the notes and Transferred Note, and terminate or amend and restate the SPA and Transaction Documents and the Company: (i) issued to Fitton and Carper, as holders of the Transferred Note, pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement a total of 462,963 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$0.54 per share, which purchase price was paid by the conversion and in full satisfaction of the Company's obligation under the Transferred Note and is included in the calculation of the repurchase price of the debt; and (ii) granted Intelligent Partners, pursuant to the Option Grant, an option to purchase a total of 500,000 shares of common stock, with an exercise price of \$0.54 per share which vested immediately and may be exercised through September 30, 2025. The Company valued the purchase option at approximately \$598,000 using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The Company granted Intelligent Partners, Fitton and Carper certain registration rights with respect to (i) the 500,000 shares currently owned by Fitton and Carper; (ii) the 462,963 Conversion Shares issued to Fitton and Carper, and (iii) the 500,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the option. Commencing six months from the closing date, if the shares owned by Fitton, Carper and Intelligent Partners cannot be sold pursuant to a registration statement and cannot be sold pursuant to Rule 144 without the Company being in compliance with the current public information requirements of Rule 144, if the Company is not in compliance with the current public information requirements, the Company is required to pay damages to Intelligent Partners.

Option Grants Pursuant to Consulting Agreements

Pursuant to a consulting agreement, the Company granted options to purchase a total of 900,000 shares of common stock of which options to purchase a total of 900,000 shares of common stock which expire on February 21, 2031. Option to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock at \$1.00 per share, 100,000 shares at \$3.00 per share and 100,000 shares at \$5.00 per share are currently exercisable. Option to purchase 200,000 shares at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share, become exercisable on the first day on which the Company files with the SEC a Form 10-K or Form 10-Q which reports stockholders' equity of at least \$5,000,000 and options to purchase 200,000 shares at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share become exercisable on the date on which the Common Stock is listed for trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market or the New York Stock Exchange.

The Company recognized option expense of approximately \$6,000 and \$49,000 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, with respect to these options.

Option Grants to the Chief Executive Officer

The Company's chairman of the board holds an outstanding options to purchase 600,000 shares which options expire February 22, 2031. An option to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share is currently exercisable. An options to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock at \$3.00 becomes exercisable on the first day on which the Company files with the SEC a Form 10-K or Form 10-Q which reports stockholders' equity of at least \$5,000,000, and an options to purchase 200,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share becomes exercisable on the date on which the Common Stock is listed for trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market or the New York Stock Exchange. The Company did not recognize an option expense with respect to these options during the year ended December 31, 2024 or 2023.

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 Grant Date Fair Value (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Balance - December 31, 2022	2,000,000	2.39	1.20	6.80
Granted	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Expired	—	—	—	—
Cancelled	—	—	—	—
Balance - December 31, 2023	2,000,000	2.39	1.20	5.80
Granted	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Expired	—	—	—	—
Cancelled	—	—	—	—
Balance - December 31, 2024	2,000,000	2.39	1.20	4.80
Options exercisable at end of period	1,200,000	1.31	1.20	3.95

The outstanding options do not have an intrinsic value as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

As of December 31, 2024, there was approximately \$960,000 of unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested stock option awards that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average expected term of approximately 6.23 years.

Issuance of Warrants

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

	Number of Warrants (#)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Balance - December 31, 2022	962,463	0.54	8.15
Granted	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—
Expired	—	—	—
Cancelled	—	—	—
Balance - December 31, 2023	962,463	0.54	7.14
Granted	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—
Expired	—	—	—
Cancelled	—	—	—
Balance - December 31, 2024	962,463	0.54	6.14

The warrants contain certain minimum ownership percentage antidilution rights pursuant to which the aggregate number of shares of common stock purchasable upon the initial exercise of the warrant shall not be less than 10% of the aggregate number of outstanding shares of capital stock of the Company (determined on a fully diluted basis). The outstanding warrants do not have an intrinsic value as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

7. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

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

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 228	\$ 228
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	—	—
Balance, end of year	\$ 228	\$ 228

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, 2024, the Company has approximately \$10,583,000 of net operating loss ("NOL") carry forwards which will begin to expire in 2035. Net operating loss carryovers may be subject to a limitation on their usage in future periods if the Company experiences a change in ownership as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 382.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, Company's management considers whether it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the Company's deferred tax assets will be realized. The Company's management considers all available evidence, both positive and negative, in making this assessment. Due to the Company's history of generating losses in recent years, and the lack of objectively verifiable evidence that it will be able to generate taxable income in future years, the Company's management has determined that a valuation allowance against the Company's deferred tax assets is necessary. The change in the valuation allowance for the year ended December 31, 2024 is \$413,104 and is recorded as a component of income tax expense.

The Company's deferred tax assets consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net operating loss carry forward	\$ 2,492,309	\$ 2,059,621
Intangible assets	4,907	25,712
Stock-Based Compensation	176,387	175,167
Foreign Tax Credit	30,000	30,000
Valuation allowance	(2,703,603)	(2,290,500)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Tax expense consisted primarily of the following:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Federal	\$ —	\$ —
State	—	—
Foreign	100,000	30,000
Deferred	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

The reconciliation between the effective tax rate on loss before income taxes and the statutory rate for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Tax	Percentage
Book loss before taxes	\$ (498,047)	21.00%
State taxes, net	—	—
Foreign taxes, net	79,000	(3.33)%
Meals and entertainment	6,318	(0.27)%
Warrant income	(34,583)	1.46%
Interest expense	118,904	(5.01)%
Change in valuation allowance	413,104	(17.42)%
Change in estimate for prior year taxes	15,304	(0.65)%
Total	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>—</u>
Effective tax rate	<u>—</u>	<u>(4.22)%</u>

The reconciliation between the effective tax rate on loss before income taxes and the statutory rate for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	Tax	Percentage
Book income before taxes	\$ 484,650	21.00%
State taxes, net	—	—
Meals and entertainment	1,369	0.06%
Warrant expense	28,640	1.24%
Interest expense	240,013	10.40%
Change in valuation allowance	(585,185)	(25.36)%
Change in estimate for prior year taxes	(139,487)	(6.04)%
Total	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	<u>—</u>
Effective tax rate	<u>—</u>	<u>1.30%</u>

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As of December 31, 2024, the Company's management believes that it has adequately provided for its tax-related liabilities, and that no liability for unrecognized tax benefits is necessary. No significant change in the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits is expected within the next twelve months. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits (if any) in tax expenses, as applicable. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had no accrual for the payment of interest and penalties.

The statute of limitations for assessment of income taxes is open for tax years ending December 31, 2021 and later.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During 2023, the Company contracted with a law firm more than 10 percent owned by the chief executive officer. The firm is engaged as counsel in connection with general corporate matters, diligence and maintenance of the Company's patent portfolio. In connection with the engagement, the Company recorded patent service costs of approximately \$139,000 and \$50,000 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and these were recorded as part of sales, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of December 31, 2024, approximately \$11,000 of such costs were payable to the related party.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company contracted with a law firm more than 10 percent owned, but not controlled, by the father-in-law of the chief executive officer. The firm is engaged on a contingent fee basis and serves as escrow agent in connection with monetization of the Company's patents in matters where the firm is serving as counsel to the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the cost of these services was approximately \$1,163,000 and \$5,316,000, respectively, and these are included in litigation and licensing expenses, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of December 31, 2023, approximately \$1,379,000 of such costs were payable to the related party. There were no amounts payable to this related party at December 31, 2024 since the services are on a contingent fee basis and no fees are incurred unless there is a recovery.

See Note 6 with respect to an option held by the chief executive officer.

10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company manages its business activities on a consolidated basis and operates as a single reporting segment: Intellectual Property Management. The Company derives all of its revenue from the licensing of its patents resulting from litigation commenced by the Company. The accounting policies of the Intellectual Property Management segment are the same as described in Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer is the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM uses Net Income, as reported on the Consolidated Statements of Operations, in evaluating performance of the Intellectual Property Management segment and determining how to allocate resources of the Company as a whole, including investing in future patent portfolios.

Significant expenses within income (loss) from operations, as well as within net income, include litigation and licensing expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses, which are each presented separately on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Other segment items within net (loss) income include change in fair value of warrant liability, interest expense, net, and income tax expense.

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11. 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, which was increased to \$600,000, effective January 1, 2023. The chief executive officer is entitled to a bonus if the Company meets or exceeds 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 the Company's 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's bonus for 2024 and 2023 was approximately \$334,000, respectively. The chief executive officer is also eligible to participate in any executive incentive plans which the Company may adopt.

SEP IRA Plan

Pursuant to the SEP IRA plan adopted by the Company in March 2020, the Company deposited into a SEP IRA account of each of its participating employees a percentage of the employee's compensation, subject to statutory limitations on the amount of the contribution all as set forth in the IRS Form 5305-SEP. For the years ending December 31, 2024 and 2023, the percentage was set at 12% and 11%, respectively. The Company's chief executive officer and chief technology officer are the only participants and during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, \$69,000 and \$66,000 was deposited into the chief executive officer's SEP IRA account, respectively and \$14,000 and \$6,600 was deposited into the chief technology officer's SEP IRA account, respectively.

Inventor Royalties, Contingent Litigation Funding Fees and Contingent Legal Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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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 impair the Company's operating results and financial position and could result in a default under the Company's obligations to QF3. Since the operating subsidiaries do not have any assets other than the patents, and the Company does not have any available financial resources to pay any judgment which a defendant may obtain against a subsidiary, such a judgment may result in the bankruptcy of the subsidiary and/or the loss of the patents, which are the subsidiaries' only assets.

Exhibit 10.36

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AMENDED AND RESTATED PREPAID FORWARD PURCHASE AGREEMENT

This Amended and Restated Prepaid Forward Purchase Agreement (as amended from time to time, the “Purchase Agreement”) is made by and among Quest Patent Research Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Quest”), Peregrin Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Peregrin”), Taasera Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Taasera”), Multimodal Media LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Multimodal”), Tyche Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Tyche”), Deepwell IP LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Deepwell”), Flash Uplink LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Flash Uplink,” and, together with Quest, Peregrin, Taasera, Multimodal, Tyche, and Deepwell, “Seller”), and QPRC Finance LLC (“Buyer”), a Delaware limited liability company (each, a “Party,” and collectively, the “Parties”). This Purchase Agreement (a) is effective as of February 19, 2021 (the “Effective Date”) and (b) amends, restates, and supersedes in its entirety the Prepaid Forward Purchase Agreement by and between Quest, as Seller, and Buyer and entered into effective February 19, 2021. Terms used herein but not otherwise defined shall have the meanings set forth in **Schedule I** and the exhibits hereto.

WHEREAS, Seller is in the business of, among other things, acquiring and monetizing patents;

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Purchase Agreement is for Buyer to provide financing to Seller for certain operating expenses and for the acquisition of certain mutually agreed patent rights (the “Patents,” which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall include all patents, patent applications and/or other related assets assigned to or acquired by or on behalf of Seller or any affiliate thereof other than (i) patent rights held by Harbor Island Dynamic LLC, a Texas limited liability company and affiliate of Seller, prior to the date of execution of this Amended and Restated Prepaid Forward Purchase Agreement (the “A&R Execution Date”) and (ii) patent rights acquired on or after the A&R Execution Date that are not proceeds of patent rights acquired by or on behalf of Seller or any affiliate thereof prior to the A&R Execution Date. A current list of the Patents as of the A&R Execution Date is set forth in Schedule IV to this Purchase Agreement) that Seller intends to license, enforce, or otherwise monetize (such activities, “Monetization”);

WHEREAS, in connection the financing hereunder, (i) Seller and/or certain of Seller’s Affiliates and Buyer are executing and delivering the Security Agreement (attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit A**) (as may be amended from time to time, the “Security Agreement”); (ii) Seller and certain of Seller’s Affiliates and Buyer have executed and delivered the Subsidiary Continuing Guaranty Agreement (attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit B**) (as may be amended from time to time, the “Subsidiary Guaranty”), (iii) certain of Seller’s Affiliates and Buyer have executed and delivered the Subsidiary Patent Proceeds Security Agreement (attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit C**) (as may be amended from time to time, the “Subsidiary Security Agreement”, and, together with the Security Agreement, the “Security Documents”), (iv) Seller and Buyer have executed and delivered the Warrant Issuance Agreement (attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit D**) (as may be amended from time to time, the “Warrant Issuance Agreement”); (vi) Seller and Buyer have executed and delivered the Board Observation Rights Agreement (attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit E**) (as may be amended from time to time, the “Board Observation Rights Agreement”); and (vii) Seller and/or certain of Seller’s Affiliates and Buyer are executing and delivering the Patent Security Agreement (attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit H**) (as may be amended from time to time, the “Patent Security Agreement,” and, together with the Security Agreement, the Subsidiary Guaranty, the Subsidiary Security Agreement, Warrant Issuance Agreement, Board Observation Rights Agreement and the Purchase Agreement, the “Investment Documents”).

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WHEREAS, the Parties acknowledge and agree that licensing, litigation, and related activity is the essential activity of Seller's business, that the Investment Documents were created because of pending and anticipated litigations, and that the Investments Documents would not have been created in substantially similar form but for those litigations.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and promises contained herein and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, each of Buyer and Seller, intending to be legally bound, hereby agrees as follows:

1. ***Incorporation of Recitals.*** The recitals set forth above are hereby incorporated into the terms of this Purchase Agreement.

2. ***Transfer of Investment Return.*** Seller agrees to pay Buyer the Investment Return set forth on **Schedule II** hereto ("Investment Return"). Seller hereby transfers to Buyer the portion of the Net Proceeds, and, so long as Component (1) of the Investment Return has not been paid to Buyer in full, all other monies received by Seller or any agent or Affiliate thereof in any connection (except to the extent that such other monies are legally encumbered to a third-party), equal to the Investment Return and the right to receive the Investment Return (the "Transferred Interest"), and Buyer hereby accepts the transfer of the Transferred Interest from Seller, upon the terms set forth herein. For the avoidance of doubt, Buyer's receipt of the Investment Return and the Transferred Interest does not constitute an assignment of claims or convey to Buyer any right, title, or interest in or to the Patents.

3. ***Payment of Purchase Price.*** The purchase price for the Transferred Interest shall be equal to the sum of the purchase price payments that Buyer makes or causes to be made under the Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Price," and each such payment, a "Purchase Price Payment"). Subjects to the terms herein, the Parties agree that Buyer has made Purchase Price Payments in the aggregate total of \$[***], as follows:

- "Operating Capital Purchase Price Payments" in the total amount of \$2,000,000;
- "Intelligent Partners Payment" in the total amount of \$1,750,000.00; and
- "Patent Acquisition Purchase Price Payments" in the total amount of \$[***].

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Purchase Agreement, the maximum amount that Buyer shall be obligated to pay under this Purchase Agreement, subject to the terms and conditions herein, shall be \$[***] (the "Maximum Investment").

4. ***Payment of Investment Return.*** Until Buyer has received the entirety of its Investment Return, Seller, and any Affiliate of Seller entitled to receipt of any Proceeds, shall irrevocably direct and cause each Seller's Attorney to receive all Proceeds in connection with the Monetization of those Patents into its trust account and to pay the appropriate share of Net Proceeds to Buyer directly within five days of receipt of a distribution report approved by Buyer ("Distribution Report"), unless Buyer agrees in writing to accept a different process for payment. Buyer agrees that, except as specified in Section 7, the Purchase Price Payments to Seller are without recourse, meaning that all payments to Buyer under this Purchase Agreement shall be paid only if and after any Net Proceeds are received, or to be received by Seller. Seller shall have ten (10) business days from Seller's Attorney's receipt of Proceeds to prepare and submit the Distribution Report to Buyer for approval. Seller shall direct each Seller's Attorney to supply Buyer with all information in its possession about any Proceeds it receives in the event that Seller does not submit a Distribution Report to Buyer with respect to such Proceeds within ten (10) business days of such Seller's Attorneys' receipt of such Proceeds.

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5. ***Seller's Representations, Warranties, Covenants, Acknowledgements, and Waivers; Indemnification.*** All representations, warranties, and covenants contained in the Investment Documents shall be continuous and survive the execution of this Purchase Agreement.

- a. Seller represents and warrants that, as of the Effective Date and the A&R Execution Date:
 - i. Seller has full authority to enter into and perform the Investment Documents and to bind Seller to all of the Investment Documents' respective terms, none of which will (a) violate any other agreement of Seller, (b) to the best of Seller's knowledge, violate any applicable law, or (c) require any notice or approval of any third party which has not been obtained.
 - ii. Seller is duly authorized and holds all certificates of authority, licenses, and permits necessary to carry on its business as presently conducted and as presently proposed to be conducted, except to the extent that the failure to be so qualified or be in good standing would not reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect. As used in this Agreement, "Material Adverse Effect" means any material adverse effect on the business, properties, assets, liabilities, operations, results of operations, condition (financial or otherwise) or prospects of the Seller individually, or the Seller and its Affiliates taken as a whole, or on the transactions contemplated hereby or in the other Investment Documents or by the agreements and instruments to be entered into in connection herewith or therewith, or on the authority or ability of the Seller to perform any of its material obligations under any of the Investment Documents.
 - iii. Seller (a) understands the risks involved in the Investment Documents; (b) has adequate information to make an informed decision to enter into the transactions contemplated by the Investment Documents, and (c) has independently and without reliance upon Buyer, and based upon such information as Seller has deemed appropriate, conducted its own analyses and made its own decision to enter into the Investment Documents. Seller acknowledges that Buyer has not given Seller any investment or other advice, or any opinion, regarding whether the transactions contemplated by the Investment Documents are prudent.
 - iv. Seller has consulted with independent legal counsel regarding the Investment Documents and is fully advised with respect to Seller's obligations and rights with respect hereto. Seller has received independent legal advice with respect to all of the Investment Documents and the transactions contemplated thereby.
 - v. No broker, finder, or other entity acting under the authority of Seller or any of its Affiliates is entitled to any broker's commission or other fee in connection with this transaction for which Buyer could be responsible.

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- vi. To the best of Seller's knowledge, Seller is in compliance in all material respects with all United States statutes and governmental rules and regulations applicable to it, except where the failure to be in compliance will not have a Material Adverse Effect.
 - vii. **Exhibit I** contains a complete list of each litigation in which a claim of a Patent is alleged to be infringed, each post-grant proceeding in which a claim of a Patent has been challenged, and any other litigation to which Seller is party as of the A&R Execution Date.
- b. Seller covenants that so long as this Purchase Agreement remains in effect:
- i. Seller shall not directly or indirectly sell, transfer, assign, lease, encumber, or otherwise convey any interest, right, or title in the Proceeds or the Patents (whether in one transaction or in a series of transactions) to any Person, except Buyer, without Buyer's prior written consent, it being understood that the grant to any Seller's Attorney of an interest in the Proceeds from any Patent shall not be deemed a violation of this Section 5.b.i.
 - ii. Seller shall not create, incur, assume, or suffer to exist any lien with respect to the Proceeds or Patents, except liens in favor of Buyer.
 - iii. Seller shall not permit any director, manager, officer, employee, agent, or Affiliate of Seller to engage in any transaction on behalf of Seller that would reasonably be expected to adversely affect Buyer's rights under the Investment Documents.
 - iv. Seller shall promptly notify Buyer after becoming aware of any breach by Seller of any representation, warranty, covenant, or other obligation under any Investment Document.
 - v. Seller shall maintain its legal entity in good standing in the state of its formation and maintain all of its certificates, permits, licenses, and agreements of any kind or nature necessary to the operation of its business, including those necessary or desirable for the completion of the monetization of the Patents, except where the failure of any of the foregoing shall not have, individually or in the aggregate, a Material Adverse Effect.
 - vi. Seller shall not substantially modify its legal entity existence, such as a change of name, entity type, or merger with another company, unless (a) Seller provides Buyer with at least thirty (30) days' prior written notice of such event, (b) this Purchase Agreement becomes binding on any resulting entities, and (c) any such resulting entities assume all obligations of Seller, which assumption shall be reflected in the documents effecting such change.

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- vii. Upon reasonable notice, Seller shall permit any Person designated by Buyer to visit and inspect any of Seller's properties, corporate books, and financial records, to examine and to make copies of its books of accounts and other financial records, and to discuss the affairs, finances, and accounts of Seller relevant to the monetization of the Patents, and to be advised as to the same by, their officers, all to the extent reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the Investment Documents, at such reasonable times and intervals as Buyer may designate during normal business hours.
- viii. All information furnished by Seller to Buyer for purposes of or in connection with this Purchase Agreement shall be true and accurate in every material respect on the date as of which such information is dated or certified, and none of such information shall be incomplete by omitting to state any material fact known to Seller, or that Seller would have known after reasonable inquiry, and necessary to make such information not materially misleading in light of the circumstances under which made.
- ix. In the event that Seller is contemplating dissolution due to financial insolvency or a bankruptcy filing (an "Insolvency Event"), to the extent commercially feasible and known to Seller, Seller agrees to give Buyer thirty (30) days' advance notice of the contemplated Insolvency Event, or if thirty (30) days' notice is not feasible, Seller will notify Buyer as soon as any Seller reasonably believes that an Insolvency Event is likely to occur.
- x. Subject to any claim of attorney-client privilege, Seller shall promptly notify Buyer (and in no event less later than three business days after such event) any time there is a material change in circumstances or facts relating to Seller that in Seller's reasonable judgement would (a) cause any representation, warranty, or covenant to become untrue, (b) materially affect the value of the Monetization or Proceeds (including developments in any litigation), or (c) prevent or materially inhibit Seller from performing its obligations under the Investment Documents.
- xi. Subject to any claims of attorney-client privilege, Seller shall timely inform Buyer of any material developments regarding (a) Seller's business operations, (b) the Patents, (c) the status of any Monetization or Proceeds, and (d) the status of any litigation.
- xii. Seller shall timely respond to requests from Buyer's auditors to confirm the existence of a contract or contracts between Buyer and Seller, and the terms, amounts, and commitments therein.
- xiii. In the event Seller alleges that Buyer has breached this Purchase Agreement, Seller shall provide written notice of such breach and provide Buyer with at least fifteen days' written notice to cure such breach.
- xiv. Every 30 days (or upon request of Buyer) Seller shall submit to Buyer a list of each litigation in which a claim of a Patent is alleged to be infringed, each post-grant proceeding in which a claim of a Patent has been challenged, and any other litigation to which Seller is party in the form set forth in **Exhibit J**.

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Notwithstanding the foregoing or anything in this Agreement to the contrary, Buyer acknowledges that in connection with its information and access rights under this Agreement, Seller may be required to provide information that may be deemed to be material non-public information; provided that the Seller agrees to clearly identify any such information as such, in writing, and, prior to delivery of any material non-public information, to request and obtain written confirmation that Buyer wishes to receive non-public information notwithstanding that it may constitute material non-public information. Buyer and Seller agree to work together in good faith to establish procedures for the handling of information that may constitute material non-public information, including procedures that enable Buyer to evaluate from time to time the extent to which Buyer is prepared to receive material non-public information from Seller and as to which of such information will be subject to periodic “cleansing disclosure” and/or the establishment of “trading windows” in order to achieve Buyer’s objective of remaining reasonably informed of Sellers Monetization efforts and available to consult with Seller regarding such activities, while not being unreasonably restricted in public trading of common stock of the Seller. For the avoidance of doubt, subject to Seller not providing Buyer with any information that it is not prepared to disclose to the public without first requesting and obtaining written confirmation that Buyer wishes to receive non-public information, Seller shall have no obligation to Buyer to disclose information to the public, whether by press release or filing with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), that it is not otherwise obligated to disclose at such time pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder.

- c. Seller represents, warrants, acknowledges, and admits, and expressly, unconditionally, and irrevocably waives any claim or argument that is inconsistent with or contrary to, the following:
 - i. Seller is transacting with Buyer only and not any Affiliate of Buyer.
 - ii. Seller expressly waives any argument that Buyer is the alter ego of any other entity, that Buyer’s corporate veil may be pierced, or that Seller may seek legal redress from any entity other than Buyer, based on any theory or argument, for any claim arising from, in connection with, or relating to the Investment Documents. Seller accordingly waives any and all claims against any Affiliate of Buyer arising from, in connection with, or related to the Investment Documents and the transactions contemplated thereby unless such Affiliate is a party thereto.
- d. Seller shall indemnify, hold harmless, and defend Buyer and its managers, officers, directors, employees, agents, Affiliates, successors, and permitted assigns (each, an “Indemnitee,” and collectively, the “Indemnitees”) against any and all losses, damages, liabilities, deficiencies, claims, actions, judgments, settlements, interest, awards, penalties, fines, costs, or expenses of whatever kind, including professional fees and attorneys’ fees, that are incurred by, or brought or awarded against, any Indemnitee arising from, in connection with, or relating to (a) breach or non-fulfillment of any of Seller’s representations, warranties, or covenants set forth in the Investment Documents; or (b) any grossly negligent or more culpable act or omission of Seller (including any reckless or willful misconduct) in connection with the performance of Seller’s obligations under the Investment Documents, it being understood that Seller is making no representation or warranty as to the amount of Net Proceeds to be derived from the investment made by Buyer pursuant to the Investment Documents.

6. Buyer's Representations and Warranties. Buyer represents and warrants that, as of the Effective Date:

- a. Buyer has full power and authority to execute and perform the Investment Documents and to bind Buyer to all of the Investment Documents' respective terms, none of which will (a) violate any other agreement of Buyer, (b) to the best of Buyer's knowledge, violate any applicable law, or (c) require any notice or approval of any third party which has not been obtained.
- b. Buyer (a) understands the risks involved in the Investment Documents; (b) has adequate information to make an informed decision to enter into the transactions contemplated by the Investment Documents, and (c) has independently and without reliance upon Seller, and based upon such information as Buyer has deemed appropriate, conducted its own analyses and made its own decision to enter into the Investment Documents. Buyer acknowledges that Seller has not given Buyer any investment or other advice, or any opinion, regarding whether the transactions contemplated by the Investment Documents are prudent.
- c. Buyer has consulted with independent legal counsel regarding the Investment Documents and is fully advised with respect to Buyer's obligations and rights with respect hereto. Buyer has received independent legal advice with respect to all of the Investment Documents and the transactions contemplated thereby.
- d. No broker, finder, or other entity acting under the authority of Buyer or any of its Affiliates is entitled to any broker's commission or other fee in connection with this transaction for which Seller could be responsible.

7. Events of Default.

- a. Each of the events or circumstances set forth below is an Event of Default (each an "Event of Default" and together "Events of Default"):
 - i. Non-payment. Seller fails to pay, distribute, or authorize the distribution of any amount payable or distributable to Buyer when due under Investment Documents.
 - ii. Other Obligations. Seller fails to comply with any provision of the Investment Documents (other than those referred to in subsection (a)(i) above) and, if such failure to comply is curable, such failure to comply is not cured within fifteen days of Buyer providing written notice to Seller.
 - iii. Misrepresentation. Any representation, warranty or statement made or deemed to have been made by Seller in the Investment Documents or any other document delivered by or on behalf of Seller hereunder is or proves to have been misrepresented or misleading in any material respect.
 - iv. Retention Agreement Cross-Default. Seller breaches any material provision of a retention agreement with Seller's Attorney.
 - v. Cross-Default. Seller breaches a material term of another agreement, executed before or after the Effective Date, by and between Seller or any Affiliate thereof and Buyer or any Affiliate thereof.

- vi. Spoliation. Seller is found or determined to have spoliated evidence.
- vii. Investment Document Invalidity or Challenge. Any material provision of any Investment Document, at any time after its execution and delivery, ceases to be in full force and effect as to Seller as a result of action by Seller or the failure of Seller to take necessary action known or reasonably should have been known by Seller to be taken; Seller contests in any manner the validity or enforceability of any provision of any Investment Document; or Seller denies that it has any or further liability or obligation under any provision of the Investment Document, or purports to revoke, terminate, or rescind any provision of any Investment Document; provided, that a reasonable good faith disagreement as to whether any provision is applicable to a particular situation or any liability has been paid or otherwise satisfied shall not be deemed an Event of Default.
- viii. Security Interest Compromise. Buyer ceases to have a valid and perfected first priority lien on the Collateral (as defined in any Security Document”) or Seller seeks to avoid, limit, or otherwise adversely affect any security interest granted to Buyer provided that Buyer has taken all commercially reasonable action necessary to perfect such security interest.
- ix. Criminal Indictment. A criminal indictment or a felony is entered against an officer or director of Seller.
- x. Suspension of Business. Seller takes, or there shall be involuntarily taken (including without limitation as a result of any judgment or injunction against Seller or any of its subsidiaries), any action to suspend the operation of the business of Seller, taken as a whole, in the ordinary courses, it being understood that the suspension of business of a subsidiary of Seller shall not be an Event of Default if (a) such suspension would not reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect or (b) Buyer consents to such suspension of business of a subsidiary.
- xi. Change of Management. Jon Scahill no longer serves as a director or performs the functions of President and Chief Executive Officer of Seller without the prior written consent of Buyer other than as a result of his death or Permanent Disability. As used in this Agreement “Permanent Disability” means Jon Scahill is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of a physical or mental impairment, as determined by a qualified, independent physician, which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than six (6) months.

- xii. Restructure Default. The occurrence of any “Event of Default” or “Acceleration Event” under the Restructure Agreement or any document entered in connection therewith (including, without limitation, any Restructure Document (as such term is defined in the Restructure Agreement) or NA Document (as such term is defined in the Restructure Agreement)) or the exercise of any remedies against Seller under the Restructure Agreement or any such other document.
- xiii. Insolvency.
1. Seller fails to pay its debts as they become due or suspends making payments on any of its material financial obligations that are not subject to a bona fide dispute; or
 2. The value of Seller’s assets is less than its liabilities (taking into account contingent and prospective value of liabilities, the contingent and prospective value of assets, and the contingent and prospective nature of Monetization).
- xiv. Insolvency Proceedings. Any legal proceedings are taken in relation to:
1. the suspension of payments, winding up, dissolution, liquidation, administration or reorganization (by way of voluntary arrangement, scheme of arrangement, or otherwise) of Seller
 2. the filing of a voluntary petition for relief under the United States Bankruptcy Code by Seller or the filing of an involuntary petition for relief against Seller which is not stayed or dismissed within sixty (60) days of such filing;
 3. the appointment of a liquidator, receiver, administrative receiver, administrator, compulsory manager or other similar officer in respect of Seller or substantially all of Seller’s assets; or
 4. enforcement over all or substantially all of Seller’s assets of (a) any mortgage, charge, pledge, lien, or other security interest securing any obligation of Seller or its Affiliates to any Person or any other agreement or arrangement having a similar effect, or (b) any claim, cause of action, suit, or demand, including any counterclaim or third-party claim that is adverse to Seller, Buyer, or any Affiliate thereof, other than any claim seeking a declaratory judgment of non-infringement, invalidity, or unenforceability of any Patent.

b. Rights and Remedies.

- i. Upon an Event of Default, Buyer may, in its sole and absolute discretion, upon written notice to Seller, do any one or more of the following:
 1. Declare Seller's obligation to pay Buyer its Investment Return immediately due and payable in full and, in addition, in the case of an Event of Default described in any of clauses (i)-(xii) of Section 7.a, declare an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the Purchase Price Payments paid by Buyer plus a Late Payment Charge (as defined in Schedule II) to be immediately due and payable from Seller to Buyer.
 2. Cease making Purchase Price Payments ("Payment Termination"), without prejudice to Buyer resuming Purchase Price Payments at its election.
 3. Except as otherwise provided herein, without notice to or demand upon Seller, make such payments and do such acts, on behalf of Seller, as Buyer reasonably considers necessary or reasonable to protect its rights under the Investment Documents.

In addition to the foregoing, Buyer shall have all rights and remedies provided by law and any rights and remedies contained in any Investment Document, including enforcing its security interest in the Net Proceeds. No remedy herein is intended to be exclusive of any other remedy and each and every remedy shall be cumulative and shall be in addition to every other remedy given hereunder or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity or by statute or any other provision of law.

- ii. For the avoidance of doubt, Buyer's pursuit of any or all of the foregoing rights and remedies, shall not (a) affect, reduce, or impair Buyer's right to retain the Transferred Interest and to receive the Investment Return resulting from any Net Proceeds received, whether in the past, present, or future, (b) give rise to any liability on the part of Buyer to any Person, including Seller, or (c) have any effect whatsoever on the rights and obligations of the Parties set forth in the Security Agreement.

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8. **Other Purchase Price Payment Termination.** Buyer may terminate Purchase Price Payments other than as set forth in Section 7 hereof by giving written notice to Seller of its decision to terminate payment pursuant to this Section 8 (“Other Payment Termination”). In the event of such Other Payment Termination, Buyer’s interest in the Net Proceeds shall be an amount equal to the greater of (i) the Purchase Price Payments made by Buyer plus interest at the prime rate, on the one hand, and (ii) Net Proceeds received by Buyer prior to the date of such Other Payment Termination, if any. Buyer shall have no liability to any Person, including Seller, relating to, arising from, or in connection with an Other Payment Termination under this Section 8. Nor shall such Other Payment Termination have any effect whatsoever on the rights and obligations of the Parties set forth in the Security Agreement.

9. [Reserved].

10. **Confidentiality.** The Parties agree that any non-public information or document provided before or after the Effective Date by one Party (the “Disclosing Party”) and/or its directors, officers, members, employees, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, attorneys, auditors, or professional financial advisors (its “Representatives”) to the other Party (the “Receiving Party”) and/or its Representatives shall be “Confidential Information.” In addition, “Confidential Information” shall include the Investment Documents and all drafts thereof, the terms of the Investment Documents, and the relationship between the Parties. “Confidential Information” shall not include information that was rightfully known by the Receiving Party or documents that were in the Receiving Party’s rightful possession at the time the information was provided. Information or documents will no longer be considered “Confidential Information” under this Agreement to the extent that (a) the information or document becomes generally known to the public, on or after the Effective Date, other than through a breach of this Purchase Agreement, (b) the Receiving Party receives the information or document from a third party that is not subject to non-disclosure obligation owed to the Disclosing Party, or (c) the Disclosing Party agrees in writing that the information or document is no longer confidential. A Receiving Party may disclose such Confidential Information to its or the Disclosing Party’s Representatives, provided that the Representative has a need to know such information in connection with the furtherance of the purposes of this Purchase Agreement and the Representative is bound by confidentiality obligations at least as restrictive as those set forth herein. A Receiving Party may not otherwise disclose Confidential Information, except to the extent (a) the Disclosing Party consents to such disclosure in writing, or (b) the Party is seeking to enforce its rights under the Agreement, provided that Confidential Information is filed under seal. In addition, Buyer may disclose Confidential Information to any potential or actual investor, financing source, assignee, transferee, or participant. In addition, a Receiving Party may disclose Confidential Information if such disclosure is necessary to comply with a court order, subpoena, investigation, or other government or legal process, including SEC reporting obligations (the “SEC Reporting Obligations”), wherein, on the advice of counsel, the Receiving Party is legally obligated to make such disclosure (each a “Disclosure Request”), provided that the Party receiving the Disclosure Request shall, to the extent possible, give the Disclosing Party reasonable notice of the Disclosure Request and cooperate with the Disclosing Party in attempting to seek an appropriate order, confidential treatment or a similar remedy limiting the requested disclosure, at the Disclosing Party’s expense. If, in the absence of an order limiting disclosure or a waiver by the Disclosing Party, the Receiving Party is compelled to disclose Confidential Information, the Receiving Party may disclose such Confidential Information that its attorney advises it is necessary to disclose to comply with the Disclosure Request. Should the Disclosing Party not contest the Disclosure Request, the Receiving Party shall not have any obligation to do so. The Receiving Party may, however, contest the Disclosure Request even if the Disclosing Party elects not to do so. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the obligations of the Receiving Party with respect to Disclosure Requests shall not apply with respect to any disclosure of Confidential Information made in connection with any routine governmental or regulatory inquiry, examination, or other request that does not specifically target the Disclosing Party’s Confidential Information. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Buyer acknowledges that some or all of the Investment Documents and the agreements and instruments to be entered into in connection therewith will be disclosed in and filed as exhibits pursuant to Seller’s SEC Reporting Obligations. In connection such Reporting Obligations, Seller shall limit its disclosure to only that which is necessary to comply with such SEC Reporting Obligations, shall seek appropriate confidential treatment, and shall provide Buyer with an opportunity in advance to review and comment on such sections of disclosure and exhibits.

11. **Common Interest.** The Parties recognize that certain Confidential Information may be subject to the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine, or other privileges and protections (the “**Common Interest Material**”). The Parties agree that they share a common legal interest in pending or reasonably anticipated litigation, Monetization, and in pursuing the purposes of this Purchase Agreement and in any subsequent dealings relating thereto. Accordingly, the Parties agree that any Common Interest Material shared between or among them shall be subject to the common interest doctrine to the maximum extent permitted by law and that the disclosure of Common Interest Material under this Agreement is not intended to, and does not, waive any applicable privilege, protection, immunity, or other legal protection applicable to such information.

12. **Patent Standing.** The Parties specifically intend and agree that Seller and, as appropriate, its Affiliates shall have sole and exclusive standing to enforce the Patents and that this Purchase Agreement shall be read and construed consistent with that intent. For the avoidance of doubt, the Parties specifically intend and agree that Seller shall exclusively own all right, title, and interest in and to the Patents.

13. **Governing Law, Arbitration, and Jurisdiction.** The Investment Documents and any and all related claims (whether styled or sounding in tort, contract, or any other legal theory arising from, in connection with, or relating to any Investment Document) shall be governed exclusively by New York law without regard to choice-of-law or conflict-of-law principles. Any dispute, claim or controversy arising out of or relating to the Investment Documents or the breach, termination, enforcement, interpretation or validity thereof, including the determination of the scope or applicability of this agreement to arbitrate, shall be determined by arbitration in New York, New York before one arbitrator. The arbitration shall be administered by JAMS pursuant to its Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures. Judgment on the Award may be entered in any court having jurisdiction. This clause shall not preclude parties from seeking provisional remedies in aid of arbitration from a court of appropriate jurisdiction.

14. **Relationship Between Buyer and Seller;** [***].

- a. The relationship of the Parties shall be that of seller and buyer, and neither Party shall be considered or act as an agent of or have any fiduciary duties to the other Party. The Investment Documents are not intended to create a joint venture, partnership, or association between the Parties.
- b. [***]

15. **Conditions Precedent to Buyer's Payment Obligations.** Unless and until all of the following conditions have been satisfied in Buyer's sole and absolute discretion, Buyer shall not be obligated to make any Purchase Price Payments: (i) the completion of Buyer's due diligence, the results of which are satisfactory to Buyer in its sole and absolute discretion; (ii) full execution of all Investment Documents; (iii) the full execution of an Intercreditor and Subordination Agreement (in the form attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit F**) by Seller, each of Seller's Affiliates that are parties thereto and Intelligent Partners, LLC, (iv) the full execution of a Mutual Release and Covenant Not to Sue (in the form attached hereto and incorporated herein as **Exhibit G**) by the holders of 100% of Seller's outstanding notes and Buyer and (v) the perfection of Buyer's first-priority security interest in the Proceeds.

16. **Successors and Assigns.** Seller shall not assign, pledge, sell, or otherwise in any way directly or indirectly transfer or encumber (i) any of its rights or obligations under the Investment Documents or (ii) the Patents or the Proceeds (or any interest therein) without the prior written consent of Buyer. Any such assignment shall be null and void. Buyer may assign or otherwise transfer all or any of its rights and obligations under the Investment Documents; *provided that* (a) no such assignment shall be made to any Person that would materially and adversely affect Monetization; and (b) such assignment is to a third party of net worth sufficient to support Buyer's obligations hereunder. Subject to the foregoing, the Investment Documents shall be binding and inure to the benefit of Seller and Buyer and their respective heirs, executors, successors, and permitted assigns.

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17. **No Waiver; Cumulative Remedies.** No failure on the part of Buyer to exercise, no course of dealing with respect to, and no delay on the part of Buyer in exercising, any right, power, or remedy hereunder shall operate as a waiver thereof. No single or partial exercise of any such right, power, privilege, or remedy hereunder shall preclude any other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right, power, privilege, or remedy. Buyer shall not be required to (i) demand upon, or pursue or exhaust any of its rights or remedies against Seller, any other obligor, guarantor, or pledgor, or any other Person with respect to the payment of the Seller's obligations under any of the Investment Documents; (ii) pursue or exhaust any of its rights or remedies with respect to any Collateral (as defined in any Security Document) therefor or any direct or indirect guarantee thereof; (iii) look first to, enforce, or exhaust any other security, collateral, or guaranties, (iv) marshal the Collateral (as defined in any Security Document) or any guarantee of such obligations; or (v) effect a public sale of any Collateral (as defined in any Security Document). All rights and remedies herein provided are cumulative and are not exclusive of any rights or remedies provided by law or otherwise available.

18. **Entire Agreement.** The Investment Documents, including any documents incorporated therein by reference, embody the final and mutual understanding of the Parties with respect to the subject matter thereof, and replace and supersede any prior agreements or understandings between the Parties. All exhibits and schedules attached hereto, and documents incorporated by reference herein, are incorporated as though fully set forth herein.

19. **Further Actions.** Seller agrees to execute any further documents, and to take any further actions, reasonably requested by Buyer to effectuate the rights granted to Buyer under the Investment Documents.

20. **Construction.** Any argument that ambiguities are to be resolved against the drafting party is expressly waived. The Investment Documents shall be deemed to have been drafted by each of the Parties, and each of the provisions thereof shall be construed without regard to any presumption or other rule requiring construction against the Party drafting such provisions. Any reference to any law or statute shall be deemed to refer to such law or statute as amended and all rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, unless the context requires otherwise. The words include, includes, and including shall be deemed to be followed by without limitation. Pronouns in masculine, feminine, and neutral genders shall be construed to include any other gender, and words in the singular form will be construed to include the plural and vice versa, unless the context otherwise requires. The words herein, hereof, hereby, and hereunder, and words of similar import, refer to this Purchase Agreement as a whole and not to any particular subdivision unless expressly so limited.

21. **Amendment and Waiver.** The Investment Documents shall not be amended or waived except by another written agreement by the Parties in the case of an amendment or by the Party granting the waiver in the case of a waiver.

22. **Severability; Savings Clause.** In the event that any provision or aspect of any of the Investment Documents cannot be interpreted in accordance with applicable law, or is deemed invalid or unenforceable, such provision and the remainder of the Investment Documents shall be interpreted and implemented to the fullest extent permitted by law, as it is the Parties' express intent that the Investment Documents shall remain in full force and effect and enforceable to the greatest possible extent. At a minimum, and without prejudice to its other rights, Buyer shall be entitled to the return of its investment principal on a recourse basis in the event any aspect of the Investment Documents is deemed to be invalid or unenforceable.

23. **Notices.** Notices and other communications shall be given in writing by either electronic mail or overnight courier service which provides evidence of delivery, to the addresses set forth on the signature page to this Purchase Agreement.

24. **Counterparts; Effectiveness.** This Purchase Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which when so executed and delivered shall be deemed an original, but all such counterparts together shall constitute but one and the same instrument. This Purchase Agreement shall become effective upon the execution of a counterpart hereof by each of the Parties hereto.

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Purchase Agreement to be duly executed by their respective authorized signatories as of the Effective Date.

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
Rye, NY 10580
Attn: Jon Scahill
Email: jscahill@qprc.com
Phone: (888) 743-7577

QPRC FINANCE LLC

By: _____
Name: [***]
Title: [***]
Date: _____
Address: [***]
Email: [***]
Phone: [***]

PEREGRIN LICENSING LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
Rye, NY 10580
Attn: Jon Scahill
Email: jscahill@qprc.com
Phone: (888) 743-7577

TAASERA LICENSING LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
Rye, NY 10580
Attn: Jon Scahill
Email: jscahill@qprc.com
Phone: (888) 743-7577

[Signature Page to Prepaid Forward Purchase Agreement]

MULTIMODAL MEDIA LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
Rye, NY 10580
Attn: Jon Scahill
Email: jscahill@qprc.com
Phone: (888) 743-7577

FLASH UPLINK LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
Rye, NY 10580
Attn: Jon Scahill
Email: jscahill@qprc.com
Phone: (888) 743-7577

TYCHE LICENSING LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
Rye, NY 10580
Attn: Jon Scahill
Email: jscahill@qprc.com
Phone: (888) 743-7577

DEEPWELL IP LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
Rye, NY 10580
Attn: Jon Scahill
Email: jscahill@qprc.com
Phone: (888) 743-7577

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SCHEDULE I TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

DEFINITIONS

“Adverse Claim” means any claim, cause of action, suit, or demand, including any counterclaim or third-party claim that is adverse to Seller, Seller’s Affiliates, Seller’s Attorneys or Buyer’s interests pursuant to this Purchase Agreement; provided that “Adverse Claim” shall not include any non-monetary counterclaim relating directly to the Claims brought by Seller or Seller’s Affiliates, including allegations regarding the invalidity, non-infringement, or unenforceability of any of the Patents, except to the extent that any such non-monetary counterclaim is in connection with, arises out of, or is otherwise related to any breach (or is based on or relates to facts or circumstances the existence of which would constitute a breach) of any representations or warranties or covenants made by Seller in this Purchase Agreement or any other Investment Document.

“Affiliate” means as to any Person (i) any other Person that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, such Person or its respective successors, or (ii) if such Person is an individual, a spouse, parent, sibling, or descendant of such Person, or a trust over which such Person has sole investment and dispositive power for the benefit of such Person, spouse, parent, sibling, or descendant. The term “control” including the terms “controlling,” “controlled by,” or “under common control with” means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such a Person, whether through the ownership of voting shares, by contract, or otherwise. Affiliates includes such entities whether now existing or later established by investment, merger, or otherwise, including the successors and assigns of such Person.

“Attorney’s Fees” means the fees, hourly, contingent or otherwise, charged by Seller’s Attorneys, pursuant to a retainer agreement approved by Buyer, to: (a) maintain and prosecute the Patents and prosecute the Claims to completion, including pre-trial, trial, and collections of any settlements, judgments, and awards, and to defend any non-monetary counterclaims brought against the Seller or Seller’s Affiliates by any of the Defendants relating directly to the Claims, including allegations regarding invalidity, non-infringement, or unenforceability of the Patents; (b) defend any inter partes, or other post-grant review of the Patents; and (c) represent Seller or Seller’s Affiliates in any transaction with a patent aggregator or entity that may infringe the Patents or which may owe an indemnity obligation to a Person that may infringe the Patents, or any agent or Affiliate thereof, regardless of whether the transaction purports to involve the Patents.

“Claims” means all threatened or actual legal claims, actions, suits, arbitrations, causes of action, or proceedings before any supranational, national, state, municipal, or local entity or governmental authority, whether located within or without the United States, including any U.S. District Court or the International Trade Commission, and demands asserted by Seller or its Affiliates against one or more of the Defendants or against any other parties threatened with or added to a claim, action, suit, arbitration, cause of action, or proceeding brought against any of the Defendants relating to claims of patent infringement of any of the Patents that are or may be included by or on behalf of Seller or its Affiliates against the accused parties or included in any settlement or resolution of that Claim.

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“Defendants” means those Persons identified on a retainer agreement with Seller’s Attorney, approved by Buyer, including each of their respective predecessors, successors, and Affiliates, and all additional Persons, against which Claims are or will be threatened, alleged or asserted by Seller or its Affiliates during the course of such representation. To the extent such Persons are identified by informal/brand names in the retainer agreement, the fact that legal names have not been included shall not exclude such Persons from being Defendants under this Agreement. The names of the Defendants set forth in any such retainer agreement shall be deemed to include any and all Persons who could reasonably be considered to be a Defendant.

“Monetization Expenses” means, pursuant to a retainer agreement approved by Buyer, reasonable direct out-of-pocket expenses actually incurred by Seller or its Affiliates or Seller’s Attorneys, in connection with realization of Proceeds. The reasonableness of expenses incurred by Seller’s Attorneys will be determined in accordance with the commercially reasonable costs typically charged for such expenses. Monetization Expenses include reasonable and documented expert and consulting fees; local counsel fees; e-discovery vendors; litigation support services for audio and visual presentations; jury consultants; focus groups; photocopying; postage and delivery; computer-assisted research; filing fees; court reporters and other transcription services; and reasonable travel expenses. Monetization Expenses do not include Attorneys’ Fees or any fees or expenses relating to costs or damages awards against Seller or its Affiliates resulting from any Adverse Claim. For the avoidance of doubt, Monetization Expenses shall not include any salaries, consultant fees (not directly related to the realization of Proceeds), accountant fees, securities counsel fees, general corporate expenses, regulatory fees, non-court filing costs, debt service or other corporate overhead of Seller.

“Net Proceeds” shall mean Proceeds minus the sum of: (a) Monetization Expenses, plus (b) Attorney’s Fees, plus (c) Other Expenses.

“Other Expenses” means expenses incurred pursuant to a purchase agreement of a Patent, approved by Buyer, whereby a portion of Proceeds are legally encumbered to a third-party.

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

“Proceeds” shall mean the total value of anything (whether tangible, intangible, monetary, nonmonetary, or otherwise) received or to be received, whether actual or contingent, directly or indirectly by or on behalf of Seller or any agent or Affiliate thereof, any Person acting at the direction or on the behalf of any of the foregoing, any third-party as a result of a direction from any of the foregoing, or to which any of the foregoing become entitled or are relieved from making, in each case arising from, relating to, or in connection with, whether in whole or in part: (a) the Patents, including, without limitation, any consideration received in connection with a license, covenant not to sue, release, settlement agreement, compromise, injunction, judgment, offset of principal or interest, royalty payments, any other form of resolution reached after the initiation of litigation, arbitration, or mediation, awards of attorneys’ fees, awards of sanctions (as permitted by applicable law), voluntary dismissals of any monetary counterclaim by any defendant against which a claim of infringement of a Patent has been alleged, interest received in connection a settlement or awarded in a judgment, claim of malpractice, sale, or any and all gross, pre-tax monetary payment (but excluding the amount of any unavoidable foreign taxes for which the Seller is legally liable, provided that the Seller uses commercially reasonable efforts to minimize any such taxes) or the value of any other consideration received or to be received; (b) any transaction with a patent aggregator or entity that may infringe the Patents or which may owe an indemnity obligation to a Person that may infringe the Patents, or any agent or Affiliate thereof, regardless of whether the transaction purports to involve the Patents; (c) (i) the transfer, sale, disposition, in whole or in part, of any item of Collateral (as defined in any Security Document), (ii) the realization of cash or cash equivalents with respect to any item of Collateral (as defined in any Security Document) and (iii) and any other transaction involving any item of Collateral (as defined in any Security Document), and (d) any other transaction the result of which would be to reduce the likelihood of Buyer receiving its Investment Return. Proceeds shall be determined without taking into consideration any fees or expenses incurred in connection with obtaining or collecting the Proceeds (including any contingency fees), recoupments or set-offs of any kind, including any recoupments or set-offs in respect of any counterclaims or cross-claims. For the avoidance of doubt, unless expressly described as “Net Proceeds,” Proceeds, when used in the Investment Documents, shall always refer to gross proceeds, *i.e.*, the total value of the consideration, without setoff, deduction, or netting of any kind, however characterized.

[***]

“Seller’s Attorney” means Fabricant LLP and any other law firm retained by Seller or Seller’s Affiliates’, pursuant to a retainer agreement approved by Buyer, primarily responsible for monetizing one or more Patents.

SCHEDULE II

TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

INVESTMENT RETURN

The Buyer's "Investment Return" shall consist of the following components (1), (2) and (3) (each a "Component" and collectively "Components"):

- (1) First, 100% of monies received by Seller or any agent or Affiliate thereof in any connection, unless legally encumbered to a third-party, shall be paid to Buyer until Buyer has received under this Component (1) an amount equal to the aggregate amount of [***] plus an amount sufficient to cause the payments under this Component (1) to provide Buyer with an [***]% internal rate of return, [***];
- (2) Second, 100% of all Net Proceeds received by Seller shall be paid to Buyer until Buyer has received under this Component (2) an amount equal to the aggregate amount of [***], plus an amount sufficient to cause the payments under this Component (2) to provide Buyer with an [***]% IRR on [***];
- (3) Third, 50% of all Net Proceeds shall be paid to Buyer and 50% of all Net Proceeds shall be paid to Seller, until Buyer receives, inclusive of distributions made under Components (1), (2), and (3), an aggregate amount equal to [***];
- (4) Thereafter, Seller shall retain 100% of all Net Proceeds.

For the avoidance of doubt, until Component (1) of the Investment Return has been paid to Buyer in full, Seller or any Affiliate of Seller shall cause 100% of monies received or entitled to be received by Seller or any agent or Affiliate thereof from whatever source, net of any legal third party encumbrance, to be deposited with Fabricant LLP, or other such attorney as may be approved by Buyer, for distribution pursuant to Section 4 and this Schedule II.

As used herein, "Incurred Payments" means the aggregate sum of (a) all Purchase Price Payments, *plus* (b) documented legal fees and costs associated with due diligence, structuring, and closing (*e.g.*, background checks, deal and ethics counsel fees, fees for security taking and maintenance) in an amount not to exceed \$200,000, *plus* (c) documented third-party legal fees and costs associated with the receipt, defense of, and compliance with subpoenas or other discovery formally or informally sought from Buyer or its Affiliates arising from, relating to, or in connection with the Investment Documents, or, in the event Buyer or any Affiliate thereof is compelled to join a litigation, the document legal fees and costs associated therewith (each (b) and (c) being a "Direct Buyer Cost" and collectively "Direct Buyer Costs").

The Parties intend that Buyer's Investment Return shall be the same whether paid out (a) at once after all Monetization has concluded, or (b) as Buyer actually receives its Investment Return while Monetization is ongoing. In that regard, to the extent of any difference, the Party who has received an amount greater than the Party would have received had proceeds been paid after the resolution of all Monetization shall pay the difference to the other Party within 30 days of the resolution of all Monetization.

If Seller is entitled to amounts constituting Net Proceeds that are not, for any reason, distributed to Seller, then Seller shall pay to Buyer an amount equal to the payments that Buyer would have received under the terms of this Purchase Agreement had all such Net Proceeds been distributed to Seller.

Amounts not timely paid shall accrue a late payment charge from the date on which they should have been paid to Buyer at a monthly compounding rate per annum equal to the applicable pre-judgment interest rate pursuant to CPLR § 5004, *plus*, to compensate Buyer for the loss of the use of capital, Seller shall be liable for an additional charge equal to an amount that would yield a 20% internal rate of return on the sum not paid, calculated from the date the monies should have been paid to the date they are paid, using the XIRR function of Microsoft Excel (collectively, the "Late Payment Charge"). In addition, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, if it is determined by an arbitral body or court that Seller improperly delayed, inhibited, or prevented the distribution of Proceeds to Buyer, regardless of whether Seller's position had a good faith basis, Seller shall be liable for attorneys' fees and costs incurred by Buyer in connection with any proceeding based, in whole or in part, on such conduct.

SCHEDULE III TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

SELLER PAYMENT INFORMATION

Seller Wire Instructions

For Purchase Price Payments Other than the Intelligent Partners Payment:

Account Name: [***]
Account Number: [***]
Transaction bank: [***]
Routing Number: [***]
SWIFT Code: [***]

For the Intelligent Partners Payment:

Intelligent Partners, LLP	
Bank:	[***]
Address:	[***]
Account Name:	[***]
Account Number:	[***]
ACH:	[***]
Wire Transfers:	[***]
Swift Code	[***]

SCHEDULE IV TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Flash UplinkList

Segment	Country	Patent	Title	Issue Date
HPE	US Patent	7,962,948	VIDEO-ENABLED COMMUNITY BUILDING	6/14/2011
HPE	US Patent	8,230,497	Method Of Identifying Software Vulnerabilities On A Computer System	7/24/2012
HPE	US Patent	7,353,539	SIGNAL LEVEL PROPAGATION MECHANISM FOR DISTRIBUTION OF A PAYLOAD TO VULNERABLE SYSTEMS	4/01/2008
HPE	US Patent	7,647,327	Method And System For Implementing Storage Strategies Of A File Autonomously Of A User	1/12/2010
HPE	US Patent	7,404,204	System And Method For Authentication Via A Single Sign-on Server	7/22/2008
HPE	US Patent	7,426,633	System And Method For Reflashing Disk Drive	9/16/2008
HPE	US Patent	8,027,333	IP-based Enhanced Emergency Services Using Intelligent Client Devices	9/27/2011
HPE	US Patent	7,440,442	IP-based Enhanced Emergency Services Using Intelligent Client Devices	10/21/2008

Peregrin Patent List

Segment	Country	Patent No.	Title	Issue Date
PLL	US Patent	7,761,371	Analyzing a credit counseling agency	7/20/2010
			System for transferring an inbound communication to one of a plurality of credit-	
PLL	US Patent	7,827,097	counseling agencies	11/02/2010
PLL	US Patent	7,860,785	Communication system to automatically refer an inbound communication	12/28/2010
			System for transferring an inbound communication to one of a plurality of credit-	
PLL	US Patent	8,209,257	counseling agencies	6/26/2012
PLL	US Patent	8,725,630	Method of processing a phone call	5/13/2014
PLL	US Patent	9,948,771	Using an interactive voice response apparatus	4/17/2018
PLL	US Patent	10,230,840	Method of using an apparatus processing phone call routing	3/12/2019
PLL	US Patent	10,735,582	Apparatus processing phone calls	8/04/2020

Taasera Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
TLL	US Patent	8,327,441	System and method for application attestation	12/04/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,776,180	Systems and methods for using reputation scores in network services and transactions to calculate security risks to computer systems and platforms	7/08/2014
TLL	US Patent	8,850,517	Runtime risk detection based on user, application, and system action sequence correlation	9/30/2014
TLL	US Patent	8,850,588	Systems and methods for providing Mobile security based on dynamic Attestation	9/30/2014
TLL	US Patent	8,990,948	Systems and methods for orchestrating runtime operational integrity	3/24/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,027,125	Systems and methods for network flow remediation based on risk correlation	5/05/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,092,616	Systems and methods for threat identification and remediation	7/28/2015
TLL	US Patent	7,565,549	System and method for the managed security control of processes on a computer system	7/21/2009
TLL	US Patent	7,673,137	System and method for the managed security control of processes on a computer system	3/02/2010
TLL	US Patent	8,150,958	Methods, systems and computer program products for disseminating status information to users of computer resources	4/03/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,955,038	Methods and systems for controlling access to computing resources based on known security vulnerabilities	2/10/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,608,997	Methods and systems for controlling access to computing resources based on known security vulnerabilities	3/28/2017
TLL	US Patent	9,923,918	Methods and systems for controlling access to computing resources based on known security vulnerabilities	3/20/2018
TLL	Korean Patent	KR10-0796825	On demand virus scan	N/A
TLL	US Patent	8,572,738	On demand virus scan	10/29/2013
TLL	US Patent	6,842,796	Information extraction from documents with regular expression matching	1/11/2005
TLL	US Patent	6,928,549	Dynamic intrusion detection for computer systems	8/09/2005
TLL	US Patent	8,180,941	Mechanisms for priority control in resource allocation	5/15/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,055,996	Lightweight form pattern validation	11/08/2011
TLL	US Patent	8,086,835	Rootkit detection	12/27/2011
TLL	US Patent	8,127,356	System, method and program product for detecting unknown computer attacks	2/28/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,135,958	Method, system, and apparatus for dynamically validating a data encryption operation	3/13/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,140,853	Mutually excluded security managers	3/20/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,171,533	Managing web single sign-on applications	5/01/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,819,419	Method and system for dynamic encryption of a URL	8/26/2014
TLL	US Patent	9,118,634	Dynamic encryption of a universal resource locator	8/25/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,628,453	Dynamic encryption of a universal resource locator	4/18/2017
TLL	US Patent	9,860,251	Dynamic encryption of a universal resource locator	1/02/2018
TLL	US Patent	8,769,126	Expanded membership access control in a collaborative environment	7/01/2014
TLL	European Patent	EP2727042	Rules based actions for mobile device management	4/06/2016
TLL	US Patent	9,071,518	Rules based actions for mobile device management	6/30/2015
TLL	US Patent	7,631,354	System security agent authentication and alert distribution	7/06/2006

Multimodal Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
MML	US Patent	7,725,116	Techniques for combining voice with wireless text short message services	5/25/2010
MML	US Patent	7,929,949	Interactive multimodal messaging	4/19/2011
MML	US Patent	8,107,978	Addressing voice SMS messages	1/31/2012
			Methods for identifying messages and communicating with users of a multimodal message service	4/01/2014
MML	US Patent	8,688,150		
MML	US Patent	9,185,227	Sender driven call completion system	11/10/2015
MML	US Patent	9,520,851	Predictive automatic gain control in a media processing system	12/13/2016
MML	US Patent	9,532,191	Multi-modal transmission of early media notifications	12/27/2016
MML	US Patent	9,686,324	System and method for establishing communication links between mobile devices	6/20/2017
MML	US Patent	10,552,030	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	2/04/2020
MML	US Patent	10,884,609	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	1/05/2021
MML	US Patent	11,294,562	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	4/05/2022
MML	US Patent	11,567,653	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	1/31/2023
MML	US Patent	11,822,779	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	11/21/2023
MML	US Patent	8,161,116	Method and system for communicating a data file over a network	4/17/2012
MML	US Patent	8,504,633	Method and system for communicating a data file	8/06/2013

Tyche Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
Tyche	US Patent	6,900,087	Symmetric inducting device for an integrated circuit having a ground shield	5/31/2005
Tyche	US Patent	7,084,481	Symmetric inducting device for an integrated circuit having a ground shield	8/01/2006

Deepwell Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
DIP	US Patent	6,936,898	Diagonal deep well region for routing body-bias voltage for MOSFETS in surface well regions	8/30/2005
DIP	US Patent	7,098,512	Layout patterns for deep well region to facilitate routing body-bias voltage	8/29/2006
DIP	US Patent	7,332,763	Selective coupling of voltage feeds for body bias voltage in an integrated circuit device	2/19/2008
DIP	US Patent	7,211,478	Diagonal deep well region for routing body-bias voltage for MOSFETS in surface well regions	5/01/2007
DIP	US Patent	7,645,664	Layout pattern for deep well region to facilitate routing body-bias voltage	1/12/2010
DIP	US Patent	7,323,367	Diagonal deep well region for routing body-bias voltage for MOSFETS in surface well regions	1/29/2008
DIP	US Patent	7,608,897	Sub-surface region with diagonal gap regions	10/27/2009
DIP	US Patent	9,251,865	Selective coupling of voltage feeds for body bias voltage in an integrated circuit device	2/02/2016
DIP	US Patent	8,415,730	Selective coupling of voltage feeds for body bias voltage in an integrated circuit device	4/09/2013
DIP	US Patent	7,149,851	Method and system for conservatively managing store capacity available to a processor issuing stores	12/12/2006
DIP	US Patent	7,606,979	Method and system for conservatively managing store capacity available to a processor issuing stores	10/20/2009
DIP	US Patent	RE44,025	Apparatus and method for integrated circuit power management	2/19/2013

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EXHIBIT A TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

SECURITY AGREEMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

AMENDED AND RESTATED SECURITY AGREEMENT

This Amended and Restated Security Agreement (as amended from time to time, the “Security Agreement”), is made by and between is made by and among Quest Patent Research Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Quest”), Peregrin Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Peregrin”), Taasera Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Taasera”), Multimodal Media LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Multimodal”), Tyche Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Tyche”), Deepwell IP LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Deepwell”), Flash Uplink LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Flash Uplink,” and, together with Quest, Peregrin, Taasera, Multimodal, Tyche and Deepwell, “Seller”), and QPRC Finance LLC (“Buyer”), a Delaware limited liability company (each, a “Party,” and collectively, the “Parties”). This Security Agreement (a) is effective as of February 19, 2021 (the “Effective Date”) and (b) amends, restates, and supersedes in its entirety the Security Agreement by and between Quest, as Seller, and Buyer and entered into effective February 19, 2021. Reference is made to that certain Amended and Restated Prepaid Forward Purchase Agreement between Buyer and Seller, dated effective as of February 19, 2021 (as it may be amended from time to time, the “Purchase Agreement”).

WHEREAS, Seller and Buyer have entered into the Purchase Agreement, whereby Buyer is providing funding for Seller for, *inter alia*, operating expenses and costs associated with the Monetization of the Patents and to allow Buyer to receive a portion of the Proceeds (as defined in the Purchase Agreement); and

WHEREAS, in order to secure the payment, fulfillment, and performance by Seller of its obligations under the Investment Documents, Seller has agreed to grant to Buyer a continuing first-priority security interest in and to all of the Collateral (as hereinafter defined) pursuant to this Security Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. **Definitions**. For purposes of this Security Agreement, capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Purchase Agreement, and the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Bankruptcy Code” means the United States Bankruptcy Code Title 11, U.S. Code, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Collateral” means all right, title and interest of Seller in and to the following property of Seller, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, and wherever located: (i) the Proceeds (as defined in the Purchase Agreement); (ii) the Patents (as defined in the Purchase Agreement); (iii) all General Intangibles now or hereafter arising from or related to the foregoing; and (iv) Proceeds (including, without limitation, Cash Proceeds and insurance proceeds) and products of the foregoing.

“Encumbrance” means any existing or prospective mortgage, pledge, lien, security or ownership interest, charge, hypothecation, or other encumbrance, option agreement, transfer, termination, compromise, set-off right, security or subordination arrangement, adverse claim, or other similar interest or arrangement of any kind.

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“**Obligations**” means all present and future obligations of Seller to Buyer of any kind or nature, including, without limitation: (i) Seller’s obligations to Buyer under the Investment Documents, including payment of the Investment Return, and any claims for breach of any of the Investment Documents; (ii) the repayment of (a) any amounts that Buyer may advance or spend for the maintenance, preservation or enforcement of the Collateral and Buyer’s rights under the Investment Documents, and (b) any other expenditures that Buyer may make under or in connection with this Security Agreement and the enforcement thereof; (iii) all amounts owed under any modifications, renewals or extensions of any of the foregoing obligations; and (iv) any of the foregoing that arises after the filing of a petition by or against Seller under the Bankruptcy Code (including, without limitation, any amounts which would accrue and become due but for the commencement of such petition).

“**UCC**” means the Uniform Commercial Code in effect in the State of New York, as may be amended from time to time; provided that, if perfection or the effect of perfection or non-perfection or the priority of any security interest in the Collateral or the availability of any remedy is governed by the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect in a jurisdiction other than the State of New York, then UCC means the Uniform Commercial Code as in effect from time to time in such other jurisdiction for purposes of the provisions hereof related to such perfection, effect of perfection or non-perfection or priority or availability of such remedy, as the case may be.

In addition, the following terms shall have the respective meanings provided for in the UCC: “Cash Proceeds,” “Commercial Tort Claim,” “Deposit Account,” “General Intangibles,” and “Proceeds.”

2. **Grant of Security.** As collateral security for the payment and performance of the Obligations, Seller hereby grants and conveys to Buyer a first-priority continuing lien and security interest in and to the Collateral. Seller hereby authorizes Buyer’s filing of financing statements (and any amendments thereto) in such jurisdictions as may be designated by Buyer and to take such other steps and make such other filings as Buyer may determine to perfect Buyer’s lien in and to the Collateral (collectively, the “**UCC Financing Statements**”). For the avoidance of doubt, Seller authorizes Buyer’s indication of the Collateral pursuant to UCC § 9-504(2). Seller shall do all things necessary so that at all times Buyer will have a valid, first-priority continuing lien and security interest in and to the Collateral. Seller agrees that it will not sell, transfer, lease, assign, or otherwise dispose of any of the Collateral or grant or permit to exist any Encumbrance in or on the Collateral, except as created hereunder.

3. **Remedies.** Upon (a) any breach or default by Seller of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement under any provision of this Security Agreement or the Purchase Agreement, (b) the occurrence of an Event of Default or (c) Seller voluntarily or involuntarily becoming subject to any proceeding under the Bankruptcy Code or any similar proceeding under statutory or common law of any applicable jurisdiction, Buyer may (i) take any action available at law or in equity against Seller to collect the Obligations, whether or not due and owing at such time, (ii) pursue any remedy available at law (including all those rights and remedies that are available to a ‘secured party’ under the provisions of Article 9 of the UCC, or otherwise) to foreclose against the Collateral and (iii) without limitation of the foregoing, transfer ownership of any item of Collateral into the name of Buyer or an entity designated by Buyer, including, without limitation, a transfer of the Patents and the goodwill associated therewith to Buyer or to Buyer’s designees, in each case without further consent or authorization of Seller. All rights and remedies existing under this Security Agreement are cumulative to, and not exclusive of, any other rights or remedies otherwise available to Buyer. The Dispute Resolution provision set forth in Section 9 of the Purchase Agreement shall apply to any dispute concerning this Security Agreement; *provided, however*, that Buyer, and Buyer only, may elect for the resolution of disputes concerning this Security Agreement in any state or federal court located in New York, New York.

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4. **Attorney in Fact.** Seller appoints Buyer as Seller's attorney-in-fact with full irrevocable power and authority in its place and stead and in its name or otherwise, from time to time in Buyer's sole discretion, to do all things in its name and on its behalf that Buyer may deem reasonably necessary or advisable to create and perfect, and to continue and preserve, an indefeasible continuing first-priority continuing lien and security interest in and to the Collateral in favor of Buyer and to accomplish the purposes of this Security Agreement in connection with Buyer's exercise of rights and remedies hereunder, including the filing of a form of assignment with the United States Patent and Trademark Office or with such other governmental authorities with respect to any Patents and the goodwill associated therewith.

5. **Seller's Representations and Covenants.** Seller represents and warrants that (a) (i) Seller is a company duly organized, validly existing, and in good standing under the laws of its jurisdiction of organization; (b) Seller owns, with exclusive rights to control, all of the Collateral, free and clear of all Encumbrances, except as created by this Security Agreement, and has the power to transfer and grant the security interests hereunder; (c) Buyer's security interest in the Collateral is a valid, first-priority security interest, and (d) no authorization, approval, or other action by, and no notice to or filing with, any governmental authority or other person or entity is required for the grant by Seller of the first-priority security interest granted hereby or for the execution, delivery, and performance of this Security Agreement by Seller other than (i) any such authorizations, approvals, actions, notices, or filings that have been obtained or made, or (ii) the filing by Buyer of the UCC Financing Statements. Seller (or any predecessors by merger or otherwise) has not, within the four (4) month period preceding the date hereof, had a different name or address from the name and address of Seller listed on the signature page hereof. Seller covenants that (a) it shall not change its name or form of organization, or take any other action that results in a change of the jurisdiction of organization of Seller, or change its chief executive officer, without giving Buyer at least thirty days' prior written notice of any such action; and (b) Seller shall promptly, and in any event within two (2) business days after the same is acquired by it, notify Buyer of any future Commercial Tort Claim acquired by Seller with respect to the Claims and shall execute and deliver to Buyer such documents as Buyer shall request to perfect, preserve, or protect the liens, rights, and remedies of Buyer with respect to any such Commercial Tort Claim.

6. **Further Actions.** Seller agrees to execute any further documents, and to take any further actions, reasonably requested by Buyer to evidence, maintain the first priority of, or perfect the security interest granted herein, or to effectuate the rights granted to Buyer under the Investment Documents.

7. **Release of Security Interest.** Within five (5) business days after all of the Obligations have been indefeasibly paid in full to Buyer, Buyer shall cause to be filed a release of Buyer's filed UCC Financing Statements; *provided that* if Buyer fails to release its filed UCC Financing Statements within five (5) business days after all of the Obligations have been indefeasibly paid in full to Buyer, Seller shall have the right to file a release of such filed UCC Financing Statements. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Seller shall not have any right to file a release of Buyer's filed UCC Financing Statements prior to the indefeasible payment in full of all of the Obligations to Buyer.

8. **Severability.** In the event any provision of this Security Agreement is deemed to be unenforceable or contrary to public policy, such provision shall be severable, and the remainder of this Security Agreement shall remain in effect and enforceable to the greatest possible extent.

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Security Agreement to be duly executed by their respective authorized signatories as of the Effective Date.

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
Rye, NY 10580
Attn: Jon Scahill
Email: jscahill@qprc.com
Phone: (888) 743-7577

QPRC FINANCE LLC

By: _____
Name: [***]
Title: [***]
Date: _____
Address: [***]
Email: [***]
Phone: [***]

PEREGRIN LICENSING LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
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TAASERA LICENSING LLC

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[Signature Page to Security Agreement]

MULTIMODAL MEDIA LLC

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FLASH UPLINK LLC

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DEEPWELL IP LLC

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EXHIBIT B TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

SUBSIDIARY GUARANTY

[Signed Agreement from February 2021 Closing to be Attached]

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EXHIBIT C TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

SUBSIDIARY SECURITY AGREEMENT

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EXHIBIT D TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

WARRANT ISSUANCE AGREEMENT

[Signed Agreement from February 2021 Closing to be Attached]

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EXHIBIT E TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

BOARD OBSERVATION RIGHTS AGREEMENT

[Signed Agreement from February 2021 Closing to be Attached]

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EXHIBIT F TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

INTERCREDITOR AND SUBORDINATION AGREEMENT

[Signed Agreement from February 2021 Closing to be Attached]

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EXHIBIT G TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

MUTUAL RELEASE AND COVENANT NOT TO SUE

[Signed Agreement from February 2021 Closing to be Attached]

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EXHIBIT H TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT

PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT

This Patent Security Agreement (the “Patent Security Agreement”) is made by and among Quest Patent Research Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Quest”), Peregrin Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Peregrin”), Taasera Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Taasera”), Multimodal Media LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Multimodal”), Tyche Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Tyche”), Deepwell IP LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Deepwell”), Flash Uplink LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Flash Uplink,” and, together with Quest, Peregrin, Taasera, Multimodal, Tyche and Deepwell, “Grantor”) and QPRC Finance LLC (“Grantee”), a Delaware limited liability company (each, a “Party,” and collectively, the “Parties”). This Patent Security Agreement is effective as of May 1, (the “Patent Security Agreement Effective Date”). Reference is made to that certain Amended and Restated Prepaid Forward Purchase Agreement between Buyer and Grantor, dated effective as of February 19, 2021 (as it may be amended from time to time, the “Purchase Agreement”).

WHEREAS, the Grantor has an ownership interest in the patent rights listed on Exhibit 1 hereto (the “Patents”);

WHEREAS, the Grantor and Grantee are parties to that certain Security Agreement, dated effective as of February 19, 2021 (as from time to time amended or supplemented, the “Security Document”); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Security Document, Grantor has granted to Grantee a security interest in certain of its assets, including, without limitation, the Patents, to secure the performance of Grantor’s obligations under the Security Document and related agreements; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor and Grantee by this instrument seek to confirm and make a record of the grant of the security interest in the Patents in accordance with the terms of this Patent Security Agreement; and

WHEREAS, capitalized terms used and not defined herein have the meanings given to them in the Security Document.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. As collateral security for the payment and performance of the Obligations, Grantor hereby grants and conveys to Grantee a first priority continuing security interest in and lien upon all Patents now owned and hereafter acquired by Grantor and the Proceeds and products thereof. The Grantor does hereby acknowledge and confirm that the Patents, the goodwill associated therewith, and the Proceeds and products thereof constitute Collateral pledged by Grantor to Grantee pursuant to the Security Document. The security interests granted to Grantee herein are granted in furtherance, and not in limitation of, the interests granted in the Security Document.

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2. The Grantor further acknowledges and confirms that the rights and remedies of Grantee with respect to the Patents are more fully set forth in the Security Document, the terms, and provisions of which are incorporated herein by reference.

3. The Grantor hereby irrevocably constitutes and appoints Grantee, with full power of substitution, as its true and lawful attorney-in-fact, with full irrevocable power and authority in its place and stead and in its name or otherwise, from time to time in Grantee's sole discretion, at Grantee's sole cost and expense, to take any and all action and to execute and deliver any and all documents and instruments which Grantee may deem reasonably necessary or advisable to (a) accomplish the purposes of perfecting, continuing and preserving, a continuing first priority security interest in the Patents and the goodwill associated therewith in favor of Grantee, and (b) effect a transfer of the Patents and the goodwill associated therewith to Grantee or to Grantee's designees without further consent or authorization of the Grantor upon the occurrence of a Security Agreement Event of Default (as defined in the Security Document). In furtherance and not in limitation of the foregoing, if a Security Agreement Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Grantee is hereby authorized file with the United States Patent and Trademark Office or with such other governmental authorities, assignments in the form substantially similar to those of Exhibit 2 attached to this Patent Security Agreement, together with such other instruments and documents as Grantee may deem necessary or appropriate to effectuate the foregoing.

4. Grantee is hereby authorized to file or record this Patent Security Agreement or any other instrument or documents in such public offices and with such governmental authorities, including, without limitation, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as Grantee may determine from time to time for the purpose of evidencing the foregoing grant of security.

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Patent Security Agreement to be duly executed by their respective authorized signatories as of the Patent Security Agreement Effective Date.

QUEST PATENT RESEARCH CORPORATION

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO
Date: _____
Address: 411 Theodore Fremd Ave.
Suite 206S
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[Signature Page to Patent Security Agreement]

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Exhibit 1 to Patent Security Agreement

Flash UplinkList

Segment	Country	Patent	Title	Issue Date
HPE	US Patent	7,962,948	VIDEO-ENABLED COMMUNITY BUILDING	6/14/2011
HPE	US Patent	8,230,497	Method Of Identifying Software Vulnerabilities On A Computer System	7/24/2012
HPE	US Patent	7,353,539	SIGNAL LEVEL PROPAGATION MECHANISM FOR DISTRIBUTION OF A PAYLOAD TO VULNERABLE SYSTEMS	4/01/2008
HPE	US Patent	7,647,327	Method And System For Implementing Storage Strategies Of A File Autonomously Of A User	1/12/2010
HPE	US Patent	7,404,204	System And Method For Authentication Via A Single Sign-on Server	7/22/2008
HPE	US Patent	7,426,633	System And Method For Reflashing Disk Drive	9/16/2008
HPE	US Patent	8,027,333	IP-based Enhanced Emergency Services Using Intelligent Client Devices	9/27/2011
HPE	US Patent	7,440,442	IP-based Enhanced Emergency Services Using Intelligent Client Devices	10/21/2008

Peregrin Patent List

Segment	Country	Patent No.	Title	Issue Date
PLL	US Patent	7,761,371	Analyzing a credit counseling agency	7/20/2010
			System for transferring an inbound communication to one of a plurality of credit-	
PLL	US Patent	7,827,097	counseling agencies	11/02/2010
PLL	US Patent	7,860,785	Communication system to automatically refer an inbound communication	12/28/2010
			System for transferring an inbound communication to one of a plurality of credit-	
PLL	US Patent	8,209,257	counseling agencies	6/26/2012
PLL	US Patent	8,725,630	Method of processing a phone call	5/13/2014
PLL	US Patent	9,948,771	Using an interactive voice response apparatus	4/17/2018
PLL	US Patent	10,230,840	Method of using an apparatus processing phone call routing	3/12/2019
PLL	US Patent	10,735,582	Apparatus processing phone calls	8/04/2020

Taasera Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
TLL	US Patent	8,327,441	System and method for application attestation	12/04/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,776,180	Systems and methods for using reputation scores in network services and transactions to calculate security risks to computer systems and platforms	7/08/2014
TLL	US Patent	8,850,517	Runtime risk detection based on user, application, and system action sequence correlation	9/30/2014
TLL	US Patent	8,850,588	Systems and methods for providing Mobile security based on dynamic Attestation	9/30/2014
TLL	US Patent	8,990,948	Systems and methods for orchestrating runtime operational integrity	3/24/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,027,125	Systems and methods for network flow remediation based on risk correlation	5/05/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,092,616	Systems and methods for threat identification and remediation	7/28/2015
TLL	US Patent	7,565,549	System and method for the managed security control of processes on a computer system	7/21/2009
TLL	US Patent	7,673,137	System and method for the managed security control of processes on a computer system	3/02/2010
TLL	US Patent	8,150,958	Methods, systems and computer program products for disseminating status information to users of computer resources	4/03/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,955,038	Methods and systems for controlling access to computing resources based on known security vulnerabilities	2/10/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,608,997	Methods and systems for controlling access to computing resources based on known security vulnerabilities	3/28/2017
TLL	US Patent	9,923,918	Methods and systems for controlling access to computing resources based on known security vulnerabilities	3/20/2018
TLL	Korean Patent	KR10-0796825	On demand virus scan	N/A
TLL	US Patent	8,572,738	On demand virus scan	10/29/2013
TLL	US Patent	6,842,796	Information extraction from documents with regular expression matching	1/11/2005
TLL	US Patent	6,928,549	Dynamic intrusion detection for computer systems	8/09/2005
TLL	US Patent	8,180,941	Mechanisms for priority control in resource allocation	5/15/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,055,996	Lightweight form pattern validation	11/08/2011
TLL	US Patent	8,086,835	Rootkit detection	12/27/2011
TLL	US Patent	8,127,356	System, method and program product for detecting unknown computer attacks	2/28/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,135,958	Method, system, and apparatus for dynamically validating a data encryption operation	3/13/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,140,853	Mutually excluded security managers	3/20/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,171,533	Managing web single sign-on applications	5/01/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,819,419	Method and system for dynamic encryption of a URL	8/26/2014
TLL	US Patent	9,118,634	Dynamic encryption of a universal resource locator	8/25/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,628,453	Dynamic encryption of a universal resource locator	4/18/2017
TLL	US Patent	9,860,251	Dynamic encryption of a universal resource locator	1/02/2018
TLL	US Patent	8,769,126	Expanded membership access control in a collaborative environment	7/01/2014
TLL	European Patent	EP2727042	Rules based actions for mobile device management	4/06/2016
TLL	US Patent	9,071,518	Rules based actions for mobile device management	6/30/2015
TLL	US Patent	7,631,354	System security agent authentication and alert distribution	7/06/2006

Multimodal Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
MML	US Patent	7,725,116	Techniques for combining voice with wireless text short message services	5/25/2010
MML	US Patent	7,929,949	Interactive multimodal messaging	4/19/2011
MML	US Patent	8,107,978	Addressing voice SMS messages	1/31/2012
			Methods for identifying messages and communicating with users of a multimodal	
MML	US Patent	8,688,150	message service	4/01/2014
MML	US Patent	9,185,227	Sender driven call completion system	11/10/2015
MML	US Patent	9,520,851	Predictive automatic gain control in a media processing system	12/13/2016
MML	US Patent	9,532,191	Multi-modal transmission of early media notifications	12/27/2016
MML	US Patent	9,686,324	System and method for establishing communication links between mobile devices	6/20/2017
MML	US Patent	10,552,030	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	2/04/2020
MML	US Patent	10,884,609	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	1/05/2021
MML	US Patent	11,294,562	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	4/05/2022
MML	US Patent	11,567,653	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	1/31/2023
MML	US Patent	11,822,779	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	11/21/2023
MML	US Patent	8,161,116	Method and system for communicating a data file over a network	4/17/2012
MML	US Patent	8,504,633	Method and system for communicating a data file	8/06/2013

Tyche Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
Tyche	US Patent	6,900,087	Symmetric inducting device for an integrated circuit having a ground shield	5/31/2005
Tyche	US Patent	7,084,481	Symmetric inducting device for an integrated circuit having a ground shield	8/01/2006

Deepwell Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
DIP	US Patent	6,936,898	Diagonal deep well region for routing body-bias voltage for MOSFETS in surface well regions	8/30/2005
DIP	US Patent	7,098,512	Layout patterns for deep well region to facilitate routing body-bias voltage	8/29/2006
DIP	US Patent	7,332,763	Selective coupling of voltage feeds for body bias voltage in an integrated circuit device	2/19/2008
DIP	US Patent	7,211,478	Diagonal deep well region for routing body-bias voltage for MOSFETS in surface well regions	5/01/2007
DIP	US Patent	7,645,664	Layout pattern for deep well region to facilitate routing body-bias voltage	1/12/2010
DIP	US Patent	7,323,367	Diagonal deep well region for routing body-bias voltage for MOSFETS in surface well regions	1/29/2008
DIP	US Patent	7,608,897	Sub-surface region with diagonal gap regions	10/27/2009
DIP	US Patent	9,251,865	Selective coupling of voltage feeds for body bias voltage in an integrated circuit device	2/02/2016
DIP	US Patent	8,415,730	Selective coupling of voltage feeds for body bias voltage in an integrated circuit device	4/09/2013
DIP	US Patent	7,149,851	Method and system for conservatively managing store capacity available to a processor issuing stores	12/12/2006
DIP	US Patent	7,606,979	Method and system for conservatively managing store capacity available to a processor issuing stores	10/20/2009
DIP	US Patent	RE44,025	Apparatus and method for integrated circuit power management	2/19/2013

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Exhibit 2 to Patent Security Agreement

Assignment Agreements

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CONFIDENTIAL

ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS

This ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS (this "Assignment"), dated as of _____, 20__, is made by Flash Uplink LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Assignor"), for the benefit of QPRC Finance LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (together with its successors and assigns, "Secured Party") and in favor of the Assignee as set forth below. For good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of are hereby acknowledged, Assignor hereby assigns the Patents set forth on Exhibit 1 hereto (the "Patents") to the Assignee as follows:

1. Assignment of Patents. Assignor hereby assigns, transfers, and conveys to _____, a _____ with offices at _____ (the "Assignee") all of Assignor's right, title and interest in and to the Patents together with the goodwill associated therewith and the right to sue for past infringement of the Patents.

2. Filing and Recordation. Assignee is hereby authorized to file or record this Assignment or any other instrument in such public offices and with such governmental authorities, including, without limitation, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as Assignee may determine from time to time for the purpose of evidencing the foregoing assignment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Assignor has executed this Assignment of Patents as of the date first above written.

ASSIGNOR:

FLASH UPLINK LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO

CONFIDENTIAL

Exhibit 1 to Assignment of Patents

Patent List

Segment	Country	Patent	Title	Issue Date
HPE	US Patent	7,962,948	VIDEO-ENABLED COMMUNITY BUILDING	6/14/2011
HPE	US Patent	8,230,497	Method Of Identifying Software Vulnerabilities On A Computer System	7/24/2012
HPE	US Patent	7,353,539	SIGNAL LEVEL PROPAGATION MECHANISM FOR DISTRIBUTION OF A PAYLOAD TO VULNERABLE SYSTEMS	4/01/2008
HPE	US Patent	7,647,327	Method And System For Implementing Storage Strategies Of A File Autonomously Of A User	1/12/2010
HPE	US Patent	7,404,204	System And Method For Authentication Via A Single Sign-on Server	7/22/2008
HPE	US Patent	7,426,633	System And Method For Reflashing Disk Drive	9/16/2008
HPE	US Patent	8,027,333	IP-based Enhanced Emergency Services Using Intelligent Client Devices	9/27/2011
HPE	US Patent	7,440,442	IP-based Enhanced Emergency Services Using Intelligent Client Devices	10/21/2008

CONFIDENTIAL

ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS

This ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS (this "Assignment"), dated as of _____, 20__, is made by Peregrin Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Assignor"), for the benefit of QPRC Finance LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (together with its successors and assigns, "Secured Party") and in favor of the Assignee as set forth below. For good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of are hereby acknowledged, Assignor hereby assigns the Patents set forth on Exhibit 1 hereto (the "Patents") to the Assignee as follows:

1. Assignment of Patents. Assignor hereby assigns, transfers, and conveys to _____, a _____ with offices at _____ (the "Assignee") all of Assignor's right, title and interest in and to the Patents together with the goodwill associated therewith and the right to sue for past infringement of the Patents.

2. Filing and Recordation. Assignee is hereby authorized to file or record this Assignment or any other instrument in such public offices and with such governmental authorities, including, without limitation, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as Assignee may determine from time to time for the purpose of evidencing the foregoing assignment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Assignor has executed this Assignment of Patents as of the date first above written.

ASSIGNOR:

PEREGRIN LICENSING LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO

CONFIDENTIAL

Exhibit 1 to Assignment of Patents

Patent List

Segment	Country	Patent No.	Title	Issue Date
PLL	US Patent	7,761,371	Analyzing a credit counseling agency	7/20/2010
PLL	US Patent	7,827,097	System for transferring an inbound communication to one of a plurality of credit-counseling agencies	11/02/2010
PLL	US Patent	7,860,785	Communication system to automatically refer an inbound communication	12/28/2010
PLL	US Patent	8,209,257	System for transferring an inbound communication to one of a plurality of credit-counseling agencies	6/26/2012
PLL	US Patent	8,725,630	Method of processing a phone call	5/13/2014
PLL	US Patent	9,948,771	Using an interactive voice response apparatus	4/17/2018
PLL	US Patent	10,230,840	Method of using an apparatus processing phone call routing	3/12/2019
PLL	US Patent	10,735,582	Apparatus processing phone calls	8/04/2020

CONFIDENTIAL

ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS

This ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS (this "Assignment"), dated as of _____, 20__, is made by Taasera Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Assignor"), for the benefit of QPRC Finance LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (together with its successors and assigns, "Secured Party") and in favor of the Assignee as set forth below. For good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of are hereby acknowledged, Assignor hereby assigns the Patents set forth on Exhibit 1 hereto (the "Patents") to the Assignee as follows:

1. Assignment of Patents. Assignor hereby assigns, transfers, and conveys to _____, a _____ with offices at _____ (the "Assignee") all of Assignor's right, title and interest in and to the Patents together with the goodwill associated therewith and the right to sue for past infringement of the Patents.

2. Filing and Recordation. Assignee is hereby authorized to file or record this Assignment or any other instrument in such public offices and with such governmental authorities, including, without limitation, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as Assignee may determine from time to time for the purpose of evidencing the foregoing assignment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Assignor has executed this Assignment of Patents as of the date first above written.

ASSIGNOR:

TAASERA LICENSING LLC,

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO

CONFIDENTIAL

Exhibit 1 to Assignment of Patents

Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
TLL	US Patent	8,327,441	System and method for application attestation	12/04/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,776,180	Systems and methods for using reputation scores in network services and transactions to calculate security risks to computer systems and platforms	7/08/2014
TLL	US Patent	8,850,517	Runtime risk detection based on user, application, and system action sequence correlation	9/30/2014
TLL	US Patent	8,850,588	Systems and methods for providing Mobile security based on dynamic Attestation	9/30/2014
TLL	US Patent	8,990,948	Systems and methods for orchestrating runtime operational integrity	3/24/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,027,125	Systems and methods for network flow remediation based on risk correlation	5/05/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,092,616	Systems and methods for threat identification and remediation	7/28/2015
TLL	US Patent	7,565,549	System and method for the managed security control of processes on a computer system	7/21/2009
TLL	US Patent	7,673,137	System and method for the managed security control of processes on a computer system	3/02/2010
TLL	US Patent	8,150,958	Methods, systems and computer program products for disseminating status information to users of computer resources	4/03/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,955,038	Methods and systems for controlling access to computing resources based on known security vulnerabilities	2/10/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,608,997	Methods and systems for controlling access to computing resources based on known security vulnerabilities	3/28/2017
TLL	US Patent	9,923,918	Methods and systems for controlling access to computing resources based on known security vulnerabilities	3/20/2018
TLL	Korean Patent	KR10-0796825	On demand virus scan	N/A
TLL	US Patent	8,572,738	On demand virus scan	10/29/2013
TLL	US Patent	6,842,796	Information extraction from documents with regular expression matching	1/11/2005
TLL	US Patent	6,928,549	Dynamic intrusion detection for computer systems	8/09/2005
TLL	US Patent	8,180,941	Mechanisms for priority control in resource allocation	5/15/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,055,996	Lightweight form pattern validation	11/08/2011
TLL	US Patent	8,086,835	Rootkit detection	12/27/2011
TLL	US Patent	8,127,356	System, method and program product for detecting unknown computer attacks	2/28/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,135,958	Method, system, and apparatus for dynamically validating a data encryption operation	3/13/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,140,853	Mutually excluded security managers	3/20/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,171,533	Managing web single sign-on applications	5/01/2012
TLL	US Patent	8,819,419	Method and system for dynamic encryption of a URL	8/26/2014
TLL	US Patent	9,118,634	Dynamic encryption of a universal resource locator	8/25/2015
TLL	US Patent	9,628,453	Dynamic encryption of a universal resource locator	4/18/2017
TLL	US Patent	9,860,251	Dynamic encryption of a universal resource locator	1/02/2018
TLL	US Patent	8,769,126	Expanded membership access control in a collaborative environment	7/01/2014
TLL	European Patent	EP2727042	Rules based actions for mobile device management	4/06/2016
TLL	US Patent	9,071,518	Rules based actions for mobile device management	6/30/2015
TLL	US Patent	7,631,354	System security agent authentication and alert distribution	7/06/2006

CONFIDENTIAL

ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS

This ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS (this "Assignment"), dated as of _____, 20__, is made by Multimodal Media LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Assignor"), for the benefit of QPRC Finance LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (together with its successors and assigns, "Secured Party") and in favor of the Assignee as set forth below. For good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of are hereby acknowledged, Assignor hereby assigns the Patents set forth on Exhibit 1 hereto (the "Patents") to the Assignee as follows:

1. Assignment of Patents. Assignor hereby assigns, transfers, and conveys to _____, a _____ with offices at _____ (the "Assignee") all of Assignor's right, title and interest in and to the Patents together with the goodwill associated therewith and the right to sue for past infringement of the Patents.

2. Filing and Recordation. Assignee is hereby authorized to file or record this Assignment or any other instrument in such public offices and with such governmental authorities, including, without limitation, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as Assignee may determine from time to time for the purpose of evidencing the foregoing assignment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Assignor has executed this Assignment of Patents as of the date first above written.

ASSIGNOR:

MULTIMODAL MEDIA LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO

CONFIDENTIAL

Exhibit 1 to Assignment of Patents

Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
MML	US Patent	7,725,116	Techniques for combining voice with wireless text short message services	5/25/2010
MML	US Patent	7,929,949	Interactive multimodal messaging	4/19/2011
MML	US Patent	8,107,978	Addressing voice SMS messages	1/31/2012
			Methods for identifying messages and communicating with users of a multimodal message service	4/01/2014
MML	US Patent	8,688,150		
MML	US Patent	9,185,227	Sender driven call completion system	11/10/2015
MML	US Patent	9,520,851	Predictive automatic gain control in a media processing system	12/13/2016
MML	US Patent	9,532,191	Multi-modal transmission of early media notifications	12/27/2016
MML	US Patent	9,686,324	System and method for establishing communication links between mobile devices	6/20/2017
MML	US Patent	10,552,030	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	2/04/2020
MML	US Patent	10,884,609	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	1/05/2021
MML	US Patent	11,294,562	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	4/05/2022
MML	US Patent	11,567,653	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	1/31/2023
MML	US Patent	11,822,779	Multi-Gesture Media Recording System	11/21/2023
MML	US Patent	8,161,116	Method and system for communicating a data file over a network	4/17/2012
MML	US Patent	8,504,633	Method and system for communicating a data file	8/06/2013

CONFIDENTIAL

ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS

This ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS (this "Assignment"), dated as of _____, 20__, is made by Tyche Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Assignor"), for the benefit of QPRC Finance LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (together with its successors and assigns, "Secured Party") and in favor of the Assignee as set forth below. For good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of are hereby acknowledged, Assignor hereby assigns the Patents set forth on Exhibit 1 hereto (the "Patents") to the Assignee as follows:

1. Assignment of Patents. Assignor hereby assigns, transfers, and conveys to _____, a _____ with offices at _____ (the "Assignee") all of Assignor's right, title and interest in and to the Patents together with the goodwill associated therewith and the right to sue for past infringement of the Patents.

2. Filing and Recordation. Assignee is hereby authorized to file or record this Assignment or any other instrument in such public offices and with such governmental authorities, including, without limitation, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as Assignee may determine from time to time for the purpose of evidencing the foregoing assignment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Assignor has executed this Assignment of Patents as of the date first above written.

ASSIGNOR:

TYCHE LICENSING LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO

CONFIDENTIAL

Exhibit 1 to Assignment of Patents

Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
Tyche	US Patent	6,900,087	Symmetric inducting device for an integrated circuit having a ground shield	5/31/2005
Tyche	US Patent	7,084,481	Symmetric inducting device for an integrated circuit having a ground shield	8/01/2006

CONFIDENTIAL

ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS

This ASSIGNMENT OF PATENTS (this "Assignment"), dated as of _____, 20__, is made by Deepwell IP LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Assignor"), for the benefit of QPRC Finance LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (together with its successors and assigns, "Secured Party") and in favor of the Assignee as set forth below. For good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of are hereby acknowledged, Assignor hereby assigns the Patents set forth on Exhibit 1 hereto (the "Patents") to the Assignee as follows:

1. Assignment of Patents. Assignor hereby assigns, transfers, and conveys to _____, a _____ with offices at _____ (the "Assignee") all of Assignor's right, title and interest in and to the Patents together with the goodwill associated therewith and the right to sue for past infringement of the Patents.

2. Filing and Recordation. Assignee is hereby authorized to file or record this Assignment or any other instrument in such public offices and with such governmental authorities, including, without limitation, the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as Assignee may determine from time to time for the purpose of evidencing the foregoing assignment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Assignor has executed this Assignment of Patents as of the date first above written.

ASSIGNOR:

DEEPWELL IP LLC

By: _____
Name: Jon C. Scahill
Title: CEO

CONFIDENTIAL

Exhibit 1 to Assignment of Patents

Patent List

Segment	Type	Number	Title	Issue Date
DIP	US Patent	6,936,898	Diagonal deep well region for routing body-bias voltage for MOSFETS in surface well regions	8/30/2005
DIP	US Patent	7,098,512	Layout patterns for deep well region to facilitate routing body-bias voltage	8/29/2006
DIP	US Patent	7,332,763	Selective coupling of voltage feeds for body bias voltage in an integrated circuit device	2/19/2008
DIP	US Patent	7,211,478	Diagonal deep well region for routing body-bias voltage for MOSFETS in surface well regions	5/01/2007
DIP	US Patent	7,645,664	Layout pattern for deep well region to facilitate routing body-bias voltage	1/12/2010
DIP	US Patent	7,323,367	Diagonal deep well region for routing body-bias voltage for MOSFETS in surface well regions	1/29/2008
DIP	US Patent	7,608,897	Sub-surface region with diagonal gap regions	10/27/2009
DIP	US Patent	9,251,865	Selective coupling of voltage feeds for body bias voltage in an integrated circuit device	2/02/2016
DIP	US Patent	8,415,730	Selective coupling of voltage feeds for body bias voltage in an integrated circuit device	4/09/2013
DIP	US Patent	7,149,851	Method and system for conservatively managing store capacity available to a processor issuing stores	12/12/2006
DIP	US Patent	7,606,979	Method and system for conservatively managing store capacity available to a processor issuing stores	10/20/2009
DIP	US Patent	RE44,025	Apparatus and method for integrated circuit power management	2/19/2013

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EXHIBIT I TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

CURRENT CASE REPORTS

Reference is made to that certain Amended and Restated Prepaid Forward Purchase Agreement (as amended from time to time, the “Purchase Agreement”) is made by and among Quest Patent Research Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Quest”), Peregrin Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Peregrin”), Taasera Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Taasera”), Multimodal Media LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Multimodal”), Tyche Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Tyche”), Deepwell IP LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Deepwell”), Flash Uplink LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Flash Uplink,” and, together with Quest, Peregrin, Taasera, Multimodal, Tyche, and Deepwell, “Seller”), and QPRC Finance LLC (“Buyer”), a Delaware limited liability company (each, a “Party,” and collectively, the “Parties”) dated effective as of February 19, 2021 (as amended and/or restated from time to time, the “Purchase Agreement”). All terms not expressly defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Purchase Agreement and related Investment Documents.

Seller hereby certifies that the following is a complete list of each litigation in which a claim of a Patent is alleged to be infringed, each post-grant proceeding in which a claim of a Patent has been challenged, and any other litigation to which Seller is a party:

[***]

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CONFIDENTIAL

EXHIBIT J TO PURCHASE AGREEMENT

CASE REPORTS

Reference is made to that certain Amended and Restated Prepaid Forward Purchase Agreement (as amended from time to time, the “Purchase Agreement”) is made by and among Quest Patent Research Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Quest”), Peregrin Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Peregrin”), Taasera Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Taasera”), Multimodal Media LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Multimodal”), Tyche Licensing LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Tyche”), Deepwell IP LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Deepwell”), Flash Uplink LLC, a Texas limited liability company (“Flash Uplink,” and, together with Quest, Peregrin, Taasera, Multimodal, Tyche, and Deepwell, “Seller”), and QPRC Finance LLC (“Buyer”), a Delaware limited liability company (each, a “Party,” and collectively, the “Parties”) dated effective as of February 19, 2021 (as amended and/or restated from time to time, the “Purchase Agreement”). All terms not expressly defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Purchase Agreement and related Investment Documents.

Seller hereby certifies that the following is a complete list of each litigation in which a claim of a Patent is alleged to be infringed, each post-grant proceeding in which a claim of a Patent has been challenged, and any other litigation to which Seller is a party:

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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 26, 2025

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

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Exhibit 32.1

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Quest Patent Research Corporation (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 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 26, 2025

/s/ Jon C. Scahill

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