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EARTHSHELL CORP
Form 10-K/A
November 29, 2005

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

FORM 10-K/A
Amendment No. 4

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

OR

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

For the Transition Period From _____ to _____

Commission File Number 333-13287

EARTHSHELL CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

77-0322379

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

3916 State St. Ste. 110, Santa Barbara, California 93105

(Address of principal executive office) (Zip Code)

(805) 563-7590

(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:

Common Stock \$.01 par value

(Title of each class)

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

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

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2004 was \$28,681,801.

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock as of September 15, 2005 was 18,435,452.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K/A

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

EarthShell Corporation (the "Company") is filing this Amendment No. 4 on Form 10-K/A (this "Amendment") to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 to make certain corrections to the Company's Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 4, 2005, as it has been subsequently amended, as follows and to restate the 10-K, as

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amended.

- o Amendment No. 2 has been incorporated into the text of this 10-K/A along with conforming updates to Item 1, Certain Risk Factors and Item 9A, Controls and Procedures to facilitate publication of the Annual Report.
- o In Item 1, Relationship with and Reliance on EKI, disclosure relating to the issuance of a warrant to EKI for 1,000,000 shares and the issuance of 44,387 additional shares in May 2005 was added, as well as minor editing for clarity. This disclosure also appears in Item 7, MD&A, Liquidity and Capital Resources and Subsequent Events.
- o In Item 6, the table entitled "Selected Financial Data" has been adjusted for clarity and consistency in presentation of liabilities from year to year.
- o In Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis, certain redundant paragraphs comparing the year ended December 31, 2003 to the year ended December 31, 2002 were eliminated in order to conform the text to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003. In the section titled Liquidity and Capital Resources, the table titled Contractual Obligations, a line item has been added to clarify the Payable to Related Party as a short term obligation.

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- o In Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis, in the section entitled "Management's Report on Internal Control" has been revised to clarify specifically when each of the material weaknesses was identified, by whom they were identified and when each began. In the section entitled "Material Weaknesses Identified", other areas of operations which could be improved have been added.
- o In Item 9A, Controls and Procedures, the disclosure has been corrected to conform to Management's Report on Internal Control.
- o Disclosure under Items 10-14 of Part III was added.
- o On the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet, adjustments were made to the long term liabilities headings to more properly compare 2003 to 2004 results.
- o In the Notes to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements a correction was made to the note entitled "Stock Options" to correct the size of the pool of options reserved for issuance. A paragraph was added to the note entitled "Commitments" to restore a note from the prior year's report on Form 10-K describing a purchase commitment that was satisfied in 2003 relating to a \$3.5 million obligation to an equipment supplier secured by a certificate of deposit. A sentence was added to the note entitled "Stock Warrants" to clarify the number of warrants outstanding and to correct a typographical error in a warrant expiration date. A heading was added to the table now entitled "Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)".
- o References to the Company's Proxy Statement were updated to reflect the anticipated meeting date of July 21, 2005.

As used herein, the terms "EarthShell" and the "Company" shall mean EarthShell Corporation unless the context otherwise indicates and the term "Proxy Statement" shall mean the Proxy Statement for the Company's 2005 Annual

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Meeting of Stockholders to be held on July 21, 2005.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The Company

EarthShell(R) Corporation ("EarthShell" or the "Company") was organized in November 1992 to engage in the commercialization of a proprietary composite material technology, designed with the environment in mind, for the manufacture of disposable packaging to be used in the foodservice industry. Current and future products include hinged-lid containers, plates, bowls, foodservice wraps, cups, and cutlery ("EarthShell Packaging").

The EarthShell composite material is primarily made from abundantly available and low cost natural raw materials such as limestone and starch from annually renewable crops such as corn and potatoes. The Company believes that foodservice disposables made of this material will offer certain significant environmental benefits, will have comparable or superior performance characteristics, such as greater strength and rigidity, and can be commercially produced and sold at prices that are competitive with comparable conventional paper and plastic foodservice disposables.

The Company's objective is to establish EarthShell Packaging(R) as the preferred disposable packaging material for the foodservice industry throughout the world based on comparable performance, environmental superiority and competitive pricing. EarthShell's approach for achieving this objective has been to: (i) license the EarthShell technology to strategically selected manufacturing or operating partners to manufacture, market, distribute and sell EarthShell Packaging; (ii) demonstrate customer acceptance and demand for EarthShell Packaging through key market leaders and environmental groups; and (iii) demonstrate the manufacturability and improved economics with initial strategic partners.

Industry Overview

Based on industry studies, the Company believes that the annual spending on foodservice disposable packaging is approximately \$12 billion in the U.S. and over \$28 billion globally. According to industry studies of the U.S. market, approximately 54% of the total foodservice disposable packaging is purchased by quick-service restaurants and 46% by other institutions such as hospitals, stadiums, airlines, schools, restaurants (other than quick-service restaurants), and retail stores. The Company believes that of the foodservice disposables purchased in the U.S. by quick-service restaurants and other institutions, approximately 45% are made of coated or plastic laminated paper and 55% are made of non-paper materials such as plastic, polystyrene or foil. A breakdown of the various components of the global market for foodservice disposables is as follows:

Market Size

	\$	
	(\$ in	
	millions)	%
	-----	-----

Commercial Products

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Plates, Bowls	\$ 4,500	16
Hinged-Lid Containers	1,750	6
Commercial Prototypes		

Wraps	2,000	7
Hot Cups	3,000	11
Concept Prototypes		

Cold Cups	5,500	20
Containers, Trays	4,000	14
Straws, Cup Lids	3,000	11
Pizza Boxes	2,250	8
Cutlery	2,000	7

Total	\$ 28,000	100
		=====

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In addition to the U.S., the Company believes the market opportunity for EarthShell Packaging is particularly strong in Europe and parts of Asia due to heightened environmental concerns and government regulations. In Europe, environmental legislation, such as the so-called "Green Dot" laws have created an opportunity for environmentally preferable products. Meanwhile, new regulations in many Asian countries have mandated a reduction in polystyrene production stimulating an increased demand for foodservice packaging manufactured from acceptable alternative materials. Furthermore, improvements in the Asian and European composting and recycling infrastructure are expected to facilitate the use of environmentally preferable products.

Products

EarthShell Packaging is based on a patented composite material technology licensed on an exclusive worldwide basis from E. Khashoggi Industries LLC, the largest stockholder of the Company, and, on a limited exclusive, worldwide basis, from its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively "EKI"). The Company's licensed field of use of the technology is for the development, manufacture and sale of disposable packaging for use in the foodservice industry and for certain specific food packaging applications.

Traditional foodservice disposables, wraps, and paperboard are currently manufactured from a variety of materials, including paper and plastic. The Company believes that none of these materials fully addresses three of the principal challenges facing the foodservice industry; namely performance, price, and environmental impact. The Company believes that EarthShell Packaging addresses the combination of these challenges better than traditional alternatives and therefore will be able to achieve a significant share of the foodservice disposable packaging market.

EarthShell Packaging can be categorized into four types: laminated foamed products, flexible wraps, injection-molded products and paperboard substitutes. To date, the EarthShell technology has been used to produce limited commercial quantities of plates, bowls, and hinged-lid containers intended for use by all segments of the foodservice disposable packaging market, including quick-service restaurants, food and facilities management companies, the U.S. government, universities/colleges, and retail operations. These products were developed using detailed environmental assessments and carefully selected raw materials and processes to minimize the harmful impact on the environment without

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sacrificing competitive price or performance.

Environment

EarthShell's foodservice disposable products were developed over many years based on environmental models to reduce the environmental concerns of foodservice disposable packaging through the careful selection of raw materials, manufacturing processes and suppliers. For example, EarthShell Packaging reduces risk to wildlife compared to polystyrene foam packaging because it biodegrades when exposed to moisture in nature and can be composted in a commercial facility (where available) or even in consumers' backyards. EarthShell Packaging and the designs approach for its manufacture and disposal has received support from many governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Performance

The Company believes that it has demonstrated that its laminated foam products, including hinged-lid containers, plates and bowls meet the critical performance requirements of the marketplace, including strength, graphic capabilities, insulation, shipping, handling and packaging. The Company believes its foodservice wraps also meet critical performance requirements of the marketplace, including flexibility, folding characteristics, graphic capabilities, insulation, shipping, handling and packaging. Finally, the Company believes that its paperboard substitute product, which is currently under development, may be manufactured using the same basic raw materials as the foam laminate disposables and wraps and will be readily accepted by the market when available.

Some examples of where EarthShell Packaging plates, bowls, and hinged-lid containers have been used include:

Quick-Service Restaurants: McDonald's Corporation ("McDonalds")

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Facilities Management: Sodexo
Bon Appetit
Aramark

Government: U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Defense
Environmental Protection Agency

Universities: University of California, Davis
Hampshire College
Allegheny College

Retail: Wal-Mart Stores
Green Earth Office Supply

Cost

Since EarthShell Packaging is uniquely engineered from readily available, low-cost natural raw materials such as limestone and starch, the Company believes EarthShell products can be manufactured cost-effectively at commercial production levels.

Business Strategy

The Company's objective is to establish EarthShell Packaging as the

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preferred foodservice disposable packaging in the foodservice industry. The Company's strategies to achieve this objective are to:

- o Develop products which deliver comparable or greater performance, are competitively priced and offer environmental advantages as compared to traditional packaging alternatives
- o Demonstrate customer demand as well as product performance and positioning
- o Educate the market and build awareness for the EarthShell brand
- o Prove manufacturability and economics of EarthShell Packaging
- o License the EarthShell technology to strategic manufacturing partners to manufacture, market, distribute and sell EarthShell Packaging
- o Expand the business by replicating the EarthShell model across multiple operating partners to increase capacity

The Company believes that the use of EarthShell Packaging by key foodservice operators will accelerate the acceptance of the products by other users. To this end, the Company has worked with major purchasers of foodservice disposables in the development and testing of products in order to demonstrate superior product performance, highlight cost-benefit and build demand for EarthShell Packaging. The Company also expects that the EarthShell Packaging brand name will appear on EarthShell products.

The Company's strategy includes licensing the EarthShell technology to, or joint venturing with, strategically selected manufacturing or operating partners for the manufacture, marketing, distribution and sale of EarthShell Packaging. During 2004, the Company terminated its license agreements with Sweetheart/Solo and with Huhtamaki as those relationships had not progressed as planned. The Company entered into three new license agreements -- with Meridian Business Solutions ("MBS") for the U.S. market, another with EarthShell Hidalgo S.A. de C.V. ("ESH") for a segment of the Mexican market, and with Hood Packaging ("Hood") to be the exclusive manufacturer of EarthShell food wraps for the North American market. The Company is seeking additional qualified licensees and will provide each of its licensees with technical and ongoing support to facilitate the application of the EarthShell technology, further refine the manufacturing processes and reduce production costs. The Company will monitor product quality at licensee operations.

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Over the past several years, the Company has garnered support and achieved commercial validation for EarthShell Packaging from key environmental groups and foodservice purchasers. The Company has also devoted resources to the optimization of product design and the development of cost-effective manufacturing processes. In cooperation with former manufacturing partners, the Company financed and built initial commercial demonstration production capacity and sold limited quantities of plates, bowls, and hinged-lid containers. Having demonstrated the manufacturability of EarthShell foam products, the Company has now ceased commercial demonstration production activities and is relying on its equipment manufacturing partners to demonstrate and guarantee the long-term manufacturability of EarthShell Packaging(R).

EarthShell believes it has a high quality and cost-effective product and a profitable business model necessary to take advantage of a significant market opportunity. With the introduction of commercial production capacity by its licensees and commercial sales of its products in 2005, EarthShell expects its

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products to continue to gain acceptance in the marketplace and believes it is well-poised to support capacity expansion and market penetration by its licensees leading to growth of the Company's royalty revenue.

Licensing Business Model

The licensing business model enables the Company to concentrate on the continuing development of quality food service packaging products with reduced impact on the environment. This approach contemplates that manufacturing, marketing, distribution and sale of EarthShell Packaging will be the responsibility of the Company's manufacturing licensees. EarthShell believes that its licensing business model will enable it to generate a sustainable royalty revenue stream. Beyond the revenue opportunities, the Company believes the licensing business model has positive implications for the Company's cost structure. As the Company has moved from product and process development toward the product commercialization phase and has reduced its investment in demonstration manufacturing operations, it has been able to significantly reduce monthly operating costs and reposition itself to take advantage of the operating leverage provided by the licensing model.

EarthShell Packaging will be exclusively manufactured by licensed manufacturing partners. Given the low cost of the raw materials required, these strategic manufacturing partners should have a financial incentive to produce EarthShell Packaging rather than comparable traditional paperboard/polystyrene products even after making the required royalty payments to EarthShell. As the first turnkey commercial manufacturing equipment is successfully placed in service by its first licensee, the Company expects that other licensees will then move quickly to invest to build additional new manufacturing capacity.

While the Company believes it will be successful in developing cost competitive products with its partners, delays in developing such products could adversely impact the introduction and market acceptance of EarthShell Packaging and could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Strategic Manufacturing and Distribution Relationships

The Company believes that it has demonstrated that the performance of EarthShell plates, bowls and hinged-lid containers is commercially competitive and that there is a customer base that is willing to buy them. The critical task for 2005 is the installation and start-up of commercial manufacturing capacity by the Company's licensees to supply EarthShell products to the marketplace. The Company's current licensees are committing capital to purchase equipment to provide EarthShell Packaging products or otherwise develop the EarthShell products or production capacity. The Company intends to proliferate the use of EarthShell Packaging in the U.S. and international markets through agreements with additional licensed partners.

Meridian Business Solutions. In May 2004, the Company entered into a ten year license agreement with MBS for the United States and granted to MBS a priority license to supply certain retail and government market segments. MBS has paid EarthShell \$500,000 in technology fees to date. Under the terms of the license agreement, in order to retain its priority in its market segments, MBS must acquire manufacturing capacity to supply its market segments and meet other minimum performance criteria. As the machinery orders are finalized and the manufacturing equipment is built and put into service, MBS will pay an additional \$1.5 million in technology fees. All of the technology fees thus paid will be credited against future royalties. At present, since EarthShell has a limited number of initial licensees, MBS potentially represents more than 10% of EarthShell's revenue base. Once MBS is in production and paying royalties to EarthShell, loss of MBS as a licensee could have a material adverse consequence.

EarthShell Hidalgo. In November of 2004, the Company entered into a ten year license agreement with ESH as the Company's exclusive licensee for the country of Mexico. To date, they have paid the Company a \$1,000,000 technology fee that will be credited against future royalty obligations. Under the terms of the license agreement, in order to retain its priority in its market segments, ESH must acquire manufacturing capacity to supply its market segments and meet other minimum performance criteria. At present, since EarthShell has a limited number of initial licensees, ESH potentially represents more than 10% of EarthShell's revenue base. Once ESH is in production and paying royalties to EarthShell, loss of ESH as a licensee could have a material adverse consequence.

Hood Packaging. In February 2004, the Company entered into a definitive license agreement with Hood Packaging under which Hood became the exclusive manufacturer/distributor of EarthShell food wraps for the North American market, subject to maintaining certain monthly and annual performance targets. Hood is currently working on refining the manufacturing process prior to introducing wraps into selected markets.

Manufacturing

The current EarthShell manufacturing process for laminated foamed products consists of blending the component ingredients of a proprietary composite material in a mixer, depositing the mixture into heated cavity molds, heating the molded mixture for approximately one minute, removing the product, trimming excess material, and applying functional coatings with desired graphics. EarthShell Packaging uses readily available natural raw materials, such as limestone, potato or corn starch, as well as natural fiber and functional coatings. The Company believes that these raw materials are currently available from multiple existing suppliers in quantities sufficient to satisfy projected demand.

Over the past several years, the Company has devoted resources to develop manufacturing machinery and to demonstrate the commercial viability of its manufacturing processes to enable its operating partners to compete effectively with conventional disposable foodservice packaging and to transfer the operational and financial responsibility of its production lines to its operating partners. In cooperation with former manufacturing partners, the Company financed and built initial commercial production capacity. To date, the Company has produced limited amounts of EarthShell Packaging bowls, plates and hinged-lid containers at production volumes that are low relative to the intended and necessary capacities of the manufacturing lines that are required to achieve efficiencies and cost effectiveness. Although the manufacturing processes currently being used to manufacture EarthShell Packaging are based on generally available methods and equipment, it has taken much longer and has cost much more than anticipated to integrate the machinery in an automated fashion and to refine the manufacturing processes and equipment to operate at commercially viable levels. Having demonstrated the manufacturability of EarthShell foam products, the Company has now ceased commercial demonstration production activities and is relying on its equipment manufacturing partners to demonstrate and guarantee the long-term manufacturability of EarthShell Packaging (R).

Detroit Tool & Engineering ("DTE"). DTE was one of the initial equipment manufacturers to work with EarthShell in developing its first generation commercial manufacturing equipment. In 2002, EarthShell granted a license to DTE to become an approved EarthShell equipment supplier. In early 2005, the Company extended the license through 2007 with exclusivity to manufacture equipment for production of shallow draw products. Building on previous experience with

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EarthShell manufacturing, DTE designed and built a modular and integrated, turn-key manufacturing line for the production of EarthShell plates and bowls, comprising four plate and four bowl manufacturing modules and has demonstrated to EarthShell's satisfaction that this equipment is fully capable of continuous commercial service. This equipment was planned for delivery, installation and start-up in early 2004 with one of EarthShell's licensees. However, due to a change in EarthShell licensees, as well as a reorganization of DTE that was completed in late 2004, the placement of this equipment was delayed. As of early 2005, these first eight commercial modules have been moved from DTE's fabrication floor and partially installed in a manufacturing hall owned by DTE and in close proximity to the fabrication facility. The Company is negotiating a license agreement with a new licensee which has expressed an interest in acquiring this equipment from DTE and beginning manufacturing operations. Currently, the Company expects that this equipment will be placed in service during 2005.

Patents, Proprietary Rights and Trademarks

The technology that the Company licenses from EKI is the subject of numerous issued and pending patents in the U.S. and internationally. The Company believes the patents and pending patent applications provide broad protection covering foam laminate EarthShell Packaging, material composition and the manufacturing processes. As of December 31, 2004, EKI had over 130 U.S. and international patents and has pending patent applications relating to the compositions, products and manufacturing processes used to produce EarthShell Packaging(R) food and beverage containers. Patents currently issued do not begin to expire until 2012 and provide some protection until 2020. Pending patents, if granted, would extend protection through 2022. Sixteen of the issued U.S. patents and five of the pending U.S. patents relate specifically to molded food and beverage containers manufactured from the new composite material, the formulation of the new composite material used in virtually all of the EarthShell Packaging are currently under development. The Company and EKI will continue to seek domestic and international patent protection for further developments in the technology and will vigorously enforce rights against any person infringing on the technology.

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The Company owns the EarthShell trademark and certain other trademarks, and has been licensed by EKI to use the trademark ALI-ITE for the composite material.

Relationship with and Reliance on EKI

The Company has an exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free license in perpetuity to use and license the EKI technology to manufacture and sell disposable, single-use containers for packaging or serving food or beverages intended for consumption within a short period of time (less than 24 hours).

On July 29, 2002, the Company entered into an amendment to its Amended and Restated License Agreement with EKI (the "License Agreement") expanding the field of use for the EarthShell technology to include noodle bowls used for packaging instant noodles, a worldwide market that the Company estimates to be approximately \$1 billion. Because the noodle bowl development was made at no cost to EarthShell and is an incremental field of use, EarthShell will pay to EKI 50% of any royalty or other consideration it receives in connection with the sale of products within this particular field of use.

In addition, on July 29, 2002 the Company entered into a License & Information Transfer Agreement with bio-tec Biologische Naturverpackungen GmbH &

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Co. KG and bio-tec Biologische Naturverpackungen Forschungs und Entwicklungs GmbH, together known as "Biotec", a wholly owned subsidiary of EKI, to utilize the Biotec technology for foodservice disposable packaging applications, including food wraps and cutlery (the "Biotec Agreement"). EKI had previously granted to the Company priority rights to license certain product applications on an exclusive basis from Biotec in consideration for the Company's payment of a \$100,000 minimum monthly payment to Biotec. In addition, in consideration of the monthly payment, Biotec agreed to render technical services to the Company at Biotec's cost plus 5%. The licensing fee and services arrangements were continued in the Biotec Agreement. Under the terms of the Biotec Agreement, Biotec is entitled to receive 25% of any royalties or other consideration that the Company receives in connection with the sale of products utilizing the Biotec technology, after applying a credit for all minimum monthly payments received to date. In connection with the issuance of EarthShell's 2006 Convertible Debentures, Biotec agreed to subordinate the licensee fee payments due from EarthShell until the debentures were retired. During this period, the license fees due to Biotec were accrued. In September of 2004, as part of an overall restructuring of its debt, EarthShell and Biotec entered into an agreement to convert \$1.475 million of the \$2.475 million of accrued license fees as of September 1, 2004, plus accrued interest into 491,778 shares of EarthShell common stock and to eliminate, for two years, the \$100,000 per month minimum license fee. In December of 2004, the agreement was amended and EarthShell paid to Biotec \$125,000, leaving a balance owing of \$875,000. (See MD&A Liquidity and Capital Resources)

During 2002 and January 2003, EKI made a series of loans to the Company totaling approximately \$5.8 million. In connection with the issuance and sale in March 2003 of the Company's 2% secured convertible debentures due in 2006 (the "2006 Debentures") to a group of institutional investors, EKI agreed to subordinate the repayment of these loans to the payment in full of the Company's obligations under the 2006 Debentures. In addition, EKI and Biotec agreed to subordinate certain payments referenced above to which they were otherwise entitled under the License Agreement and the Biotec Agreement to the satisfaction in full of the Company's obligations under the 2006 Debentures. They further agreed not to assert any claims against the Company for breaches of the License Agreement or the Biotec Agreement until such time as the Company's obligations under the 2006 Debentures were satisfied in full. EKI and Biotec also agreed to allow the Company to pledge its interest in the License Agreement to secure its obligations under the 2006 Debentures, and certain additional concessions were made by EKI and Biotec to permit the Company greater flexibility in selling its rights under the License Agreement and the Biotec Agreement to third parties in an insolvency context. (These rights terminated upon the satisfaction in full of the obligations under the 2006 Debentures in October of 2004.) In consideration for its willingness to subordinate the payments and advances that were owed to it, the Company issued to EKI in March 2003 a warrant to acquire 83,333 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$6.00 per share with a ten year term.

In October 2004, in connection with the settlement of the March 2006 Debentures, EKI converted all of its outstanding loans to EarthShell (\$2,755,000) into unregistered common stock at \$3 per share and \$532,644 of accumulated interest at \$4 per share for a total of 1,051,494 shares received by EKI. As of December 31, 2004, the loans from EKI to EarthShell had all been retired. In May of 2005, an additional 44,387 shares were issued to EKI pursuant to a 90 day price protection clause, which provided for an adjustment in the effective conversion price of the interest portions of the EKI loans from \$4 per share to \$3 per share.

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In May of 2005, the Company granted a warrant to EKI to purchase one million shares of the Company's common stock at \$3 per share in consideration of EKI's continued support of the Company since its inception, including providing bridge loans at below market terms from time to time. The warrant expires in May of 2015.

Under the terms of the License Agreement and the Amended and Restated Patent Agreement for the Allocation of Patent Costs between the Company and EKI, any patents granted in connection with the EarthShell technology are the property of EKI, and EKI may obtain a benefit therefrom, including the utilization and/or licensing of the patents and related technology in a manner or for uses unrelated to the license granted to the Company in the foodservice disposables field of use. Effective January 1, 2001, EarthShell assumed direct responsibility to manage and maintain the patent portfolio underlying the License Agreement with EKI and continues to pay directly all relevant costs.

Competition

Competition among food and beverage container manufacturers in the foodservice industry is intense. Virtually all of these competitors have greater financial and marketing resources at their disposal than does the Company, and many have established supply, production and distribution relationships and channels. Companies producing competitive products may reduce their prices or engage in advertising or marketing campaigns designed to protect their respective market shares and impede market acceptance of EarthShell Packaging. In addition, some of the Company's licensees and joint venture partners manufacture paper, plastic or foil packaging that may compete with EarthShell Packaging.

Several paper and plastic disposable packaging manufacturers and converters and others have made efforts to increase the recycling of these products. Increased recycling of paper and plastic products could lessen their harmful environmental impact, one major basis upon which the Company intends to compete. A number of companies have introduced or are attempting to develop biodegradable starch-based materials, plastics, or other materials that may be positioned as potential environmentally superior packaging alternatives. It is expected that many existing packaging manufacturers may actively seek to develop competitive alternatives to the Company's products and processes. While the Company believes its patents uniquely position it to incorporate a proportion of low cost, inorganic fillers with its material, which, relative to other starch-based or specialty polymers, will result in lower material costs, the development of competitive, environmentally attractive, disposable foodservice packaging could render the Company's technology obsolete and could have an adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Certain Risk Factors

Although the Company earned its first revenues in 2004 and is no longer classified as a "developmental stage company", it has limited operating history, therefore, it remains subject to the inherent challenges and risks of establishing a new business enterprise. To date, production volumes of EarthShell Packaging products have been low relative to intended and necessary capacity of the manufacturing lines. The success of future operations depends upon the ability of licensees to manufacture products made with EarthShell Packaging in sufficient quantities so as to be commercially feasible and then to distribute and sell those products at competitive costs. Consistent commercially feasible production volumes had not been achieved and assured competitive cost figures had not yet been proven as of December 31, 2004.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company had reported operating revenues of \$.1 million and aggregate net losses of approximately \$7.3 million for the year.

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Although the Company hopes to achieve break-even cash flow by the end of the year, the Company does not expect to operate profitably during fiscal year 2005. Although the Company is actively seeking third party financing to meet its operating and capital needs, there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company, and, even if it is available, such financing may be (i) extremely costly, (ii) dilutive to existing stockholders and/or (iii) restrictive to the Company's ongoing operations. If additional financing cannot be obtained, the Company would have to cease business operations. Management plans to address the Company's current financing needs, in part, by raising cash through either the sale of licenses, the generation of royalty revenues or the issuance of debt or equity securities. In addition, the Company expects cash to be generated during fiscal year 2005 through royalty payments from licensees. However, the Company cannot assure that additional financing will be available to it, or if available, that the terms will be satisfactory, that it will receive any royalty payments in 2005. Management will also continue to in its efforts to reduce expenses, but cannot assure that it will be able to reduce expenses sufficiently in order to continue its business operations.

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Management has identified the following material weaknesses in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting:

- o The Company has inadequate segregation of critical duties within each of its accounting processes and a lack of sufficient monitoring controls over these processes to mitigate this risk. The responsibilities assigned to one employee include maintaining the vendor master file, processing payables, creating and voiding checks, reconciling bank accounts, making bank deposits and processing payroll.
- o The departure of the Company's Controller in November 2004 resulted in the accounting and reporting functions being centralized under the Chief Financial Officer, with no additional personnel in the Company having an adequate knowledge of accounting principles and practices. As a result, certain transactions had not been recorded in a timely manner and several adjustments to the financial statements that were considered material to the financial position at December 31, 2004 and results of operations for the year then ended were recorded.
- o There are weaknesses in the Company's information technology controls which makes the Company's financial data vulnerable to error or fraud. Specifically, there is a lack of documentation regarding the roles and responsibilities of the IT function, lack of security management and monitoring and inadequate segregation of duties involving IT functions.

Additionally, at the conclusion of our independent auditor's examination of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, our independent auditor noted several other areas of operations which could be improved, although our auditors did not believe these items constituted material weaknesses. The Company's management is currently taking steps to address these material weaknesses. However, the Company cannot assure that management will be able to timely correct such weaknesses nor be able to correct them at all. Accordingly, Management cannot provide reasonable assurance that the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of its financial statements conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's common stock is no longer traded on the NASDAQ Small Cap Market. SEC regulations generally define a "penny stock" to be any non-Nasdaq equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Based upon the price of EarthShell common stock as currently

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traded, EarthShell common stock is subject to Rule 15c-9 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 which imposes additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers which sell securities to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors." For transactions covered by this rule, a broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received a purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale. Consequently, this rule may have a negative effect on the ability of stockholders to sell common shares of the Company in the secondary market.

The Company's current business model is to license the manufacturing and distribution of EarthShell Packaging foodservice disposables to licensees. Agreements with the licensees permit them to manufacture and sell other foodservice disposable packaging products that are not based on EarthShell Packaging. The licensees may also manufacture paper or polystyrene packaging which could compete with EarthShell products, and they may not devote sufficient resources or otherwise be able successfully to manufacture, distribute or market EarthShell Packaging. Their failure to do so would be grounds for termination of exclusivity provisions in their license agreement, but might also delay the rollout of EarthShell Packaging into the marketplace.

The success of the Company depends substantially on its ability to design, develop and manufacture foodservice disposables that are not as harmful to the environment as conventional disposable foodservice containers made from paper, plastic and polystyrene. Although EarthShell Packaging offers a number of environmental advantages over conventional packaging products, it may also possess characteristics that consumers or environmental groups could perceive as negative for the environment. In particular, EarthShell Packaging may result in more solid waste by weight, and manufacturing them may release greater amounts of some pollutants than the manufacture of some other packaging would release.

The Company does not own the technology necessary to manufacture EarthShell Packaging and is dependent upon the License Agreement to use that technology. The licensed technology is limited to the development, manufacture and sale of specified foodservice disposables for use in the foodservice industry, and there is no right to exploit opportunities to apply this technology or improve it outside this field of use. If EKI were to file for or be declared bankrupt, the Company would likely be able to retain its rights under the License Agreement with respect to U.S. patents; however, it is possible that steps could be taken to terminate its rights under the License Agreement with respect to international patents. EKI is the controlling stockholder of the Company, and conflicts could arise with regard to performance under the license agreement, corporate opportunities or time devoted to the business of the Company by officers and directors who are common to both EKI and the Company.

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As disclosed in Item 9A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A, as permitted by the SEC, the Company filed Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the related report of its independent registered public accounting firm by amendment to this Annual Report on Form 10-K within 45 days after the date the Annual Report on Form 10-K was required to be filed. This report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the related report of the Company's independent auditor disclosed certain material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. While the Company is working to remedy the material weaknesses reported, the determination that the Company has failed to achieve and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the SEC's related rules could have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

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Government Regulation

The manufacture, sale and use of EarthShell Packaging are subject to regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA"). The FDA's regulations are concerned with substances used in food packaging materials, not with specific finished food packaging products. Thus, food and beverage containers are in compliance with FDA regulations if the components used in the food and beverage containers: (i) are approved by the FDA as indirect food additives for their intended uses and comply with the applicable FDA indirect food additive regulations; or (ii) are generally recognized as safe for their intended uses and are of suitable purity for those intended uses.

The Company believes that EarthShell Packaging plates, bowls and hinged-lid containers and all other current and prototype EarthShell Packaging products of the Company are in compliance with all requirements of the FDA and do not require additional FDA approval. The Company cannot be certain, however, that the FDA will agree with these conclusions.

Employees

As of January 1, 2005, the Company had 9 employees. The Company's employees are not represented by a labor union, and the Company believes it has a good relationship with its employees.

Available Information

The Company's internet website is www.earthshell.com. The Company makes available free of charge on its website its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, reports filed pursuant to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed or furnished to the SEC. Materials the Company files with the SEC may be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. This information may also be obtained by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Securities and Exchange Commission also maintains an internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov. The Company will provide a copy of any of the foregoing documents to shareholders upon request.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

In November 2004, the Company relocated its offices to its current location at 3916 State Street in Santa Barbara, California. The office space is shared with EKI under a month to month sublease. The Company's monthly lease payment for approximately 2,000 square feet of office space and is approximately \$4,000. In addition, the Company leases 3,353 square feet of office space in Lutherville, Maryland, on a month to month basis. The Company's monthly lease payment with respect to this space is \$5,780.

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The Company believes it will be able to lease comparable space at a comparable price when these leases expire.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is engaged in litigation with two equipment suppliers seeking

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to collect a total of approximately \$600,000 for manufacturing equipment in connection with the Company's former Goettingen, Germany manufacturing line that is no longer in service. The entire amount claimed in the litigation has already been accrued as part of the Company's accounts payable. The Company believes that it has good defenses and counterclaims inasmuch as the equipment did not reach the performance requirements specified in the purchase contracts, and expects to settle the respective matters soon.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

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PART II

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

The Company's common stock is currently listed on the Bulletin Board published by the National Quotation Bureau, Inc., and prior to March 8, 2004 traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. The Company's common stock trades under the symbol "ERTH.OB." For the periods indicated, the following table presents the range of high and low closing sale prices for the Company's common stock.

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total Y
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2004					
Market price per common share					
High	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.03	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.97	\$ 3.
Low	1.49	0.45	1.75	1.95	0.
2003					
Market price per common share					
High	\$ 7.80	\$ 7.08	\$ 5.64	\$ 4.56	\$ 7.
Low	4.20	4.32	3.72	1.33	1.

The Company's common stock sales prices have been restated, where applicable, to reflect the one-for-twelve reverse split of the Company's common stock effective as of October 31, 2003. Quotations since the Company's stock began trading on the OTC Bulletin Board may reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

The number of stockholders of record of the Company's common stock at March 28, 2005 was 1,185. At March 31, 2005, Mr. Essam Khashoggi, directly or indirectly, owned approximately 36% of the outstanding common stock of the Company.

The Company does not intend to declare or pay cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future nor has it paid dividends in the past two years.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

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(1) In November 2004, as part of an overall restructuring of its debt, EarthShell issued an aggregate of 491,778 shares of its common stock to Biotec in exchange for the cancellation of \$1.475 million of accrued license fees EarthShell owed Biotec, which transaction computed to a \$3.00 per share conversion price.

(2) In November 2004, in connection with the restructuring of its debt and settlement of the 2006 Debentures, EarthShell issued an aggregate of 1,051,494 shares of its common stock to EKI of the 2006 Debentures in exchange for the cancellation of \$3.288 million of principal and interest due under then outstanding loans.

(3) Pursuant to various agreements dated September 29 and 30, 2004 in connection with the restructuring of its debt and settlement of the 2006 Debentures, EarthShell issued an aggregate of 512,500 additional shares of its common stock to the holders of the 2006 Debentures in settlement of the Company's default under the 2006 Debentures.

(4) In October 2004, as part of an overall restructuring of its debt, EarthShell issued an aggregate of 900,000 shares of its common stock to MBS at \$3.00 per share for an aggregate offering price of \$2.7 million.

EarthShell claimed an exemption from registration under the Securities Act for the sales and issuance of its common stock in the transactions described in paragraphs (1) through (4) above by virtue of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act in that such sales and issuances did not involve a public offering. EarthShell believed that the recipients of common stock in each of these transactions intended to acquire the securities for investment only and not with a view to or for sale in connection with any distribution thereof, and appropriate legends were affixed to the share certificates and instruments issued in such transactions. These sales and issuances were made without general solicitation or advertising and each purchaser was a sophisticated investor. All recipients had adequate access, through their relationships with the Company, to information about the Company. There were no underwriters involved in any of these sales and issuances.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with the Company's Financial Statements and Notes thereto and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

Selected Financial Data
(in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2004	2003	2002	2001
Statement of Operations Data				
Revenues	\$ 138	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Research and development expenses	1,170	9,547	26,890	47,140

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General and administrative expenses	3,749	5,786	9,590	9,63
Depreciation and amortization ...	42	380	3,099	5,87
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(168)	(452)	(441)	-
Interest expense (income), net ..	1,068	1,791	132	(356)
Related party patent expenses ...	--	--	--	-
Debenture conversion cost	--	166	321	-
Net loss	7,257	18,517	39,591	62,30
Average shares outstanding	15,047	13,267	11,277	9,35

Balance Sheet Data

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 272	\$ 1,902	\$ 111	\$ 82
Working capital (deficit)	(7,289)	(9,438)	(8,315)	(6,94)
Total assets	483	2,287	18,024	19,88
Total long-term obligations	1,475	4,408	--	-
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(321,607)	(314,351)	(295,834)	(256,24)
Stockholders' equity (deficit) ..	(8,755)	(12,269)	(3,473)	11,53
Shares outstanding	18,235	14,129	12,055	9,86

Per Common Share

Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.40	\$ 3.51	\$ 6.6
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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Selected Financial Data and the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A. Such consolidated financial statements and information have been prepared to reflect the Company's operations for the three years ended December 31, 2004 and the assets and liabilities of the Company as of December 31, 2004 and 2003.

Information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A including but not limited to "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. These statements may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," or "continue," or the negative thereof or other comparable terminology. Any one factor or combination of factors could cause the Company's actual operating performance or financial results to differ from those anticipated by management that are described herein. Factors influencing the Company's operating performance and financial results include, but are not limited to, changes in the general economy, the availability of financing, governmental regulations concerning, but not limited to, environmental issues, and other risks and unforeseen circumstances affecting the Company's business which may be discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

Overview

Organized in November 1992 as a Delaware corporation, EarthShell Corporation (the "Company") is engaged in the commercialization of composite

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material technology for the manufacture of foodservice disposable packaging designed with the environment in mind. EarthShell Packaging(R) is based on patented composite material technology (collectively, the "EarthShell Technology"), licensed on an exclusive, worldwide basis from E. Khashoggi Industries LLC and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

The EarthShell Technology has been developed over many years in consultation with leading material scientists and environmental experts to reduce the environmental burdens of foodservice disposable packaging through the careful selection of raw materials, processes, and suppliers. EarthShell Packaging(R), including hinged-lid sandwich containers, plates, bowls, foodservice wraps, and cups, is primarily made from commonly available natural raw materials such as natural ground limestone and potato starch. EarthShell believes that EarthShell Packaging(R) has comparable or superior performance characteristics and can be commercially produced and sold at prices that are competitive with comparable paper and plastic foodservice disposables.

EarthShell was a development stage enterprise through the first quarter of 2004. With the recognition of the Company's first revenues resulting from the receipt of \$500,000 in technology fees in connection with granting a license to a strategic partner in the second quarter of 2004, the Company was no longer a development stage enterprise.

Critical Accounting Assumptions

Going Concern Basis. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred significant losses since inception, has minimal revenues and has a working capital deficit of \$7,289,431 at December 31, 2004. These factors, along with others, may indicate that the Company will be unable to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. The Company will have to raise additional funds to meet its current obligations and to cover operating expenses through the year ending December 31, 2005. If the Company is not successful in raising additional capital it may not be able to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. Management plans to address this need by raising cash through either the sale of licenses, the generation of royalty revenues or the issuance of debt or equity securities. In addition, the Company expects cash to be generated in 2005 through royalty payments from licensees. However, the Company cannot assure that additional financing will be available to it, or, if available, that the terms will be satisfactory, that it will receive any royalty payments in 2005. Management will also continue in its efforts to reduce expenses, but can not assure that it will be able to reduce expenses below current levels. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Estimated Net Realizable Value of Property and Equipment. The Company evaluates the recoverability of property and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. If there is an indication that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable and the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) from the use of the asset are less than the carrying value, a write-down is recorded to reduce the related asset to its estimated fair value. At one time, the Company had been engaged in the development of manufacturing equipment to validate acceptance of EarthShell products and their pricing. To this end, the Company previously developed manufacturing lines in Owings Mills, Maryland, Goleta, California and in Goettingen, Germany. The Company recognized impairment charges on its equipment amounting to \$4.0 million and \$9.8 million in 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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Revenue Recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the price is fixed or readily determinable and collectibility is probable. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements," (SAB 101). EarthShell's revenues consist of technology fees that are recognized ratably over the life of the related agreements and royalties based on product sales by licensees that are recognized in the quarter that the licensee reports the sales.

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Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2003

The Company's net loss decreased \$11.2 million to \$7.3 million from \$18.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

Revenues. The Company recorded revenues of \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. These revenues reflect amortization of the \$3.0 million of technology fees payable under the sublicense agreements that were entered into with MBS and with ESH in the second and fourth quarters of 2004 over the ten years of the agreements. The amortization of the technology fees will result in the recognition of \$0.3 million in revenues per year during the lives of the agreements. Prior to this, the Company had no recognized revenue as it was a development stage company.

Research and Development Expenses. Total research and development expenses are comprised of Related party license fee and research and development expenses and Other research and development expenses. Total research and development expenditures for the development of EarthShell Packaging(R) decreased \$8.3 million to \$1.2 million from \$9.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively.

- o Related party license fee and research and development expenses are comprised of the \$.1 million minimum monthly licensing fee for the use of the EarthShell technology and for technical services, both of which were payable to EKI, a stockholder of the Company, or Biotec, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EKI. Related party license fee and research and development expenses decreased \$0.5 million to \$0.8 million from \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the license fee as a result of an agreement with Biotec to eliminate the \$0.1 million per month minimum licensing fee from September 2004 through August 2006.
- o Other research and development expenses are comprised of personnel costs, travel and direct overhead for development and demonstration production, as well as impairment charges on manufacturing property and equipment constructed for demonstration production purposes. Other research and development expenses decreased \$7.8 million to \$0.4 million from \$8.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively. The reduction was due to the non-recurrence of the following 2003 activities: the winding down of on-going demonstration manufacturing in Goleta, California in the first quarter of 2003, the start-up in mid-May of a new manufacturing line for plates and bowls built and financed by Detroit Tool and Engineering Company (DTE) at their Lebanon, Missouri facility, expenses incurred to vacate the Company's demonstration manufacturing facility in Goleta at the

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expiration of the lease on May 31, 2003, costs incurred in connection with testing of the Goettingen, Germany manufacturing equipment during the third quarter, the write down of the Goettingen manufacturing equipment to \$1 as of December 31, 2003 due to the uncertainty of the proceeds to be realized upon sale of the equipment, and the losses of the Company's joint venture. In early August 2003, the Company discontinued its day-to-day support of manufacturing activities at DTE. In keeping with its business model, in 2004 the Company primarily focused on the licensing of its foam analog material and other technologies to new licensees, and these licensees and future licensees will install and run equipment to produce EarthShell Packaging(R) in their own facilities.

Other General and Administrative Expenses. Other general and administrative expenses are comprised of personnel costs, travel and direct overhead for marketing, finance and administration. Total general and administrative expenses decreased \$2.0 million to \$3.8 million from \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively. This was primarily the result of efforts to significantly reduce general and administrative expenses throughout 2003 and 2004, which resulted in reductions in the following expenses: personnel costs by \$0.7 million (due to a reduction in headcount from 14 employees at December 31, 2003 to 9 employees at December 31, 2004), professional fees and services by \$0.8 million, facility and support costs by \$0.3 million, business insurance costs by \$0.2 million, travel and entertainment expenses by \$0.1 million and franchise taxes by \$0.1 million. In addition, the Company was able to reduce previously provided expense accruals by approximately \$0.6 million due to their favorable resolution in the third quarter of 2004. Most of the credit to general and administrative expenses related to the favorable resolution of property tax disputes within the states of California and Maryland. The expense reductions were partially offset by approximately \$0.8 million of accounts payable settlement gains in 2003. The settlement gains were the result of a program began by the Company in the second quarter of 2003 to satisfy vendors for outstanding aged invoices.

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Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$0.34 million to \$0.04 million from \$0.38 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively. The decrease in depreciation expense is primarily attributable to taking the remainder of EarthShell's manufacturing and development assets out of service as of the end of 2003.

Interest Expense. Interest expense is comprised of Related party interest expense and Other interest expense.

- o Related party interest expense was \$0.4 million for both the year ended December 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2003. Related party interest expense includes interest accrued on outstanding loans made to the Company by EKI under the Loan Agreement (see "Related Party Transactions"), accretion of the discount related to the warrants issued to EKI in conjunction with the March 2003 financing transactions, plus accrued interest payable on amounts owed to EKI for monthly licensing fees that were accrued rather than being paid in accordance with the terms of the subordination agreements entered into in connection with the 2006 Debentures (see "Related Party Transactions"). During the third quarter of 2004, agreements were negotiated with EKI to convert all outstanding loans and accrued but unpaid interest into common stock of the Company and to restructure the unpaid licensing fees under the Biotec License Agreement (see "Item 1 Business Relationship with and Reliance on EKI"). Therefore,

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there will be no Related party interest expense for these items subsequent to December 31, 2004.

- o Other interest expense decreased \$0.7 million to \$0.7 million from \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively. Other interest expense for 2004 is primarily comprised of accretion of the discount and interest accrued on the 2006 Debentures. Other interest expense for 2003 was primarily comprised of accretion of discount on the 2006 Debentures and a beneficial conversion charge in the amount of \$0.4 million due to a change in the 2007 Debentures conversion price. In addition, Other interest expense for 2003 also included accretion of the discount on the 2007 Debentures and accrued interest payable on the 2006 and 2007 Debentures.

Gain on Sale of Property and Equipment. Gain on the sale of property and equipment decreased \$0.3 million to \$0.2 million from \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, respectively. The gains in both 2004 and 2003 were realized due to the sale of non-essential machine shop equipment and excess office furniture and equipment over their net book value, most of which was fully depreciated. In addition, 2003 also included proceeds received from the sale of production line equipment that was previously impaired and therefore had a net book value of zero.

Premium due to Debenture Default. At September 30, 2004, the Company was in non-compliance with certain covenants of the 2006 Debentures. Two of the debenture holders, including the debenture holder with the largest ownership position, notified the Company in writing that the Company was in default and requested that the Company repurchase the entire principal amount of the 2006 Debentures held at the price specified in the debenture, along with any accrued and unpaid interest. The debenture contains a provision for repurchase of the debenture at a premium if the repurchase is due to an event of default, and the Company accrued the amount of the premium specified in the debenture.

Other Income. Other income for the year ended December 31, 2004 was zero compared to \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The 2003 other income represents the net gain realized in the third quarter of 2003 from reducing the balance of the warrant obligation to its estimated fair value of zero. The warrant obligation was initially recorded in connection with the March 2003 financing transactions (see "Convertible Debentures").

(Gain) Loss on Extinguishment of Debentures. There was a gain on extinguishment of debentures of \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to a loss on extinguishment of debentures was \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The \$0.1 million gain for the year ended December 31, 2004 relates to interest payable on the 2006 Debentures that was not paid by the Company upon conversion of the Debentures. In connection with the March 2003 financing transactions, the Company prepaid \$5.2 million aggregate principal amount of the 2007 Debentures, resulting in a prepayment penalty of approximately \$0.2 million. The Company also issued to the holders of the prepaid 2007 Debentures 52,083 shares of common stock, valued at approximately \$0.2 million based upon the closing price of the Company's common stock of \$4.56 per share on March 5, 2003. In addition, one of the holders of the 2007 Debentures exchanged \$2.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2007 Debentures for \$2.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2006 Debentures. In connection with the prepayment and exchange transactions, the Company incurred cash transaction costs of approximately \$0.3 million, excluding the prepayment penalty. In addition, the Company incurred a charge of approximately \$0.9 million for the prorated portion of the original discount attributed to the \$7.2 million of the 2007 Debentures repaid and exchanged. Therefore, the Company recognized a \$1.7 million loss upon extinguishment of the 2007 debentures through the prepayment and exchange (see "Convertible Debentures").

Debenture Conversion Cost. Debenture Conversion Cost was \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The expense represents the prorated portion of the original discount attributed to the 2007 Debentures whose conversion was forced by the Company in the respective periods.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared with the Year Ended December 31, 2002

The Company's net loss decreased \$21.1 million to \$18.5 million from \$39.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively.

Research and Development Expenses. Total research and development expenses are comprised of Related party license fee and research and development expenses and Other research and development expenses. Total research and development expenditures for the development of EarthShell Packaging(R) decreased \$17.4 million to \$9.5 million from \$26.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively.

- o Related party license fee and research and development expenses are comprised of the \$100,000 minimum monthly licensing fee for the use of the EarthShell technology and for technical services, both of which were payable to EKI, a stockholder of the Company, or Biotec, a wholly owned subsidiary of EKI. It should be noted that payment of these related party expenses has been deferred pursuant to subordination agreements entered into by the EKI entities in connection with the convertible debenture financing concluded in March of 2003. Related party license fee and research and development expenses decreased \$0.2 million to \$1.3 million from \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively. The decrease was entirely due to a decrease in technical services provided to the Company by Biotec.
- o Other research and development expenses are comprised of personnel costs, travel and direct overhead for development and demonstration production, as well as impairment charges on manufacturing property and equipment constructed for demonstration production purposes. Other research and development expenses decreased \$17.2 million to \$8.2 million from \$25.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively. The decrease in other research and development expenses was primarily due to concluding the demonstration manufacturing of hinged-lid containers in Owings Mills, Maryland at the end of the second quarter of 2002. While the majority of the expenses incurred in 2002 related to the Owings Mills demonstration manufacturing, it also included expenses related to the commencement of demonstration manufacturing of bowls and plates in Goleta, California. Other research and development expenses incurred in 2003 primarily related to the ongoing demonstration manufacturing in Goleta through mid-April and to the start-up in mid-May of a new manufacturing line for plates and bowls built and financed by Detroit Tool and Engineering Company (DTE) at their Lebanon, Missouri facility. In early August 2003, the company discontinued its day-to-day support of manufacturing activities at DTE. In keeping with its business model, the Company will hereafter focus primarily on the licensing of its foam analog material and other technologies, and all future manufacturing and production will be the responsibility of current or new licensees as they install and run equipment to produce EarthShell Packaging(R) in their own facilities. The decrease in other research and development expenses was also due to a \$5.8 million reduction in property and equipment impairment charges, to \$4.0 million in 2003 from \$9.8

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million in 2002.

Other General and Administrative Expenses. Other general and administrative expenses are comprised of personnel costs, travel and direct overhead for marketing, finance and administration. Total general and administrative expenses decreased \$3.8 million to \$5.8 million from \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively. This was primarily the result of efforts to significantly reduce general and administrative expenses in 2003, which resulted in reductions in the following expense categories: legal fees, including patent prosecution and maintenance fees, by \$0.9 million, personnel costs by \$0.7 million, professional fees and services by \$0.4 million, travel costs by \$0.3 million, facility costs by \$0.3 million and business insurance costs by \$0.2 million. In addition, in the second quarter of 2003 the Company began a program to satisfy vendors for outstanding invoices and recognized gains from settling various old trade accounts payable at a discount. As a result of negotiations, in 2003 the Company settled and paid outstanding accounts payable of approximately \$1.5 million at a discount of approximately \$0.8 million.

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Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$2.7 million to \$0.4 million from \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively. The decrease in depreciation expense is primarily attributable to the decrease in property and equipment as a result of the impairment of demonstration manufacturing property and equipment in 2002.

Interest Income. Interest income totaled \$0.1 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002.

Interest Expense. Interest expense is comprised of Related party interest expense and Other interest expense.

- o Related party interest expense increased \$0.3 million to \$0.4 million from \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively. The increase was due to an increase in accrued interest payable on outstanding loans made to the Company by EKI from September 2002 through January 2003 that were outstanding throughout all of 2003, accretion in 2003 of the discount related to the warrants issued in conjunction with the March 2003 financing transactions, plus accrued interest payable on amounts owed to EKI for monthly licensing fees that were not paid in accordance with the terms of the subordination agreements entered into in connection with the 2006 Debentures (see Related Party Transactions).
- o Although the outstanding loans and monthly licensing fees will accrue approximately \$0.4 million in annual interest expense, payment of the interest is subordinated to the 2006 Debentures. Therefore, the related party interest expense will continue to accrue but will not be paid in cash until the 2006 Debentures have been converted or the obligation satisfied in full.
- o Other interest expense increased \$1.2 million to \$1.4 million from \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively. Other interest expense for 2003 is primarily comprised of accretion of the discount on the 2006 Debentures and a beneficial conversion charge in the amount of \$0.4 million due to a change in the 2007 Debentures conversion price. In addition, Other interest expense for 2003 also included accretion of the discount on the

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2007 Debentures and accrued interest payable on the 2006 and 2007 Debentures. Other interest expense for 2002 was comprised of accretion of the discount and accrued interest payable on the 2007 Debentures. Interest expense from accretion of the discount and accrued interest payable for the 2006 Debentures will be approximately \$0.8 million per year until they are repaid or are converted into common stock.

Other Income. Other income was \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. This represents the net gain realized in the third quarter of 2003 from reducing the balance of the warrant obligation to its estimated fair value of zero. Management believes the estimated fair value of the warrant at December 31, 2003 is zero. The warrant obligation was initially recorded in connection with the March 2003 financing transactions (see Convertible Debentures).

Loss on Extinguishment of Debentures. Loss on extinguishment of debentures was \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. In connection with the March 2003 financing transactions, the Company prepaid \$5.2 million aggregate principal amount of the 2007 Debentures, resulting in a prepayment penalty of approximately \$0.2 million. The Company also issued to the holders of the prepaid 2007 Debentures 52,083 shares of common stock, valued at approximately \$0.2 million based upon the closing price of the Company's common stock of \$4.56 per share on March 5, 2003. In addition, one of the holders of the 2007 Debentures exchanged \$2.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2007 Debentures for \$2.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2006 Debentures. In connection with the prepayment and exchange transactions, the Company incurred cash transaction costs of approximately \$0.3 million, excluding the prepayment penalty. In addition, the Company incurred a charge of approximately \$0.9 million for the prorated portion of the original discount attributed to the \$7.2 million of the 2007 Debentures repaid and exchanged. Therefore, the Company recognized a \$1.7 million loss upon extinguishment of the 2007 debentures through the prepayment and exchange.

Gain on Sale of Property and Equipment. Gain on the sale of property and equipment increased \$0.1 million to \$0.5 million from \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively. The gain in both 2003 and 2002 represents the excess of proceeds received from the sale of non-essential machine shop equipment and excess office furniture and equipment over their net book value. In addition, 2003 also includes proceeds received from the sale of production line equipment that was previously impaired and therefore had a net book value of zero.

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Debenture Conversion Cost. Debenture Conversion Cost decreased \$0.1 million to \$0.2 million from \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, respectively. The expense represents the prorated portion of the original discount attributed to the 2007 Debentures whose conversion was forced by the Company in the respective periods.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flow. The Company's principal uses of cash for the year ended December 31, 2004 were to fund operations, repay convertible debentures, and pay accounts payable and accrued expenses. Net cash used in operations was \$2.7 million and \$15.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Net cash provided by investing activities was \$.2 million and \$4.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$.9 million and \$13.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. As of December 31, 2004, the Company had cash and related cash equivalents totaling \$.3 million.

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Capital Requirements. Due to the fact that construction of the initial commercial production lines was largely completed in 2002 and the Company decided to discontinue all demonstration manufacturing activities in 2003, the Company only made one minor capital expenditure during the year ended December 31, 2004. The Company does not expect to make significant capital expenditures in the year 2005.

Contractual Obligations. The following table summarizes the Company's known obligations to make future payments pursuant to certain contracts as of December 31, 2004, as well as an estimate of the timing in which these obligations are expected to be satisfied:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period		
	(in thousands) Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years
-----	-----	-----	-----
Long-term debt - principal payments only			
Capital leases	--	--	--
Operating leases	--	--	--
Payable to Related Party	\$ 875	\$ 875	--
Other long-term liability	\$ 726	\$ 314	\$ 412
Totals	\$ 1,601	\$ 1,189	\$ 412

Sources of Capital. As part of the Company's initial public offering on March 27, 1998, the Company issued 877,193 shares of common stock, for which it received net proceeds of \$206 million. On April 18, 2000 and January 4, 2001, the Company filed shelf registrations statements for 416,667 and 1,250,000 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock. During the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 the Company sold approximately 0.1 million, 1.1 million and 0.4 million shares of common stock in private transactions under such registration statements and received net proceeds from such sales of approximately \$2.3 million \$30.6 million and \$10.5 million, respectively. All shares available under such registration statements had been sold as of December 2002.

In December of 2001 the Company filed an additional shelf registration statement providing for the sale of up to \$50 million of securities, including secured or unsecured debt securities, preferred stock, common stock, and warrants. These securities could be offered, separately or together, in distinct series, and amounts, at prices and on terms to be set forth in the prospectus contained in the registration statement, and in subsequent supplements to the prospectus. On August 12, 2002, the Company issued \$10 million in aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures, due August 2007, (the "2007 Debentures") and warrants to purchase 0.2 million shares of common stock to institutional investors for proceeds of \$10.0 million. During the year ended December 31, 2002, the Company sold 1.9 million shares of common stock under such registration statement and received net proceeds from such sales of \$19.6 million. During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company issued 432,974 shares for the conversion of \$1.8 million of 2007 Debentures. The remainder of the 2007 Debentures were prepaid or exchanged for 2006 Debentures during 2003.

On March 5, 2003, the Company issued to a group of institutional investors 416,667 shares of common stock and \$10.55 million in aggregate principal amount of secured convertible debentures due in March 2006 (the "2006 Debentures"), for which the Company received proceeds of approximately \$9.0 million, net of financing costs of approximately \$1.5 million. In connection with the March 2003

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financing transactions, the Company issued 54,167 shares of common stock to the lead purchaser of the 2006 Debentures and two warrants to a placement agent, both of whom received the instruments as compensation for their services rendered in connection with the transaction. (See Stock Warrants) In 2003, \$5.75 million principal amount of the 2006 Debentures was converted into 958,334 shares of common stock. At December 31, 2003, the outstanding principal balance of 2006 Debentures was \$6.8 million. The remaining shares under the December 2001 shelf registration described above were used to secure shares potentially issuable upon conversion of the 2006 Debentures.

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Although the Company was in compliance with all covenants of the 2006 Debentures at December 31, 2003, on March 8, 2004 the Company's common stock was delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market because the Company's market capitalization failed to meet the minimum required standard for continued listing. In addition, the Company did not make interest payments related to the 2006 Debentures as required on January 31, 2004. These actions put the Company in non-compliance with its covenants under the 2006 Debentures. From July through October 2004 the Company worked to negotiate settlements with each of the remaining debenture holders to retire the debentures, to resolve the defaults, and to restructure its long-term debt as follows.

Debenture Purchase Agreements. As of September 30, 2004, the Company entered into agreements with each of the holders (collectively, the "Holders") of the 2006 Debentures due March 5, 2006 to amend and restate the Debenture Purchase Agreements entered into in July 2004 by EarthShell and the Holders (as amended and restated, the "Debenture Purchase Agreements" and the transactions contemplated therein, collectively, the "Debenture Transactions"). The 2006 Debentures were in default and their outstanding principal balance totaled \$6.5 million prior to their repurchase. Collectively, the Debenture Purchase Agreements required (i) E. Khashoggi Industries, LLC ("EKI") to pay \$1 million cash (EarthShell was obligated to reimburse EKI for this cash payment as discussed below), (ii) the Holders to convert the 2006 Debentures in accordance with their terms, resulting in the issuance by EarthShell of 1,091,666 shares of its common stock, which shares were previously registered for resale by the Company in connection with the issuance of the 2006 Debentures, (iii) EarthShell to issue to the Holders an aggregate of 512,500 additional shares EarthShell common stock and (iv) EarthShell to pay \$2.3 million to one of the Holders from 33% of any equity funding received by the Company (excluding the first \$2.7 million funded by MBS) or 50% of the royalties received by EarthShell in excess of \$250,000 per month (determined on a cumulative basis commencing July 1, 2004). EarthShell has the right to convert the unpaid portion of the \$2.3 million into shares of the Company's common stock at a price equal to the lesser of \$3.00 per share or the price per share price that EarthShell subsequently receives upon the issuance of its common stock (or other convertible security) during the three year period commencing September 30, 2004. The 512,500 shares of common stock issued to the Holders on October 6, 2004 are not registered for resale under the Securities Act. The consideration for the repurchase of the Debentures has been paid or issued, and the 2006 Debentures have been retired by EarthShell.

Receipt of Proceeds from Sale of Common Stock to MBS. On August 5, 2004, EarthShell and Meridian Business Solutions, LLC ("MBS") entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the "Stock Purchase Agreement") pursuant to which MBS agreed to fund \$5 million to EarthShell in exchange for EarthShell's issuance of a total of 1,666,666 shares of common stock at a price of \$3.00 per share. On August 20, 2004, EarthShell received \$500,000 from MBS, for which the Company issued 166,666 shares of its common stock to MBS. On October 1, 2004, EarthShell received an additional \$1.2 million of the \$5 million committed by MBS, and the

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Company issued 400,000 shares of its common stock to MBS. On October 11, 2004, MBS purchased an additional 333,333 shares for which it had paid \$.5 million as of December 31, 2004 and \$.5 million was still due. Subsequent to December 31, 2004, MBS paid an additional \$25,000 leaving the balance due at March 31, 2005 of \$.475 million. The shares of common stock issued to MBS are not registered for resale under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and the Company has agreed to file a registration statement to register the shares within 60 days of a request by MBS. The cash received from MBS was used, in part, to fund the repurchase of the 2006 Debentures (as defined below) and to restructure the Company's long-term debt.

EKI Agreements. In connection with its purchase of the 2006 Debentures from the Holders, on September 30, 2004, EKI entered into an agreement with EarthShell to sell the 2006 Debentures it purchased back to the Company for \$1 million cash, the cash price paid by EKI for the purchased 2006 Debentures (the "EKI Debenture Purchase Agreement"). In connection therewith, immediately after its acquisition, EKI sold the purchased 2006 Debentures to the Company and, as discussed above, the Company retired the 2006 Debentures shortly thereafter. In addition, on September 30, 2004, the Company and EKI agreed to convert certain existing loans from EKI to the Company into shares of EarthShell's common stock (the "EKI Conversion Agreement"). This transaction closed after the closing of the Debenture Transactions and, pursuant to the EKI Conversion Agreement, EKI converted the \$2,755,000 principal amount of such debt into shares of EarthShell's common stock at a conversion price of \$3 per share. In addition, under the terms of the EKI Conversion Agreement, EKI converted the accrued and unpaid interest on such loans into shares of EarthShell's common stock at a conversion price equal to the greater of (i) \$3 per share, and (ii) the maximum per share price (not to exceed \$4 per share) obtained by the Company upon the sale of its common stock to any investor during the three month period following the closing. In May of 2005, an additional 44,387 shares were issued to EKI pursuant to a 90 day price protection clause, which provided for an adjustment in the effective conversion price of the interest portions of the EKI loans from \$4 per share to \$3 per share. The 1,051,494 shares of common stock issued to EKI as a result of this conversion agreement will not be registered for resale under the Securities Act.

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Biotec Agreement. EarthShell also reached agreement to amend its existing agreements with its affiliates, bio-tec Biologische Naturverpackungen GmbH & Co. and bio-tec Biologische Naturverpackungen Forschungs und Entwicklungs GmbH (collectively, "Biotec"; and such agreement, the "Biotec Amendment"). Under the terms of the Biotec Amendment, EarthShell has agreed to satisfy the approximate \$2.5 million in indebtedness owed to Biotec by (i) paying \$750,000 to Biotec in 2004 (ii) converting approximately \$1.47 million principal amount of the Biotec debt into shares of EarthShell's common stock at a conversion price of \$3 per share and (iii) at EarthShell's option, on the first anniversary of the closing, pay \$250,000 to Biotec or convert the remaining \$250,000 Biotec debt into 133,333 shares of EarthShell's common stock at a conversion price of \$3 per share. In consideration for the above, Biotec also agreed to suspend the monthly license fees payable by EarthShell for two years after the date of the closing. The common stock to be issued pursuant to the Biotec Amendment will not be registered for resale under the Securities Act. As of December 31, 2004, the Company had paid to Biotec \$125,000 in cash and converted approximately \$1.48 million into 491,778 shares of unregistered commons stock, and the balance owing to Biotec is \$875,000 (see Relationship with and Reliance on EKI).

Pursuant to transactions described more fully in Item 5 under the subheading "Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities" and in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, in connection with the settlement of the 2006

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Debentures and the related restructuring of the Company's debt, the Company provided registration rights with respect to newly issued unregistered shares of its common stock. Such registration rights required the Company to, among other things, file a registration statement with the SEC in December 2004 registering the resale of such shares of common stock. Under certain of the agreements, the Company's not filing such a registration statement (or the registration statement not being declared effective) within the required timeframe provides the holders of the registrable securities with a right to liquidated damages which, in the aggregate, may amount to approximately \$50,000 per month until the registration statement is filed. If the Company fails to pay such liquidated damages, the Company must also pay interest on such amount at a rate of 10% per year (or such lesser amount as is permitted by law).

Because this registration statement was not filed as planned, in December 2004 the Company became obligated on the direct financial obligation described above. In light of the Company's current liquidity and financial position any such claim could have a negative effect on the Company. While none of the holders of registrable securities have made a formal claim for liquidated damages to date, there can be no assurance that such holders will not do so in the future. The Company plans to file an appropriate registration statement as soon as practical following the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

During 2002 and 2003, the Company's largest shareholder, EKI, made various simple interest working capital loans to the Company. These loans were interest bearing at a rate of 7% or 10% per annum, and were payable on demand. As of December 31, 2003, the outstanding principal balance of these loans was \$2,755,000. In connection with the sale of the March 2006 Debentures, subordinated the payments and advances that were owed to it, and in consideration, the Company issued to EKI a warrant in March 2003, expiring in ten years, to acquire 83,333 shares of the Company's common stock for \$6.00 per share. As disclosed above, as part of the settlement of the March 2006 Debentures in October of 2004, EKI agreed to convert all of its outstanding loans to EarthShell (\$2,755,000) into unregistered common stock at \$3 per share and \$532,644 of accumulated interest into unregistered common stock at \$4 per share for a total of 1,051,494 shares received by EKI. As of December 31, 2004, the loans from EKI were paid in full.

During 2004, the Company entered into license agreements for which it received a total of \$1.5 million in technology fees. In May 2004, the Company entered into its license agreement with MBS, which calls for a total of \$2.0 million in technology fees payable in \$.5 million increments based on certain milestones during the startup of manufacturing operations and prior to the beginning of royalty generation. To date the Company has received \$.5 million. In November of 2004, the Company entered into a license agreement with ESH and received technology fees of \$1 million.

The Company expects to generate additional cash in 2005 through royalty payments from licensees. The Company believes that the cash from this borrowing, combined with projected revenues, will be sufficient to fund its operations through the year ending December 31, 2005. If the Company is not successful at generating license revenues during the year, the Company will have to raise additional funds to meet its current obligations and to cover operating expenses. If the Company is not successful in raising additional capital it may not be able to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. Management plans to address this need by raising cash through either the issuance of debt or equity securities. However, the Company cannot assure that it will receive any royalty payments in 2005, that additional financing will be available to it, or, if available, that the terms will be satisfactory. Management will also continue in its efforts to reduce expenses, but can not assure that it will be able to reduce expenses below current levels.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. The Company does not have any off-balance

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sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2004 and has not entered into any transactions involving unconsolidated, limited purpose entities.

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Subsequent Events

Subsequent to December 31, 2004, on March 23, 2005, the Company entered into a Security Agreement with Cornell Capital Partners, LP. Pursuant to the Security Agreement, the Company shall issue promissory notes to Cornell Capital Partners, LP in the original principal amount of \$2,500,000. The \$2,500,000 was disbursed as follows: \$1,150,000 on March 28, 2005 and \$1,350,000 on May 27, 2005. The promissory notes are secured by the assets of the Company and shares of stock of another entity pledged by an affiliate of that entity. The promissory notes have a one-year term and accrue interest at 12% per year.

Subsequent to December 31, 2004 and on March 23, 2005, EarthShell entered into a Standby Equity Distribution Agreement with Cornell Capital Partners, LP. Pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, the Company may, at its discretion, periodically sell to Cornell Capital Partners, LP shares of common stock for a total purchase price of up to \$10.0 million. For each share of common stock purchased under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, Cornell Capital Partners LP will pay the Company 98% of the lowest volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock as quoted by Bloomberg, LP on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board or other principal market on which the Company's common stock is traded for the 5 days immediately following the notice date. The price paid by Cornell Capital Partners, LP for the Company's stock shall be determined as of the date of each individual request for an advance under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Cornell Capital Partners, LP will also retain 5% of each advance under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Cornell Capital Partner's obligation to purchase shares of the Company's common stock under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement is subject to certain conditions, including the Company obtaining an effective registration statement for shares of common stock sold under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement and is limited to \$500,000 per weekly advance.

In May of 2005, an additional 44,387 shares were issued to EKI pursuant to a 90 day price protection clause, which provided for an adjustment in the effective conversion price of the interest portions of the EKI loans from \$4 per share to \$3 per share.

In May of 2005, the Company granted a warrant to EKI to purchase one million shares of the Company's common stock at \$3 per share in consideration of EKI's continued support of the Company since its inception, including providing bridge loans at below market terms from time to time. The warrant expires in May of 2015.

Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Management of EarthShell is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for the assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. As defined by the SEC, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or supervised by, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is supported by written policies and procedures, that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records

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that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Company's assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, 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 or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency (within the meaning of PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 2), or a combination of significant deficiencies, that results in there being more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of their assigned functions.

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In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management used the framework set forth in the report entitled "Internal Control--Integrated Framework" published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") of the Treadway Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Because of the material weaknesses described below, management believes that, as of December 31, 2004, the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting based on those criteria.

The Company's independent auditors have issued an attestation report on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. That report appears on page 22. Although the Company operated during 2004 with a significantly reduced number of personnel compared to prior years, the Company's management has implemented and documented internal control over financial reporting which it believed would be considered sufficient, given the resources available to it. However, during the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company's Controller resigned, and has not been replaced to this date, leaving the Company's Chief Financial Officer as the only accounting professional employed by the Company. This resulted in the loss of segregation of responsibilities that are typical to effective financial reporting control methodology. The Company has employed certain mitigating controls designed to offset the inherent control weaknesses that result from a lack of segregation of responsibilities.

We engaged an accounting firm in December 2004 to assist us in documenting and testing our controls and procedures in compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This process was not completed until late in the 1st quarter 2005. The testing and evaluation of our internal controls as of that time indicated that our controls were considered effective.

Based on the timing of this work and the filing deadline for our 10K as an accelerated filer, our independent registered public accounting firm was not able to perform its audit of management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, until subsequent to the filing of our 10K. Their audit disclosed the material

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weaknesses. We reviewed the results of their audit of our assessment and concurred with their conclusion. Accordingly, we changed our assessment in our Form 10Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 and in our amended Form 10K/A.

Material Weaknesses Identified

The Company's assessment of its internal control over financial reporting identified the following material weaknesses:

- o The Company has inadequate segregation of critical duties within each of its accounting processes and a lack of sufficient monitoring controls over these processes to mitigate this risk. The responsibilities assigned to one employee include maintaining the vendor master file, processing payables, creating and voiding checks, reconciling bank accounts, making bank deposits and processing payroll.
- o The departure of the Company's Controller in November 2004 resulted in the accounting and reporting functions being centralized under the Chief Financial Officer, with no additional personnel in the Company having an adequate knowledge of accounting principles and practices. As a result, certain transactions had not been recorded in a timely manner and several adjustments to the financial statements that were considered material to the financial position at December 31, 2004 and results of operations for the year then ended were recorded.
- o There are weaknesses in the Company's information technology controls which makes the Company's financial data vulnerable to error or fraud. Specifically, there is a lack of documentation regarding the roles and responsibilities of the IT function, lack of security management and monitoring and inadequate segregation of duties involving IT functions.

Additionally, at the conclusion of our independent auditor's examination of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, our independent auditor noted several other areas of operations which could be improved. Our auditors did not believe these items constituted material weaknesses.

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Remediation Steps to Address the Material Weaknesses

In consultation with its independent auditors, as of the date of this report, the Company has begun taking the following remediation steps, among others, to enhance its internal control over financial reporting and reduce control deficiencies in general, including the material weaknesses enumerated above:

- o Management is actively seeking qualified candidates to perform the Controller responsibilities;
- o Management has engaged an outside firm to perform the Internal Audit functions. This outside firm will report to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors; and
- o Management employs an outside firm to monitor and maintain the Company's information systems. This group will be directed to develop and implement Company-wide information management control procedures.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of EarthShell Corporation:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying "Management's Annual Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting," that EarthShell Corporation (the "Company") did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, because of the effect of pervasive material weaknesses in the design and operation of the Company's system of internal controls, based on criteria established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, 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 or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The Company has pervasive material weaknesses in the design and operation of its system of internal controls over financial reporting. The following material weaknesses have been identified and included in management's assessment:

(1) Inadequate segregation of duties involving the authorization, recording, custody, and periodic reconciliation of accounting transactions.

(2) Insufficient staffing of accounting personnel with adequate knowledge of

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accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. This inadequate staffing in the accounting department resulted in transactions not being recorded in a timely manner. In addition, there was inadequate application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States in relation to the valuation of the gain on settlements of debt obligations in 2004, the classification of certain debts in the financial statements and the proper recording of liabilities as of December 31, 2004. This weakness resulted in the recording of several adjustments to the financial statements that were considered material to the financial position at December 31, 2004 and results of operations for the year then ended.

(3) A pervasive lack of general controls over the information technology system which could have a material effect on the financial statements.

These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2004 financial statements, and this report does not affect our report dated March 4, 2005 on those financial statements.

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In our opinion, management's assessment that EarthShell Corporation did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Also, in our opinion, because of the effect of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, EarthShell Corporation has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004 based on criteria established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on management's statements referring to the corrective actions taken by the Company after the date of management's assessment.

/s/ Farber & Hass LLP
April 26, 2005
Camarillo, California

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's treasury function controls all decisions and commitments regarding cash management and financing arrangements. Treasury operations are conducted within a framework that has been authorized by the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company had significantly reduced its long-term debt obligations. There remain a few settlements of accounts payable obligations that will be paid out over terms from 18 months to 36 months, the long term portion of which may be exposed to interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2004, these long-term fixed rate debt obligations totaled approximately \$0.4 million. While generally an increase in market interest rates will decrease the value of this debt, and decreases in rates will have the opposite effect, we are unable to estimate the impact that interest rate changes will have on the value of the substantial majority of this debt as there is no active public market for

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this debt.

ITEM 8. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedules.

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

Not Applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on such evaluation, such officers have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective in ensuring that (i) information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. During the Company's fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2004, other than the departure of the Company's former Controller (described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting on page 21) no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting have come to management's attention during the Company's last fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. However, as permitted under Release No. 50754 dated November 30, 2004, the Company has included management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting and the related attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm in this Amendment to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K/A. See "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" and Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting on pages 22 and 20, respectively.

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Pursuant to transactions described more fully in Item 5 under the subheading "Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities" and in Management's Discussion and Analysis, in connection with the settlement of the March 2006 Debentures and the related restructuring of the Company's debt, the Company provided registration rights with respect to newly issued unregistered shares of its common stock. Such registration rights required the Company to, among other things, file a registration statement with the SEC in December 2004 registering the resale of such shares of common stock. Under certain of the agreements, the Company's not filing such a registration statement (or the registration statement not being declared effective) within the required timeframe provides the holders of the registrable securities with a right to liquidated damages

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which, in the aggregate, may amount to approximately \$50,000 per month until the registration statement is filed. If the Company fails to pay such liquidated damages, the Company must also pay interest on such amount at a rate of 10% per year (or such lesser amount as is permitted by law).

Because this registration statement was not filed, in December 2006 the Company became obligated on the direct financial obligation described above. In light of the Company's current liquidity and financial position any such claim could have a negative effect on the Company. While none of the holders of registrable securities have made a formal claim for liquidated damages to date, there can be no assurance that such holders will not do so in the future. The Company plans to file an appropriate registration statement as soon as practical following the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company is currently comprised of six members. All directors are elected each year at the annual meeting of stockholders. The following table sets forth the name and age of each director nominated for reelection at this year's annual meeting of shareholders, the year the director was first elected and his or her position with the Company:

Name	Age	Position	Director Since
----	---	-----	-----
Essam Khashoggi.....	65	Chairman of the Board	1992
Simon K. Hodson.....	50	Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	1992
John Daoud.....	69	Director	1992
Layla Khashoggi.....	47	Director	1992
Hamlin M. Jennings.....	57	Director	2003
Walker Rast.....	69	Director	2003

The following is a biographical summary of the experience of each of the directors.

Essam Khashoggi has served as Chairman of the Board of the Company since its organization in November 1992. Mr. Khashoggi has also served as Chairman of the Management Committee and Chief Executive Officer of E. Khashoggi Industries, LLC ("EKI") and its predecessor entity, E. Khashoggi Industries, since their organization in October 1997 and June 1991, respectively. Mr. Khashoggi has served as a director and officer of a number of domestic and foreign companies engaged in licensing, manufacturing, real estate, marketing and design and he has served as a Trustee for the University of California Santa Barbara Foundation.

Simon K. Hodson has served as Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since its organization in November 1992. Additionally, Mr. Hodson served as President of the Company from May 1999 until May 2002, and previously from December 1995 until May 1996. Mr. Hodson also

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serves as President and Vice Chairman of EKI and its predecessor entity since their organization in October 1997 and June 1991, respectively, and as President and Vice Chairman of Concrete Technology Corporation ("CTC") since August 1987. Mr. Hodson was President of National Cement & Ceramics Laboratories, Inc., a company previously engaged in materials science research, from June 1990 through 1995. He is a co-inventor of a number of U.S. and foreign patented inventions, all belonging to EKI.

John Daoud has served as a Director of the Company since its organization in November 1992. Mr. Daoud served as Secretary of the Company from October 1996 through December 1999 and as the Assistant Secretary of the Company from June 1993 until October 1996. Mr. Daoud has also served as the Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of EKI and its predecessor entity since their organization in October 1997 and June 1991, respectively, and as the Manager and Principal Officer of Condas International, LLC and its predecessor from 1987 through October 2003. Since 1972, Mr. Daoud has advised Mr. Khashoggi and his affiliated entities on certain financial matters both in an individual capacity as well as Manager and Principal Officer of Condas International, LLC and its predecessor. From 1970 to 1972, Mr. Daoud was a Senior Auditor with PricewaterhouseCoopers.

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Layla Khashoggi has served as a Director of the Company since its organization in November 1992. Mrs. Khashoggi has also been a member of the Management Committee of EKI since its organization in October 1997 and a Director of CTC for the past five years. Mrs. Khashoggi has served as Chairman of the Development Committee and as an Executive Committee member of the Board of Laguna Blanca School, Site Council Member and Co-Chairman of the Budget Committee of San Marcos High School, Executive Committee member and Chairman of the Marketing Committee of the Santa Barbara Zoo Board, and member of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Barbara Public Education Foundation. Mrs. Khashoggi is Essam Khashoggi's spouse.

Hamlin M. Jennings has served as a Director of the Company since January 1, 2003. Since 1987, Dr. Jennings has been a Professor in the Civil and Environmental Engineering Department and the Materials Sciences and Engineering Department at Northwestern University. In 2002, he assumed the Chairmanship of the Civil and Environmental Engineering Department. Prior to his appointment at Northwestern, Dr. Jennings worked at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Imperial College London, and the University of Cape Town. He is a fellow of the Institute of Materials in the United Kingdom and Fellow of the American Ceramic Society. Dr. Jennings received a Ph.D. in Materials Science from Brown University in 1975, and a Bachelor of Science in Physics from Tufts University in 1969. Additionally, Dr. Jennings is owner and President of Evanston Materials Consulting Corporation, founded in 1997, which specializes in cement-based materials and coatings. Dr. Jennings holds 12 patents, is the associate editor of two journals and has published over 120 scientific papers.

Walker Rast has served as a Director of the Company since September 2003, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Bert Moyer from the Board in August 2003. Mr. Rast is currently a business consultant and a member of the Educational Foundation Board of the University of South Carolina and a member of the Advisory Board of the College of Engineering and Information Technology. From 1987 to 1994, Mr. Rast was a member of the Executive Board of Directors of Royal Packaging Industries Van Leer, a worldwide packaging company based in the Netherlands. From 1979 to 1987, Mr. Rast was President of Keyes Fibre Company (now known as The Chinet Company), first an operating group of Arcata Corporation and then of Royal Packaging Industries Van Leer. Mr. Rast held various executive positions with Arcata Corporation for over ten years, and was previously with U.S. Gypsum Corporation for over ten years.

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Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the names, ages and positions of each of the Company's executive officers. Subject to rights under any employment agreements, officers of the Company serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

Name ----	Age ---	Position -----	Officer Since -----
Simon K. Hodson.....	50	Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	1992
D. Scott Houston.....	50	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	1993
Vincent J. Truant.....	57	President and Chief Operating Officer	1998

The following is a biographical summary of the experience of each of the executive officers. For a biographical summary of the experience of Mr. Hodson, kindly refer to the summaries of Directors' experience provided above:

Vincent J. Truant has served as the Company's President and Chief Operating Officer since May 15, 2002. From March 2001 to May 2002, Mr. Truant served as Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer. From October 1999 to March 2001, and from March 1999 to October 1999, respectively, he served as Senior Vice President and as Vice President of Marketing, Environmental Affairs and Public Relations, and from April 1998 to March 1999 as Vice President of Marketing and Sales. During a prior 15-year tenure at Sweetheart Cup Company ("Sweetheart"), Mr. Truant served as Vice President and General Manager for the National Accounts Group and the McDonald's Corporation Strategic Business Units. Before joining Sweetheart, Mr. Truant was engaged in both domestic and international marketing assignments for Philip Morris Inc. and its subsidiary, Miller Brewing Company, as well as Eli Lilly & Company.

D. Scott Houston has served as the Company's Chief Financial Officer since October 1999, and the Company's Secretary since December 1999. From January to October 1999, Mr. Houston served as Senior Vice President of Corporate Planning and Assistant Secretary. From July 1993 until January 1999, Mr. Houston served as Chief Financial Officer. From August 1986 until joining the Company, he held various positions with EKI and its affiliates, including Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of CTC from 1986 to 1990. From 1984 to 1986, Mr. Houston operated Houston & Associates, a consulting firm. From July 1980 until September 1983, Mr. Houston held various positions with the Management Information Consulting Division of Arthur Andersen & Co., an international accounting and consulting firm.

The Company has an audit committee comprised of three independent Directors. With the resignation of Mr. Roland from the Board and as chairman of the Audit Committee in February of 2005, the Company's Audit Committee currently has one vacancy. The committee is currently comprised of Dr. Hamlin Jennings and Mr. Walker Rast, each of whom are independent directors, and neither of whom have been determined by the Board to be audit committee financial experts. The Company expects that a new independent board member who also qualifies as an audit committee financial expert will be elected at the Company's next annual meeting of stockholders in July 2005, and that this individual will serve as

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Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all Directors, officers and employees, including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of the Company. The Company has posted its Code of Ethics on its website at www.earthshell.com. The Company intends to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or a waiver from, a provision of its Code of Ethics that applies to the Company's Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer or Controller, or persons performing similar functions and that relates to an element enumerated in Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K by posting such information on its website.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the compensation of the Named Executive Officers. The "Named Executive Officers" include, (i) the Company's Chief Executive Officer (ii) the Company's executive officers as of December 31, 2004 (iii) two additional individuals who were not executive officers as of the year ended December 31, 2004. The Company did not grant any restricted stock awards or stock appreciation rights or make any long-term incentive plan payouts during the periods set forth below.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compe nse Awa rds
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other Annual Compensation (\$)	
Simon K. Hodson Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	2004	\$ 500,000 (2)	\$ --	2,750 (1)	40
	2003	500,000	--	2,250 (1)	4
	2002	500,000	--	2,500 (1)	4
Vincent J. Truant President and Chief Operating Officer	2004	350,000	--	2,625 (1)	5
	2003	350,000	--	3,063 (1)	2
	2002	321,875 (3)	--	2,844 (1)	2
D. Scott Houston (4) Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	2004	327,200	--	3,590 (1)	5
	2003	327,200	--	2,454 (1)	2
	2002	327,200	--	2,419 (1)	2
John B. Nevling (5) V.P. Product Management and Environmental Affairs	2004	116,363	--	2,677 (1)	5
	2003	104,565	--	3,135 (1)	3
	2002	101,000	--	3,030 (1)	3
Michael P. Hawks (7) Principal Accounting Officer	2004	110,000	--	--	3
	2003	60,849 (8)	--	--	3
	2002	--	--	--	3

 * The Company provides various perquisites to its executives which, in accordance with SEC regulations, are not itemized because their value is less than 10% of the executive's salary.

- (1) Reflects payments under the Company's 401(k) plan.
- (2) Includes \$141,667 deferred salary. (See Employment Agreements and Arrangements)
- (3) Reflects a mid-year salary adjustment effective May 16, 2002 as a result of Mr. Truant becoming President of the Company on that date. Mr. Truant's current salary is \$350,000.
- (4) Includes \$142,222 deferred salary in 2004 and \$7,200 in car allowance payments made to Mr. Houston in 2002, 2003, and 2004.
- (5) Mr. Nevling is not and was not as of December 31, 2004 an executive officer of the Company. Mr. Nevling resigned from his position with the Company March 2005.
- (6) Options expired April 24, 2004 due to Mr. Nevling's resignation.
- (7) Mr. Hawks resigned from his position with the Company in October 2004.
- (8) Mr. Hawks was a temporary employee through an agency through June 30, 2003. In addition to Mr. Hawks' salary for the remainder of 2003, the Company paid the agency \$68,547 in fees for his services from January 1 - June 30, 2003.
- (9) Options were not exercisable at December 31, 2004 due to Mr. Hawks resignation.

Stock Option Grants in 2004

The following table sets forth information with respect to options to purchase shares of the Company's Common Stock granted in 2004 to the Named Executive Officers:

Name and Principal Position	Individual Grants			
	Number of Shares Underlying Options Granted (2)	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in 2004	Exercise Price (Per Share)	Expiration Date
Simon K. Hodson Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	400,000	52.5%	\$0.75	6/25/2014

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Vincent J. Truant President and Chief Operating Officer	50,000	6.6%	\$0.75	6/25/2014
D. Scott Houston. Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	50,000 (3)	6.6%	\$0.75	6/25/2014
John Nevling Vice President of Product Management and Environmental Affairs	50,000	6.6%	\$0.75	6/25/2014
Michael Hawks Principal Accounting Officer	35,000	4.6%	\$0.75	6/25/2014

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- (1) The 5% and 10% assumed rates of appreciation are mandated by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and do not represent the Company's estimate or projection of the future Common Stock price. In each case, the Company would use the market price of the Common Stock on the date of grant to compute the potential realizable values.
- (2) Except for Mr. Houston, the options granted to executives in 2004 become vested and exercisable upon the completion by the Company of certain key milestones, including 1) that EarthShell plates and bowls are supplied by a licensee to a customer at a level equivalent to 1,500 Wal Mart stores for a consecutive period of no less than three months, and 2) the product supply economics must be consistent with the License Agreement between EarthShell and the Licensee including royalty structure.
- (3) The options granted to Mr. Houston become vested and exercisable upon 1) resolution of all past due payables for not more than \$800,000, 2) a resolution of all pending litigation related to payables, and 3) successful proxy solicitation for the re-scheduled Annual Meeting on July 26, 2004.

Aggregated Option Exercises In 2004 and 2004 Year End Option Values

The following table sets forth for the Named Executive Officers information with respect to options exercised, unexercised options and year-end option values, in each case with respect to options to purchase shares of the Company's Common Stock.

Name and Principal Position	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year End 2004		Unexercised
			Unexercisable	Exercisable	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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Simon K. Hodson Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	--	--	483,334	--
Vincent J. Truant President and Chief Operating Officer	--	--	100,000	32,917
D. Scott Houston Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	--	--	97,500	42,037
John Nevling Vice President of Product Management and Environmental Affairs	--	--	50,000	2,916
Michael Hawks Principal Accounting Officer	--	--	--	--

- (1) The market price of the Company's common stock at December 31, 2004 was \$2.45.

Compensation of Directors

Under a compensation plan based on a study conducted by SCA Consulting LLC, the Board pays to each non-employee director an annual retainer fee of \$20,000, payable quarterly, plus a fee of \$1,000 for each regular meeting attended in person. Committee chairpersons receive an additional \$1,000 per year. All of the Directors, except for Mr. Hodson, are currently considered to be non-employee Directors of the Company.

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The 1995 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, provides that each non-employee Director automatically be granted options to purchase 2,083 shares of the Company's Common Stock, effective at the conclusion of each annual meeting. All such stock options (i) vest ratably at 25% at the end of each calendar quarter following the grant, provided the Director holding the options continues to serve as a Director at the end of each such quarter, and (ii) have an exercise price equal to the "fair market value" of the underlying shares, which is defined in the 1995 Stock Incentive Plan as the closing trading price on the day before such annual meeting.

In April 2004, based on the financial condition of the Company, the Board of Directors unanimously agreed to defer the payment of the Director fees discussed above until such time as the financial condition of the Company improves. As of March 31, 2005, the Company had accrued approximately \$140,000 in Director's fees payable.

Employment Agreements and Arrangements

Simon Hodson currently does not have a written employment agreement with the Company. His previous employment agreement expired on September 30, 2001.

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Mr. Hodson receives an annual salary of \$500,000, subject to annual review and increase at the discretion of the Board of Directors. He may also be entitled to receive (i) an annual bonus, the amount of which is determined by the Compensation Committee, and (ii) options or other rights to acquire Common Stock, under terms and conditions determined by the Stock Option Committee. Mr. Hodson may be terminated at any time with or without cause. In order to conserve cash until the Company is able to establish its royalty revenue stream, Mr. Hodson agreed to a 40% deferral of base salary effective April 16, 2004 resulting in the deferral of \$141,667 for the year ended December 31, 2004.

D. Scott Houston entered into a written employment agreement with the Company on October 19, 1993. Mr. Houston receives an annual salary of \$320,000, subject to annual review and increase at the discretion of the Board of Directors. He may also be entitled to receive (i) an annual bonus, the amount of which is determined by the Compensation Committee, and (ii) options or other rights to acquire the Common Stock, under terms and conditions determined by the Stock Option Committee. Mr. Houston may be terminated at any time, with or without cause, upon thirty (30) days notice. In order to conserve cash until the Company is able to establish its royalty revenue stream, Mr. Houston voluntarily agreed to a 75% deferral of base salary resulting in cash compensation of \$80,000 per year effective April 16, 2004. As of October 16, 2004, the cash portion of Mr. Houston's salary was adjusted to \$213,333 per year. Total deferred compensation for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$142,222.

Vincent J. Truant entered into an employment agreement with the Company with a commencement date of May 1, 1998. From time to time, Mr. Truant has received salary increases and incentive stock options as determined by the Compensation and Options Committees of the Board of Directors. Effective May 15, 2002, the Board increased Mr. Truant's salary to \$350,000 in connection with his new responsibilities as President and Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Truant may also be entitled to receive (i) an annual bonus in an amount equal to one year's base salary, provided certain financial and other milestones determined by Mr. Truant and the Compensation Committee are met by Mr. Truant and the Company, and, in the event such milestones are not met, or are significantly exceeded, such other lesser or greater bonus as the Compensation Committee shall determine, and (ii) options or other rights to acquire Common Stock, under terms and conditions determined by the Stock Option Committee. Pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Truant may be terminated at any time, with or without cause, upon thirty (30) days written notice, provided that, if the Company terminates Mr. Truant's employment for other than cause, he will be entitled to receive a one-time severance payment equal to 100% of his then-current annual base salary.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

All decisions relating to executive compensation during 2004 were made by the Company's Compensation Committee, which was comprised of Mr. Khashoggi, Mrs. Khashoggi and Dr. Roland. Dr. Roland resigned from the Board and the Compensation Committee effective February 2, 2005. None of the members of the Compensation Committee were officers of the Company in 2004. Mr. Khashoggi is the controlling stockholder of EKI, the Company's principal stockholder with whom the Company has certain relationships and related transactions described below. Mr. Khashoggi is the beneficial owner of 39.25% of the Common Stock of the Company.

The Company has an exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free license in perpetuity to use and license the EKI technology to manufacture and sell disposable, single-use containers for packaging or serving food or beverages intended for consumption within a short period of time (less than 24 hours).

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On July 29, 2002, the Company entered into an amendment to its Amended and Restated License Agreement with EKI (the "License Agreement") expanding the field of use for the EarthShell technology to include noodle bowls used for packaging instant noodles, a worldwide market that the Company estimates to be approximately \$1 billion. Because the noodle bowl development was made at no cost to EarthShell and is an incremental field of use, EarthShell will pay to EKI 50% of any royalty or other consideration it receives in connection with the sale of products within this particular field of use.

In addition, on July 29, 2002 the Company entered into a License & Information Transfer Agreement with bio-tec Biologische Naturverpackungen GmbH & Co. KG and bio-tec Biologische Naturverpackungen Forschungs und Entwicklungs GmbH, together known as "Biotec", a wholly owned subsidiary of EKI, to utilize the Biotec technology for foodservice disposable packaging applications, including food wraps and cutlery (the "Biotec Agreement"). EKI had previously granted to the Company priority rights to license certain product applications on an exclusive basis from Biotec in consideration for the Company's payment of a \$100,000 minimum monthly payment to Biotec. In addition, in consideration of the monthly payment, Biotec agreed to render technical services to the Company at Biotec's cost plus 5%. The licensing fee and services arrangements were continued in the Biotec Agreement. Under the terms of the Biotec Agreement, Biotec is entitled to receive 25% of any royalties or other consideration that the Company receives in connection with the sale of products utilizing the Biotec technology, after applying a credit for all minimum monthly payments received to date. In connection with the issuance of EarthShell's 2006 Convertible Debentures, Biotec agreed to subordinate the licensee fee payments due from EarthShell until the debentures were retired. During this period, the license fees due to Biotec were accrued. In September of 2004, as part of an overall restructuring of its debt, EarthShell and Biotec entered into an agreement to convert \$1.475 million of the \$2.475 million of accrued license fees as of September 1, 2004, plus accrued interest into 491,778 shares of EarthShell common stock and to eliminate, for two years, the \$100,000 per month minimum license fee. In December of 2004, the agreement was amended and EarthShell paid to Biotec \$125,000, leaving a balance owing of \$875,000. (See MD&A Liquidity and Capital Resources)

During 2002 and January 2003, EKI made a series of loans to the Company totaling approximately \$5.8 million. In connection with the issuance and sale in March 2003 of the Company's 2% secured convertible debentures due in 2006 (the "2006 Debentures") to a group of institutional investors, EKI agreed to subordinate the repayment of these loans to the payment in full of the Company's obligations under the 2006 Debentures. In addition, EKI and Biotec agreed to subordinate certain payments referenced above to which they were otherwise entitled under the License Agreement and the Biotec Agreement to the satisfaction in full of the Company's obligations under the 2006 Debentures. They further agreed not to assert any claims against the Company for breaches of the License Agreement or the Biotec Agreement until such time as the Company's obligations under the 2006 Debentures were satisfied in full. EKI and Biotec also agreed to allow the Company to pledge its interest in the License Agreement to secure its obligations under the 2006 Debentures, and certain additional concessions were made by EKI and Biotec to permit the Company greater flexibility in selling its rights under the License Agreement and the Biotec Agreement to third parties in an insolvency context. (These rights terminated upon the satisfaction in full of the obligations under the 2006 Debentures in October of 2004.) In consideration for its willingness to subordinate the payments and advances that were owed to it, the Company issued to EKI in March 2003 a warrant to acquire 83,333 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$6.00 per share with a ten year term.

In October 2004, in connection with the settlement of the March 2006

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Debentures, EKI converted all of its outstanding loans to EarthShell (\$2,755,000) into unregistered common stock at \$3 per share and \$532,644 of accumulated interest at \$4 per share for a total of 1,051,494 shares received by EKI. As of December 31, 2004, the loans from EKI to EarthShell had all been retired. In May of 2005, an additional 44,387 shares were issued to EKI pursuant to a 90 day price protection clause, which provided for an adjustment in the effective conversion price of the interest portions of the EKI loans from \$4 per share to \$3 per share.

Under the terms of the License Agreement and the Amended and Restated Patent Agreement for the Allocation of Patent Costs between the Company and EKI, any patents granted in connection with the EarthShell technology are the property of EKI, and EKI may obtain a benefit there from, including the utilization and/or licensing of the patents and related technology in a manner or for uses unrelated to the license granted to the Company in the foodservice disposables field of use. Effective January 1, 2001, EarthShell assumed direct responsibility to manage and maintain the patent portfolio underlying the License Agreement with EKI and continues to pay directly all relevant costs.

In July 2002, the Company extended a loan in the amount of \$55,000 to Mr. Vincent Truant, President and Chief Operating Officer. The loan, which bears interest at 7% per annum and is evidenced by a promissory note in favor of the Company, is due upon demand by the Company. In May of 2005, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved a bonus to Mr. Truant equal to the principle and accrued interest, and the note was cancelled.

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In 2003, the Company paid Mr. Rast, a Director, a \$4,000 consulting fee for doing a detailed evaluation of its demonstration equipment in Europe.

In May of 2005, the Company granted a warrant to EKI to purchase one million shares of the Company's common stock at \$3 per share in consideration of EKI's continued support of the Company since its inception, including providing bridge loans at below market terms from time to time. The warrant expires in May of 2015.

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

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of each class of the Company's voting securities as of June 2, 2005, by (i) each person or company known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company's outstanding shares, (ii) each director of the Company, or any nominee for directorship, (iii) the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and each of the other Named Executive Officer, and (iv) all directors and Named Executive Officers of the Company as a group.

Name and Address (1)	Number of Shares of Common Stock	Percentage of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding (2)
-----	-----	-----
Essam Khashoggi (3)	7,664,449	39.25%
Simon K. Hodson (4)	4,500	*
John Daoud (5)	37,077	*
Layla Khashoggi (6)	9,894	*
Hamlin Jennings (7)	4,513	*
Walker Rast (8)	1,562	*
Vincent J. Truant (9)	37,083	*

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D. Scott Houston (10)	44,120	*
John Nevling (13)	2,916	*
Directors and Named Executive		
Officers as a group (11)	7,806,114	39.70%
E Khashoggi Industries, LLC(12)	6,720,891	34.43%

* Indicates ownership of less than 1%.

- (1) The address of all individuals, entities and stockholder groups listed in the table is c/o EarthShell Corporation, 3916 State St. Suite 110, Santa Barbara, California 93105.

- (2) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 18,435,452 shares of common stock outstanding as of June 2, 2005, together with securities exercisable or convertible into shares of common stock within 60 days of June 2, 2005, for each stockholder. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to securities exercisable or convertible into shares of common stock that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of June 2, 2005 are deemed to be beneficially owned by the person holding such securities for the purpose of computing the percentage of ownership of such person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Note that affiliates are subject to Rule 144 and Insider trading regulations - percentage computation is for form purposes only.

- (3) Includes 5,637,558 shares held by E. Khashoggi Industries, LLC ("EKI"), and 715,436 shares held by EKINVESTCO, the controlling owner of each being Mr. Khashoggi. Includes 218,228 shares held by other entities, including CTC, in which Mr. Khashoggi also has a controlling ownership interest. Also includes fully exercisable options to purchase 9,894 shares of Common Stock issued by the Company to Mr. Khashoggi and warrants held by EKI to purchase 1,083,333 shares of Common Stock of the Company. Mr. Khashoggi has sole voting and dispositive power with respect to all shares referred to in this note, and is therefore deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares.

- (4) Mr. Hodson holds a minority ownership interest in EKI and CTC. This does not include any of the shares held by EKI, or the 71,739 shares held by CTC.

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- (5) Includes options to purchase 25,000 shares of Common Stock from EKI which were issued to Mr. Daoud in his capacity as an officer of EKI, and options to purchase 12,077 shares of Common Stock issued under the 1995 Stock Incentive Plan, all of which are fully vested and exercisable.

- (6) Includes options to purchase 9,894 shares of Common Stock issued under the 1995 Stock Incentive Plan, which are fully vested and exercisable.

- (7) Includes options to purchase 4,513 shares of Common Stock issued under the 1995 Stock Incentive Plan, which are fully vested and exercisable.

- (8) Includes options to purchase 1,562 shares of Common Stock issued under the 1995 Stock Incentive Plan, which are fully vested and exercisable.

- (9) Includes options to purchase 32,917 shares of Common Stock issued under

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the 1995 Stock Incentive Plan, which are fully vested and exercisable.

- (10) Includes options to purchase 42,037 shares of Common Stock issued under the 1995 Stock Incentive Plan which are fully vested and exercisable.
- (11) Includes warrants to purchase 1,083,833 shares of Common Stock of the Company and options to purchase 137,894 shares of Common Stock.
- (12) Includes warrants to purchase 1,083,833 shares of Common Stock of the Company.
- (13) Includes options to purchase 2,916 shares of Common Stock issued under the 1995 Stock Incentive Plan, which are fully vested and exercisable.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information with respect to compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance to employees or non-employees (such as directors, consultants, advisors, vendors, customers, suppliers or lenders), as of December 31, 2004.

Plan Category -----	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights -----	(b) Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights -----
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders	1,043,245	12.
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Security Holders	--	-----
Total	1,043,245 =====	12. =====

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

All relationships and related transactions reported in this Annual Report are described under the caption "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation."

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The Audit Committee pre-approved the engagement of Farber & Hass LLP to provide both audit and tax services for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, including the quarterly reviews for the three quarters of 2004. Farber & Hass LLP provided no other audit services, audit-related services, tax services or permitted non-audit services for and during the fiscal year ending 2004, except for the statutory audit of the Company's benefit plan for the year ended

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December 31, 2003 and the analysis of the Company's net operating loss carry forward. The Audit Committee adopted a pre-approval policy relating to audit services for all audit-related services, tax services and non-audit services to be performed by its auditors from 2004 onward.

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During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, the following audit, audit-related, tax and non-audit fees were incurred by the Company:

Audit Fees. For the year ended December 31, 2004, Farber & Hass LLP charged the Company an aggregate of approximately \$ 78,600 for professional services rendered for the 2004 audit of the Company's financial statements and the review of the financial statements included in the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the three quarters of 2004. For the year ended December 31, 2003, Farber & Hass, LLP charged the Company an aggregate of \$59,710 for professional services rendered for the 2003 audit of the Company's financial statements and the review of the financial statements included in the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended June 30, 2003 and September 30, 2003. In addition, Deloitte & Touche, LLP, the Company's prior independent public accountants, charged the Company an aggregate of approximately \$16,800 for professional services rendered in connection with the inclusion of their audit opinions related to the 2002 and 2001 audits in the Company's December 31, 2003 Form 10-K and the review of the financial statements included in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003.

Audit-Related Fees. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company incurred fees of \$-0-for assurance and related services related to Farber & Hass, LLP's review of the Company's financial statements included in various SEC documents that are not included in Audit Fees, and Farber & Hass charged the Company \$4,500 for benefit plan statutory audits. During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company incurred fees of \$28,750 for assurance and related services related to Deloitte & Touche, LLP's review of the Company's financial statements included in various SEC documents that are not included in Audit Fees, and Farber & Hass charged the Company \$6,500 for benefit plan statutory audits.

All Other Fees. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company incurred fees of \$6,400 for tax return preparation. During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company incurred fees of \$16,243 for tax return preparation.

Non-Audit Fees. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company engaged Farber & Hass to analyze its tax loss carryforward at a fee of \$1,500. During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company engaged Deloitte & Touche, LLP to analyze the performance of the manufacturing equipment in Germany at a fee of \$16,487.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Consolidated Financial Statements:

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.....	F-9

2. Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules:

All schedules have been omitted because they are not required, not applicable, or the information required to be set forth therein is included in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements or the Notes therein.

(b) Exhibits

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.(1)
 - 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company.(1)
 - 3.3 Certificate of Designation, Preferences Relative, Participating, Optional and Other Special Rights of the Company's Series A Cumulative Senior Convertible Preferred Stock.(1)
 - 4.1 Specimen certificate of Common Stock.(1)
 - 4.2 Form of Warrant to purchase Common Stock dated August 12, 2002.(9)
 - 4.3 Form of Note under Loan Agreement dated as of September 9, 2002 between the Company and E. Khashoggi Industries, LLC.(11)
 - 4.4 Form of Secured Convertible Debenture due March 5, 2006.(13)
 - 4.5 Intellectual Property Security Agreement dated as of March 5, 2003 among the Company, E. Khashoggi Industries, LLC and the investors signatory thereto.(13)
 - 4.6 Waiver and Amendment to Debentures and Warrants dated as of March 5, 2003 among the Company and the purchasers identified on the signature pages thereto.(13)
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- 4.7 Exchange Agreement dated as of March 5, 2003 between the Company and the institutional investor signatory thereto.(13)
 - 10.1 Amended and Restated License Agreement dated February 28, 1995 by and between the Company and E. Khashoggi Industries("EKI").(1)
 - 10.2 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of February 28, 1995 by and between the Company and EKI, as amended.(1)

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- 10.3 EarthShell Container Corporation 1994 Stock Option Plan.(1)
- 10.4 EarthShell Container Corporation 1995 Stock Incentive Plan.(1)
- 10.5 Form of Stock Option Agreement under the EarthShell Container Corporation 1994 Stock Option Plan.(1)
- 10.6 Form of Stock Option Agreement under the EarthShell Container Corporation 1995 Stock Incentive Plan.(1)
- 10.7 Warrant to Purchase Stock issued July 2, 1996 by the Company to Imperial Bank.(1)
- 10.8 Amended and Restated Technical Services and Sublease Agreement dated October 1, 1997 by and between the Company and EKI.(1)
- 10.9 Amended and Restated Agreement for Allocation of Patent Costs dated October 1, 1997 by and between the Company and EKI.(1)
- 10.10 Warrant to Purchase Stock issued October 6, 1997 by the Company to Imperial Bank.(1)
- 10.11 Warrant to Purchase Stock dated December 31, 1997 by the Company to Imperial Bank.(1)
- 10.12 Letter Agreement re Haas/BIOPAC Technology dated February 17, 1998 by and between the Company and EKI.(1)
- 10.13 Second Amendment to 1995 Stock Incentive Plan of the Company.(1)
- 10.14 Amendment No. 2 to Registration Rights Agreement dated as of September 16, 1993.(1)
- 10.15 Amendment No. 2 to Registration Rights Agreement dated February 28, 1995.(1)
- 10.16 Employment Agreement dated April 15, 1998 by and between the Company and Vincent J. Truant.(3)
- 10.17 First Amendment dated June 2, 1998 to the Amended and Restated License Agreement by and between the Company and E. Khashoggi Industries("EKI").(4)
- 10.18 First Amendment to 1995 Stock Incentive Plan of the Company.(5)
- 10.19 Third Amendment to 1995 Stock Incentive Plan of the Company.(6)
- 10.20 Fourth Amendment to 1995 Stock Incentive Plan of the Company.(6)
- 10.21 Lease Agreement dated August 23, 2000 by and between the Company and Heaver Properties, LLC.(7)
- 10.22 Settlement Agreement with Novamont dated August 3, 2001.(8)
- 10.23 Amendment to Common Stock Purchase Agreement dated March 28, 2001.(8)
- 10.24 Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of August 12, 2002 between

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- the Company and the investors signatory thereto.(9)
- 10.25 Amendment #1 to Employment Agreement dated as of May 15, 2002 by and between the Company and Vince Truant.(10)
- 10.26 Loan Agreement dated as of September 9, 2002 between the Company and E. Khashoggi Industries, LLC.(11)
- 10.27 Second Amendment dated 29 July, 2002 to Amended and Restated License Agreement between E. Khashoggi Industries, LLC and the Company.(12)
- 10.28 License and Information Transfer Agreement dated 29 July, 2002 between the Biotec Group and the Company.(12)
- 10.29 Loan and Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of March 5, 2003 between the Company and the investors signatory thereto.(13)
- 10.30 Sublicense Agreement dated February 20, 2004 by and between the Company and Hood Packaging Corporation. (15)
- 10.31 Operating and Sublicense Agreement dated October 3, 2002 by and between the Company and Sweetheart Cup Company, Inc. (15)
- 10.32 First Amendment to Operating and Sublicense Agreement dated July 2003 by and between the Company and Sweetheart Cup Company, Inc. (15)
- 10.34 Lease Agreement dated July 2003 between the Company and Sweetheart Cup Company, Inc. (15)
- 10.35 First Amendment to Lease Agreement dated December 16, 2003 between the Company and Sweetheart Cup Company, Inc. (15)
- 10.37 Sublicense Agreement dated November 11, 2004 by and between the Company and EarthShell Hidalgo S.A. de C.V. (18)
- 10.38 Standby Equity Distribution Agreement dated as of March 23, 2005 between the Company and Cornell Capital Partners, LP. (16)
- 10.39 Registration Rights Agreement dated as of March 23, 2005 between the Company and Cornell Capital Partners, LP. (16)
- 10.40 Placement Agent Agreement dated as of March 23, 2005 by and among the Company, Cornell Capital Partners, LP and Sloan Securities Corporation. (16)
- 10.41 Security Agreement dated as of March 23, 2005 between the Company and Cornell Capital Partners, LP. (16)
- 10.42 Promissory Note dated as of March 23, 2005 issued to Cornell Capital Partners, LP. (16)
- 10.43 Meridian Business Solutions Sublicense Agreement dated May 13, 2004. (17)
- 10.44 Amended and Restated Debenture Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, EKI and SF Capital Partners, Ltd. dated September 30, 2004. (17)
- 10.45 Amended and Restated Debenture Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, EKI and Omicron Master Trust dated September 29, 2004. (17)

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- 10.46 Amended and Restated Debenture Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, EKI and Islandia, Ltd. dated September 29, 2004. (17)
- 10.47 Amended and Restated Debenture Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, EKI and Midsummer Investment, Ltd. dated September 29, 2004. (17)
- 10.48 Conversion Agreement by and among the Company, EKI and RHP Master Fund, Ltd. dated July 20, 2004. (17)
- 10.49 Amended and Restated Debenture Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, EKI and Straus-GEPT L.P. dated September 29, 2004. (17)
- 10.50 Amended and Restated Debenture Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, EKI and Straus Partners L.P. dated September 29, 2004. (17)
- 10.51 Amended and Restated Debenture Purchase Agreement by and among the Company and EKI dated September 30, 2004. (17)
- 10.52 Agreement with EKI dated July 16, 2004 to convert debt to equity. (17)
- 10.53 Agreement dated September 1, 2004 for conversion of Biotech indebtedness. (17)
- 10.54 Stock Purchase Agreement between the Company and Meridian Business Solutions, LLC dated August 5, 2004. (17)
- 14.1 EarthShell Corporation Code of Ethics for Directors, Officers and Employees (15)
- 16.1 Letter from Deloitte & Touche LLP to the Securities and Exchange Commission dated July 9, 2003, regarding change in certifying accountant. (14)
- 31.1 Certification of the CEO pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of the CFO pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

- (1) Previously filed, as an exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 and amendments thereto, File no. 333-13287, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended March 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, and incorporated herein by

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reference.

- (4) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended September 30, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (6) Previously filed as part of the Company's definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, file no. 000-23567, for its 1999 annual meeting of stockholders, and incorporated herein by reference.

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- (7) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (8) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended June 30, 2001, and incorporated herein.
- (9) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated August 12, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (10) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (11) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated September 17, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (12) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (13) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated March 5, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (14) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated July 11, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (15) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (16) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's current report on Form 8-K dated March 29, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (17) Previously filed as part of the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.
- (18) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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, on November 29, 2005.

EARTHSHELL CORPORATION

By: /s/ SIMON K. HODSON

Simon K. Hodson
Vice Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive 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 indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
-----	-----	-----
/s/ ESSAM KHASHOGGI ----- Essam Khashoggi	Chairman of the Board	November 29, 2005
/s/ SIMON K. HODSON ----- Simon K. Hodson	Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	November 29, 2005
/s/ D. SCOTT HOUSTON ----- D. Scott Houston	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary (Principal Financial Officer)	November 29, 2005
/s/ D. JOHN DAOUD ----- John Daoud	Director	November 29, 2005
/s/ LAYLA KHASHOGGI ----- Layla Khashoggi	Director	November 29, 2005
/s/ HAMLIN JENNINGS ----- Hamlin Jennings	Director	November 29, 2005
/s/ WALKER RAST ----- Walker Rast	Director	November 29, 2005

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Independent Auditors' Report.....	F-8
Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules:.....	None.

All schedules have been omitted because they are not required, not applicable, or the information required to be set forth therein is included in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements or the Notes therein.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of EarthShell Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EarthShell Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' (deficit) equity, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred significant

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losses, has minimal revenues and has a working capital deficit of approximately \$7,289,000 at December 31, 2004. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are also described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Farber & Hass LLP

Camarillo, California
March 4, 2005

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EARTHSHELL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Decem
	2004

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 272,371
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	201,467

Total current assets	473,838
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	9,037
EQUIPMENT HELD FOR SALE	1

TOTALS	\$ 482,876
	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 3,899,526
Current portion of settlements	313,743
Current portion of deferred revenues	300,000
Payable to related party, current	875,000
Debenture settlement	2,375,000
Convertible debentures, net of discount of \$1,505,755	--

Total current liabilities	7,763,269
DEFERRED REVENUES, LESS CURRENT PORTION	1,062,500
PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTY, LONG TERM	--
NOTES PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTY NET OF DISCOUNT	--
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	412,192

Total liabilities	9,237,961

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COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 9,170,000 Series A shares designated; no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2004 and 2003	--
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized; 18,234,615 and 14,128,966 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively	182,346
Additional paid-in common capital	313,196,905
Accumulated deficit	(321,607,782)
Less note receivable for stock	(500,000)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(26,554)
Total stockholders' deficit	(8,755,085)
TOTALS	\$ 482,876

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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EARTHSHELL CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31	
	2004	2003
Revenues	\$ 137,500	\$ --
Operating Expenses		
Related party license fee and research and development expenses	800,000	1,312,374
Other research and development expenses	370,163	8,234,416
Related party general and administrative (reimbursements)	(4,875)	(4,074)
Other general and administrative expenses	3,753,902	5,790,473
Depreciation and amortization	42,236	379,949
Gain on sales of property and equipment	(168,458)	(451,940)
Total operating expenses	4,792,968	15,261,198
Operating Loss	4,655,468	15,261,198
Other (Income) Expenses		
Interest income	(4,606)	(95,176)
Related party interest expense	410,965	445,628
Other interest expense	661,721	1,440,118
Premium due to debenture default	1,672,426	--
Other income	--	(399,701)
(Gain) Loss on extinguishment of debentures	(139,673)	1,697,380
Debenture conversion costs	--	166,494
Loss Before Income Taxes	7,256,301	18,515,941

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Income Taxes	800	800
	-----	-----
Net Loss	\$ 7,257,101	\$ 18,516,741
	=====	=====
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Common Share	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.40
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding	15,046,726	13,266,668

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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EARTHSHELL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Common Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Stock Purchase Receivable
	Shares	Amount			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2001	9,860,255	\$ 98,602	\$ 267,680,051	\$(256,242,596)	\$
Issuance of common stock	2,025,686	20,257	21,881,459	--	
Common stock warrants issued in connection with convertible debentures	--	--	1,521,046	--	
Conversion of convertible debentures to common stock	168,696	1,687	998,313	--	
Debenture conversion costs	--	--	176,471	--	
Net loss	--	--	--	(39,591,344)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	--	--	--	--	
Comprehensive loss	--	--	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2002	12,054,637	120,546	292,257,340	(295,833,940)	
Issuance of common stock	137,264	1,373	811,267	--	
Common stock and common stock warrants issued in connection with issuance of convertible debentures	624,747	6,248	2,921,594	--	
Conversion of					

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convertible debentures to common stock	1,312,318	13,123	7,536,877	--	
Debt conversion costs	--	--	(1,493,332)	--	
Net loss	--	--	--	(18,516,741)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	--	--	--	--	
Comprehensive loss	--	--	--	--	

BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2003	14,128,966	141,290	302,033,746	(314,350,681)	
Issuance of common stock	2,443,272	24,432	7,181,970	--	(500,000)
Conversion of convertible debentures to common stock	1,662,377	16,624	4,970,508	--	
Debt conversion costs	--	--	(989,319)	--	
Net loss	--	--	--	(7,257,101)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	--	--	--	--	
Comprehensive loss	--	--	--	--	

BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2004	18,234,615	\$ 182,346	\$ 313,196,905	\$ (321,607,782)	\$ (500,000)
=====					

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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EARTHSHELL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended D	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (7,257,101)	\$ (18,516,741)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	42,236	37,123
Amortization and accretion of debenture issue costs	592,316	95,316
Premium due to debenture default	1,672,426	--
Debt issuance and conversion costs	--	16,624
Gain on change in fair value of warrant obligation	--	(39,319)
(Gain) Loss on extinguishment of debentures	(139,673)	1,693,332
Beneficial conversion value due to change in debentures conversion price	--	36,236

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(Gain) Loss on sale, disposal or impairment of property and equipment	(168,458)	3,54
Equity in the losses of joint venture	--	39
Accrued purchase commitment	--	(1,85
Other non-cash expense items	180,171	5
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	120,549	26
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(553,710)	(2,33
Payable to related party	1,043,869	1,21
Deferred revenues	1,362,500	
Accrued purchase commitment	--	(1,64
Other long-term liabilities	378,859	3
	-----	-----
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,726,016)	(15,69
	=====	=====
 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from release of restricted time deposit upon settlement of purchase commitment	--	3,50
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	187,708	48
Investment in joint venture	--	(2
Purchases of property and equipment	(8,729)	(
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	178,979	3,96
	=====	=====
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		Year Ended

	2004	200
	-----	-----
 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	2,086,755	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and convertible debentures, net of issuance costs and discounts amounting to approximately \$3.4 million	--	8,71
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debentures	--	
Purchase of restricted time deposit in connection with issuance of convertible debentures	--	
Proceeds from release of restricted time deposit upon conversion of convertible debentures into common stock	--	1,80
Proceeds from release of restricted time deposit upon exchange of convertible debentures	--	2,00
Proceeds from release of restricted time deposit for repayment of convertible debentures	--	5,20
Repayment of convertible debentures	(1,110,294)	(5,20
Principal payments on settlements	(66,387)	
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable to related party	--	1,01
Repayment of notes payable to related party	--	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	910,074	13,52
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	7,695	
	-----	-----
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	(1,629,268)	1,79

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD.....	1,901,639	11
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 272,371	\$ 1,90
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid for		
Income taxes	\$ 800	\$
Interest	111,353	2
Common stock warrants issued in connection with convertible		
debentures	--	74
Conversion of convertible debentures into common stock	6,800,000	7,55
Transfer of property from EKI	--	
Conversion of preferred stock into common stock	--	
Interest paid in common stock	532,644	9
Commission paid in common stock	--	2
Common stock issued to service providers in connection with the		
March 2003 financing	--	48

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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

In 2004, no warrants were issued.

In 2003, warrants for the purchase of \$1.055 million in aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures and 70,477 shares of common stock were issued in connection with the issuance of convertible debentures. The estimated fair value of the warrants of \$442,040, based upon the Black-Scholes method of valuation, was recorded as an original issue discount thereby reducing the carrying value of the convertible debentures and as an increase in additional paid-in common capital.

In 2003, warrants for the purchase of 83,333 shares of common stock were issued to EKI, in connection with the issuance of convertible debentures, in consideration for its willingness to subordinate amounts owed to it. The estimated fair value of the warrants of \$303,522, based upon the Black-Scholes method of valuation, was recorded as an original issue discount thereby reducing the carrying value of the notes payable to EKI and as an increase in additional paid-in common capital.

In 2003, 137,264 shares of common stock were issued to satisfy accounts payable and accrued interest payable of \$812,640.

In 2002, warrants for the purchase of 208,333 shares of common stock were issued in connection with the issuance of convertible debentures. The estimated fair value of the warrants of \$1,521,046, based upon the Black-Scholes method of valuation, was recorded as an original issue discount thereby reducing the carrying value of the convertible debentures and as an increase in additional paid-in common capital.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Overview of Operations

Organized in November 1992 as a Delaware corporation, EarthShell Corporation (the "Company") is engaged in the commercialization of composite material technology for the manufacture of foodservice disposable packaging designed with the environment in mind. EarthShell Packaging(R) is based on patented composite material technology (collectively, the "EarthShell Technology"), licensed on an exclusive, worldwide basis from E. Khashoggi Industries, LLC and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

The EarthShell Technology has been developed over many years in consultation with leading material scientists and environmental experts to reduce the environmental burdens of foodservice disposable packaging through the careful selection of raw materials, processes, and suppliers. EarthShell Packaging(R), including hinged-lid sandwich containers, plates, bowls, foodservice wraps, and cups, is primarily made from commonly available natural raw materials such as natural ground limestone and potato starch. EarthShell believes that EarthShell Packaging(R) has comparable or superior performance characteristics and can be commercially produced and sold at prices that are competitive with comparable paper and plastic foodservice disposables.

EarthShell was a development stage enterprise through the first quarter of 2004. With the recognition of the Company's first revenues in the second quarter of 2004, the Company was no longer a development stage enterprise.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The foregoing financial information has been prepared from the books and records of EarthShell Corporation. EarthShell Corporation's consolidated financial statements include the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiary, PolarCup EarthShell GmbH. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In the opinion of management, the financial information reflects all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. All such adjustments were of a normal recurring nature for interim financial reporting.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred significant losses since inception, has minimal revenues and has a working capital deficit of \$7,289,431 at December 31, 2004. These factors, along with others, may indicate substantial doubt that the Company will be unable to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

Subsequent to December 31, 2004 the Company entered into a financing transaction to borrow \$2.5 million (See Subsequent Events). On March 28, 2005, the Company received \$1.15 million of this funding. The Company expects to receive the remaining \$1.35 million prior to April 30, 2005. The Company expects to generate additional cash in 2005 through royalty payments from licensees. The Company believes that the cash from this borrowing, combined with projected revenues, will be sufficient to fund its operations through the year ending December 31, 2005. If the Company is not successful at generating license revenues during the year, the Company will have to raise additional funds to meet its current obligations and to cover operating expenses. If the Company is not successful in raising additional capital it may not be able to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. Management plans to address this need by raising cash through either the issuance of debt or equity securities. However, the Company cannot assure that it will receive any royalty payments in 2005, that additional financing will be available to it, or, if available, that the terms will be satisfactory. Management will also continue in its efforts to reduce

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expenses, but cannot assure that it will be able to reduce expenses below current levels.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis, to obtain additional financing or refinancing as may be required, and ultimately to attain successful operations.

In January 2004, the Company announced that it was not in compliance with a Nasdaq SmallCap Market minimum requirement. On March 8, 2004 the Company's common stock was de-listed by the Nasdaq SmallCap Market and trading was moved to the over-the-counter (OTC) [Pink Sheets Electronic Quotation Service]. Since June 21, 2004, the Company's common stock has been listed through the OTC Bulletin Board. The Company's common stock trades under the symbol "ERTH.OB."

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Operations and Financing

The Company was engaged in initial concept development from 1993 to 1998. During this period, the Company focused on enhancing the material science technology licensed from EKI, initial development of the Company's foam packaging products (primarily, its hinged-lid sandwich containers, which are referred to as "hinged-lid containers"), and the development of relationships with key licensees and end-users.

Since 1998, the Company has been primarily engaged in commercial validation of EarthShell Packaging for plates, bowls, hinged-lid containers, and sandwich wraps, and other market development activities. During this stage, the Company has worked to demonstrate the commercial viability of its business model by optimizing product design, garnering support from key members of the environmental community, expanding validation of the environmental profile through third party evaluations, developing commercially viable manufacturing processes, establishing and refining licensing arrangements with the Company's licensees, and validating product performance and price acceptance through commercial contracts with influential purchasers in key segments of the foodservice market. In cooperation with its operating partners, the Company financed and built initial commercial demonstration production capacity and has sold limited quantities of plates, bowls, and hinged-lid containers. In 2003, the Company ceased commercial demonstration production activity and is relying on its equipment and manufacturing partners to demonstrate and to guarantee the long-term manufacturability of EarthShell Packaging(R).

As demonstration of the business fundamentals to licensees is accomplished, the Company expects that its operating partners will build production capacity. The Company intends to expand the use of EarthShell Packaging in the U.S. and in international markets through agreements with additional licensees. By leveraging the infrastructure of its licensees, the Company believes the go-to-market strategy will accelerate the market penetration of EarthShell Packaging.

Currently, the Company's strategic relationships include Detroit Tool and Equipment ("DTE"), Hood Packaging Corporation ("Hood"), and Meridian Business Solutions ("MBS") all in the U.S., as well as EarthShell Hidalgo ("ESH") in Mexico. During 2004, the Company received technology fees from MBS and ESH, and recorded its first revenues since its inception. During prior years, proceeds from initial sales of plates, bowls and hinged-lid containers were not

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significant and were recorded as an offset to the costs of its demonstration manufacturing operations.

As part of the Company's initial public offering on March 27, 1998, the Company issued 877,193 shares of common stock, for which it received net proceeds of \$206 million. On April 18, 2000 and January 4, 2001, the Company filed S-3 shelf registration statements for 416,667 and 1,250,000 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock. During the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000 the Company sold approximately 0.1 million, 1.1 million and 0.4 million shares of common stock under such registration statements and received net proceeds from such sales of approximately \$2.3 million, \$30.6 million and \$10.5 million, respectively. All shares available under such registration statements had been sold as of December 2002.

In December of 2001, the Company filed an additional shelf registration statement providing for the sale of up to \$50 million of securities, including secured or unsecured debt securities, preferred stock, common stock, and warrants. These securities could be offered, separately or together, in distinct series, and amounts, at prices and terms to be set forth in the prospectus contained in the registration statement, and in subsequent supplements to the prospectus. During the year ended December 31, 2002, the Company sold 1.9 million shares of common stock under such registration statement and received net proceeds from such sales of \$19.6 million.

On August 12, 2002, the Company issued \$10.0 million in aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures, due August 2007, (the "2007 Debentures") and warrants to purchase 0.2 million shares of common stock to institutional investors for proceeds of \$10.0 million (see Convertible Debenture). The terms of the debentures required the proceeds be held in restricted cash accounts linked to irrevocable letters of credit in favor of each debenture holder such that unrestricted access to the proceeds from the sale of the debentures generally occurred only upon conversion of the debentures into shares of the Company's common stock (see Restricted Cash). In 2002 and 2003, \$2.8 million of the debentures were converted to common stock. In March 2003, the Company issued \$10.55 million in aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures, due March 2006 (the "2006 Debentures"), and 0.5 million shares of common stock to a group of institutional investors for net proceeds of approximately \$9.0 million. In connection with this transaction, the Company repaid \$5.2 million of the remaining balance of the 2007 Debentures, and exchanged \$2.0 million of the 2007 Debentures for the 2006 Debentures. This transaction provided the Company with net proceeds of approximately \$11.0 million. The Company's use of these proceeds was subject to a number of restrictions. In 2003, \$5.75 million of the 2006 Debentures were converted to common stock. The remaining shares under the December 2001 shelf registration described above have been used to secure shares potentially issuable upon conversion of the remainder of the 2006 Debentures.

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During 2004, as a result of its stock price dropping below \$3 per share for an extended period of time, the Company was de-listed from NASDAQ. Consequently, it became in default on its 2006 Debentures. In the 4th quarter of 2004, the Company sold \$2.7 million of unregistered stock, negotiated a settlement with each of its debenture holders, and retired all of the outstanding debentures.

During 2002 and 2003, the Company's largest shareholder, EKI, made various simple interest working capital loans to the Company. These loans bear interest at a rate of 7% or 10% per annum, and are payable on demand. As of December 31, 2003, the outstanding principal balance of these loans was \$2,755,000. In connection with the March 2003 convertible debenture financing the remaining outstanding balance of these loans was subordinated to the 2006 Debentures, with

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strict covenants governing their repayment. In October 2004, these related party loans, including accrued interest were converted to unregistered shares of EarthShell common stock. (See Related Party Transactions).

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The FASB recently issued the following statements:

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs—an amendment of ARB. No. 43, Chapter 4". This Statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Paragraph 5 of ARB 43, Chapter 4, previously stated that "... under some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges..." This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal." In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The Company does not believe that this recent accounting pronouncement has had or will have a material impact on their financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 152, "Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions - an amendment of FASB statements no. 66 and 67". This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 66, Accounting for Sales of Real Estate, to reference the financial accounting and reporting guidance for real estate time-sharing transactions that is provided in AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) 04-2, Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions. This Statement also amends FASB Statement No. 67, Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects, to state that the guidance for (a) incidental operations and (b) costs incurred to sell real estate projects does not apply to real estate time-sharing transactions. The accounting for those operations and costs is subject to the guidance in SOP 04-2. The Company does not believe that this recent accounting pronouncement has had or will have a material impact on their financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Non-monetary assets - an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29". This Statement amends APB Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A non-monetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. The Company does not believe that this recent accounting pronouncement has had or will have a material impact on their financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, "Share Based Payment". This Statement is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. This Statement supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related implementation guidance. This Statement establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. This Statement focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. This Statement does not change the accounting guidance for share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees provided in Statement 123 as originally issued and EITF Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or

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Services." This Statement does not address the accounting for employee share ownership plans, which are subject to AICPA Statement of Position 93-6, Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans. This statement will require the Company to recognize the fair value of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments in current earnings. The Company will adopt this pronouncement July 1, 2005 as required.

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Other Comprehensive Income

The Company has reflected the provisions of SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income", in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for all periods presented. The accumulated comprehensive loss and other comprehensive loss as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, respectively, consists of foreign currency translation adjustments, which historically have been insignificant to the Company's operations.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign subsidiary, PolarCup EarthShell GmbH, are translated into United States dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the close of the period, and revenues and expenses are translated at the weighted average exchange rate during the period. The aggregate effect of translating the financial statements of PolarCup EarthShell GmbH is included as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Foreign exchange gains/losses have been insignificant.

Reverse Stock Split

Effective as of October 31, 2003, the Company's Board of Directors ("Board") approved an amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to effect a reverse split of the Company's common stock. This action by the Board followed approval by 88% of the stockholders of a proposal at the 2003 Annual Meeting of the Company that authorized the Board to take such action. The decision by the Board was prompted by the need to maintain compliance with certain covenants of the Company's 2006 debentures that require the Company to retain its listing on a national market.

After careful analysis, the Board approved the final ratio for the split at one-for-twelve (1:12), whereby each twelve shares of the Company's issued and outstanding common stock was automatically converted into one share of new common stock. The percentage of the Company's stock owned by each shareholder remained the same. No fractional shares were issued, and instead, the Company's transfer agent aggregated and sold any fractional shares on the open market and distributed the pro rata share of the cash proceeds to the holders of fractional share interests.

The reverse split has been retroactively reflected in these financial statements.

In conjunction with the reverse split, the authorized shares of common stock were reduced from 200 million to 25 million as of October 31, 2003. Increase in authorized shares of common stock in conjunction with the annual meeting of the shareholders held on June 26, 2004. The authorized shares of common stock were increased from 25 million to 40 million.

Disclosure About Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company has financial instruments, none of which are held for trading

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purposes. The Company estimates that the fair value of all financial instruments at December 31, 2004 and 2003, as defined in FASB 107, does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying balance sheet. The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, the fair value of payables to related parties and notes payable to related party cannot be determined due to their related party nature. In addition, it is impractical for the Company to estimate the fair value of the convertible debentures because a market for such debentures does not readily exist. Considerable judgment is required in interpreting market data to develop the estimates of fair value, and accordingly, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange.

Concentration of Risk - Financial Instruments

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Company places its excess cash in reputable federally insured financial institutions and in high quality money market fund deposits. Money market fund deposits (\$210,428 on deposit with one bank at December 31, 2004) are subject to market fluctuations and there is no guarantee as to their ultimate value.

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Reclassifications

Certain items in the 2002 and 2003 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2004 presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, funds invested in money market funds and cash invested temporarily in various instruments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. The money market fund deposits have an investment objective to provide high current income to the extent consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity and, therefore, are subject to minimal risk.

Restricted Cash

As of December 31, 2004, the Company had no restrictions on its cash.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

The following is a summary of prepaid expenses and other current assets at December 31:

	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Recoverable foreign taxes - VAT	\$ -0-	\$ 158,491
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	83,583	165,189
Receivable on sale of equipment.....	78,009	-0-
Related party receivable.....	12,875	-0-
Retainer for financing.....	27,000	-0-
	-----	-----
Total Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets.....	\$ 201,467	\$ 323,680
	=====	=====

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Evaluation of Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. If there is an indication that the carrying value of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable and the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) from the use of the asset are less than the carrying value, a write-down is recorded to reduce the related asset to its estimated fair value (see Property and Equipment).

Property and Equipment and Equipment Held for Sale

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Depreciation and amortization is provided for using the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to seven years. The cost of assets sold or retired and the related amounts of accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is included in income. As described further below, the Company wrote down property and equipment related to commercialization of the EarthShell Packaging products technology by \$4.0 million in 2003 and \$9.8 million in 2002. The impairment charges were expensed to "Other research and development" in the accompanying Statements of Operations.

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The cost and accumulated depreciation of property and equipment and equipment held for sale at December 31, 2004 were as follows:

	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Property and Equipment		
Product Development Center	\$ -0-	\$1,175,394
Office Furniture and Equipment	245,274	356,339
	-----	-----
Total cost	245,274	1,531,733
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(236,237)	(1,469,939)
	-----	-----
Property and equipment--net	\$ 9,037	\$ 61,794
	=====	=====
Equipment held for sale	\$ 1	\$ 1
	=====	=====

The Company has fully depreciated equipment (original cost of \$893,657) and a commercial production line which are being held for sale. The commercial production line in Goettingen, Germany was financed and constructed by the Company for the Company's joint venture (see Investment in Joint Venture) with Huhtamaki. During 2001, \$1.2 million of the Goettingen line was written off to reflect equipment that had no further application in the product development cycle. During the third quarter of 2002 the Company concluded, after obtaining quotations from various machinery suppliers for an identical line, that \$1.7 million of the cost of the line will not be recoverable and therefore the carrying value of the line was written down by this amount, of which \$1.6 million was recorded in the third quarter of 2002 and the remaining \$0.1 million was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2002. At December 31, 2003, the Company was negotiating to sell the line to a party who would become a licensee with rights to produce foodservice disposables. However, because the Company was

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unable to determine with certainty the proceeds that will be realized upon sale of the equipment, the Company wrote the line down to \$1 as of December 31, 2003 and reclassified it to the long-term asset account "Equipment held for sale." The \$4.0 million impairment charge was expensed to "Other research and development" in the accompanying Statements of Operations. If the equipment is sold, the Company will record a gain equal to the proceeds received for the equipment.

As the Company sold non-essential machine shop equipment and excess office furniture and equipment in 2003 and 2004, the related cost and accumulated depreciation were removed from the applicable asset account and accumulated depreciation, respectively.

Investment in Joint Venture

On May 24, 1999, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Huhtamaki to commercialize EarthShell Packaging throughout Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and, on a country by country basis, Asia. The Company and Huhtamaki formed PolarCup EarthShell ApS ("PolarCup"), a Danish holding company, for the purpose of establishing operating companies to manufacture, market, sell and distribute EarthShell Packaging.

The Company contributed approximately 10,000 Euros as nominal share capital and 500,000 Euros for start-up capital. The Company paid for the development of the initial commercial production line to be located at the Huhtamaki facility at Goettingen, Germany (see Property and Equipment). In January 2004, the Company announced the conclusion of its joint venture structure with Huhtamaki. During 2003 and 2002 the Company recorded its equity in the losses of the joint venture of \$392,117 and \$20,263 respectively, including the write off of its remaining investment as of December 31, 2003.

Related Party Transactions

In connection with the formation of the Company, the Company entered into a License Agreement (the "License Agreement") with EKI, a stockholder of the Company. Pursuant to the license agreement, as amended, the Company has an exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free license to use and license the EKI technology to manufacture and sell disposable, single-use containers for packaging or serving food or beverages intended for consumption within a short period of time (less than 24 hours) and to use certain trademarks owned by EKI in connection with the products covered under the License Agreement. The license continues to be in effect during the life of the patents licensed under the License Agreement covering the technologies. Patents currently issued do not begin to expire until 2012 and provide some protection through 2020. Pending patents, if granted, would extend protection through 2022. On July 29, 2002, the License Agreement was amended to expand the field of use for the EarthShell technology to include noodle bowls used for packaging instant noodles. The Company will pay to EKI 50%

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of any royalty or other consideration it receives in connection with the sale of products within this particular field of use. In addition, on July 29, 2002 the Company entered into a License & Information Transfer Agreement with Biotec, a wholly owned subsidiary of EKI, to utilize the Biotec technology for foodservice applications, including the food wraps used in foodservice applications (the "Biotec Agreement"). Effective January 1, 2001, EKI had previously granted to the Company priority rights to license certain product applications on an exclusive basis from Biotec in consideration for the Company's payment of a \$100,000 monthly licensing fee to Biotec. In addition, in consideration of the monthly payment, Biotec agreed to render technical services to the Company at

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Biotec's cost plus 5%. The licensing fee and services arrangements were continued in the Biotec Agreement. Under the terms of the Biotec Agreement, Biotec is entitled to receive 25% of any royalties or other consideration that the Company receives in connection with the sale of products utilizing the Biotec technology. As part of the convertible debenture financing completed in March 2003 (see Convertible Debentures), payment of amounts due to EKI under the License Agreement or the Biotec Agreement were subordinated to the 2006 Debentures with strict covenants governing their repayment. However, any amounts deferred pursuant to this subordination requirement shall accrue interest at the rate of 10% per annum until paid. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, the Company paid or accrued to EKI \$800,000, \$1,312,374, and \$1,488,070, respectively, under the License Agreement and Biotec Agreement, consisting of the \$100,000 per month licensing fee, materials and services provided by EKI, which vary based on the Company's given requirements, and interest payable on outstanding balances.

In September of 2004, as part of an overall restructuring of its debt, EarthShell entered into an agreement with Biotec to convert \$1.475 million of the \$2.475 million of accrued license fees owing to Biotec as of September 1, 2004, plus accrued interest into 491,778 shares of EarthShell common stock and to eliminate, for two years, the \$100,000 per month minimum license fee. In December of 2004, EarthShell paid to Biotec \$125,000, leaving a balance of \$875,000 as of December 31, 2004.

In connection with the settlement of the March 2006 Debentures in October of 2004, EKI converted all of its outstanding loans to EarthShell (\$2,755,000) into unregistered common stock at \$3 per share and converted \$532,644 of accumulated interest into unregistered common stock at \$4 per share for a total of 1,051,494 shares received by EKI.

In September 2004, the Company hired an executive assistant who supports both EKI and Company executives. The Company pays the salary and benefits of the executive assistant and charges EKI for the portion of her time that was spent supporting EKI executives. Through December 31, 2004, the Company invoiced EKI \$12,875 for such support services.

In May 2004, the Company sold non-essential machine shop equipment and excess office furniture and equipment with a net book value of approximately \$19,122 to EKI for \$78,409.

On September 22, 2004, Simon K. Hodson, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, loaned \$50,000 to the Company on a short-term basis at an annual interest rate of 7%, and on September 29, 2004 Mr. Hodson loaned the Company an additional \$86,000. During the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company repaid both short-term loans.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

The following is a summary of accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31:

	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	\$2,830,204	\$3,516,736
Deferred officer compensation	298,194	-0-
Accrued property taxes	112,159	655,000
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	258,691	338,402
Accrued legal fees	400,278	343,275
	-----	-----
Total Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$3,899,526	\$4,853,413

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Convertible Debentures

On August 12, 2002, the Company issued \$10.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2007 Debentures to institutional investors. These debentures bore interest at a rate of 1.5% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears on each January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31. The holders of these debentures had the right to convert the debentures into the Company's common stock at an initial conversion price of \$15.60 per share, which was reduced to \$8.40 per share in November 2002 and then to \$6.00 per share in March 2003 as a result of anti-dilution adjustments. Based on the conversion price relative to the fair market value of the common stock at the date of issue, the debentures were deemed to have no beneficial conversion feature. In March 2003, the conversion price of the 2007 Debentures was adjusted downward, resulting in a beneficial conversion charge of \$360,000 that is included in Other interest expense in the Statements of Operations. During the third quarter of 2002, the Company forced conversion of \$1.0 million principal amount of the debentures for 168,696 shares of common stock, resulting in the release to the Company of \$1.0 million of restricted cash. During 2003, the Company forced conversion of an additional \$1.3 million principal amount of the debentures and debenture holders voluntarily converted \$0.5 million principal amount of the debentures, for a total of 353,985 shares of common stock, resulting in the release to the Company of \$1.8 million of restricted cash.

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In connection with the issuance of the 2007 Debentures, the Company issued to the debenture holders warrants to purchase 208,333 shares of the Company's common stock at \$14.40 per share. A value of \$1,521,046 was ascribed to the warrants and recorded as an original issue discount based on the Black-Scholes method of valuation. During 2002, non-cash interest expense of \$144,500 and debenture conversion costs of \$320,970 were recognized in the Statements of Operations to reflect amortization of the original issue discount associated with the warrants and to reflect the 15% discount to the market price of the Company's common stock resulting from the forced conversions of the 2007 Debentures. During 2003, non-cash interest expense of \$74,927 was recognized in the Statements of Operations to reflect amortization of the original issue discount associated with the warrants. In addition, \$59,747 of the original issue discount associated with the debentures voluntarily converted was charged to additional paid in common capital.

In March 2003, as part of a new convertible debenture financing, the Company prepaid \$5.2 million principal amount of the 2007 Debentures, resulting in a prepayment penalty of \$208,000. The Company also issued to the holders of the 2007 Debentures, 52,083 shares of common stock, valued at \$237,500 based upon the closing price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market of \$4.56 per share on March 5, 2003. In addition, one of the holders of the 2007 Debentures exchanged \$2.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2007 Debentures for \$2.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2006 Debentures and 78,989 shares of common stock valued at approximately \$360,000 based upon the closing price of the Company's common stock of \$4.56 per share on March 5, 2003. In connection with the prepayment and exchange transactions, the Company incurred cash transaction costs of approximately \$296,000, excluding the prepayment penalty. The Company recognized a \$1.7 million loss upon extinguishment of the 2007 Debentures through the prepayment and exchange. The exchange of \$2.0 million of the 2007 Debentures for 2006 Debentures resulted in the release to the Company of \$2.0 million of restricted cash. There were no outstanding 2007 Debentures as of December 31, 2003.

On March 5, 2003, the Company issued to a group of institutional investors

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416,667 shares of common stock and \$10.55 million in aggregate principal amount of secured convertible debentures due in March 2006 (the "2006 Debentures"), for which the Company received proceeds of approximately \$9.0 million, net of financing costs of approximately \$1.5 million. The 2006 Debentures bore interest at a rate of 2.0% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears on each January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31.

In accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 14, "Accounting for Convertible Debt and Debt Issued with Stock Purchase Warrants," the Company allocated the net proceeds of \$9.0 million to the 2006 Debentures and the common stock based upon their relative fair values. A discount on the 2006 Debentures of \$3.4 million and a discount on the common stock of \$604,000 resulted from the fair value allocation. Based on the conversion price of the 2006 Debentures relative to the fair market value for a share of the Company's common stock at the date of issue, the 2006 Debentures were deemed to have no beneficial conversion feature.

In addition to the \$1.5 million of financing costs, the Company also incurred approximately \$646,000 of non-cash costs attributable to 54,167 shares of common stock issued to the lead purchaser of the 2006 Debentures and two warrants issued to a placement agent, both of whom received the instruments as compensation for their services rendered in connection with the transaction. The fair value of the 54,167 shares of common stock issued to the lead purchaser was determined to be \$247,000, based on the closing price of \$4.56 per share of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market on March 5, 2003. The fair value of approximately \$42,000 of the first of the two warrants issued to the placement agent, which would expire in March 2006 and was immediately exercisable by the placement agent to purchase 28,810 shares of the Company's common stock for \$10.08 per share, was estimated using the Black Scholes option-pricing model and is reflected in the accompanying financial statements as an increase in additional paid-in capital and as a component of the \$4.0 million aggregate discount on the 2006 Debentures and common stock issued in the March 2003 transaction. The second of the two warrants issued to the placement agent, which would expire in March 2006, was immediately exercisable by the placement agent to purchase \$1.055 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2006 Debentures and 41,667 shares of the Company's common stock. At September 30, 2003, the Company evaluated the current value of this warrant, considering the Company's current cash flow projections, continued operating losses, the prospects of raising additional equity capital, the significant excess of the conversion price to the current stock price and the volatility in the Company's stock price. Based upon these factors, the Company determined that the warrant had no value as of September 31, 2003 and December 31, 2003 and therefore reduced the balance of the warrant obligation to zero as of September 30, 2003, resulting in a \$0.5 million gain that is reflected in "Other (income) expense" in the Statements of Operations.

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In 2003, \$5.75 million principal amount of the 2006 Debentures was converted into 958,334 shares of common stock resulting in the approximately \$4.4 million carrying amount of the 2006 Debentures being transferred to common stock.

At December 31, 2003, the Company was in compliance with all covenants of the 2006 Debentures. However, on March 8, 2004, the Company's common stock was delisted from the Nasdaq SmallCap Market because the Company's market capitalization failed to meet the minimum required standard. In addition, the Company did not make interest payments related to the 2006 Debentures as required on January 31, 2004. These actions put the Company in non-compliance with its covenants under the 2006 Debentures. The Company negotiated with the various debenture holders to resolve the defaults. From July through October

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2004, the Company reach settlements with each of the remaining debenture holders to retire the entire \$6.8 million outstanding at the end of 2003. Taken together, the debenture holders converted their debenture holdings into 1,149,877 shares of registered stock, received a total of \$1.11 million in cash payments, and received an additional 512,500 shares of unregistered common stock. One of the debenture holders also received a settlement payable of \$2.375 million, which may be converted to common stock at the option of the holder at \$3 per share. This holder also has the right to elect to be paid from up to 1/3 of the proceeds of future equity capital transactions or from up to 1/3 of future revenues until he has received a total of \$2.375 million, less any portion that has already been converted. As of December 31, 2004, 100% of the outstanding debentures had been retired, the security interest held by the 2006 Debenture Holders had been released, and any and all defaults under these debentures had been waived. Because the \$2.375 million settlement payable is payable only from future proceeds, it is classified on the balance sheet under Current Liabilities as a Debenture Settlement.

In connection with the March 2003 financing transactions, EKI agreed to subordinate the repayment of its outstanding loans totaling \$2.755 million to the Company's payment obligations under the 2006 Debentures. In addition, EKI and Biotec agreed to subordinate certain payments to which they were otherwise entitled under the Biotec License Agreement (other than their respective percentages of any royalties received by the Company) to the satisfaction of the Company's payment obligations under the 2006 Debentures. In consideration for its willingness to subordinate the payments and advances that are owed to it, in March 2003 the Company issued to EKI a warrant, expiring in ten years, to acquire 83,333 shares of the Company's common stock for \$6.00 per share. The fair value of the warrant was estimated to be approximately \$303,522 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and was recorded as a discount on the outstanding loans.

Other Long Term Liabilities

The Company has negotiated settlements with a number of its trade payable vendors comprised of payment plans of up to 36 months. These settlements have been reclassified on the balance sheet from trade payables to Current Portion of Settlements for payments due within the current reporting year and Other Long Term Liabilities for payments due after December 31, 2005. Payments on such settlements due in 2006 and 2007 total \$275,786 and \$136,406, respectively.

Commitments

In September 2003, the Company leased 4,000 square feet of office and research and development space in Santa Barbara, California, under a lease that expired on December 31, 2003. In January 2004, the lease was extended through April 2004, and thereafter on a month-to-month basis. The Company's monthly lease payment with respect to this space was \$5,000. In November 2004, the Company relocated to its current location that it sublets from and shares with EKI. The Company pays to EKI approximately \$4,000 per month for its share of the rent and common area costs. In addition, the Company leases 3,353 square feet of office space in Lutherville, Maryland, on a month-to-month basis. The Company's monthly lease payment with respect to this space is \$5,780. Future minimum lease payments required under these leases as of December 31, 2004 are \$0. Rental expenses for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 amounted to \$165,382, \$558,195, and \$927,386 respectively.

During 1998, EKI entered into certain agreements with an equipment manufacturer providing for the purchase by EKI of certain technology applicable to starch-based disposable packaging. EKI licenses such technology to the Company on a royalty-free basis pursuant to the License Agreement. In connection with the purchase, and pursuant to the terms of a letter agreement with EKI, the Company agreed to pay the seller of the technology \$3.5 million on or about

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December 31, 2003, which obligation is secured by a letter of credit (see Restricted Cash). In the fourth quarter of 2002, the Company established a liability for the \$3.5 million commitment as of December 31, 2002 ("Accrued Purchase Commitment") and recorded a corresponding expense to "Other research and development" in the Statements of Operations. In the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company negotiated a reduction of the obligation to \$1.6 million. Upon payment of the reduced obligation amount in the fourth quarter of 2003, the seller simultaneously released the letter of credit. Therefore, as of December 31, 2003, the Accrued Purchase Commitment has been fulfilled and the excess \$1.8 million recorded in 2002 was recorded as an offset to "Other research and development" in the 2003 Statements of Operations.

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The Company is periodically involved in litigation and administrative proceedings primarily arising in the normal course of its business. In the opinion of management, the Company's gross liability, if any, and without any consideration given to the availability of indemnification or insurance coverage, under any pending or existing litigation or administrative proceedings, other than those separately addressed above, would not have a material adverse impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Retirement Benefits

The Company established a qualified 401(k) plan for all of its employees in 1998. The 401(k) plan allows employees to contribute, on a tax-deferred basis, up to fifteen percent of their annual base compensation subject to certain regulatory and plan limitations. The Company uses a discretionary matching formula that matches one half of the employee's 401(k) deferral up to a maximum of six percent of annual base compensation. The 401(k) employer match was \$24,311 in 2004, \$44,057 in 2003, and \$74,853 in 2002.

Stock Options

In 1994 the Company established the EarthShell Corporation 1994 Stock Option Plan (the "1994 Plan"). In 1995 the Company subsequently established the EarthShell Corporation 1995 Stock Incentive Plan (the "1995 Plan") which effectively superseded the 1994 Plan for options issued on or after the date of the 1995 Plan's adoption. The 1994 and 1995 Plans as amended (the "Plans") provide that the Company may grant an aggregate number of options for up to 1,250,000 shares of common stock to employees, directors and other eligible persons as defined by the Plans. Options issued to date under the Plans generally vest over varying periods from 0 to 5 years and generally expire 10 years from the date of grant.

Stock option activity for 2004, 2003 and 2002 is as follows:

	2004		2003		2002	
	Shares	Weighted -Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted -Average Exercise Price	Shares	Wei -Av Exe Pr
Outstanding at beginning of year	384,912	\$ 38.24	320,924	\$ 50.49	231,333	\$
Granted	762,498	0.78	121,699	4.87	168,811	

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Cancelled	(92,499)	15.00	(43,748)	34.02	(73,105)	
Expired	(11,666)	68.95	(13,963)	42.14	(6,115)	
Outstanding at end of year	1,043,245	\$ 12.58	384,912	\$ 38.24	320,924	\$
Options exercisable at year-end	141,162	\$ 61.35	155,228	\$ 61.70	162,476	\$

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The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2004:

Exercise Price	Options Outstanding			Number Exercised At 12/31/04
	Number Outstanding At 12/31/04	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	
\$ 0.75	715,000	9.46	\$ 0.75	
2.55	12,498	9.57	2.55	
4.80	83,333	8.72	4.80	
5.64	11,283	3.42	5.64	1
15.00	8,334	1.19	15.00	
16.68	8,332	2.41	16.68	
36.00	97,501	7.53	36.00	
44.04	17,979	6.07	44.04	1
45.36	6,249	0.36	45.36	
45.60	6,249	1.35	45.60	
60.00	43,750	4.79	60.00	4
91.56	23,471	1.05	91.56	2
182.40	2,183	2.90	182.40	
252.00	7,083	3.42	252.00	
	1,043,245	8.43	\$ 12.58	14

The Company accounts for the Plans in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and complies with the disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." Under APB Opinion No. 25, compensation expense is based on the difference, if any, on the date of grant, between the fair value of the Company's common stock and the exercise price of the option. For disclosure purposes, to measure stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", the fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of each option grant will be amortized as pro forma compensation expense over the vesting period of the options. The following table sets forth the assumptions used and the pro forma net loss and loss per share resulting from applying SFAS No. 123:

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	Year Ended December 31, 2004	Year Ended December 31, 2003
	-----	-----
Net Loss as reported	\$ 7,257,101	\$ 18,516,741
Deduct: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net loss, net of tax	--	--
Add: Total stock-based employee compensation determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of tax ...	472,267	776,018
	-----	-----
Pro forma net loss	\$ 7,729,368	\$ 19,292,759
Net loss per common share		
As reported	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.40
Pro forma	0.51	1.45
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	4.05%	4.53
Weighted average expected life in years	9.5	9.5
Volatility	80%	102
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year	\$ 0.64	\$ 3.99

Stock Warrants

In connection with the issuance of the convertible debentures on August 12, 2002 (see Convertible Debentures), the Company issued to the debenture holders warrants to purchase 208,333 shares of the Company's common stock at \$14.40 per share. A value of \$1,521,046 was ascribed to the warrants and recorded as an original issue discount based on the Black-Scholes method of valuation. The exercise price and number of common shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants are subject to adjustment under certain circumstances, such as the occurrence of stock dividends and splits, distributions of property or securities other than common stock, equity issuances for less than the warrant exercise price and a change in control of the Company. In March 2003, in connection with the issuance of the 2006 Debentures, the exercise price of the warrants was reduced to \$6.00 per share, but the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise remained fixed at 357,143. At the same time, the warrant agreement was amended such that any subsequent reduction in the exercise price of the warrants will not result in any increase in the number of shares of common stock issuable under the warrants. The warrants expire on August 12, 2007.

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In connection with the issuance of the convertible debentures in March 2003 (see Convertible Debentures), the Company issued to the placement agent warrants to purchase \$1.055 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2006 Debentures at \$1,200 per \$1,000 of principal amount, 28,810 shares of the Company's common stock at \$10.08 per share, and 41,667 shares of the Company's common stock at \$7.20 per share. When the 2006 Debentures were retired in 2004, the warrant to purchase \$1,055 million in the aggregate principal amount of the 2006 Debentures converted to a warrant to purchase 175,833 shares of common stock at \$7.20 per share. Therefore, the total number of warrants now held by Roth Capital Partners, LLC is 246,310. The exercise price and number of common shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants are subject to adjustment under certain circumstances, such as the occurrence of stock dividends and splits, distributions of property or securities other than common stock and a change in control of the Company. The warrants expire in March 2006.

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On March 5, 2003, the Company issued to EKI a warrant to purchase 83,333 shares at \$6.00 per share in connection with the subordination of loans of \$2.755 million made to the Company and the elimination of the conversion feature. The warrants expire on March 5, 2013.

Revenue Recognition Policy

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the price is fixed or readily determinable and collectibility is probable. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements," (SAB 101). EarthShell's revenues consist of technology fees that are recognized ratably over the life of the related agreements and royalties based on product sales by licensees that are recognized in the quarter that the licensee reports the sales.

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed annually for differences between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities. Such deferred income tax asset and liability computations are based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to periods in which the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized. Income tax expense is the tax payable or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred income taxes result from temporary differences in the recognition of revenues and expenses for financial and tax reporting purposes. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, deferred income tax assets, which are fully reserved, were comprised primarily of the following:

	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Federal:		
Depreciation	\$ 1,375,770	\$ 6,510,014
Deferred compensation	101,386	1,091,917
Deferred contributions	361,117	361,117
Accrued management fees	272,000	--
Accrued vacation	87,955	110,415
Other reserves	22,258	20,945
Capitalized operating expenses	--	3,198,684
Net operating loss carryforward	99,808,790	92,580,034
	-----	-----
	\$102,029,276	\$103,873,126
	=====	=====

The valuation allowance (decreased) increased by (\$1,843,850), \$8,810,963 and \$20,523,501 during the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, respectively, as a result of changes in the components of the deferred income tax items.

For federal income tax purposes, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards of \$302,487,919 as of December 31, 2004 that expire through 2024. For state income tax purposes, the Company has California net operating loss carryforwards of \$64,504,022 as of December 31, 2004 that expire through 2009, and Maryland net operating loss carryforwards of \$120,893,526 that follow the federal treatment and expire through 2024. Additionally, the ultimate realizability of net operating losses may be limited by change of control provision under section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Income tax expense for 2004, 2003, and 2002 consists of the minimum state franchise tax.

Loss Per Common Share

Basic loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period, including Common stock to be issued. Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (including Common stock to be issued) plus an assumed increase in common shares outstanding for potentially dilutive securities, which consist of options and warrants to acquire common stock and convertible debentures. Potentially dilutive shares are excluded from the computation in loss periods, as their effect would be anti-dilutive. The dilutive effect of options and warrants to acquire common stock is measured using the treasury stock method. The dilutive effect of convertible debentures is measured using the if-converted method. Basic and diluted loss per common share is the same for all periods presented because the impact of potentially dilutive securities is anti-dilutive.

The dilutive effect of potentially dilutive securities was approximately 3.0 million shares, 900,000 shares, and 39,000 shares for the years ended at December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Subsequent Events

On March 23, 2005, EarthShell Corporation (the "Company"), entered into a Standby Equity Distribution Agreement with Cornell Capital Partners, LP. Pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, the Company may, at its discretion, periodically sell to Cornell Capital Partners, LP shares of common stock for a total purchase price of up to \$10.0 million. For each share of common stock purchased under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, Cornell Capital Partners LP will pay the Company 98% of the lowest volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock as quoted by Bloomberg, LP on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board or other principal market on which the Company's common stock is traded for the 5 days immediately following the notice date. The price paid by Cornell Capital Partners, LP for the Company's stock shall be determined as of the date of each individual request for an advance under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Cornell Capital Partners, LP will also retain 5% of each advance under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Cornell Capital Partner's obligation to purchase shares of the Company's common stock under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement is subject to certain conditions, including the Company obtaining an effective registration statement for shares of common stock sold under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement and is limited to \$500,000 per weekly advance.

On March 23, 2005, the Company entered into a Security Agreement with Cornell Capital Partners, LP. Pursuant to the Security Agreement, the Company shall issue promissory notes to Cornell Capital Partners, LP in the original principal amount of \$2,500,000. The \$2,500,000 will be disbursed as follows: \$1,150,000, within three days of the closing of all the transaction documents with Cornell Capital Partners, LP and \$1,350,000, two days prior to the filing of a registration statement related to Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. The promissory notes are secured by the assets of the Company and shares of stock of another entity pledged by an affiliate of that entity. The promissory notes have a one-year term and accrue interest at 12% per year beginning on the 3rd month anniversary.

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In connection with the ESH sub-license, ESH agreed to purchase shares of the Company's stock, which is planned to occur in conjunction with their scale up of manufacturing capacity.

In January 2005, the Company entered into an agreement with a non-US based prospective licensee for a new product family. At such time as the Company demonstrates the commercial manufacturability of this new product family, the prospective licensee may take a license on terms substantially similar to its other licenses.

In February of 2005, the Board of Directors of the Company granted to its Chairman an option to purchase up to 1 million shares of common stock at \$2.30 per share in consideration for his many contributions and support of the Company since its inception.

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2004				
Revenues	\$ --	\$ 25,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 62,000
Related party research and development	300,000	300,000	200,000	200,000
Other research and development	222,538	42,913	64,121	40,000
Other general and administrative	1,173,855	1,071,116	99,162	1,409,000
Net loss common shareholders	\$ 2,066,857	\$ 2,264,383	\$ 1,645,931	\$ 1,279,000
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12
Weighted average common shares outstanding	14,128,966	14,128,966	14,223,402	17,659,000
2003				
Related party research and development	\$ 353,800	\$ 304,667	\$ 353,907	\$ 300,000
Other research and development	1,896,986	1,707,507	1,287,516	3,342,000
Other general and administrative	1,853,702	1,193,342	1,361,900	1,381,000
Net loss common shareholders	\$ 6,770,727	\$ 3,608,184	\$ 2,920,797	\$ 5,217,000
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.29
Weighted average common shares outstanding	12,358,967	13,013,462	13,595,973	14,013,000

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