

SEAFARER EXPLORATION CORP

FORM 10-K (Annual Report)

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Address	14497 N. DALE MABRY HIGHWAY SUITE 209N TAMPA, FL, 33618
Telephone	813-448-3577
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Industry	Business Support Services
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For year ended December 31, 2025

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission File Number **000-29461**



SEAFARER EXPLORATION CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida

90-0473054

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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

14497 N. Dale Mabry Highway, Suite 209-N, Tampa, Florida 33618

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(813) 448-3577

Registrant's telephone number

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark 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. ☐

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

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

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated Filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☒
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$28,761,808 as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, based upon the closing sale price on the OTC:BB reported for such date. Shares of common stock held by each officer and director, and by each person who owns 10% or more of the outstanding common stock, have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of March 26, 2026 the Registrant had 10,367,659,214 outstanding shares of its common stock, \$0.0001 par value.

**SEAFARER EXPLORATION CORP.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

Statements in this Form 10-K under “Item 1. Business”, “Item 2. Properties”, “Item 3. Legal Proceedings”, “Item 7. Management’s Discussions and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and elsewhere constitute “forward-looking statements”. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Seafarer Exploration Corp., a company organized under the laws of Florida, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the following: our ability to continue as a going concern; general economic and business conditions; competition; success of operating initiatives; our ability to raise capital and the terms thereof; changes in business strategy or development plans; future revenues; the continuity, experience and quality of our management; changes in or failure to comply with government regulations or the lack of government authorization to continue our projects; and other factors referenced in the Form 10-K.

The use in this Form 10-K of such words as “believes”, “plans”, “anticipates”, “expects”, “intends” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. The success of the Company is dependent on our efforts and many other factors including, primarily, our ability to raise additional capital.

We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Such forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs and estimates of our management, as well as on assumptions based on information currently available to us at the time such statements were made. Forward looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward looking statements, including, without limitation, the failure to successfully locate cargo and artifacts from historic shipwreck sites and a number of other risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements, either as a result of the matters set forth or incorporated in this Report or as a result of certain economic and business factors, some of which may be beyond our control.

We disclaim any obligation to subsequently revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

As used in this Form 10-K, the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” “Seafarer,” and the “Company” mean Seafarer Exploration Corp. unless otherwise indicated.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

Seafarer Exploration Corp. (“the Company” or “Seafarer”), a Florida Corporation, was incorporated on May 28, 2003. The Company formerly operated under the name Organetix, Inc. (“Organetix”). The Company’s principal business plan is to develop the infrastructure to engage in rescue archaeology, archaeologically-sensitive exploration and research, recovery and conservation of historic shipwrecks and to eventually monetize the recovery of artifacts. The business plan includes in-depth archival research and translation of historical documents from archives and repositories from around the world. The plan also includes the development of various new technologies, including the flagship SeaSearcher technology, which will improve efficiencies of both time and accuracy, as well as create a smaller operational footprint.

The exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks is by nature very speculative, and there is a high degree of risk inherent in this type of business venture. The exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks involves a multi-year, multi-stage process that may take very long periods of time, several years to decades, and/or be prohibitively expensive to locate and successfully recover valuable artifacts, if any are ever located at all, from historic shipwreck sites. It is for those reasons that Seafarer and others feel it is mandatory to develop new advanced technologies that can be utilized to more efficiently conduct exploration and recovery operations.

The Company is also actively researching, exploring and testing new technology to help more accurately understand current and future historic shipwreck sites in an unobtrusive manner. Up to the date of this filing, all tests of new and unproven technology and methods have failed with the exception of the Company’s proprietary SeaSearcher device which discriminates between different metals, including gold and silver. Additional scientists have been hired as consultants to assist in these endeavors. The development of the SeaSearcher has had numerous technical challenges based on the unique environmental and physical attributes of the Juno Beach area. The ongoing cost of SeaSearcher development is substantial and is an additional and significant financial hurdle for the Company. Seafarer believes the advancement of this technology is important for the advancement of the field of archaeology.

The Company is actively reviewing potential historic shipwreck sites for possible exploration and recovery. Should the Company decide that it will pursue exploration and recovery activities at other potential shipwreck sites it may be necessary to obtain permits as well as environmental permits. Some potential shipwreck sites are outside of State waters which will be very advantageous to Seafarer since state permitting agencies will not be able to continuously hamper or slow Seafarer’s operations, as demonstrated in the past.

There are a number of other significant challenges and risks regarding this type of business venture that make it a perilous business venture with the potential that the Company could fail. If the Company were to cease its operations, it is likely that there would be complete loss of all capital invested in and/or borrowed by the Company to date.

Limited Revenue and Significant Operating Losses

The Company expects to continue to incur significant operating losses and to generate negative cash flows from operating activities while developing the necessary infrastructure and technology for the exploration of historic shipwreck sites.

The Company’s ability to eliminate operating losses and to generate positive cash flow from operations in the future will depend upon a variety of factors, many of which it is unable to control. Based on our historical rate of expenditures the Company expects to expend its available cash in less than one month from the filing date of this report. If the Company is unable to implement its business plan successfully, it may not be able to eliminate operating losses, generate positive cash flow, or achieve or sustain profitability, which would materially and adversely affect its business, operations, and financial results, as well as its ability to make payments on its debt obligations, and the Company may be forced to cease its operations. If the Company is not able to continue to raise capital, then it will be forced to cease its operations, which would likely result in both the complete loss of all capital invested in and loans provided to the Company.

The Company’s Auditor has Substantial Doubts as to the Company’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern.

The Company has not generated any meaningful revenue since inception. Our future is dependent upon our ability to obtain financing to continue our exploration activities. We will seek additional funds through private placements of our common stock. For the past several years the Company’s auditors have issued an opinion that substantial doubt exists as to whether the Company can continue as a going concern, making it more challenging for the Company to obtain financing from investors. If the Company becomes unable to obtain financing, then it is very likely that it will be forced to cease operations and all capital invested in or loaned to the Company will be lost. Our consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts of and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event we cannot continue in existence.

Companies such as Seafarer that do not generate significant cash flow to cover expenses must rely on outside financing, which carries a very high degree of risk due to the fact that it may become extremely challenging or impossible to obtain such outside financing. We cannot guarantee we will be successful in generating revenue in the future or be successful in raising funds through the sale of shares to pay for the Company’s business plan and expenditures. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we did not generate any significant revenues from continuing operations. Failure to generate revenue or to raise funds could cause us to go out of business, which would result in the complete loss of all investors’ capital in the Company.

General

It has been estimated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (“UNESCO”) that there are over three million undiscovered shipwrecks around the world and some of these shipwrecks were lost with verifiable cargoes that contained valuable materials, including artifacts and treasure. However, many of these shipwrecks may have very little archaeological or historical value, and furthermore, a high percentage of these shipwrecks would not have been carrying valuable cargo including artifacts or treasure.

The Company’s principal business plan is to develop the infrastructure and technology to engage in the rescue archaeology-sensitive exploration, recovery and conservation of historic shipwrecks and develop new technologies to vastly improve archaeology. Once artifacts have been properly conserved, they will be made available for scientific research and allowed to be displayed for the public.

The Company believes it may eventually be conducting archaeological research and rescue archaeology around the world and potentially supporting governmental or quasi-governmental organizations, universities and affiliated research groups and private research entities in the documentation and survey of historic shipwrecks based on their discretion. The business plan also includes in-depth archival research and translation of historical documents from various international archives and repositories. These translations of archival research will be made available to the country of origin, the State of Florida, university researchers, and other responsible academic parties upon reasonable request. The Company works with archaeologists to attempt to further ensure all sensitive archaeological guidelines are met or exceeded.

The Company has investigated various outside technologies and non-scientific equipment to help better explore or document historic shipwreck sites. To the present date, none of these technologies have been proven to have any efficacy with the exception of our own developed and invented technologies utilized with the SeaSearcher. The SeaSearcher has however experienced multiple upgrades and hardware improvements during the development phase that have caused operational delays that are expensive both in terms of repairs and down time. The Company, along with its development partner, has developed a hand held metal discriminator for precision location of ferrous and nonferrous metals based on the SeaSearcher technology, as well as other technologies to improve operating efficiencies. The Company will continue to experiment with different technologies and will actively work with third parties, consultants and scientists to develop its own proprietary technology which will result in extra expenses to the Company. These development expenses will continue indefinitely.

The exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks involves a multi-year, multi-stage process. It may take many years and/or be prohibitively expensive to locate, if any are ever located at all, and recover valuable artifacts from historic shipwrecks. Locating and recovering valuable artifacts is very challenging, expensive, and rare which is why the Company is developing the SeaSearcher at significant expense. If the Company is not able to locate artifacts or treasure with significant value, then there is a high probability that the Company will face adverse consequences which would likely result in the loss of both all capital invested in or loaned to the Company.

There are a number of significant issues and challenges including, but not limited to, government regulation and/or the Company’s inability to secure permits and contracts, lack of financing, lack of revenue and cash flow and continued losses from operations that make the exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks a speculative business venture. There is also significant expense involved in research and ongoing educational programs. Research expenses may involve paying scientists for translations, and research dues and fees for various historical entities such as archives, travel and accommodations, and research materials, as well as developmental expenses for the SeaSearcher and the continued expense of teaching our divers archaeology.

Furthermore, underwater recovery operations are inherently difficult and dangerous and may be delayed or suspended by weather, sea conditions or other natural hazards. In addition, even though sea conditions in a particular search location may be somewhat predictable, the possibility exists that unexpected conditions may occur, and already have occurred, that adversely affect the Company’s operations. It is also possible that natural hazards may prevent or significantly delay search and recovery operations.

In addition to natural hazards there may be constant repair and maintenance issues with historic shipwreck exploration and recovery vessels. The Company’s past primary exploration vessel was an older vessel that was originally used in other capacities and has been converted for use in historic shipwreck exploration and recovery operations. The repairs, maintenance and upkeep of vessels, is time consuming and can be very expensive and there may be significant periods of vessel down time that results from needed repairs being made or a lack of current financing to make repairs to the vessel.

Even if the Company is able to obtain permits for historic shipwreck projects, there is a possibility that the shipwrecks may have already been salvaged, may not be located, or may not have had anything valuable on board at the time that they sank. The potential advantage of the newly developed technology is designed to potentially eliminate or reduce these risks. It is the Company’s intent to find shipwrecks where available research suggests there were not any previous recovery efforts or past recovery efforts failed or were not completed. In the event that valuable artifacts are located and recovered, it is possible that the cost of recovery will exceed the value of the artifacts recovered. It is also possible that other entities, including both private parties and governmental entities, will assert conflicting claims and challenge the Company’s rights to the recovered artifacts.

Moreover, there is the possibility that should the Company be successful in locating and recovering artifacts that have significant archeological and/or monetary value, that a country whose ship was salvaged may attempt to claim ownership of the artifacts by pursuing litigation. In the event that the Company is able to make a valid claim to artifacts or other items at a shipwreck site, there is a risk of theft of such items at sea, both before or after the recovery or while the artifacts are in transit to a safe destination, as well as when stored in a secured location. Such thefts may not be adequately covered by insurance. Based on a number of these and other potential issues the Company could spend a great deal of time and invest a large sum in a specific shipwreck project and receive very little or no salvage claim or revenue for its work. The Company does have plans for security at sea, however it may never implement such plans.

There is currently a limited trading market for our securities. We cannot assure when and if an active-trading market in our shares will be established, or whether any such market will be sustained or sufficiently liquid to enable holders of shares of our common stock to liquidate their investment in our company. The ability to deposit restricted shares has also become increasingly more difficult over the past several years. Some clearing firms who used to clear low priced securities for multiple brokerage firms have closed or been acquired, resulting in fewer brokerage firms that are willing or able to accept lower priced securities for deposit. Unless an investor has a large and well-established relationship with a brokerage firm, it may be very challenging and potentially expensive to deposit lower priced securities. An investor should consider consulting with professional financial advisers before making an investment in our securities. Furthermore, the sale of unregistered and restricted securities by current shareholders, including shares issued to consultants and shares issued to settle convertible promissory notes and to settle debt, may cause a significant drop in the market prices of the Company's securities. Also, because the Company primarily finances the operations with the sale of securities, an increase to the authorized shares may need to be done from time to time.

Accordingly, an investment in Seafarer's securities is highly speculative and extremely risky and should only be considered by those investors and lenders who do not require liquidity and who can afford to suffer a total loss of their investment. An investor should consult with professional advisers before making an investment in our securities.

Competition

There are a number of competing entities who are engaged in various aspects of the exploration and salvage of historic shipwrecks, and in the future other competitors may emerge. Some of these companies are publicly traded companies and there are a number of small private companies, as well as some loosely affiliated groups and individuals, who claim to be in this business as well. Some of these entities may be better capitalized and may have greater resources to devote to the pursuit of locating and salvaging historic shipwrecks. A few of these competing entities may also have significantly more experience than the Company in the exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks. The Company could be at a material competitive disadvantage as compared to competing entities that are better capitalized, have more resources and/or who possess greater experience in the business. The Company will, and has, actively considered working with other entities in this industry sector.

Lack of Revenues and Cash Flow/Significant Losses from Operations

The exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks requires a multi-year, multi-stage process and it may be many years before any revenue is generated from exploration and recovery activities, if ever. Without significant revenues and cash flow the Company does not have reliable cash flow to pay its expenses. The Company relies on outside financing in the form of equity and debt and it is possible that the Company may not be able to obtain outside financing in the future. If the Company is not able to obtain financing, then it would more than likely be forced to cease operations and all capital invested in the Company or borrowed by the Company will be lost. If the Company is unable to secure additional financing or meaningful revenues, our business may fail and our stock price may be adversely affected, which could result in a total loss of investment capital. The raising of additional financing will, as it has over the last several years, result in dilution of the Company's current shareholders or a significant decrease in the value of the Company's securities.

In addition, the expenses associated with operating a small publicly traded company engaged in the historic shipwreck recovery business are exorbitantly high. The cost of operations may include the cost of buying or leasing vessels, regular vessel maintenance and upkeep, ongoing vessel repairs due to wear and tear and damage by natural or human causes, docking fees, fuel, upgrades, equipment costs, personnel costs, insurance, registration costs, permitting, temporary lodging and provisions for divers and other personnel. In addition to the operating expenses, a publicly traded company also incurs the significant recurring costs of maintaining publicly traded status, which include, but are not limited to administrative, accounting, audit, executive, legal, including legal expenses required in responding to comments from permitting agencies, shutdowns, and administrative appeals.

The additional delays to the Company's operational goals and objectives as a result of being prohibited by a state permitting agency from utilizing ground disturbing work for periods of time have been harmful as the Company must still cover overhead and fixed expenses while some activities are temporarily on hiatus. These combined expenses are particularly burdensome for a smaller public company. The recurring expenses associated with being a publicly traded company focused on the exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks may cause the Company to be at a significant competitive disadvantage when compared to some of its competitors who are private companies or other public companies.

Due to these and other factors, the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern. If the Company is not able to continue as a going concern, it is highly likely that all capital invested in the Company or borrowed by the Company will be lost. As discussed in Note 2 – Going Concern to our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we have experienced operating losses in every year since our inception resulting in an accumulated deficit. Based on our financial results as of December 31, 2025, there are substantial doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If the Company is not able to continue as a going concern, it is likely that all capital invested in the Company or borrowed by the Company will be lost.

The Company has experienced a net loss in every fiscal year since inception. The Company's net losses were \$2,742,499 for the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$3,896,719 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company believes that it will continue to generate losses from its operations for the foreseeable future and the Company may not be able to generate a profit in the long-term, or ever.

Governmental Regulation

There are very strict international, federal and state laws that govern the exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks. While the Company has been able to obtain some permits, there is no guarantee that the Company will be able to secure future permits or enter into agreements with government agencies in order to explore and salvage historic shipwrecks. Seafarer believes they are the only company to be issued a full recovery permit by FBAR since 1986, other than one entity with an Admiralty Claim. This demonstrates the difficulty of obtaining a recovery permit from FBAR. There is a risk that government entities may enact legislation that is so strict that any recovery of artifacts and cargo from historic shipwrecks will be nearly impossible. Additionally, permits and agreements with governmental agencies to conduct historic shipwreck exploration and recovery operations are expensive, in terms of both direct costs and ongoing compliance costs. It is also possible that the Company will not be successful in obtaining title or permission to excavate certain wrecks, even if the law allows it. It is possible that permits that are sought for potential future international projects may never be issued, and if issued, may not be legal or honored by the entities that issued them. For the above reasons, the Company has extended its research into shipwrecks outside of State waters.

The laws and regulations regarding the exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks in waters controlled by the State of Florida are complex. A large amount of time and expense is required to comply with the existing laws and regulations. For example, the State of Florida has, in the past, proposed new rules and regulations regarding the exploration and recovery of shipwrecks in Florida waters. The Company believes any new rules and regulations that are implemented into law would likely increase the cost of compliance and potentially force the Company to cease its operations in Florida. It is possible that the State of Florida may enact additional laws that ultimately make it impossible to conduct business as a commercial shipwreck exploration and recovery firm. It may also be possible that the State of Florida attempts to enact legislation which altogether bans the commercial exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks in State controlled waters.

There is a possibility that new governmental regulations could be enacted at any time at the international, federal or state level that would make it impossible for the Company to continue to attempt to locate and salvage historic shipwrecks. Governmental regulation at all levels may substantially increase the costs and expenses incurred by the Company to obtain permits and agreements and comply with the regulations and represent a significant risk to the Company and all companies engaged in the commercial exploration and recovery of historical shipwrecks. This again reflects the need of the Company to continue exploration outside of State waters.

Furthermore, governmental agencies may require various types of permits to explore shipwreck sites, and the permitting process is often lengthy and complex. Obtaining permits and entering into agreements with governmental and quasi-governmental agencies to conduct historic shipwreck exploration and recovery operations is generally a very complicated, time consuming, and expensive process. Moreover, the process of entering into agreements and/or obtaining permits may be subject to lengthy delays, and in some cases in excess of a year. Some governmental agencies may refuse to issue permits to the Company for recovery of artifacts or intentionally delay the permitting process utilizing administrative requirements as a tactic to hamper and delay the process.

The reasons for a lengthy permitting process and delays of existing permits may be due to a number of potential factors including but not limited to requests by permitting agencies for additional information, forcing the Company to perform tasks that are not required by law or regulation, addressing only one subject matter at a time instead of parallel actions and delaying the permitting process, submitted applications that need to be revised or updated, newly discovered information that needs to be added to an application or agreement, requests for core sampling, requests for carbon dating, changes to either the agreement or permit terms or revisions to other information contained in the permit, excessive administrative time lags at permitting agencies, overly aggressive interpretation of statutes by permitting authorities to attempt to hamper private entities engaged in the exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks and related archaeological materials, etc. The length of time it takes to obtain permits or enter into agreements, and the administrative time lag by permitting agencies with regards to permitting issues may result in the Company having to expend significant resources while waiting to perform exploration and recovery work with little or no visibility as to the timing of resolving such permitting issues.

There are also strict environmental regulations associated with the exploration and recovery of historical shipwrecks. In order to explore and recover shipwreck materials that are located in state regulated waters, the Company must obtain permission from both federal and state environmental agencies in order to conduct operations. There is always the possibility that the Company could be denied access to a historic shipwreck site based on federal or state environmental concerns.

Business Continuity Plan

Seafarer Exploration Corp. established a Business Continuity Group (“BCG”) consisting of members of our Board of Directors, our CEO, and key advisors to monitor current events as they relate to our business and to be prepared to respond to any potential threats or issues in order to protect the Company. Seafarer’s BCG periodically reviews developments concerning how the Company would respond to events that significantly disrupt the economy and its business.

As a part of its business continuity plan, Seafarer maintains a back office for some of its corporate records and information at the personal residence of our CEO. Our CEO has agreed to allow his personal residence to be used as the Company’s headquarters and temporary office space, if the need arises, at no charge to the Company.

Litigation

The Company has been engaged in various litigations in the past (please see Item 3. Legal Proceedings below). In the future the Company could be subject to litigation. Potential future litigations could materially affect our ability to operate our business, which would negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Historic Shipwreck Exploration and Recovery in Florida

The Company operates year-round, with some years having better diving in the winter and some years in the summer. Good weather conditions may allow operations to extend into the fall and winter months at certain historic shipwreck sites. Inclement weather and hazardous ocean conditions may hamper year round historical shipwreck exploration and recovery efforts when the Company is operating in waters off of the coast of Florida and significantly limit the amount of days that the Company is able to conduct operations. During 2025 shifts in the path and behavior of the Gulf Stream moving directly over the Juno contributed to the largest delay in operations in the eighteen year history of the Company.

Other factors that may hinder the Company’s ability to conduct year round operations include a lack of financing, the expiration of permits and agreements or the need to renew or enter into permits and agreements with various governmental or quasi-governmental agencies, and delays by state permitting agencies.

Juno Beach Shipwreck Site

The Company has previously performed some exploration and recovery operations at what it believes to be a shipwreck site located off of the coast of Florida in northern Palm Beach County, more specifically in an area known as “Juno Beach” (the “Juno Beach Shipwreck”). The Company had previously obtained a recovery permit from the State of Florida for the Juno Beach site. The recovery permit expired in April of 2014. In March of 2015, Seafarer was awarded full rights to the Juno site pursuant to a court order, erasing all rights of the Company’s previous partner with regards to the site. The Juno site was arrested permanently to Seafarer by the U.S. Marshal’s offices in July of 2017 and in November 2017 the Company was granted final judgment on its federal admiralty claim for the Juno Beach shipwreck site (See Item 3 below).

From November 2017 until July 2021, the FBAR had requested that Seafarer submit new recovery permit applications on three separate occasions. Two of the recovery applications were maliciously denied for reasons Seafarer found objectionable, and subsequently had the denial overturned. After submitting the third recovery application, the FBAR correctly determined that they did not have the authority to issue the recovery permit all along because the site was awarded exclusively to Seafarer by way of an Admiralty Claim. The Admiralty Claim was originally provided to FBAR in November 2017. However, FBAR delayed Seafarer’s operations from continuing in Juno Beach until July 2021, a period of approximately three years and eight months.

The Company believes it is possible the Juno Beach Shipwreck site may potentially contain remnants of a sunken 1500s era ship; however, the Company does not have definitive evidence of the ship’s country of origin. Due to the fact that the Company does not currently have sufficient data to positively identify the potential Juno Beach shipwreck, or its country of origin, it is not possible to determine with any degree of certainty whether or not the ship was originally carrying cargo of any significant value. The Company has continued its archival research and has found archival data suggesting a possible identity for the shipwreck.

With data from the Master Site Plan from entries by a Florida state archaeologist from 1988 who has since retired, which the Company believes may have been intentionally withheld from it for several years, Seafarer believes that it is possible that a 1500s era shipwreck may be located within the Company’s Admiralty Claim at Juno Beach, although it is possible that if the shipwreck is located it does not contain any artifacts or treasure of significant value. Shipwreck material and remnants including pottery, cannon balls, musket balls, ballast stones, nails, spikes, wood and scattered pieces of a sunken ship have all been found in the deleted area of a magnetometer survey.

The Company will attempt to complete a SeaSearcher survey of the entire deleted area when certain conditions are met. While non-ferrous targets have been identified by the SeaSearcher, none of these targets have been exhumed yet. There is also a possibility that there are no artifacts of significant value located at the Juno Beach shipwreck site. Even if there are valuable artifacts and/or treasure located at the site, recovering them may be difficult due to a variety of challenges that include, but are not limited to; inclement weather, hazardous ocean conditions, sand and significant overburden that cover large areas of the site, strong multiple layer currents, etc.

Melbourne Beach Shipwreck Site

Per Florida Statutes, Seafarer made a timely request for renewal of the 2019 permit for Areas 1 and 2 on July 29, 2021. In January of 2022, Seafarer received notification from the Florida Division of Historical Resources (“FDHR”) that its permits for Areas 1 and 2, which expired on January 19, 2022, has been continued indefinitely while the renewal request was being processed. The existing permits for Areas 1 and 2 were renewed on March 22, 2024 and are valid until March 21, 2027.

Certain Agreements

Agreement to Explore a Shipwreck Site Located off of Melbourne Beach, Florida

In March of 2014, Seafarer entered into a partnership and ownership with Marine Archaeology Partners, LLC (“MAP”) with the formation of SQ. SQ was formed in the State of Florida for the purpose of permitting, exploration and recovery of artifacts from a designated area on the east coast of Florida. Such site area is from a defined, contracted area by a separate entity, which a portion of such site is designated from a previous contracted holding through the State of Florida. Under such agreement, Seafarer is responsible for costs of permitting, exploration and recovery, and is entitled to 80% of such artifact recovery after the state of Florida has taken their 20% under any future recovery permits. Seafarer has a 50% ownership, with designated management of the SQ coming from Seafarer. As of December 31, 2025, the partnership has had no operations. Seafarer is responsible for managing the site on behalf of SQ.

Florida Division of Historical Resources Agreements/Permits

The Company currently has two separately permitted Melbourne Beach area sites, called Area 1 and Area 2, that it is exploring. The permits for Area 1 and Area 2 were renewed on March 22, 2024 and are valid until March 21, 2027.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Corporate Office

The Company leases 823 square feet of office space located at 14497 North Dale Mabry Highway, Suite 209-N, Tampa, Florida 33618.

Operations/Dive House

The Company is using temporary storage space for its equipment and is actively looking for a new location to house divers and equipment.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

On September 6, 2024, the Plaintiff, Diane McConnell filed suit against Seafarer Exploration Corporation and Kyle Kennedy in the County Court of Brevard County, Florida. The suit alleges breach of contract and negligence regarding the maintenance and upkeep of a residential property. Seafarer leased the property from Plaintiff, as lodging for boat captains and crew. The lease was without incident for nearly ten years. Due to the Plaintiff’s vexatious litigation strategy, the costs of litigating this matter would have exceeded \$100,000. On October 30, 2025, the Parties attended mediation and Seafarer successfully negotiated the dismissal of the lawsuit with prejudice (Meaning the claims cannot be filed again at a future date). Seafarer agreed to pay Plaintiff \$22,500, and each party is responsible for their respective attorney fees. Plaintiff is bound by a confidentiality agreement and no disparagement agreement barring the Plaintiff from making slanderous public comments about Seafarer. The case is closed with no further payment or performance obligations due or outstanding as of the date of the filing of this report.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

None.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information

Our common stock is presently quoted on the Pink Sheets under the symbol "SFRX", as reflected below, though the current trading volume is small. No assurance can be given that any market for our common stock will continue in the future or be maintained. If an "established trading market" ever develops in the future, the sale of "restricted securities" (common stock) pursuant to Rule 144 of the Securities and Exchange Commission by members of management, consultants, promissory note holders or others may have a substantial adverse impact on any such market and the sale of restricted securities by management or others may significantly depress the market price of the Company's shares.

We cannot assure when and if an active-trading market in our shares will be established, or whether any such market will be sustained or sufficiently liquid to enable holders of shares of our common stock to liquidate their investment in our company. If an active public market should develop in the future, the sale of restricted securities that have had the restrictive legend removed by current shareholders may be highly dilutive and could potentially have a substantial negative impact on any such market.

The Company's share price is quoted on the Pink Sheets. Accordingly, an investment in our securities should only be considered by those investors who do not require liquidity and can afford to suffer a complete loss of their investment. An investor should strongly consider consulting with professional advisers before making such an investment.

Furthermore, the price of our common stock may be subject to a very high degree of volatility, which makes owning shares of our common stock highly risky. Our stock price fluctuated between \$0.0058 and \$0.0011 for the year ended December 31, 2025, and \$0.0309 and \$0.0032 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The price of our shares may fluctuate significantly despite the absence of any apparent reason. In addition, our stock is thinly traded, leading to even greater volatility. You should expect this volatility to continue into the foreseeable future.

The range of high and low intraday prices for our common stock during each quarter for 2025 and 2024 is shown below. The over-the-counter quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, with retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions. Such prices were determined from information derived from www.nasdaq.com and do not necessarily reflect transactions, retail markups, markdowns or commissions.

Quarter Ended	High Price	Low Price
March 31, 2024	0.0309	0.0036
June 30, 2024	0.0295	0.0050
September 30, 2024	0.0107	0.0049
December 31, 2024	0.0089	0.0032
March 31, 2025	0.0058	0.0037
June 30, 2025	0.0055	0.0011
September 30, 2025	0.0036	0.0020
December 31, 2025	0.0036	0.0017

Penny Stock

Seafarer's stock is considered to be a penny stock. Shares of the Company's stock are subject to certain provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), commonly referred to as the "penny stock" rules as defined in Rule 3a51-1. A penny stock is generally defined to be any equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Since Seafarer's stock is deemed to be a penny stock, trading is subject to additional sales practice requirements of broker-dealers.

Consequently, penny stock rules may restrict the ability or willingness of broker-dealers to trade and/or maintain a market in our common stock. Also, prospective investors may not want to get involved with the additional administrative requirements, which may have a material adverse effect on the trading of our shares. In recent years the ability to deposit restricted shares at broker-dealers has become increasingly difficult with burdensome administrative requirements.

The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a market price of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the SEC, that: (a) contains a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading; (b) contains a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to a violation of such duties or other requirements of the securities laws; (c) contains a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including bid and ask prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the bid and ask price; (d) contains a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions; (e) defines significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and (f) contains such other information and is in such form, including language, type size and format, as the SEC shall require by rule or regulation.

The broker-dealer also must provide, prior to effecting any transaction in a penny stock, the customer with: (a) bid and offer quotations for the penny stock; (b) the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction; (c) the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and (d) a monthly account statement showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and may have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Additionally, investors in penny stocks should be aware that in recent years the ability to deposit restricted shares has become significantly more difficult and expensive due to burdensome administrative requirements and finding broker-dealers willing to accept deposits of low priced securities.

Approximate Number of Holders of Common Stock

As of December 31, 2025, there were approximately 2,203 shareholders of record of our common stock, of which there is an indeterminate amount of shareholders holding shares of our common stock in street name.

Transfer Agent

The Company's stock transfer agent is ClearTrust, LLC ("ClearTrust"). ClearTrust's address is 16540 Pointe Village Drive, Suite 210, Lutz, Florida 33558 and their telephone number is (813) 235-4490. ClearTrust is owned and controlled by a person who is related to the Company's CEO.

Dividend Policy

The Company did not declare cash dividends during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. It is not anticipated that cash dividends will be paid at any time in the foreseeable future as the Company intends to retain earnings, if any, for use in the development of its business. The payment of dividends is contingent upon the Company's future earnings, if any, the Company's financial condition and its capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors.

Equity Compensation Plans

The Company has not established any formal equity compensation plans as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K; however, the Company reserves the right to do so at a later date.

Reports to Security Holders

Seafarer Exploration Corp. is a reporting company pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. As such, the Company makes available its annual report which includes audited financial statements, and its quarterly reports which include unaudited financial statements.

Recent Sales and Other Issuances of Unregistered Securities

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued 56,100,000 shares for various consulting services and fees to service providers. The Company believes that the issuance of the securities was exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance on Section 4(2) of the Securities Act as a transaction by an issuer not involving any public offering and based on the fact that such securities were issued for services to sophisticated or accredited investors and persons who are thoroughly familiar with the Company's proposed business by virtue of their affiliation with the Company.

On various dates during the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company entered into subscription agreements to sell 1,109,690,843 shares of its restricted common stock in exchange for proceeds of \$1,889,198. The proceeds received were used for general corporate purposes, working capital and the repayment of some debt.

Exemptions from Registration for Sales of Restricted Securities.

The issuance of securities referenced above were issued to persons who the Company believes were either "accredited investors," or "sophisticated investors" who, by reason of education, business acumen, experience or other factors, were fully capable of evaluating the risks and merits of an investment in us; and each had prior access to all material information about us. None of these transactions involved a public offering. An appropriate restrictive legend was placed on each certificate that has been issued, prohibiting public resale of the shares, except subject to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act") or in compliance with Rule 144. The Company believes that the offer and sale of these securities was exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Act") thereof, and/or Regulation D. There may be additional exemptions available to the Company.

Issuance of Securities Due to Conversion of Notes and to Settle Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued 3,000,000 shares of restricted common stock as loan origination fees. The Company issued 5,352,521 shares of restricted common stock for the conversion of accrued interest. The Company issued 14,135,000 shares of restricted common stock to settle accounts payable. The Company believes that the offer and sale of these securities were exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act pursuant to Sections 3(a)(9) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Repurchase of Securities

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not purchase any shares of its common stock and the Company is not likely to purchase any shares in the foreseeable future.

Warrants

The Company did not issue any warrants during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

The following discussion contains certain forward-looking statements that are subject to business and economic risks and uncertainties, and which speak only as of the date of this annual report. No one should place strong or undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. The use in this Form 10-K of such words as "believes", "plans", "anticipates", "expects", "intends", and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. Seafarer's actual results or actions may differ materially from these forward-looking statements and is dependent on many other factors including, primarily, the Company's ability to raise additional capital. Such factors include, among others, the following: the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, general economic and business conditions; competition; success of operating initiatives; ability to raise capital and the terms thereof; changes in business strategy or development plans; future revenues; the continuity, experience and quality of management; changes in or failure to comply with government regulations or the lack of government authorization to continue working on projects; and other factors referenced in the Form 10-K. This Item should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, the related notes and with the understanding that Seafarer's actual future results may be materially different from what is currently expected or projected by the Company.

Seafarer cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Such forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs and estimates of the Company's management, as well as on assumptions made by and information currently available at the time such statements were made. Forward looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward looking statements, including, without limitation, the failure to successfully locate cargo and artifacts from the Juno Beach shipwreck site and a number of other risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements, either as a result of the matters set forth or incorporated in this Report or due to certain economic and business factors, some of which may be beyond Seafarer's control.

Seafarer disclaims any obligation subsequently to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

General Information

Seafarer has generated only minimal revenue from operations and does not expect to report any significant revenue from operations for the foreseeable future. The Company has incurred recurring losses to date. These factors and others raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that it will continue as a going concern and, accordingly, do not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and realization of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in operation.

The Company expects to continue to incur significant operating losses and to generate negative cash flow from operating activities, while building out its infrastructure in order to explore and salvage historic shipwreck sites and establishing itself in the marketplace. Based on our historical rate of expenditures, the Company expects to expend its available cash in less than one month from the filing date of this report.

Since inception, the Company has funded its operations through common stock issuances and loans in order to meet its strategic objectives; however, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain further funds to continue with its efforts to establish a new business. There is a very significant risk that the Company will be unable to obtain financing to fund its operation and as such the Company may be forced to cease operations at any time which would likely result in a complete loss of all capital that has been invested in and/or borrowed by the Company to date.

The Company's ability to eliminate operating losses and to generate positive cash flow from operations in the future will depend upon a variety of factors, many of which it is unable to control. If the Company is unable to implement its business plan successfully, it may not be able to eliminate operating losses, generate positive cash flow or achieve or sustain profitability, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operations, and financial results, as well as its ability to make payments on its debt obligations, and the Company may be forced to cease operations.

If the Company is unable to secure additional financing, our business may fail and our stock price will likely be materially adversely affected. The Company's lack of operating cash flow and reliance on the sale of its common stock and loans to fund operations is extremely risky. If the Company is unable to continue to raise capital or obtain loans or other financing on terms that are acceptable to the Company, or at all, then it is highly likely that the Company will be forced to cease operations. If the Company ceases its operations, then it is very likely that all capital invested in and/or borrowed by the Company will be lost.

The sale of restricted securities by current shareholders, including shares issued to consultants, independent contractors, Board members, as well as shares issued to settle convertible promissory notes or to settle other loans and debt, are highly dilutive and may cause a significant decline in the market price of the Company's securities. Furthermore, in recent years regulatory agencies have made it very difficult for broker dealers to accept stock certificates from issuers of low priced stocks and the Company believes that it may become even more challenging to deposit stock certificates and this trend may continue for the foreseeable future.

This type of business venture is extremely speculative in nature and carries a tremendous amount of risk. An investment in the Company's securities is highly speculative and very risky and should only be considered by those investors or lenders who do not require near-term liquidity and who can afford to suffer a total loss of their investment.

Plan of Operation

The Company has taken the following steps to implement its business plan:

- To date, the Company has devoted its time towards establishing its business to develop the infrastructure capable of researching, exploring, recovering and conserving historic shipwrecks. The Company has performed research, exploration and recovery activities.
- Spent considerable time and capital researching potential shipwrecks, including obtaining information from foreign archives.
- The Company has worked in combination with its technology development partner, Wild Manta Labs, to build a research and conservation lab with full x-ray equipment and detailed metal identification analysis.
- Griding a three hundred by three hundred foot area at the Juno Beach shipwreck location in the ballast pile and scanning with the SeaSearcher.
- The Company has generated very limited revenues to date. Management does not believe that the Company will generate any significant revenues for the foreseeable future.
- The Company continues to review revenue producing opportunities including joint ventures with other companies. The Company is actively looking to work with revenue producing companies. These opportunities have been slow to develop, but the Company will continue to pursue those endeavors that it believes have the potential to increase the value of the Company's shares.
- The Company has investigated various types of equipment and technology to expedite the process of finding artifacts other than iron or ferrous metals. Most have been of no help, but the Company continues to explore new technologies. The Company has developed its own proprietary technology, the SeaSearcher, and will attempt to continue to develop additional proprietary technologies or work with third parties to develop technologies to aid in its exploration and recovery operations. To date there have been numerous technical delays in the development of the SeaSearcher. Development of technologies will require additional time and financing. The cost of developing the new technology has, to date, been very expensive for a small company.
- The Company has investigated media opportunities to develop content centered on its specific historic shipwreck exploration and recovery activities as well as the historic shipwreck and related historical period genre in general and will continue to evaluate various media strategies.

Results of Operations

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had working capital deficits of \$3,573,544 and \$3,002,457, respectively. Such working capital deficit may indicate that there is substantial risk to the continued viability of the Company and that there is a high degree of risk that the Company could become insolvent due to this significant working capital deficit and the lack of cash flow from its operations. Additionally, the Company's total liabilities at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$3,703,260 and \$3,100,595, respectively. The increase in total debt is largely attributable to increases in notes payable and convertible notes payable. The Company does not currently generate the cash flow required to service this debt. Unless the Company is able to generate cash flows from operations then some, or all, of the debt that is not already in default will likely become in default. The Company is in immediate need of further working capital and is seeking options, with respect to financing, in the form of debt, equity or a combination thereof.

Summary of the Year Ended December 31, 2025 Results of Operations Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Revenue

The Company's core business involving the exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks has not generated any revenues to date and is not expected to generate any significant revenues for the foreseeable future. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company generated \$0 and \$16,303 of revenue respectively, which is shown as service income on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$2,552,126 for the year ended December 31, 2025 versus \$3,356,551 for the year ended December 31, 2024, a decrease of \$804,425 or approximately 24%. The decrease in operating expenses in 2025 was primarily due to a \$582,142 decrease in consulting and contractor expenses, \$135,530 decrease in vessel maintenance and dockage expense, \$113,099 decrease in general and administrative expenses, and a \$68,442 decrease in travel and entertainment expenses. Operating expenses decreased primarily due to lack of financing.

Other Income (Expenses)

Other expense was \$190,373 during the year ended December 31, 2025 versus \$556,471 during the year ended December 31, 2024. The approximately 66% decrease in other expense in 2025 was primarily due to a \$216,300 decrease in interest expenses and a \$158,318 decrease in loss on extinguishment of debt. There was less interest expense in 2025 and a smaller loss on extinguishment of debt.

Net Losses

The Company's net loss for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$2,742,499, and \$3,896,719, respectively, a year-over-year decrease of approximately 30%. Net losses decreased in 2025 due to decreases in operating expenses and other expenses.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2025 net cash flows used in operating activities was \$2,015,223.

For the year ended December 31, 2024 net cash flows used in operating activities was \$2,868,920.

Cash flows used in operating activities decreased in 2025 primarily due to the decreases in the Company's net losses from operations, stock issued for services and loss on extinguishment of debt.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2025 net cash flows used in investing activities was \$0.

For the year ended December 31, 2024 net cash flows used in investing activities was \$58,406.

No cash was used in investing activities in 2025.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

For the year ended December 31, 2025 net cash provided by financing activities was \$2,041,996.

For the year ended December 31, 2024 net cash provided by financing activities was \$2,344,755.

Cash flows provided by financing activities decreased in 2025 primarily due to a decrease in proceeds from the issuance of notes payable and proceeds from the issuance of convertible notes payable.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2025, the Company had \$50,469 cash in the bank. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company incurred net losses of \$2,742,499 and \$3,896,719, respectively. At December 31, 2025, the Company had \$58,125 in current assets and \$3,631,669 in current liabilities, leaving the Company a working capital deficit of \$3,573,544.

Lack of Liquidity

A major financial challenge and significant risk facing the Company is a lack of positive cash flow and liquidity. The Company continued to operate with significant debt and a working capital deficit during the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024. This working capital deficit indicates that the Company is unable to meet its short-term liabilities with its current assets. This working capital deficit is extremely risky for the Company as it may be forced to cease its operations due to its inability to meet its current obligations. If the Company is forced to cease its operations, then it is highly likely that all capital invested in and/or borrowed by the Company will be lost.

The expenses associated with being a small publicly traded company attempting to develop the infrastructure to explore and salvage historic shipwrecks recovery are extremely prohibitive, especially given that the Company does not currently generate any significant revenues and does not expect to generate any significant revenues in the near future. There are ongoing expenses associated with operations that are incurred whether the Company is conducting shipwreck recovery operations or not. Vessel maintenance, upkeep expenses and docking fees are continuous and unavoidable regardless of the Company's operational status. Management anticipates that the vessels utilized by the Company in its operations will need continuous and unavoidable repairs and maintenance, particularly if the Company ramps up its operational footprint and is working on more than one site simultaneously as anticipated. These repairs and maintenance are expensive and have a negative impact on the Company's cash position.

In addition to the operation expenses, a publicly traded company also incurs the significant recurring corporate expenses related to maintaining publicly traded status, which include, but are not limited to accounting, legal, audit, executive, administrative, corporate communications, rent, telephones, etc. The recurring expenses associated with being a publicly traded company are very burdensome for smaller public companies such as Seafarer. This lack of liquidity creates a very risky situation for the Company in terms of its ability to continue operating, which in turn makes owning shares of the Company's common stock extremely risky and highly speculative. The Company's lack of liquidity may cause the Company to be forced to cease operations at any time which would likely result in a complete loss of all capital invested in or borrowed by the Company to date.

Due to the fact that the Company does not generate any revenues and does not expect to generate revenues for the foreseeable future it must rely on outside equity and debt funding. The combination of the ongoing operating expenses that must be met even during times when there is little or no exploration or recovery activities taking place, and corporate expenses, creates a very risky situation for the Company and its shareholders in terms of the need to access external financing to fund operations. This working capital shortfall and lack of access to cash to fund corporate activities is extremely risky and may force the Company to cease its operations which would more than likely result in a complete loss of all capital invested in or loaned to the Company to date.

Lack of Revenues and Cash Flow/Significant Losses from Operations

The exploration and recovery of historic shipwrecks requires a multi-year, multi-stage process and it may be many years before any significant revenue is generated from exploration and recovery activities, if ever. The Company does not believe that it will generate any significant revenues in the near future. The Company believes that it may be several years before it is able to generate any cash flow from its operations, if any are ever generated at all. Without revenues and cash flow the Company does not have reliable cash flow to pay its expenses. The Company relies on outside financing in the form of equity and debt and it is possible that the Company may not be able to obtain outside financing in the future. If the Company is not able to obtain financing it would more than likely be forced to cease operations and all of the capital that has been invested in or borrowed by the Company would be lost.

If the Company is unable to secure additional financing, our business may fail or our operating results and our stock price may be materially adversely affected. The raising of additional financing would in all likelihood result in dilution or reduction in the value of the Company's securities.

The Company may not be able to continue as a going concern. If the Company is not able to continue as a going concern, it is highly likely that all capital invested in the Company or borrowed by the Company will be lost. The report of our independent auditors for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 raises substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we have experienced operating losses in every year since our inception resulting in an accumulated deficit. Our independent auditors believe, based on our financial results as of December 31, 2025, that such results raised substantial doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If the Company is not able to continue as a going concern, it is highly likely that all capital invested in the Company or borrowed by the Company will be lost.

Convertible Notes Payable and Notes Payable, in Default

The Company does not have additional sources of debt financing to refinance its convertible notes payable and notes payable that are currently in default. If the Company is unable to obtain additional capital, such lenders may file suit, including suit to foreclose on the assets held as collateral for the obligations arising under the secured notes. If any of the lenders file suit to foreclose on the assets held as collateral, then the Company may be forced to significantly scale back or cease its operations which would more than likely result in a complete loss of all capital that has been invested in or borrowed by the Company. The fact that the Company is in default regarding several loans held by various lenders makes investing in the Company or providing any loans to the Company extremely risky with a very high potential for a complete loss of capital.

The convertible notes that have been issued by the Company are convertible at the lender's option. These convertible notes represent significant potential dilution to the Company's current shareholders as the convertible price of these notes is generally lower than the current market price of the Company's shares. As such when these notes are converted into equity there is typically a highly dilutive effect on current shareholders and very high probability that such dilution may significantly negatively affect the trading price of the Company's common stock. Furthermore, management intends to have discussions or has already had discussions with several of the promissory note holders who do not currently have convertible notes regarding converting their notes into equity. Any such amended agreements to convert promissory notes into equity would more than likely have a highly dilutive effect on current shareholders and there is a very high probability that such dilution may significantly negatively affect the trading price of the Company's common stock. Some of these note holders have already amended their notes and converted the notes into equity. Based on conversations with other note holders, the Company believes that additional note holders will amend their notes to contain a convertibility clause and eventually convert the notes into equity.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments which affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities (see Note 3, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, contained in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 contained in this filing). On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions which we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates based upon different assumptions or conditions; however, we believe that our estimates are reasonable.

Management is aware that certain changes in accounting estimates employed in generating financial statements can have the effect of making the Company look more or less profitable than it actually is. Management does not believe that the Company has made any such changes in accounting estimates.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not required.

Item 8. Financial Statements.

SEAFARER EXPLORATION CORP.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Seafarer Exploration Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Seafarer Exploration Corp. (the Company) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes and schedules (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2, the Company has incurred net losses and negative cash flow from operations since inception. These factors, and the need for additional financing in order for the Company to meet its business plans raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

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Stock Based Compensation

As described in Note 3 to the Company's financial statements, the Company accounts for stock based compensation by applying the fair value method of ASC 718, which states that compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized over the service period, which is usually the vesting period. The Company values stock based compensation at the market price for the Company's common stock and other pertinent factors at the grant date. Fully vested and non-forfeitable shares issued prior to the services being performed are classified as prepaid expenses.

We identified the Company's application of the accounting for stock based compensation as a critical audit matter. The principal considerations for our determination of this critical audit matter related to the significant number of transactions which could potentially require a high degree of subjectivity in the Company's judgments in determining the qualitative factors. Auditing these judgments and assumptions by the Company involves auditor judgment due to the nature and extent of audit evidence and effort required to address these matters.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included the following:

- We obtained equity related agreements and other agreements entered into during the year and performed the following procedures:
 - Reviewed agreements for all relevant terms.
 - Tested management's identification and treatment of agreement terms.
 - Recalculated the fair value of each award based on the market price determined based on the terms in the agreements.
 - Assessed the terms and evaluated the appropriateness of management's application of their accounting policies, along with their use of estimates, in the determination of any portion that should be classified as a prepaid expense.

/s/ Astra Audit & Advisory LLC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2024.

Tampa, Florida
March 26, 2026

**SEAFARER EXPLORATION CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	<u>December 31, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 50,469	\$ 23,696
Prepaid consulting expense	6,907	2,228
Deposits and other prepaids	749	749
Total current assets	<u>58,125</u>	<u>26,673</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	170,743	249,987
Right of use asset, net	46,872	11,740
Total Assets	<u>\$ 275,740</u>	<u>\$ 288,400</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,044,970	\$ 636,074
Deferred revenue	140,000	140,000
Convertible notes payable, net of discount of \$0 and \$10,524, respectively	-	139,476
Convertible notes payable, related parties	-	15,000
Convertible notes payable, in default	475,300	235,300
Convertible notes payable, in default - related parties	704,500	689,500
Notes payable, net of discount of \$4,783 and \$67,708, respectively	45,217	1,000,000
Notes payable, in default	1,112,000	112,000
Notes payable, in default - related parties	18,500	18,500
Line of credit	40,304	-
Shareholder loan	5,000	5,000
Operating lease liability, current	16,238	11,976
Finance lease liability, current	29,640	26,304
Total current liabilities	<u>3,631,669</u>	<u>3,029,130</u>
Operating lease liability, long term	30,968	-
Finance lease liability, long-term	40,623	71,465
Total Liabilities	<u>3,703,260</u>	<u>3,100,595</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Stockholders' Deficit		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par values - 50,000,000 shares authorized;		
Series A - 7 shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Series B - 60 shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value - 17,000,000,000 shares authorized; 10,133,211,197 and 8,944,932,833 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	1,013,322	894,494
Common stock to be issued, \$0.0001 par value, 32,373,211 and 33,039,877 shares outstanding at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	3,238	3,304
Additional paid in capital	30,542,596	28,534,184
Accumulated deficit	(34,986,676)	(32,244,177)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	<u>(3,427,520)</u>	<u>(2,812,195)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u>\$ 275,740</u>	<u>\$ 288,400</u>

See accompanying notes to the audited consolidated financial statements.

SEAFARER EXPLORATION CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenue:		
Service income	\$ -	\$ 16,303
Operating Expenses		
Consulting and contractor expenses	1,170,240	1,752,382
Vessel maintenance and dockage	70,640	206,170
Research and development	574,755	490,162
Professional fees	193,856	192,451
General and administrative expense	347,071	460,170
Depreciation and amortization expense	79,244	57,342
Rent expense	28,688	41,800
Travel and entertainment expense	87,632	156,074
Total operating expenses	<u>2,552,126</u>	<u>3,356,551</u>
Net loss from operations	<u>(2,552,126)</u>	<u>(3,340,248)</u>
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense	(152,228)	(368,528)
Gain on disposal of assets	-	8,520
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(38,145)	(196,463)
Total other expenses, net	<u>(190,373)</u>	<u>(556,471)</u>
Loss before income tax	<u>(2,742,499)</u>	<u>(3,896,719)</u>
Provision for income tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (2,742,499)</u>	<u>\$ (3,896,719)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding	<u>9,473,822,165</u>	<u>8,635,194,094</u>

See accompanying notes to the audited consolidated financial statements.

SEAFARER EXPLORATION CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

	Series A Preferred Stock		Series B Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Common Stock to be Issued		Additional	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid in Capital	Deficit	
Balance December 31, 2023	7	\$ -	60	\$ -	8,314,141,446	\$ 831,415	31,039,877	\$ 3,104	\$ 25,890,412	\$ (28,347,458)	\$ (1,622,527)
Common stock issued for cash	-	-	-	-	480,272,223	48,027	4,000,000	400	1,755,739	-	1,804,166
Stock issued for loan origination fee	-	-	-	-	4,500,000	450	(2,000,000)	(200)	45,580	-	45,830
Stock issued for services	-	-	-	-	66,841,430	6,684	-	-	362,720	-	369,404
Stock issued to settle accounts payable	-	-	-	-	5,715,571	572	-	-	36,091	-	36,663
Stock issued in exchange for leasing a vessel	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	300	-	-	29,700	-	30,000
Stock issued for loan extension	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	1,000	-	-	51,000	-	52,000
Conversion of notes payable	-	-	-	-	61,104,658	6,110	-	-	268,860	-	274,970
Conversion of accrued interest	-	-	-	-	5,091,402	509	-	-	44,295	-	44,804
Cancellation of shares	-	-	-	-	(10,800,564)	(1,080)	-	-	2,160	-	1,080
Equity kicker	-	-	-	-	5,066,667	507	-	-	47,627	-	48,134
Net Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,896,719)	(3,896,719)
Balance December 31, 2024	7	-	60	-	8,944,932,833	894,494	33,039,877	3,304	28,534,184	(32,244,177)	(2,812,195)
Common stock issued for cash	-	-	-	-	1,109,690,843	110,969	(666,666)	(66)	1,778,295	-	1,889,198
Stock issued for loan origination fee	-	-	-	-	3,000,000	300	-	-	7,052	-	7,352
Stock issued for services	-	-	-	-	56,100,000	5,610	-	-	150,465	-	156,075
Stock issued to settle accounts payable	-	-	-	-	14,135,000	1,414	-	-	60,094	-	61,508
Conversion of accrued interest	-	-	-	-	5,352,521	535	-	-	12,506	-	13,041
Net Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,742,499)	(2,742,499)
Balance December 31, 2025	7	\$ -	60	\$ -	10,133,211,197	\$ 1,013,322	32,373,211	\$ 3,238	\$ 30,542,596	\$ (34,986,676)	\$ (3,427,520)

See accompanying notes to the audited consolidated financial statements.

SEAFARER EXPLORATION CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Loss	\$ (2,742,499)	\$ (3,896,719)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation	51,064	29,162
Amortization of right of use asset, finance	28,181	28,180
Amortization of right of use asset, facilities	18,250	18,549
Amortization of loan fees	13,094	130,520
Common stock issued for services	156,075	369,404
Common stock issued in payment of a vessel rental	-	30,000
Common stock issued as equity kicker	-	48,134
Common stock issued for loan extension	-	52,000
Gain on disposal of assets	-	(8,520)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	38,145	196,463
Decrease (increase) in:		
Prepaid consulting expense	(4,678)	16,707
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	445,297	135,681
Operating lease liability	(18,152)	(18,481)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,015,223)	(2,868,920)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(58,406)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(58,406)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	1,889,198	1,804,166
Proceeds from the issuance of convertible notes payable	90,000	150,000
Proceeds from the issuance of notes payable	50,000	500,000
Proceeds from the issuance of notes payable, related party	-	15,000
Proceeds from line of credit	152,500	-
Payments on finance lease liability	(27,506)	(24,411)
Payments on line of credit	(112,196)	-
Payments on notes payable, in default	-	(100,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,041,996	2,344,755
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH	26,773	(582,571)
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	23,696	606,267
CASH, END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 50,469</u>	<u>\$ 23,696</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest expense	\$ -	\$ 51,847
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash operating and financing activities:		
Right of use asset and liability	\$ 53,382	\$ -
Principal and accrued interest converted to common stock	\$ 13,041	\$ 319,774
Stock issued for loan origination fee	\$ 7,352	\$ 45,830
Stock issued to settle accounts payable	\$ 61,508	\$ 36,663

See accompanying notes to the audited consolidated financial statements.

SEAFARER EXPLORATION CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Seafarer Exploration Corp. (“Seafarer” or the “Company”), was incorporated on May 28, 2003 in the State of Delaware.

The principal business of the Company is to engage in the archaeologically-sensitive exploration, documentation, recovery, and conservation of historic shipwrecks with the objective of exploring and discovering Colonial-era shipwrecks for future generations to be able to appreciate and understand.

In March of 2014, Seafarer entered into a partnership with Marine Archaeology Partners, LLC (“MAP”), with the formation of Seafarer’s Quest, LLC (“SQ”) for the purpose of exploring a shipwreck site off of Melbourne Beach, Florida. Under the partnership with MAP, Seafarer is the designated manager of SQ.

The Company’s wholly owned subsidiary Blockchain LogisTech, LLC (“Blockchain”), was formed on April 4, 2018 and began operations in 2019. The Company is evaluating Blockchain’s business opportunities and does not believe that Blockchain will generate any revenues for the foreseeable future.

The Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary, Exploration Studios, LLC, in May 2018 in order to explore media strategies and opportunities. Exploration Studios, LLC has not yet commenced operations.

Florida Division of Historical Resources Agreements/Permits

The Company successfully renewed its permits with the Florida Division of Historical Resources for its Melbourne Beach historical shipwreck site, for both Areas 1 and 2, on March 22, 2024. The permits are valid until March 21, 2027.

Federal Admiralty Judgment

Seafarer was granted, through the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, a final judgment for its federal admiralty claim on the Juno Beach shipwreck site. The Company is conducting limited exploration operations at the Juno Beach shipwreck site while it awaits updated permitting from the Army Corps of Engineers.

Blockchain Software Services Referral Agreements

Management is reviewing potential alternate plans for Blockchain and believes that it is highly unlikely that Blockchain will generate any revenues for the foreseeable future, if ever.

NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has incurred net losses since inception and has an accumulated deficit of \$34,986,676 as of December 31, 2025. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company’s net losses were \$2,742,499 and \$3,896,719, respectively. The Company also had a substantial working capital deficit of \$3,573,544 at December 31, 2025. It is management’s opinion that these factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from the date of the issuance of these consolidated financial statements. Based on its historical rate of expenditures, the Company expects to expend its available cash in less than one month from the filing date of this report. Management’s plans include raising capital through the issuance of common stock and debt to fund operations and, eventually, the generation of revenue through its business. The Company does not expect to generate any significant revenues for the foreseeable future. The Company is in immediate need of further working capital and is seeking options, with respect to financing, in the form of debt, equity or a combination thereof.

Failure to raise adequate capital and generate adequate revenues could result in the Company having to curtail or cease operations. The Company’s ability to raise additional capital through the future issuances of the common stock is unknown. Additionally, even if the Company does raise sufficient capital to support its operating expenses and generate adequate revenues, there can be no assurances that the revenue will be sufficient to enable it to develop to a level where it will generate profits and cash flows from operations. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern; however, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recovery of the recorded assets or the classifications of the liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Convertible Notes Payable and Notes Payable, in Default

The Company does not have additional sources of debt financing to refinance its convertible notes payable and notes payable that are currently in default. If the Company is unable to obtain additional capital, such lenders may file suit, including suit to foreclose on the assets held as collateral for the obligations arising under the secured notes. If any of the lenders file suit to foreclose on the assets held as collateral, then the Company may be forced to significantly scale back or cease its operations which would more than likely result in a complete loss of all capital that has been invested in or borrowed by the Company. The fact that the Company is in default regarding several loans held by various lenders makes investing in the Company or providing any loans to the Company extremely risky with a very high potential for a complete loss of capital.

The convertible notes that have been issued by the Company are convertible at the lender's option. These convertible notes represent significant potential dilution to the Company's current shareholders as the convertible price of these notes is generally lower than the current market price of the Company's shares. As such when these notes are converted into equity there is typically a highly dilutive effect on current shareholders and very high probability that such dilution may significantly negatively affect the trading price of the Company's common stock. Furthermore, management intends to have discussions with several of the promissory note holders who do not currently have convertible notes regarding converting their notes into equity. Any such amended agreements to convert promissory notes into equity would more than likely have a highly dilutive effect on current shareholders and there is a very high probability that such dilution may significantly negatively affect the trading price of the Company's common stock.

See Note 5 – Convertible notes payable – in default, Convertible notes payable – related parties, in default, Notes payable – in default, Notes payable – related parties, in default, for further information regarding the Company's convertible notes payable and notes payable that are currently in default due to nonpayment of principal and interest.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies of the Company is presented to assist in understanding its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements and notes are representations of the Company's management, who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments and short-term debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. There were no cash equivalents at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash deposits. Accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$250,000. At December 31, 2025, the Company had deposits that were \$0 in excess of the FDIC insured limit.

Research and Development Expenses

Expenditures for research and development are expensed as incurred. The Company incurred research and development expenses of \$574,755 and \$490,162 for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*" ("ASC 606") and all the related amendments which requires the following:

1. Identify the contract with a customer.
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
3. Determine the transaction price of the contract.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
5. Recognize revenue when the performance obligations are met or delivered.

The Company recognizes revenue from the referrals that Blockchain has made to providers of software services when payment for a referral is received from the provider of software services. Blockchain, at its sole discretion and with no specific sales quotas or targets, provides referrals of potential end users to the software service providers and is paid a referral fee only after the software services providers receive payment from the end user.

The Company also has a separate sales referral agreement, with no sales quotas or specific goals or targets, with a limited liability company that provides product/system engineering and development services. The Company's performance obligation is met when the payment from the customer is received by the provider of the development services, which is at a point in time. The Company receives referral fees when payment is received from the provider of the product/system development services which is when the Company recognizes revenue under the agreement.

The Company recognizes revenue when cash is received or when it has met its obligations per the terms of a contract or agreement for services. Payments received for services not yet provided are recorded as deferred revenue and are recognized as revenue when the services have been provided.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement to provide scanning services using its SeaSearcher technology to a corporation involved in searching for historic shipwreck material. Under the terms of the agreement the Company received an upfront payment of \$140,000 which has been included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2025 and 2024 as deferred revenue, as the services have not yet been provided.

Earnings Per Share

The Company has adopted FASB ASC 260-10, which provides for the calculation of “basic” and “diluted” earnings per share. Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing net income or loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of an entity.

The potentially dilutive common stock equivalents for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were excluded from the dilutive loss per share calculation as they would be antidilutive due to the net loss. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were approximately 837,383,777 and 614,698,668 shares of common stock underlying our outstanding convertible notes payable and warrants, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, accounts payable, accrued expenses, convertible notes payable and payables, approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company purchased a vessel with an estimated useful life of ten years. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company purchased a vehicle with an estimated useful life of seven years. As of December 31, 2025, these are the only capital assets owned by the Company.

Depreciation expense was \$51,064 for the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$29,162 for the year ended December 31, 2024, which is included in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360-10, the Company, on a regular basis, reviews the carrying amount of long-lived assets for the existence of facts or circumstances, both internally and externally, that suggest impairment. The Company determines if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is impaired based on anticipated undiscounted cash flows, before interest, from the use of the asset. In the event of impairment, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the asset. Fair value is determined based on the appraised value of the assets or the anticipated cash flows from the use of the asset, discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. There were no impairment charges recorded during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Use of Estimates

The process of preparing consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the use of estimates and assumptions regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Significant estimates for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 include useful life of property, plant and equipment, valuation allowances against deferred tax assets and the fair value of non cash equity transactions.

Segment Information

During 2019, Seafarer’s wholly owned subsidiary, Blockchain began operations, generated revenue and incurred expenses. The business of Blockchain has no relation to the Company’s shipwreck exploration and recovery operations other than common ownership. As such, the Company concluded that the operations of Blockchain and Seafarer Exploration were separate reportable segments as of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (see Note 10 – Segment Information).

Convertible Debentures

The Company adheres to the guidance in Accounting Standards Updated (“ASU”) 2020-06, *Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’s Own Equity*. ASU 2020-06 simplifies an issuer’s accounting for convertible instruments and its application of the derivatives scope exception for contracts in its own equity. Additionally, ASU 2020-06 removes the requirements for accounting for beneficial conversion features.

Fair Value Measurements and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements*. ASC Topic 820 clarifies the definition of fair value, prescribes methods for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities available at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, and inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable inputs which reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions on what assumptions the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best available information.

The estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, including all current liabilities are carried at historical cost basis, which approximates their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The inputs to the valuation methodology of stock options and warrants were under level 3 fair value measurements.

ASC subtopic 825-10, *Financial Instruments* ("ASC 825-10") requires disclosure of the fair value of certain financial instruments. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities as reflected in the consolidated balance sheets, approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. All other significant financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments of the Company are either recognized or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements together with other information relevant for making a reasonable assessment of future cash flows, interest rate risk and credit risk. Where practicable the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities have been determined and disclosed; otherwise only available information pertinent to fair value has been disclosed.

The Company follows ASC subtopic 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820-10") and ASC 825-10 (Financial Instruments – Overall), which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company applies the fair value method of FASB ASC 718, *Share Based Payment*, in accounting for its stock-based compensation. The standard states that compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized over the service period. The Company values stock-based compensation at the market price for the Company's common stock and other pertinent factors at the grant date.

Fully vested and non-forfeitable shares issued prior to the services being performed are classified as unearned compensation.

Leases

The Company accounts for leases under ASU 2016-02 *Leases* (Topic 842). At the inception of a contract the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. The Company's assessment is based on: (1) whether the contract involves the use of a distinct identified asset, (2) whether the Company obtains the right to substantially all the economic benefit from the use of the asset throughout the period, and (3) whether it has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company will allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on its relative stand-alone price to determine the lease payments.

Finance leases are included in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Operating lease right of use ("ROU") assets represents the right to use the leased asset for the lease term and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date. As most leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses an incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the adoption date in determining the present value of future payments. Lease expense for minimum lease payments is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is presented in operating expenses on the consolidated statements of operations.

As permitted under the new guidance, the Company has made an accounting policy election not to apply the recognition provisions of the guidance to short term leases (leases with a lease term of twelve months or less that do not include an option to purchase the underlying asset that the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise); instead, the Company will recognize the lease payments for short term leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws. A valuation allowance is provided for the amount of deferred tax assets that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realized.

Subsequent Events

It is the Company's policy to evaluate all events that occur after the consolidated balance sheet date through the date when the consolidated financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not believe that there are any new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 4 – RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND OPERATING AND FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

Operating Leases

Operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at the present value of the future lease payments at the lease commencement date. The interest rate used to determine the present value is the incremental borrowing rate, estimated to be 10%, as the interest rate implicit in most of the Company's leases are not readily determinable. Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company leases 823 square feet of office space located at 14497 North Dale Mabry Highway, Suite 209-N, Tampa, Florida 33618. The Company entered into an amended lease agreement commencing on July 15, 2025 through July 31, 2028 with base month rents of \$1,646 from August 1, 2025 to July 31, 2026, \$1,712 from August 1, 2026 to July 31, 2027, and \$1,780 from August 1, 2027 to July 31, 2028. Under the terms of the amended lease there may be additional fees charged above the base monthly rental fee. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recorded \$20,589 and \$18,763 as operating lease expense, respectively, which is included in rent expense on the consolidated statements of operations.

On August 1, 2025, upon renewal of the lease, the Company recorded an increase in the right-of-use asset and lease liability of \$53,382.

Right-of-use assets at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Office lease	\$ 90,884	\$ 37,502
Less accumulated amortization	(44,012)	(25,762)
Right of use assets, net	<u>\$ 46,872</u>	<u>\$ 11,740</u>

Amortization on the right -of -use asset is included in rent expense on the consolidated statements of operations.

Operating Lease liabilities are summarized below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Office lease	\$ 47,206	\$ 11,976
Less: current portion	(16,238)	(11,976)
Long term portion	<u>\$ 30,968</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Maturity of lease liabilities are as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2026	\$ 20,081
Year Ended December 31, 2027	20,884
Thereafter	<u>12,462</u>
Total future minimum lease payments	53,427
Less imputed interest	<u>(6,221)</u>
PV of payments	<u>\$ 47,206</u>

Finance Leases

Commencing during the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company entered into the following leases:

- ☐ Vehicle lease - monthly lease payments of \$1,167 for 60 months amortized over 5 years at 12%
- ☐ Vessel lease - monthly lease payments of \$1,557 for 60 months amortized over 5 years at 12%
- ☐ Sonar lease - monthly lease payments of \$422 for 60 months amortized over 5 years at 12%

Finance right of use assets are summarized below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Vehicle lease	\$ 53,100	\$ 53,100
Vessel lease	70,849	70,849
Sonar lease	18,987	18,987
	142,936	142,936
Less accumulated amortization	(83,277)	(55,096)
Finance right of use asset	<u>\$ 59,659</u>	<u>\$ 87,840</u>

Finance lease liabilities are summarized below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Vehicle lease	\$ 25,702	\$ 35,944
Vessel lease	34,291	47,957
Sonar lease	10,270	13,868
	70,263	97,769
Less: current portion	(29,640)	(26,304)
Long term portion	<u>\$ 40,623</u>	<u>\$ 71,465</u>

Maturity of lease liabilities are as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2026	\$ 37,758
Year Ended December 31, 2027	37,758
Year Ended December 31, 2028	4,414
Total future minimum lease payments	79,930
Less imputed interest	(9,667)
PV of payments	<u>\$ 70,263</u>

Expenses incurred with respect to the Company's finance leases during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 which are included in general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations are set forth below.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Finance lease amortization	\$ 28,180	\$ 28,180
Finance lease interest	10,253	13,348
Total finance lease expense	<u>\$ 38,433</u>	<u>\$ 41,528</u>

The weighted average remaining lease term and the weighted average discount rate on the finance leases at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are set forth below.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Weighted average remaining lease term	2.11 years	3.11 years
Weighted average discount rate	12%	12%

NOTE 5 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE AND NOTES PAYABLE

Convertible Notes Payable

The following table reflects the convertible notes payable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	December 31, 2025 Principal Balance	December 31, 2024 Principal Balance	Rate	Conversion Price
Convertible notes payable - related parties						
	12/11/24	06/11/25	\$ -	\$ 15,000	6.00%	\$ 0.0025
Balance convertible notes payable – related parties			<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>		
	Issue Date	Maturity Date	December 31, 2025 Principal Balance	December 31, 2024 Principal Balance	Rate	Conversion Price
Convertible notes payable						
	03/18/24	03/18/25	\$ -	\$ 50,000	6.00%	\$ 0.0020
	03/28/24	03/28/25	-	100,000	6.00%	0.0020
Total			-	150,000		
Less unamortized discounts			-	(10,524)		
Balance convertible notes payable			<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 139,476</u>		
	Issue Date	Maturity Date	December 31, 2025 Principal Balance	December 31, 2024 Principal Balance	Rate	Conversion Price
Convertible notes payable - in default						
	08/28/09	11/01/09	\$ 4,300	\$ 4,300	10.00%	\$ 0.0150
	11/20/12	05/20/13	50,000	50,000	6.00%	0.0050
	01/19/13	07/30/13	5,000	5,000	6.00%	0.0040
	02/11/13	08/11/13	9,000	9,000	6.00%	0.0060
	09/25/13	03/25/14	10,000	10,000	6.00%	0.0125
	10/04/13	04/04/14	50,000	50,000	6.00%	0.0125
	05/15/14	11/15/14	40,000	40,000	6.00%	0.0070
	09/18/15	03/18/16	25,000	25,000	6.00%	0.0020
	07/19/16	07/19/17	4,000	4,000	6.00%	0.0015
	02/06/18	11/07/18	6,000	6,000	6.00%	0.0006
	03/06/18	09/06/18	6,000	6,000	6.00%	0.0006
	01/03/19	07/03/19	1,000	1,000	6.00%	0.0010
	09/04/19	03/04/20	25,000	25,000	6.00%	0.0030
	03/18/24	03/18/25	50,000	-	6.00%	0.0020
	03/28/24	03/28/25	100,000	-	6.00%	0.0020
	07/02/25	10/02/25	75,000	-	6.00%	0.0016
	06/24/25	07/24/25	15,000	-	6.00%	0.0020
Balance convertible notes payable - in default			<u>\$ 475,300</u>	<u>\$ 235,300</u>		

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Rate	Conversion Price
			Principal Balance	Principal Balance		
Convertible notes payable - related parties, in default						
	01/09/09	01/09/10	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	10.00%	\$ 0.0150
	01/25/10	01/25/11	6,000	6,000	6.00%	0.0050
	01/18/12	07/18/12	50,000	50,000	8.00%	0.0040
	01/19/13	07/30/13	15,000	15,000	6.00%	0.0040
	07/26/13	01/26/14	10,000	10,000	6.00%	0.0100
	01/17/14	07/17/14	31,500	31,500	6.00%	0.0060
	05/27/14	11/27/14	7,000	7,000	6.00%	0.0070
	07/21/14	01/25/15	17,000	17,000	6.00%	0.0080
	10/16/14	04/16/15	21,000	21,000	6.00%	0.0045
	07/14/15	01/14/16	9,000	9,000	6.00%	0.0030
	01/12/16	07/12/16	5,000	5,000	6.00%	0.0020
	05/10/16	11/10/16	5,000	5,000	6.00%	0.0005
	05/10/16	11/10/16	5,000	5,000	6.00%	0.0005
	05/20/16	11/20/16	5,000	5,000	6.00%	0.0005
	07/12/16	01/12/17	2,400	2,400	6.00%	0.0006
	01/26/17	03/12/17	5,000	5,000	6.00%	0.0005
	02/14/17	08/14/17	25,000	25,000	6.00%	0.0008
	08/16/17	09/16/17	3,000	3,000	6.00%	0.0008
	01/09/18	01/09/19	12,000	12,000	6.00%	0.0006
	03/14/18	05/14/18	25,000	25,000	6.00%	0.0007
	04/04/18	06/04/18	3,000	3,000	6.00%	0.0007
	04/11/18	06/11/18	25,000	25,000	6.00%	0.0007
	05/08/18	07/08/18	25,000	25,000	6.00%	0.0007
	05/30/18	08/30/18	25,000	25,000	6.00%	0.0007
	06/12/18	09/12/18	3,000	3,000	6.00%	0.0007
	06/20/18	09/12/18	500	500	6.00%	0.0007
	08/27/18	02/27/19	2,000	2,000	6.00%	0.0007
	10/02/18	04/02/19	1,000	1,000	6.00%	0.0008
	10/23/18	04/23/19	4,200	4,200	6.00%	0.0007
	11/07/18	05/07/19	2,000	2,000	6.00%	0.0008
	11/14/18	05/14/19	8,000	8,000	6.00%	0.0008
	01/08/19	07/08/19	7,000	7,000	6.00%	0.0008
	04/25/19	10/23/19	20,000	20,000	6.00%	0.0040
	06/07/19	12/07/19	5,100	5,100	6.00%	0.0030
	09/17/19	04/17/20	12,000	12,000	6.00%	0.0030
	11/12/19	05/12/20	25,000	25,000	6.00%	0.0025
	11/26/19	05/26/20	25,200	25,200	6.00%	0.0030
	12/03/19	06/03/20	15,000	15,000	6.00%	0.0030
	01/07/20	06/20/20	51,000	51,000	6.00%	0.0030
	08/06/20	02/06/21	25,200	25,200	6.00%	0.0035
	08/06/20	02/06/21	35,000	35,000	6.00%	0.0035
	08/14/20	02/14/21	50,400	50,400	6.00%	0.0035
	10/13/21	04/13/22	3,000	3,000	2.00%	0.0020
	11/10/21	05/10/22	3,000	3,000	6.00%	0.0020
	07/06/22	01/06/23	20,000	20,000	6.00%	0.0015
	07/29/22	01/28/23	10,000	10,000	6.00%	0.0020
	08/04/22	02/04/23	10,000	10,000	6.00%	0.0020
	07/24/23	09/24/23	5,000	5,000	1.00%	0.00175
	12/11/24	06/11/25	15,000	-	6.00%	0.0020
Balance convertible notes payable - related parties, in default			<u>\$ 704,500</u>	<u>\$ 689,500</u>		
Balance all convertible notes payable			<u>\$ 1,179,800</u>	<u>\$ 1,079,276</u>		

Notes Payable

The following tables reflect the notes payable at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Rate
			Principal Balance	Principal Balance	
Notes payable					
	11/10/23	05/10/25	\$ -	\$ 500,000	6.00%
	02/28/24	02/28/25	-	350,000	6.00%
	04/01/24	04/01/25	-	150,000	6.00%
	12/02/25	02/23/26	50,000	-	12.00%
Total			50,000	1,000,000	
Less unamortized discounts			(4,783)	-	
Balance notes payable			<u>\$ 45,217</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>	

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Rate
			Principal Balance	Principal Balance	
Notes payable - in default					
	04/27/11	04/27/12	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	6.00%
	12/14/17	12/14/18	2,000	2,000	6.00%
	11/29/17	11/29/19	105,000	105,000	2.06%
	11/10/23	05/10/25	500,000	-	6.00%
	02/28/24	05/10/25	350,000	-	6.00%
	04/01/24	04/01/25	150,000	-	6.00%
Balance notes payable – default			<u>\$ 1,112,000</u>	<u>\$ 112,000</u>	

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Rate
			Principal Balance	Principal Balance	
Notes payable - related parties, in default					
	02/24/10	02/24/11	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	6.00%
	10/06/15	11/15/15	10,000	10,000	6.00%
	02/08/18	04/09/18	1,000	1,000	6.00%
Balance notes payable - related parties, in default			<u>\$ 18,500</u>	<u>\$ 18,500</u>	
Balance all notes payable			<u>\$ 1,175,717</u>	<u>\$ 1,130,500</u>	

Terms of Related Party Convertible Notes Payable and Related Party Notes Payable

The Company's related party convertible notes payable and related party notes payable may contain terms that are not indicative of the terms that would normally be agreeable to unrelated third parties.

New Convertible Notes and Notes Payable Issued During the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company entered into the following convertible notes payable agreements:

In June of 2025, the Company entered into a convertible promissory note agreement in the amount of \$15,000 with an individual. This note pays interest at a rate of 6% per annum and the principal and accrued interest is due on or before July 24, 2025. The note is unsecured and is convertible at the lender's option into shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.002 per share. At December 31, 2025 this note was in default.

In July of 2025, the Company entered into a convertible promissory note agreement in the amount of \$75,000 with an individual. This note pays interest at a rate of 6% per annum and the principal and accrued interest is due on or before October 2, 2025. The note is unsecured and is convertible at the lender's option into shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.0016 per share. At December 31, 2025 this note was in default.

In December 2025, the Company entered into a promissory note agreement in the amount of \$50,000 with an individual. This note pays interest at a rate of 12% per annum and the principal and accrued interest is due on or before February 23, 2026. The lender received 3,000,000 shares of the Company's restricted common stock as a financing fee for providing the loan, which was recorded based on the relative fair value on the date of issuance in the amount of \$7,352. This note went into default subsequent to December 31, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company entered into the following Convertible Notes Payable and Notes Payable Agreements:

In February 2024, the Company drew down the second round of funding under a promissory note agreement dated November 10, 2023 in the amount of up to \$1,000,000. This note pays interest at a rate of 6% per annum. The lender advanced \$350,000 in February 2024. Per the note agreement, the \$350,000 received in February 2024 was due on February 28, 2025. The Company paid the lender 10,000,000 shares of its restricted common stock valued at approximately \$50,000 to extend the due date of the loan until May 10, 2025. At December 31, 2025 this note was in default.

In March of 2024, the Company entered into a convertible promissory note agreement in the amount of \$50,000 with an individual. This note pays interest at a rate of 6% per annum and the principal and accrued interest is due on or before March 18, 2025. The lender received 1,000,000 shares of the Company's restricted common stock as a financing fee for providing the loan, which was recorded based on the relative fair value on the date of issuance in the amount of \$14,571. The note is unsecured and is convertible at the lender's option into shares of the Company's common stock at a rate that of \$0.002 per share. At December 31, 2025 this note was in default.

In March of 2024, the Company entered into a convertible promissory note agreement in the amount of \$100,000 with an individual. This note pays interest at a rate of 6% per annum and the principal and accrued interest is due on or before March 28, 2025. The lender received 1,500,000 shares of the Company's restricted common stock as a financing fee for providing the loan, which was recorded based on the relative fair value on the date of the issuance in the amount \$31,259. The note is unsecured and is convertible at the lender's option into shares of the Company's common stock at a rate that of \$0.002 per share. variable. At December 31, 2025 this note was in default.

In April 2024, the Company drew down the second round of funding under a promissory note agreement dated November 10, 2023 in the amount of up to \$1,000,000. This note pays interest at a rate of 6% per annum. The lender advanced \$150,000 in April 2024. Per the note agreement, the \$150,000 received in April 2024 is due on April 1, 2025. The balance of the note payable at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is \$1,000,000 , respectively. At December 31, 2025 this note was in default.

In December of 2024, the Company entered into a convertible promissory note agreement in the amount of \$15,000 with a related party. This note pays interest at a rate of 6% per annum and the principal and accrued interest is due on or before June 11, 2025. The note is unsecured and is convertible at the lender's option into shares of the Company's common stock at a rate of \$0.0025 per share. At December 31, 2025 this note was in default.

Repayment of Promissory Note

The Company did not repay any of its notes payable during the year ended December 31, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company repaid a related party shareholder a total of \$102,679 of the principal balance and accrued interest of a convertible note payable. The balance of the related party convertible note was \$0 at December 31, 2024.

Note Conversions

Year Ended December 31, 2025.

The Company issued 5,352,521 shares of restricted common stock with a total share value of \$13,041 to a related party to settle \$13,041 of the accrued interest owed on sixteen convertible notes payable.

Year Ended December 31, 2024

The Company issued 61,104,658 shares of restricted common stock with a total share value of \$274,970 to a limited liability company to settle \$122,209 of the principal and accrued interest owed on a convertible note payable that was due on October 18, 2023. The balance of the convertible note was \$0 at December 31, 2024.

The Company issued 5,091,402 shares of restricted common stock with a total share value of \$44,804 to a related party to settle \$12,405 of the accrued interest owed on sixteen convertible notes payable.

Shareholder Loan

The Company's CEO provided a loan to the Company in the amount of \$1,000 on August 3, 2025. The loan was repaid and the balance owed was \$0 at December 31, 2025.

At December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had the following loans outstanding to its CEO in the total amount of \$5,000 as follows:

- A loan with no due date with a \$1,500 remaining balance and an interest rate of 2% and a conversion rate of \$0.0005; and

- A loan due on September 9, 2022 with a remaining balance of \$3,500, and an interest rate of 1%.

Collateralized Promissory Notes

Two convertible notes outstanding with related parties, dated January 9, 2009 and January 18, 2012 are collateralized by Company assets.

Convertible Notes Payable and Notes Payable, in Default

The Company does not have additional sources of debt financing to refinance its convertible notes payable and notes payable that are currently in default. If the Company is unable to obtain additional capital, such lenders may file suit, including suit to foreclose on the assets held as collateral for the obligations arising under the secured notes. If any of the lenders file suit to foreclose on the assets held as collateral, then the Company may be forced to significantly scale back or cease its operations, which would more than likely result in a complete loss of all capital that has been invested in or borrowed by the Company. The fact that the Company is in default of several promissory notes held by various lenders makes investing in the Company or providing any loans to the Company extremely risky with a very high potential for a complete loss of capital.

NOTE 6 - LINE OF CREDIT

The Company has a revolving line of credit ("LoC") that has a maximum draw amount of \$50,000. Advances on the LoC bear interest, on the outstanding principal balance at a rate equal to 5.99% per annum. The Company entered into the LoC on April 15, 2025 and the LoC has no maturity date. As of December 31, 2025 the Company's LoC balance is \$40,304. The LoC is not collateralized.

NOTE 7 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

On June 16, 2025, the Board of Directors, pursuant to Section 607.0704, Florida Statutes, the Board of Directors, acting as shareholders of the Preferred Shares and pursuant to their own resolution, voted to increase the authorized shares of the Corporation from 9,900,000,000 common shares to 17,000,000,000 common shares. Such filing was processed to be effective with the State of Florida on June 16, 2025.

The Company's total authorized capital stock consists of 17,000,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share.

Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock. 49,999,940 Series A and 60 Series B preferred shares are authorized.

Series A Preferred Stock

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 49,999,940 Series A preferred shares authorized and seven shares of Series A preferred stock issued and outstanding. Each share of Series A preferred stock has the right to convert into 214,289 shares of the Company's common stock. In the event of a liquidation, Series A have preference.

Series B Preferred Stock

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had 60 Series B preferred shares authorized and 60 shares of Series B preferred stock issued and outstanding. In 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company under the authority granted under Article V of the Articles of Incorporation, defined and created a new preferred series of shares from the 50,000,000 authorized preferred shares. Pursuant to Article V, the Board of Directors has the power to designate such shares and all powers and matters concerning such shares. Such share class shall be designated Preferred Class B. The preferred class was created for 60 Preferred Class B shares. Such shares each have a voting power equal to one percent of the outstanding shares issued (totaling 60%) at the time of any vote action as necessary for share votes under Florida law, with or without a shareholder meeting. Such shares are non-convertible to common stock of the Company and are not considered as convertible under any accounting measure. Such shares shall only be held by the Board of Directors as a Corporate body, and shall not be placed into any individual name. Such shares were considered issued at the time of this resolution's adoption, and do not require a stock certificate to exist, unless selected to do so by the Board for representational purposes only. Such shares are considered for voting as a whole amount, and shall be voted for any matter by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. Such shares shall not be divisible among the Board members, and shall be voted as a whole either for or against such a vote upon the vote of the majority of the Board of Directors. In the event that there is any vote taken which results in a tie of a vote of the Board of Directors, the vote of the Chairman of the Board shall control the voting of such shares. Such shares are not transferable except in the case of a change of control of the Corporation when such shares shall continue to be held by the Board of Directors. Such shares have the authority to vote for all matters that require a share vote under Florida law and the Articles of Incorporation.

NOTE 8 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Agreement to Explore a Shipwreck Site Located off of Melbourne Beach, Florida

In March of 2014, Seafarer entered into a partnership and ownership with Marine Archaeology Partners, LLC (“MAP”) with the formation of SQ. SQ was formed in the State of Florida for the purpose of permitting, exploration and recovery of artifacts from a designated area on the east coast of Florida. Such site area is from a defined, contracted area by a separate entity, which a portion of such site is designated from a previous contracted holding through the State of Florida. Under such agreement, Seafarer is responsible for costs of permitting, exploration and recovery, and is entitled to 80% of such artifact recovery after the state of Florida has taken their 20% under any future recovery permits. Seafarer has a 50% ownership, with designated management of the SQ coming from Seafarer. As of December 31, 2025, the partnership has had no operations. Seafarer is responsible for managing the site on behalf of SQ.

Vessel and Trailer Rental and Purchase Agreement

In January of 2023, the Company entered into a rental and purchase agreement for a vessel and trailer. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has the right to exclusive use of the vessel, a thirty four foot King Cat manufactured by Baha Cruisers, and trailer to be able to haul the vessel. The Company agreed to make a one time payment of 15,000,000 shares of its restricted common stock, with an agreed upon value of \$30,000 for the purposes of the valuation of the vessel and trailer, and pay \$1,557 per month for sixty months. The Company and the owner of the vessel and trailer agreed that the price of the shares for the purposes of the share price calculation was \$0.002. Once the Company has paid the amount totaling the agreed upon purchase price of \$100,000, the owner of the vessel agreed to transfer the title and ownership of the vessel and trailer to the Company. The lease is recorded under property, plant and equipment in the Company’s accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Vehicle Rental and Purchase Agreement

In January of 2023, the Company entered into a rental and purchase agreement for a vehicle for use in the Company’s operations to tow vessels and other equipment. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has the right to exclusive use of the vehicle, a 2021 Dodge RAM 3500. The Company agreed to make a one time payment of 11,242,350 shares of its restricted common stock, with an agreed upon value of \$22,485 for the purposes of the valuation of the truck, and pay \$1,167 per month for sixty two months. Once the Company has an amount totaling the payoff amount, \$52,464, to the seller, the seller agreed to transfer title and ownership of the vehicle to the Company. The lease is recorded under property, plant and equipment in the Company’s accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The lessee agreed to end the lease as of December 31, 2025 with no further payments owed by the Company.

Sonar Rental and Purchase Agreement

In May of 2023, the Company entered into a rental and purchase agreement for sonar for use in the Company’s operations to scan, identify, and locate historic shipwreck sites. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has the right to exclusive use of the sonar, a SSS-600K side scan sonar with total of 250 feet of cable, cable connector, laptop computer, software, GPS unit and hard carry case. The Company agreed to make a one time payment of 4,166,700 shares of its restricted common stock, with an agreed upon value of \$83,334 for the purposes of the valuation of the sonar, and pay \$422 per month for sixty two months. Once the Company has an amount totaling the payoff amount, \$26,186, to the seller, the seller agreed to transfer title and ownership of the sonar to the Company. The lease is recorded under property, plant and equipment in the Company’s accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Legal Proceedings

On September 6, 2024, the Plaintiff, Diane McConnell filed suit against Seafarer Exploration Corporation and Kyle Kennedy in the County Court of Brevard County, Florida. The suit alleges breach of contract and negligence regarding the maintenance and upkeep of a residential property. Seafarer leased the property from Plaintiff, as lodging for boat captains and crew. The lease was without incident for nearly ten years. Due to the Plaintiff’s vexatious litigation strategy, the costs of litigating this matter would have exceeded \$100,000. On October 30, 2025, the Parties attended mediation and Seafarer successfully negotiated the dismissal of the lawsuit with prejudice (Meaning the claims cannot be filed again at a future date). Seafarer agreed to pay Plaintiff \$22,500, and each party is responsible for their respective attorney fees. Plaintiff is bound by a confidentiality agreement and no disparagement agreement barring the Plaintiff from making slanderous public comments about Seafarer. The case is closed with no further payment or performance obligations due or outstanding as of the date of the filing of this report.

Certain Other Agreements

See Note 4 Operating Lease Right-of-Use Assets and Operating Lease Liabilities.

NOTE 9 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has had extensive dealings with related parties including the following:

Year Ended December 31, 2025:

The Company issued 2,000,000 shares of restricted common stock valued at \$4,800 to a member of its Board of Directors as a bonus for consulting work done during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Year Ended December 31, 2024:

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company repaid a related party shareholder a total of \$102,679 of the principal balance and accrued interest of a convertible note payable. The balance of the related party convertible note was \$0 at December 31, 2024.

In January of 2024, the Company extended the term of previous agreements with four individuals to continue serving as members of the Company's Board of Directors. Two of the individuals are related to the Company's CEO. Under the agreement, the Directors agreed to provide various services to the Company including making recommendations for both the short term and the long term business strategies to be employed by the Company, monitoring and assessing the Company's business and to advise the Company's Board of Directors with respect to an appropriate business strategy on an ongoing basis, commenting on proposed corporate decisions and identifying and evaluating alternative courses of action, making suggestions to strengthen the Company's operations, identifying and evaluating external threats and opportunities to the Company, evaluating and making ongoing recommendations to the Board with respect for one year and may be terminated by either the Company or the Director by providing written notice to the other party. The previous agreement also terminates automatically upon the death, resignation or removal of the Directors. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company agreed to compensate the related party Board members via payment of 7,000,000 restricted shares of its common stock each, an aggregate total of 28,000,000 shares or \$112,000, of which \$111,386 was earned in 2024 and is shown in consulting and contractor expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2025 the Company agreed to compensate the related party Board members via payment of 10,000,000 restricted shares of its common stock each, an aggregate total of 40,000,000 shares or \$100,000, of which \$100,000 was earned in 2025 and is shown in consulting and contractor expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

In December of 2024, the Company entered into a promissory note agreement in the amount of \$15,000 with a related party. This note pays interest at a rate of 6% per annum and the principal and accrued interest is due on or before June 11, 2025. The lender received 2,000,000 shares of the Company's restricted common stock as a loan origination fee. The note is unsecured and is convertible at the lender's option into shares of the Company's common stock at a rate of \$0.0025 per share. At December 31, 2025 this note was in default.

Additional related party transactions:

The Company has an informal consulting agreement with a person who is related to the Company's CEO to pay the related party a variable amount per month plus periodic bonuses to provide general business consulting and assessing the Company's business and to advise management with respect to an appropriate business strategy on an ongoing basis, commenting on proposed corporate decisions, perform periodic background research including background checks and provide investigative information on individuals and companies and to assist, when needed, as an administrative specialist to perform various administrative duties and clerical services including reviewing the Company's agreements and books and records. The consultant provides the services under the direction and supervision of the Company's CEO. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company paid the related party fees of \$65,500 and \$60,503, respectively, for services rendered. These fees are recorded as an expense in consulting and contractor expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company owed the related party \$2,500 and \$0, respectively.

The Company has an ongoing agreement with a limited liability company that is owned and controlled by a person who is related to the Company's CEO to provide stock transfer agency services. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company paid the related party limited liability company fees of \$1,300 and \$8,424 respectively, for services rendered. These fees are recorded as an expense in consulting and contractor expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company owed the related party limited liability company \$7,668 and \$0, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company paid cash fees of \$60,000 and \$53,000 to one of its Board members for business consulting and strategic advisory services that were separate from his duties as a member of the Company's Board of Directors. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Board member also received a bonus of restricted common stock of \$5,000 and \$0. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company owed the related party \$5,000 and \$0, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company paid fees of \$12,000 and \$22,000 to a limited liability company controlled by one of its Board members for business consulting and strategic advisory services that were separate from his duties as a member of the Company's Board of Directors. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company owed the related party \$16,000.

The Company's related party transactions and amounts are not necessarily indicative of the terms that would normally be agreeable to unrelated third parties.

Shareholder Loan

See Note 5 convertible notes payable – related parties, convertible notes payable – related parties, in default, and notes payable - related parties, in default.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the following promissory notes and shareholder loans were outstanding to related parties:

See Note 5 convertible notes payable – related parties, convertible notes payable – related parties, in default, and notes payable - related parties, in default.

NOTE 10 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

Seafarer’s wholly owned subsidiary Blockchain began operations in 2019 by providing referrals in exchange for referral fees for closed business.

Due to Blockchain starting operations which have no relation to the Company’s shipwreck and exploration recovery business, the Company evaluated this business and its impact upon the existing corporate structure. The Company has determined that Blockchain and Seafarer Exploration Corp. operate as separate segments of the business. As such, the Company has presented the income (loss) from operations during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 incurred by the two separate segments below.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, Blockchain revenues were \$0 and were 0% of the consolidated revenues of the Company.

Segment information relating to the Company’s two operating segments for the year ended December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Blockchain LogisTech, LLC	Seafarer Exploration Corp.	Consolidated
Service revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total operating expenses	-	2,552,126	2,552,126
Net loss from operations	\$ -	\$ (2,252,126)	\$ (2,252,126)

Segment information relating to the Company’s two operating segments for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Blockchain LogisTech, LLC	Seafarer Exploration Corp.	Consolidated
Service revenues	\$ -	\$ 16,303	\$ 16,303
Total operating expenses	-	3,356,551	3,356,551
Net loss from operations	\$ -	\$ (3,340,248)	\$ (3,340,248)

The following information shows information for the total assets relating to the Company’s two operating segments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		
	Blockchain LogisTech, LLC	Seafarer Exploration Corp.	Consolidated
Total assets	\$ -	\$ 275,740	\$ 275,740

	December 31, 2024		
	Blockchain LogisTech, LLC	Seafarer Exploration Corp.	Consolidated
Total assets	\$ -	\$ 288,400	\$ 288,400

NOTE 11 – INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 740, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. Deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the significant components of the deferred tax assets are summarized below:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Net operating loss carry-forward	\$ 9,271,469	\$ 8,048,147
Valuation allowance	(9,271,469)	(8,048,147)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ -	\$ -

The Company periodically evaluates the likelihood of the realization of deferred tax assets and adjusts the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets by the valuation allowance to the extent the future realization of the deferred tax assets is not judged to be more likely than not. The Company considers many factors when assessing the likelihood of future realization of its deferred tax assets, including its recent cumulative earnings experience by taxing jurisdiction, expectations of future taxable income or loss, the carry forward periods available to the Company for tax reporting purposes, and other relevant factors. The valuation allowance at December 31, 2025 was \$9,271,469 and as of December 31, 2024 was \$8,048,147. The net change in allowance during the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$1,223,322. During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the net operating losses were \$726,762 and \$972,261 respectively. The Company has approximately \$9,271,469 of federal and state net operating loss carrying forwards to offset future federal taxable income as of December 31, 2025.

Future changes in the unrecognized tax benefit will have no impact on the effective tax rate due to the existence of the valuation allowance. The Company estimates that the unrecognized tax benefit will not change significantly within the next twelve months. The Company will continue to classify income tax penalties and interest as part of general and administrative expenses in its consolidated statements of operations. There were no interest or penalties accrued as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Past tax years remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject. The Company is preparing and reviewing information for tax returns for past years. Due to the Company's lack of revenue since inception management does not believe that there is any income tax liability for past years.

Income tax benefit resulting from applying statutory rates in jurisdictions in which we are taxed (Federal and State of Florida) differs from the income tax provision (benefit) in our financial statements. The following table reflects the reconciliation for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
Income tax at federal statutory rate	(21.00)%	(21.00)%
State tax, net of federal effect	(5.50)%	(3.96)%
	(26.50)%	(24.96)%
Valuation allowance	26.50%	24.96%
Effective rate	0.00%	0.00%

NOTE 12 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2025, the Company sold or issued additional shares of its restricted common stock as follows:

- 214,766,669 shares were issued under subscription agreements for proceeds of \$305,650;
- 6,000,000 shares with a total value of \$17,400 were issued for services; and
- 13,681,348 shares issued to convert \$13,994 of principal and interest of a convertible promissory note.

Subsequent to December 31, 2025 the following loan went into default:

- A convertible promissory note payable due February 23, 2026 with a face amount of \$50,000.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures.

Change in Audit Firms

On June 12, 2024 Seafarer Exploration Corp. notified Accell Audit and Compliance, LLC (“Accell”), the Company’s independent accounting firm, that it had elected to change accounting firms and, therefore, was dismissing Accell. On August 9, 2024, the Company appointed Astra Audit & Advisory, LLC (“Astra”) as its new independent accounting firm.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

(a) Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Management’s Responsibility for Controls and Procedures

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Company’s financial reporting. The Company’s controls over financial reporting are designed under the supervision of the Company’s Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including the Company’s principal executive officer and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act, as of December 31, 2025. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our financial disclosure controls and procedures were not effective so as to timely recording, processing, summarizing and reporting financial information required to be included on our Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) reports due to the Company’s limited internal resources and lack of ability to have multiple levels of transaction review. However, as a result of our evaluation and review process, management believes that the financial statements and other information presented herewith are materially correct.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As of December 31, 2025, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operations of our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and based on the criteria for effective internal control described in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (as revised). Based on our evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective so as to timely recording, processing, summarizing and reporting financial information required to be included on our SEC reports due to the Company’s limited internal resources and lack of ability to have multiple levels of transaction review. However, as a result of our evaluation and review process, management believes that the financial statements and other information presented herewith are materially correct.

Management including its Principal Executive Officer/Principal Financial Officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures, or its internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of the control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefit of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

The Company has limited resources and as a result, a material weakness in financial reporting currently exists, because of our limited resources and personnel, including those described below.

- * The Company has an insufficient quantity of dedicated resources and experienced personnel involved in reviewing and designing internal controls. As a result, a material misstatement of the interim and annual financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.
- * We have not achieved the optimal level of segregation of duties relative to key financial reporting functions.
- * We do not have an audit committee or an independent audit committee financial expert. While not being legally obligated to have an audit committee or independent audit committee financial expert, it is Management’s view that to have an audit committee, comprised of independent board members, and an independent audit committee financial expert, is an important entity-level control over the Company’s financial statements.

A material weakness is a deficiency (within the meaning of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) auditing standard 5) or combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Management has determined that a material weakness exists due to a lack of segregation of duties, resulting from the Company's limited resources and personnel.

Remediation Efforts to Address Deficiencies in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As a result of these findings, management, upon obtaining sufficient capital and operations, intends to take practical, cost-effective steps in implementing internal controls, including the possible remedial measures set forth below. As of December 31, 2025, we did not have sufficient capital and/or operations to implement any of the remedial measures described below.

- * Assessing the current duties of existing personnel and consultants, assigning additional duties to existing personnel and consultants, and, in a cost effective manner, potentially hiring additional personnel to assist with the preparation of the Company's financial statements to allow for proper segregation of duties, as well as additional resources for control documentation.
- * Assessing the duties of the existing officers of the Company and, in a cost effective manner, possibly promote or hire additional personnel to diversify duties and responsibilities of such executive officers.
- * Board to review and make recommendations to shareholders concerning the composition of the Board of Directors, with particular focus on issues of independence. The Board of Directors will consider nominating an audit committee and audit committee financial expert, which may or may not consist of independent members.
- * Interviewing and potentially hiring outside consultants that are experts in designing internal controls over financial reporting based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") (as revised).

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

(b) Change in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company has not made any change in our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Name	Age	Position
Kyle Kennedy	66	President, CEO, Chairman of the Board
Charles Branscum	65	Director
Robert L. Kennedy	74	Director
Bradford Clark	56	Director
Thomas Soeder	79	Director

Kyle Kennedy

President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board

In 2001, Mr. Kennedy co-founded a securities brokerage firm that offered securities sales and trading as well as investment banking services. In 2003, Mr. Kennedy was also one of the founders of a securities transfer and processing company. Prior experience includes: August 1995 to Present – President of Kennedy and Associates, Business Consultants; March 1998 to December 1998 – Vice President Corporate Finance, Palm State Equities, Inc.; January 1999 to September 1999 – Vice President Investment Banking, 1st American Investment Banking; September 1999 to May 2000 – President and CEO, Nowtrade Corp. Mr. Kennedy is a senior financial executive, CEO, and President, with over 28 years of experience in the brokerage business. He has held the following licenses: Series 3, 4, 5, 7, 52, 63, 24 and 55. He created, built and co-managed over \$400 million of assets in money management, with specific focus in equity analysis. Mr. Kennedy's public company experience includes his position as Executive Vice President and ultimately, acting President, of a public holding company with four diverse operating entities. He performed the day to day operations of the company and management. He was directly responsible for the turnaround of this complex, diverse holding company and successfully developed and implemented a creditor workout plan, negotiating with over 100 creditors, collection agencies and attorneys.

Charles Branscum

Director

Mr. Branscum has spent the majority of his professional career working for Arkansas Steel Associates, LLC ("ASA"). Mr. Branscum is currently the rolling mill foreman for ASA.

Robert L. Kennedy

Director

Dr. Robert L. "Rob" Kennedy began his professional career as a mathematics teacher with Horace Mann Junior High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. Returning to graduate school, he taught calculus in the mathematics department as a teaching assistant (TA) at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln (UNL). Following his work at UNL, he taught mathematics at Kirkwood Community College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Upon entering a doctoral program at the University of Missouri, Columbia, he taught undergraduate and graduate courses in mathematics and statistics as a TA. His Ph.D. was awarded in Higher Education with majors in Educational Psychology and Mathematical Statistics. After graduation, Dr. Kennedy taught basic, advanced, and multivariate statistics in a doctoral education program at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. With a move to the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS), he continued teaching comparable courses in the Ph.D. nursing program. After twelve years, Dr. Kennedy retired as a Professor in the Office of Educational Development of UAMS after serving for a time as Clinical Professor and Chair of the Department of Nursing Science, and Director of the Scholarship and Research Center, all with UAMS. He has worked in the areas of evaluation, research, statistics, and technology in several universities, including those mentioned above, as well as Western Kentucky University, the University of Central Arkansas, and as an adjunct with the University of Central Michigan and the University of Memphis. He has consulted with numerous school districts and businesses, done extensive research and documentation, and is a past president of both the MidSouth Educational Research Association and the Mid-South Educational Research Foundation.

Bradford Clark

Director

Mr. Clark is a six-year veteran of the Air National Guard where he achieved the rank senior airman. Mr. Clark has owned and operated several lawn maintenance companies over the past thirty-seven years. Mr. Clark works with businesses to help them to increase efficiency and facilitate changes designed to enhance their business model and encourage growth. Mr. Clark holds a Bachelor of Business Administration in Management, University of Arkansas Little Rock.

Thomas Soeder

Director

Tom Soeder has approximately forty-nine years of experience in computer sales, systems and management responsibilities across all market segments, most product groups, and the full range of sales channels. As an Avnet account manager, Mr. Soeder concentrated his efforts primarily on federal government business working with prime and subcontractors, winning over thirty new projects. With his teaming efforts on ECS3, Mr. Soeder brought to Avnet the first commodities based subcontract worth over \$600 billion in hardware dollars over ten years. Tom achieved Presidents Club two years running. Mr. Soeder also served Avnet as its Mid Atlantic business development manager. Additionally, Mr. Soeder also supported the team as a systems engineer covering Motorola and Intel designs.

Family Relationships

Charles Branscum and Robert L. Kennedy are both related to Seafarer's CEO, Kyle Kennedy.

Director Positions in Other Public Companies

No director holds any directorship in a company with a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or subject to the requirements of Section 15(d) of such Act. No director holds any directorship in a company registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Code of Conduct

As the Board of Directors only has five directors, no audit or strategy committee has been established. The Company does not have a standing nominating committee or any committee performing a similar function. For the above reasons, the Company has not adopted a code of ethics although the Company intends to adopt a code of ethics.

Reliance on Certain Key Individuals

The Company believes that its future success will depend on the abilities and continued service of its CEO, Kyle Kennedy, and some of its consultants and advisors. If Seafarer was not able to retain Mr. Kennedy as the Company's CEO, then the Board of Directors believes the Company would very likely suffer serious adverse and material consequences. Seafarer also utilizes the services of several key consultants and advisors who have been very instrumental in the growth and development of the Company, particularly in the areas of corporate financial consulting, strategic planning, corporate advisory services, research and development, archaeological research and diving operations. The Company believes that it is very important to its long-term growth to retain the services of these consultants and advisors.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Officers Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Period End	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Kyle Kennedy ⁽¹⁾	12/31/25	\$ 240,800	\$ 7,500	-	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ 248,300
	12/31/24	\$ 223,012	77,000	-	-	-	-	\$ 11,915	\$ 311,927

- (1) Mr. Kennedy did not receive any stock based compensation during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. As of January 1, 2020 the Company's Board of Directors agreed that the Company will provide a salary and other compensation to Mr. Kennedy after he did not receive a salary or any stock based compensation in years prior to 2020. As a part of his duties as CEO, Mr. Kennedy is required to travel extensively on Company business as the Company's diving operations are located on the East Coast of Florida and the Company's headquarters are located on the West Coast of Florida. The Company determined that it would be more cost effective for Mr. Kennedy to use his personal vehicle to travel on Company business rather than to lease a car for him. In lieu of leasing a car for Mr. Kennedy to use for Company business, Mr. Kennedy uses his personal vehicle for Company related travel. The Company provides Mr. Kennedy with periodic expense advances and reimbursements, including travel reimbursements for mileage and fuel for the use of his personal vehicle for Company business and reimburses him for various other Company business related expenses. The Company reimbursed or advanced to Mr. Kennedy \$11,188 in 2025 and \$17,094 in 2024 for travel and travel related Company expenses. The Company also reimbursed Mr. Kennedy \$2,275 in 2025 and \$4,856 in 2024 for his cellular telephone, Internet, text, and wireless data plan.

Officer Compensation

The Company does not have a formal compensation plan in place for its officer. The Company's Board of Directors authorized Mr. Kennedy to receive a salary, at his discretion based on the Company's financial position and developments with the business, in 2020 after not paying him a salary since the inception of the Company in 2008. As of the date of the filing of this report the Board of Directors and Mr. Kennedy have been engaged in the process of negotiating a compensation plan that includes stock based payments and other bonuses and incentives with Mr. Kennedy in order to retain his services as the Company's CEO, however no compensation plan has been executed as of December 31, 2025.

Directors Summary Compensation Table

The following table shows the fees paid to the Company's Board of Directors for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024 for their work as members of the Board of Directors:

Name and Principal Position	Period End	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Kyle Kennedy ⁽¹⁾	12/31/2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12/31/2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charles Branscum ⁽²⁾	12/31/2025	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000
	12/31/2024	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	28,000
Dr. Robert Kennedy ⁽³⁾	12/31/2025	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000
	12/31/2024	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	28,000
Bradford Clark ⁽⁴⁾	12/31/2025	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000
	12/31/2024	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	28,000
Thomas Soeder ⁽⁵⁾	12/31/2025	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	24,000
	12/31/2024	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	28,000

- (1) During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company did not pay any Director's fees to its Chairman of the Board, Kyle Kennedy. The salaries paid to Mr. Kennedy for his services as the Company's CEO during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are listed under Item 11 – Executive Compensation and are not listed in the Directors' compensation table.
- (2) During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company did not pay any fees to Mr. Branscum other than those listed in the Directors' compensation table.
- (3) During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company did not pay any fees to Dr. Robert Kennedy other than those listed in the Directors' compensation table.
- (4) During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company paid fees of \$60,000 and \$53,000 to Mr. Clark for business consulting and operations management services that were separate from his duties as a member of the Company's Board of Directors, these fees are not listed in the Directors' compensation table.
- (5) During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company paid fees of \$12,000 and \$22,000 each year to a limited liability company controlled by Mr. Soeder for business consulting and strategic advisory services that were separate from his duties as a member of the Company's Board of Directors, these fees are not listed in the Directors' compensation table.

Director Compensation

The Company does not have a formal compensation plan in place for its directors.

Employment Agreements

None.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following tables set forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of our capital stock as of the date hereof by (i) each person whom we know to beneficially own more than five percent (5%) of any class of our common stock, (ii) each of our directors, (iii) each of the executive officers and (iv) all our directors and executive officers as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, each of the persons listed below has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares beneficially owned.

Our total authorized capital stock consists of 17,000,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share. As of December 31, 2025, there were 10,133,211,197 shares of our common stock outstanding.

This table reflects shares that were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025.

	Shares of common stock beneficially owned	Percentage of common shares beneficially owned ²
Name and Address of Beneficial Owners ¹		
Kyle Kennedy - President, CEO and Chairman of the Board ³	35,500,000	*
Charles Branscum – Director	146,000,000	1.44%
Dr. Robert L. Kennedy – Director	182,190,267	1.80%
Bradford Clark – Director	59,543,555	*
Thomas Soeder – Director	86,784,787	*
Maximilian Thyssen - Shareholder	635,127,580	6.27%
All Directors and Officers and 5% or greater holders as group (6 persons)	1,145,146,189	11.30%

* Less than 1%

(1) Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each person listed below is c/o Seafarer Exploration Corp, 14497 North Dale Mabry Highway, Suite 209-N, Tampa, Florida 3618.

(2) Percentages are based on 10,133,211,197 shares of common stock issued and outstanding at December 31, 2025.

(3) For the purposes of this table, the share amounts being shown as beneficially owned by Mr. Kennedy include: 35,500,000 shares legally owned by Credo Argentarius, LLC (“Credo”), an entity controlled by Mr. Kennedy’s spouse. This statement shall not be construed as an admission that Mr. Kennedy is, for the purposes of Section 13(d) or Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the beneficial owner of any of the securities set forth in the preceding sentence.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

See Note 8 – Related Party Transactions.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services**Audit Related Fees**

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company paid \$60,370 and \$14,000, in fees related to services rendered by our principal accountant for professional services rendered for the audit and review of our consolidated financial statements.

Tax Fees

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company paid \$0 in fees for professional services rendered fees related to services rendered by our principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning.

All Other Fees

The Company did not incur any other fees related to services rendered by our principal accountant for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits

- (2) Plan of Acquisition, Reorganization, Arrangement, Liquidation or Succession
 - [2.1 Form of Share Exchange Agreement dated June 4, 2008 by and among Organetix, Inc., Seafarer Exploration, Inc. and each of the shareholders of Seafarer Exploration incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 10, 2008.](#)
- (3) Articles of Incorporation and By-laws
 - [3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Organetix, Inc. incorporated by reference to Organetix, Inc.'s Schedule 14C Definitive Information Statement filed with the Commission on May 6, 2008.](#)
 - [3.2 Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation to merge Seafarer Exploration Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company into the Company with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware. Pursuant to the Certificate of Amendment, the Company's Articles of Incorporation were amended to change its name from Organetix, Inc. to Seafarer Exploration Corp. dated July 17, 2008, incorporated by reference to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 24, 2008.](#)
- (10) Material Contracts
 - [10.1 Agreement by and between Heartland Treasure Quest and Seafarer Exploration Corp. dated February 1, 2013, incorporated by reference to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on April 14, 2014.](#)
 - [10.2 Seafarers Quest, LLC Operating Agreement dated March 03, 2014, incorporated by reference to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 31, 2015.](#)
 - [31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer Pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14. Filed with this Form 10-K.](#)
 - [32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed with this Form 10-K.](#)
 - [99.1 Temporary Hardship Exemption](#)
- 101.INS* Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
- 101.SCH* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.CAL* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.DEF* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE* Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
- 104* Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document).

* To be furnished by amendment per Temporary Hardship Exemption under Regulation S-T.

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.

Seafarer Exploration Corp.

Date: March 26, 2026

By: /s/ Kyle Kennedy
Kyle Kennedy
President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of the Board
(Principal Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: March 26, 2026

By: /s/ Charles Branscum
Charles Branscum, Director

Date: March 26, 2026

By: /s/ Robert L. Kennedy
Robert L. Kennedy, Director

Date: March 26, 2026

By: /s/ Thomas Soeder
Thomas Soeder, Director

Date: March 26, 2026

By: /s/ Bradford Clark
Bradford Clark, Director

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER
PURSUANT TO THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
RULES 13a-14 AND 15d-14
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Kyle Kennedy, Chief Executive Officer and President of the registrant, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Seafarer Exploration Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant, as of, and for, the periods presented in this Report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this Report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted account principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this Report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this Report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this Report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and to the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Kyle Kennedy

Kyle Kennedy
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer and acting Principal Accounting Officer)
Date: March 26, 2026

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

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002:

I, Kyle Kennedy, the undersigned Chief Executive Officer of Seafarer Exploration Corp. (the “Company”), hereby certifies, based on my knowledge, that the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”):

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 26, 2026

/s/ Kyle Kennedy

Kyle Kennedy

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer and acting Principal Accounting Officer)

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TEMPORARY HARDSHIP EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY RULE 201 OF REGULATION S-T, THE DATE BY WHICH THE INTERACTIVE DATA FILE IS REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED HAS BEEN EXTENDED BY SIX BUSINESS DAYS.
