UNIVEC INC
Form 10KSB/A
January 08, 2007

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

FORM 10-KSB/A
Amendment No. 4

x Annual Report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2004**

o Transition report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

UNIVEC, INC.
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

Delaware	**0-22413**	**11-3163455**
(State or other jurisdiction	(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer
of incorporation)		Identification Number)

822 Guilford Avenue, Suite 208, Baltimore, MD 21202
(Address of principal executive offices)

(410) 347-9959
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

4810 Seton Drive, Baltimore, MD 21215
(Former Name or Former Address, if Changed Since Last Report).

Check whether the issuer: (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes x No o

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and no disclosure will 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-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.x

Revenues for the issuer's most recent fiscal year were $327,827.

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the closing price at which the stock was sold on August 31, 2005 was $1,693,933.

ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Check whether the issuer has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes o No o

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS

As of August 31, 2005 the issuer had 56,464,432 shares of common stock, $.001 par value, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE
None

Part I

Item 1. Description of Business.

UNIVEC, Inc. ("UNIVEC" or "the Company") is an integrated licensing, manufacturing, and marketing company dedicated to providing safer health products to patients and caregivers worldwide. Univec also assists pharmaceutical companies in marketing, fulfillment, and tracking drug samples. Univec produces auto-disable and safety syringes. The Company is a Delaware corporation incorporated on October 7, 1996, and the successor by merger to UNIVEC, Inc., a New York corporation, incorporated on August 18, 1992.

On December 31, 2001 Univec, Inc., acquired Physician and Pharmaceutical Services, Inc., (PPSI) a company engaged in group purchasing (GPO) and promoting Pharmaceutical company prescription samples to physicians for their patients. PPSI reduces the cost in the prescription-sampling channel by providing efficient fulfillment and tracking of prescription usage. PPSI's national network of pharmacies fills the sample prescription on a discounted fee and the Company's mail service fulfillment complements additional needs. PPSI's approach conforms to regulations requiring increased accountability and elimination of diversion of prescription samples, consequently reducing the exposure of physicians and pharmaceutical companies to potential liabilities and non-compliance penalties. PPSI's group purchasing programs provide for reduces prices on prescription drugs and other products through leveraged purchasing and closed system market share. Univec also is a distributor of a highly regulated pharmaceutical drug, methadone and other prescription drug products.

Univec during late 2004 established the company as a distributor of specialty and highly regulated pharmaceutical products. The company intends to expand the product line to take further advantage of its group purchasing and closed systems purchasing.

Univec extended its product line to include a highly regulated pharmaceutical (methadone) and other pharmaceutical products. The company will continue to sell it products through large United States based wholesalers as well as direct in large bulk to the larger customers of the company. The company's group purchase programs and closed market purchasing positions the company's product line well.

In 1997, Univec commenced production and sales of its 1cc Auto-Disable Syringes (AD-syringes), which are designed to make accidental or deliberate reuse difficult. The accidental or deliberate reuse of syringes is a frequent cause of the spread of the human immunodeficiency ("HIV") and hepatitis viruses, as well as other blood-borne pathogens. Univec has received 510(k) clearance from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA") to market it's AD-Syringes in the United States.

Univec believes that its 1cc difficult-to-reuse syringes are more effective than competitive syringes and that they are competitively priced. Univec also believes that it is the only company that markets an AD-Syringe with a 1cc barrel, which is ideal for dispensing accurate dosages of medicine (e.g., allergy, immunization and insulin medicines). It is more difficult to deliver up to a .95cc dosage accurately with a syringe barrel that is greater than 1cc. Univec does not know of any other company that offers a lcc aspirating syringe that can be locked. Healthcare workers need aspirating syringes to mix medications in the syringe barrel and inject medications intravenously. Furthermore, Univec believes that aspirating syringes are preferred by diabetes patients and needle-exchange programs. Pursuant to programs of international relief agencies, Univec has shipped its lcc AD-Syringes to over 80 countries.

Univec also manufactures and markets patented Sliding Sheath Syringes designed to protect patients and healthcare workers from needle stick injuries, in compliance with the Federal Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act of the United States government, and requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Univec has FDA approval for an extendible barrel sleeve syringe used in the sliding sheath syringes based on technology licensed by Univec.

In addition, Univec has developed a Bifurcated Needle Safety Syringe specifically designed to comply with the Federal Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act of the United States government. Univec has been granted 510(k) clearance by the FDA. The device is intended for use in administering smallpox vaccines in response to potential bio-terrorist threats. The Needlestick Safety mandate requires all U.S. healthcare providers to evaluate and implement safer medical devices under their OSHA "Exposure Control Plans". All healthcare providers must now adopt safer devices to protect workers and others from needles potentially contaminated with blood borne pathogens such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C, and HIV.

In general, this "safer device" rule applies in the normal course of operations, as well as in connection with any mass immunization program authorized by the federal government.

Univec markets its AD-Syringes and Sliding Sheath Safety Syringes to governments of developing countries, provided that such syringes are manufactured in the United States, private hospitals and health facilities in the United States, and distributors in the United States.

Problems Associated With Traditional Disposable Syringes

In developing countries, accidental or deliberate reuse of disposable syringes poses a serious risk of transmitting HIV-AIDS, hepatitis and other blood-borne pathogens. Relief agencies, including UNICEF and WHO, administered almost a billion immunizations to women and children through immunization programs in developing countries in 1998 and anticipate administering 3.5 billion immunizations by 2005. WHO reported that surveys carried out in four of its six regions indicated that up to a third of immunization injections were unsterile. Immunization injections account for less than 10% of injections administered within the health sector. The United Nations estimates that more than half of all non-immunization injections in developing countries are unsafe. According to WHO, an estimated 40.0 million adults and children worldwide are infected with HIV, 90% of who live in developing countries.

Intravenous drug users, who share syringes or use syringes discarded by hospitals, medical clinics and laboratories, doctors or diabetic patients, are extremely susceptible to HIV, hepatitis and other blood-borne pathogens. An article in the May 1996 American Journal of Public Health for Disease Control written by an epidemiologist for the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (the "CDC") estimates that nearly half of all new HIV infections are occurring in intravenous drug users. In the United States, up to 30% of pregnant mothers infected with HIV transmit the virus to their babies, according to the CDC. Based on a study of children with HIV, who received care at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, researchers estimated that the mean total lifetime costs of caring for a child with HIV was close to $1 million.

As a result of findings in the United States and developing countries, public health officials have encouraged the medical industry to develop safer syringes to prevent the spread of blood-borne pathogens, such as HIV and hepatitis. In 1995, the House of Delegates -- American Medical Association requested "manufacturers of disposable hypodermic needles and syringes to adopt designs to prevent reuse and to include in the packaging clear directions for their correct disposal." In late 1995, UNICEF and WHO recommended "the use of auto-disable syringes instead of disposable, single use syringes in order to avoid the hazards of unsafe injection practices."

Needlestick Prevention

Needlestick prevention devices are designed to prevent accidental puncture injuries to health care workers and patients before, during, and after the use of hypodermic syringes and needles. Statistics indicate that less than 1% of all reported HIV infections in the United States are attributed to needlestick injuries. The most prevalent needle stick prevention device, the extendible barrel sleeve, is not a substitute for features that render a syringe difficult-to-reuse; however, it can be combined with devices that make a syringe difficult-to-reuse. Needlestick prevention methods include:

Retracting Needles retract the needle into the barrel after use. These devices are effective needlestick prevention devices; however, operators must manually trigger the retraction of needles. Retracting needle devices that automatically trigger with a single use of the syringe can render the syringe design difficult to reuse. However, such devices are costly to manufacture due to the complexity of the mechanics required to retract the needle.

Self-Destruct Needles permit the needle to be collapsed or deformed into a shape, which cannot result in a needlestick injury. Although self-destruct needle devices are mechanically simpler than retracting needle devices, less prone to malfunction and less costly to manufacture, such devices are effective only if the operator triggers the self-destruct

feature.

Extendible Barrel Sleeves enclose the barrel of the syringe in a second cylinder. The operator extends the sleeve before and after use to cover the tip of the needle. The extendible barrel sleeves often lock in the extended position after use. In virtually all designs, the operator of the syringe must manually extend the barrel sleeve after use. The sleeve does not prevent multiple use of the syringe before the operator encloses the barrel. However, extendible barrel sleeves are more cost-effective than the other alternatives and can be combined with a device that makes the syringe difficult to reuse.

UNIVEC Syringes

Univec has developed a 1cc AD-Syringe for aspirating and non-aspirating applications, which are ideally suited for dispensing accurate dosages of allergy, immunization and insulin medicines. The Company's 1cc AD-Syringe can deliver dosages of up to .95cc. With the aspirating syringe, the UNIVEC locking clip does not limit the user's ability to withdraw and depress ("to aspirate") the plunger until the user locks the syringe voluntarily. With the non-aspirating syringe, the UNIVEC locking clip limits the user's ability to aspirate the plunger and locks the syringe passively.

When the non-aspirating syringes are assembled, the syringe clip is placed on the ratcheted plunger in the position needed to limit dosage as desired. When the operator depresses the plunger, the clip travels down the barrel by an equal distance. Withdrawal of the plunger by any amount embeds the prongs into the barrel and the user cannot retract the plunger.

Univec's 1cc non-aspirating syringe was developed for the needs of immunization programs. Using existing components, the Company can limit its non-aspirating syringe to any dosage between .05cc and .95cc.

Univec's 1cc aspirating syringe works similarly to the non-aspirating model, except that the clip prongs do not engage the barrel until the operator withdraws the plunger completely. Once the operator does so, the clip catches a single ratchet and travels down the barrel as the plunger is depressed and the operator cannot withdraw the plunger.

Univec's 1cc aspirating syringe was developed for healthcare workers, who need to mix medications in the syringe barrel and inject medicines intravenously. Furthermore, the Company believes that aspirating syringes are preferred by diabetes patients and needle-exchange programs. The Company does not know of any other company that offers an aspirating syringe that can be locked.

Univec has licensed rights to a United States patent for a sliding sheath to function on all standard syringes. The Company believes that its licensed design for a safety syringe will compete successfully with the other safety syringes on the market. This design can be used on barrels of various sizes.

Marketing of Pharmaceutical Company Drug Samples to Physicians

PPSI patient StarterScript prescription drug program allows the physician to provide to the patient a cost effective means to support medication management from both a clinical and economic perspective. The patient sees if they may tolerate the medication under both the physician and pharmacist oversight.

The PPSI online network provides better marketing and clinical integration information than traditional systems, and enables pharmaceutical companies to maintain market share when competing with generic drugs. The PPSI information system includes detailed information such as the individual sales representative, zip codes, DEA number, pharmacy and prescribing physician. The PPSI system provides pharmaceutical companies with an easy, safe way to offer free samples through physicians and increase their value to patients who benefit through savings on prescriptions. In addition, the PPSI system provides incentives for chain drug stores to stock the pharmaceutical products and for pharmaceutical companies to keep their products on managed care formularies. Pharmaceutical manufacturers spend over $16 billion a year for the marketing of products. PPSI's strategy is to provide flexible sample programs supported by technology to assist with distribution, dispensing, reporting, and clinical integration that maximizes the intent of appropriate sample model for marketing.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

Univec has entered into several agreements with large United States based wholesalers for the support and expansion of distribution channels for nationwide delivery of the Univec product line.

Univec also markets its StarterScript patient prescription sampling services to pharmaceutical companies desiring to maintain or expand market position. The company management believes that with the growth of third party payments of prescription drug such as Medicare and managed care companies the direct to consumer programs will grow. Univec also believes that with more branded pharmaceutical products coming off patent will further enhance direct patient sampling or StarterScript programs as an offense to generic drug substitution.

Univec has shipped its lcc AD-Syringes to over 80 countries. Univec intends to market its Safety-Shield syringes, as well as the Demolizer medical waste disposal system to governments of developing countries, private hospitals and health facilities in the United States, and distributors in the United States. Univec is a licensee of products and proprietary manufacturing processes relating to 1cc AD-Syringes. For manufacturing in our facilities. The Company markets such syringes to governments of developing countries, private hospitals and medical facilities. To stimulate demand for its safety syringes, Univec plans to initiate promotional and educational campaigns directed at (i) public health officers and other government officials responsible for public health policies, (ii) doctors and administrators of healthcare facilities responsible for treatment of HIV-AIDS and hepatitis patients, and (iii) liability insurance companies.

Univec also markets its drug sampling services to pharmaceutical companies desiring to maintain or expand market position.

Production

Univec's lcc locking syringes are being assembled by contract manufacturers in the United States, China and Portugal. (See Item 1, "Description of Business" and Item 3 "Legal Proceedings" for the current status of the Company's business. The United States manufacturers also mold the Company's proprietary syringe plungers. Univec owns stamping, assembly, and molding equipment at its U.S. contract manufacturer. Univec relocated its clip plunger assembly production facility designed to produce 1cc AD-Syringes from Farmingdale, New York to Baltimore, Maryland during July 2003. These assemblies are shipped to our contract manufacturers to produce Auto-Disable Syringes.

Univec's syringes consist of a standard needle, barrel, rubber stopper, a ratcheted plunger designed by the Company, and a pronged stainless steel locking clip designed by Univec. The locking clip and plunger can be assembled, with minor modifications, into barrels manufactured by Becton-Dickinson, Tyco, and other syringe manufacturers. Univec has obtained a patent on its stainless steel locking clip, and has been granted a patent for the design of a plunger which, when combined with the locking clip, results in a narrow-barreled, difficult-to-reuse, locking syringe. The stainless steel for the locking clip and the plastic for the syringe barrels and plungers is readily available from several sources. The syringe barrels for some of the syringes sold by Univec have been manufactured by a Portuguese contract manufacturer. Univec has been successful through other sources worldwide in purchasing barrels to increase the overall production capacity. In addition, Univec continues to send clip plunger assemblies produced in the U.S. to syringe manufacturers to also increase overall production. Univec continues to pursue alternate sources of supply for components. Should there be a need for a certain component from an alternate supplier, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain it on acceptable terms, and there can be no assurance that production of certain configurations of its lcc locking syringes will not be delayed. Delays resulting from the selection of an alternate supplier to produce certain components could have a materially adverse effect on Univec's business.

Competition

Univec's principal competition for syringes is from traditional disposable syringes. Becton-Dickinson, Tyco and Terumo control approximately 90% of the worldwide syringe market, and are substantially larger, more established and have significantly greater financial, sales and marketing, distribution, engineering, research and development and other resources than the Company. To Univec's knowledge, only Becton-Dickinson and Bader, a German machine tool manufacturer, distribute commercially a line of difficult-to-reuse syringes, none of which allow for aspiration. The Bader DestroJect syringe and the Becton-Dickinson SOLOSHOT syringe were designed to dispense a dosage of .5cc only, whereas the UNIVEC 1cc locking clip syringe was designed to dispense dosages up to .95cc. Univec believes that UNIVEC syringes are more effective than competitors' difficult-to-reuse syringes and that the UNIVEC syringes are competitively priced. There can be no assurance that the major syringe manufacturers or others will not commence production of 1cc difficult to-reuse-syringes, or locking syringes which aspirate, or that Univec will be able to successfully compete in this market.

PPSI's competition comes from traditional sampling providers that include the actual drug samples and other pharmaceutical benefit management companies that offer similar services such as Caremark and Medco Health.

Patents, Licenses and Proprietary Rights

In 1995, Univec was granted a United States patent for a locking clip device not biased against the plunger. The patent is broad enough to include several applications of the design covering the first series of products to be marketed by Univec. Univec was granted a United States patent for a plunger design which, in conjunction with its patented locking clip, results in a narrow barrel, difficult-to-reuse syringe that allows for aspiration during use.

In the past, Univec has filed patent applications for its locking clip and aspirating plunger in certain foreign countries participating in the Patent Cooperation Treaty (Canada, Brazil, Mexico, certain European countries, Japan, South Korea, China, Russia and Australia). However, patent applications filed in foreign countries and patents granted in such countries are subject to laws, rules and procedures that differ from those in the United States, and accordingly, patent protection in such countries may be different from patent protection provided by United States laws. In December 2003, to settle an outstanding note with Syrinter, Ltd. (Switzerland), the Company assigned certain patents for the 1cc auto-disabled syringe as in full payment of the note and interest thereon. The Company in turn received relief from restrictive patent payments and a perpetual license to exploit these patents provided manufacturing occurs in the United States. In addition, the Company will continue to receive 15% of future royalties being earned from the licensing of these items. Univec has registered trademarks UNIVEC(R), and Rx Ultra(R), Rx Plus, The Univec Crest and the symbol representing no second use, (i.e., the number 2 crossed out inside of a circle), with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

In March 2001, Univec exercised an option to acquire a license of a component for a period of the later of ten years or the expiration of the last patent relating to the component and its improvements, with the right to terminate the agreement if the Company fails to produce and ship at least ten million of this component within three years. Univec is committed to pay a royalty of $.001, per component sold, with an advance royalty fee of $15,000 previously paid. As of December 31, 2004, Univec has sold only an insignificant amount subject to royalties under this agreement.

In July 2000, Univec received FDA approval of the sliding sheath syringe and began to manufacture and market this product in 2001.

In August 2000, Univec entered into a licensing agreement providing for the non-exclusive, worldwide use of Univec patents for the manufacturing, use and marketing of its auto-disable syringes through the period any patents are still in effect, providing for royalties on sales and for the sale of equipment necessary to manufacture the product. In accordance with this agreement, Univec has earned royalties of $30,284 and $109,690 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

In 2003 the Company assigned certain patents to a creditor in payment of an amount due and also assigned the future royalties under the auto-disable syringe licensing agreement. The Company has licensed back the rights under these patents to market and manufacture in North America.

In 2004 the Company applied for and received a Provisional Patent from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 21, 2004, the Patent #60/611,670 and Foreign Filing License Granted October 15,2004, code US60/611,670. However, patent applications filed in foreign countries and patents granted in such countries are subject to laws, rules and procedures that differ from those in the United States, and accordingly, patent protection in such countries may be different from patent protection provided by United States laws. In brief description, a medical device with a sliding sheath to protect caregivers in the dental and the cosmetic market.

Revenue Recognition

As a result of the differing circumstances related to the Company's manufacture, procurement, distribution and physician sampling programs diverse financial accounting methods are utilized to recognize revenue from its various revenue sources. The Company's manufacturing and specialty pharmaceutical drug distribution programs employ the "gross" method of recognizing revenue. However, because of the distinctive type of services provided to customers, the GPO and physician sampling programs utilize the "net" method of revenue recognition.

Government Regulation

The manufacture and distribution of medical devices are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA in the United States, and in some instances, by foreign and state regulatory authorities. Pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, and the regulations promulgated there under (collectively, the "FDC Act"), the FDA regulates the clinical testing, manufacture, labeling, sale, distribution and promotion of medical devices. Before a new device can be introduced into the market, a manufacturer must obtain FDA permission to market through either the 510(k) pre-market notification process or the costlier, lengthier and less certain pre-market approval ("PMA") application process. With the 510(k) notification, the Company may sell its 1cc locking clip syringe in the United States, subject to compliance with other applicable FDA regulatory requirements. As a Class II device, performance standards may be developed for the 1cc locking clip syringe which the product would then be required to meet. Failure to meet standards for effectiveness and safety could require the Company to discontinue the manufacturing and/or marketing of the product in the United States. Furthermore, manufacturers of medical devices are subject to record-keeping requirements and required to report adverse experiences relating to the use of the device. Device manufacturers are also required to register their establishments and list their devices with the FDA and with certain state agencies and are subject to periodic
inspections by the FDA and certain state agencies.

Medical devices are subject to strict federal regulations regarding the quality of manufacturing ("Good Manufacturing Practices" or "GMP"). GMP regulations impose certain procedural and documentation requirements upon the Company with respect to manufacturing and quality assurance activities. The FDA conducts periodic audits and surveillance of the manufacturing, sterilizing and packaging facilities of medical device manufacturers to determine compliance with GMP requirements. These procedures may include a product recall or a "cease distribution" order which would require the manufacturer to direct its distributors and sales agents to stop selling products, as well as other enforcement sanctions. Univec's manufacturing facilities have not been certified as satisfying GMP requirements. Univec's facilities will be subject to extensive audits in the future, pursuant to standard FDA procedure. No assurance can be given that when the Company is audited that it will be found to be in compliance with GMP requirements, or that if it is not found in compliance, what penalties, enforcement procedures or compliance effort will be levied on or required of the Company. To date, Univec has not been audited by the FDA. The FDA also has the authority to request repair, replacement or refund of the cost of any device manufactured or distributed by the Company, and the failure to meet standards for safety and effectiveness could require the Company to discontinue

marketing and/or manufacturing its product in the United States.

The introduction of Univec's products in foreign markets will also subject Univec to foreign regulatory clearances which may impose additional substantive costs and burdens. International sales of medical devices are subject to the regulatory requirements of each country. The regulatory review process varies from country to country. Many countries also impose product standards, packaging requirements, labeling requirements and import restrictions on devices. In addition, each country has its own tariff regulations, duties and tax requirements. Univec's products are required to satisfy international manufacturing standards for sale in certain foreign countries.

The approval by the FDA and foreign government authorities is unpredictable and uncertain, and no assurance can be given that the necessary approvals or clearances for the Company's products will be granted on a timely basis or at all. Delays in receipt of, or a failure to receive, such approvals or clearances, or the loss of any previously received approvals or clearances, could have a materially adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company. Furthermore, approvals that have been or may be granted are subject to continual review, and later discovery of previously unknown problems may result in product labeling restrictions or withdrawal of the product from the market. Moreover, changes in existing requirements or adoption of new requirements or policies could adversely affect the ability of Univec to comply with regulatory requirements. There can be no assurance that Univec will not be required to incur significant costs to comply with applicable laws and regulations in the future. Failure to comply with applicable laws or regulatory requirements could have a materially adverse effect on Univec's business, financial position and results of operations.

Research and Development

For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, Univec expended $28,871 and $28,547, respectively, on product development expenses.

Employees

As of July 31, 2005, Univec employed four persons, including two full time in sales and marketing, one full time in financial administration, and one full time in production. None of Univec's employees is covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

As of July 31, 2005, PPSI had no employees, but utilizes outside marketing representatives and consultants for marketing and administrative services.

Item 2. Description of Property.

Univec occupies a production facility, warehouse, administrative, and executive offices in Baltimore, MD (comprised of approximately 22,000 square feet of space) pursuant to a lease that expired on July 15, 2004 with ten (10) renewable one (1) year option terms which are automatically renewable by Univec. Rental expense for the space is $72,000 per annum plus certain common charges, maintenance costs and real estate taxes, subject to a maximum increase of 3% for each three year term.

PPSI shares office space with a related company, owned by the Chief Executive Officer of Univec. The expenses of the space, together with other expenses, that would be allocated to PPSI are insignificant.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

In February 2000, a former consultant commenced an action against the Company and its directors, Alleging breach of contract and fiduciary duty, and is seeking consulting fees in the amount of: (1) 250,000 shares of common stock, (2) $192,000 and (3) costs of this action. The Company and counsel do not believe the consulting fees are due and will continue to vigorously defend this action.

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

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Univec, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2003, was held on August 12, 2004, to consider and vote upon a proposal to elect S. Robert Grass, Dr. David Dalton, John Frank and William Wooldridge as directors,

The number of votes cast for and against each of the foregoing proposals and the number of abstentions are set forth below.

Proposals to Elect Directors:

	For	**Withheld**
S. Robert Grass	19,641,801	0
David Dalton	19,620,601	21,200
John Frank	19,620,601	21,200
William Wooldridge	19,641,801	0

Item 5. Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

(a)(1) Prior to July 2, 1999, the Company's Common Stock and redeemable Common Stock Purchase Warrants (expired April 2002) traded on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market. Following that date, the common stock and warrants have been quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbols "UNVC" and "UNVCW", respectively.

Set forth below are the high and low closing sale prices for the Common Stock on the over-the-counter bulletin board from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2004 and the first quarter of 2005.

	Common Stock ("UNVC")	
Quarter Ended	**High**	**Low**
March 31, 2003	$ 0.070	$ 0.040
June 30, 2003	$ 0.110	$ 0.100
September 30, 2003	$ 0.260	$ 0.050
December 31, 2003	$ 0.140	$ 0.070
March 31, 2004	$ 0.150	$ 0.090
June 30, 2004	$ 0.120	$ 0.070
September 30, 2004	$ 0.090	$ 0.060
December 31, 2004	$ 0.110	$ 0.040
March 31, 2005	$ 0.110	$ 0.100

(1) As of December 31, 2004, there were 120 holders of record of the Common Stock.

(2) During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, Univec sold unregistered securities to a limited number of persons in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, as described below. Except as indicated, there were no underwriters involved in the transactions, and there were no underwriting discounts or commissions paid in connection therewith. The purchasers of securities in each such transaction represented their intention to acquire the securities for investment only and not with a view to or for sale in connection with any distribution thereof and appropriate legends were affixed to the certificates for the securities issued in such transactions. All purchasers of securities in each such transaction had adequate access to information about Univec, and in the case of transactions exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, were sophisticated investors.

1. During 2004, a Univec officer converted $125,262 of contractual benefits to 1,660,035 common shares.

2. On February 5, 2004, Univec converted 50 shares of Series E Preferred Stock to 799,371 common shares at $.064 per common share.

3. On February 15, 2004, two Company officers exchanged 500,000 common shares in payment of a total of $50,000 compensation options at $.05 per share.

4. On July 3, 2004, Univec issued 500,000 shares at $.02 per common share of common stock to a former director as payment of $10,000 of notes payable.

5. On November 12, 2004 Univec issued 6,000,000 shares of common stock to a vendor in exchange for $240,000 financial consulting services at $.04 per share.

6. On December 8, 2004, Univec converted 30 shares of Series E Preferred Stock to 990,970 common shares at $.0323 per common share.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with Univec, Inc's ("Univec", "we" or "our"), consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this report.

Condensed Consolidated Results of Operations

	2004 (Restated)	2003 (Restated)	Change
Revenues			