

CRYO CELL INTERNATIONAL INC
Form 10-K/A
March 04, 2015

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

x ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.
For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-23386

CRYO-CELL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact Name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of

22-3023093
(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

700 Brooker Creek Blvd, Suite 1800, Oldsmar, FL 34677

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number: (813) 749-2100

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (b) of the Act:

Title of each class

None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

(Title of class)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). 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 the 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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition 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 (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant is computed by reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$18,091,915.

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. As of February 15, 2015, 12,225,340 shares of \$0.01 par value common stock were issued and 10,001,723 were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

Explanatory Note

This Form 10-K/A is being filed as an amendment (Amendment No. 1) to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Cryo-Cell International, Inc. (the Company) for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014 (the Original Filing), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2015. The sole purpose of filing this Amendment No. 1 is to remove disclosure in Item 7, Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation, which was inadvertently included in the Original Filing. Item 7 is being re-filed in its entirety in this Amendment No. 1 pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 12b-15. No other changes have been made to the Original Filing.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-K, press releases and certain information provided periodically in writing or orally by the Company's officers or its agents may contain statements which constitute forward-looking statements. The terms Cryo-Cell International, Inc., Cryo-Cell, Company, we, our and us refer to Cryo-Cell International, Inc. The words expect, believe, goal, plan, intend, estimate and similar expressions and variations thereof, if used, are intended to specify and identify forward-looking statements. Those statements appear in a number of places in this Form 10-K and in other places, and include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of the Company, its directors or its officers with respect to, among other things, our future performance and operating results, our future operating plans, our liquidity and capital resources; and our legal proceedings. Investors and prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the two years ended November 30, 2014, should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes as well as other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This section of the Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties, such as statements about our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. We use words such as expect, anticipate, plan, believe, seek, estimate, intend, future and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements for many reasons. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Form 10-K.

Overview

The Company is engaged in cellular processing and cryogenic storage, with a current focus on the collection and preservation of umbilical cord blood stem cells for family use. The Company's principal sources of revenues are service fees for cord blood processing and preservation for new customers and recurring annual storage fees. Effective February 1, 2012, the Company charges fees of \$2,074 to new clients for the collection kit, processing and testing and return medical courier service, with discounts in the case of multiple children from the same family and in other circumstances. The Company currently charges an annual storage fee of \$125 for new clients; storage fees for existing customers depend on the contracts with such customers. The Company also offers a one-time payment plan for 21 years of storage and a life-time payment plan, pursuant to which the client is charged \$3,949 and \$6,000, respectively, less discounts in the case of multiple children from the same family and in other circumstances. The one-time plan includes the collection kit, processing and testing, return medical courier service and 21 years of pre-paid storage fees. The life-time plan includes the collection kit, processing and testing, return medical courier service and pre-paid storage fees for the life of the client. The Company also receives other income from licensing fees and royalties from global affiliates.

In August 2011, there was a change in control of the board of directors. Upon gaining control of the Company, new management conducted a thorough review of the Company's operations and determined that the best use of corporate resources was to refocus on the Company's umbilical cord blood and cord tissue business while continuing to evaluate the menstrual stem cell technology. During fiscal 2013, the Company decided to cease offering a commercial menstrual stem cell service for the time being due to a lack of market acceptance.

During the year ended November 30, 2014, the Company's total revenue increased 6% as compared to fiscal 2013. The Company reported net income of approximately \$554,000, or \$0.05 per basic common share for fiscal 2014 compared to net income of approximately \$27,000 or \$0.00 per basic common share for fiscal 2013. The net income for the year ended November 30, 2014 principally resulted from a 6% increase in revenues, partially offset by a 8% increase in selling, general and administrative expenses and a 6% increase in cost of sales. The net income for the year ended November 30, 2013 principally resulted from a 6% increase in revenues and a 21% decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, partially offset by a 9% increase in cost of sales and a 54% increase in interest expense.

As of November 30, 2014, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$3,279,267. The Company's cash decreased by approximately \$646,000 during fiscal 2014, primarily as a result of approximately \$2,671,000 used for the stock repurchase plan pursuant to which the Company repurchased 1,088,296 shares of the Company's common stock during the twelve months ended November 30, 2014, offset by approximately \$1,555,000 by cash provided by operations and approximately \$764,000 transferred from the trust (See Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements). As of November 30, 2014, the Company had no long-term indebtedness.

Consistent with its fiduciary duties, the board of directors and management has reviewed and will continue to review strategic options and opportunities for the Company, in order to maximize shareholder value. These options may include strategic mergers or acquisitions, a deregistration of the Company's common stock under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or a going-private transaction.

Results of Operations

Revenue. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014, the Company had revenue of \$20,126,546 compared to \$18,994,614 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2013. The increase in revenue was primarily attributable to a 5% increase in processing and storage fees.

Processing and Storage Fees. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014, processing and storage fees were \$18,655,060 compared to \$17,697,635 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2013. The increase in processing and storage fee revenue is primarily attributable to a 6% increase in recurring annual storage fee revenue. The Company had a 13% decrease in the number of new cord blood specimens processed year-over-year, however, the average selling price per newly enrolled client was higher as a due to offering fewer discounts which resulted in higher net revenues per specimen. The decrease in new cord blood specimens is primarily attributable to the decrease in the number of new specimens from the Company's international affiliates, mainly Ecuador. In August 2013, the Company was notified that its affiliate in Ecuador was closed by the National Institute of Organic Donation (INDOT). Also, the decrease in the number of new specimens is offset by the increase in the Company's new cord tissue service.

Licensee Income. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014, licensee income was \$1,471,486 as compared to \$1,296,979 for fiscal 2013. Licensee income for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014 consists of \$794,000 related to Mexico which is a result of Mexico paying off the remaining balance due under the amendment during the first quarter of fiscal 2014, which will not recur in future periods. The remaining licensee income consists of \$677,486 in royalty income earned on the processing and storage of cord blood stem cell specimens in India per the license agreement. Licensee income for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2013 consisted of \$1,296,979 in royalty income earned on the processing and storage of cord blood stem cell specimens in Mexico and India where the Company has license agreements.

Cost of Sales. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014, cost of sales was \$5,632,041, as compared to \$5,322,271 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2013, representing a 6% increase. Cost of sales was 28% and 28% of revenues in fiscal 2014 and 2013, respectively. Cost of sales includes wages and supplies associated with process enhancements to the existing production procedures and quality systems in the processing of cord blood specimens at the Company's facility in Oldsmar, Florida and depreciation expense of \$205,673 for the year ended November 30, 2014 compared to \$206,368 for the 2013 period.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014 were \$12,251,921 as compared to \$11,366,417 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2013 representing an 8% increase. These expenses are primarily comprised of expenses for consumer advertising, salaries and wages for personnel and professional fees. Included in selling, general and administrative expenses is approximately \$352,000 in legal fees incurred during fiscal 2014 related to a shareholder derivative complaint filed in November 2013, which was excluded from the Company's directors and officer's insurance policy. Included in selling, general and administrative expenses for the twelve months ended November 30, 2013 is approximately \$150,000, less May and June 2013 rent payments, due to a lease amendment during fiscal 2013. The Company signed an amendment to terminate the building lease on the additional 9,600 square feet that was entered into during June 2006. Also, as a result of the Company's affiliate in Ecuador being closed during the third quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company recorded an allowance for uncollectible receivables for the \$150,000 processing and storage fee receivable due from Ecuador as of November 30, 2013.

Research, Development and Related Engineering Expenses. Research, development and related engineering expenses for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014, were \$64,367 as compared to \$36,168 in 2013. The expenses for the years ended November 30, 2014 and 2013 are primarily comprised of expenses related to the Company's cord tissue service.

Abandonment of Patents. During fiscal 2014 and 2013, management decided to discontinue pursuing certain patents and trademarks resulting in a write-off of approximately \$26,000 and \$379,000, respectively, for abandoned patents and trademarks related to the Company's menstrual stem cell technology which is reflected as abandonment of patents in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the years ended November 30, 2014 and November 30, 2013. We believe that the impact to future operations is immaterial and it will not impact the Company's core operations.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization (not included in Cost of Sales) for the year ended November 30, 2014 was \$171,334 compared to \$188,133 for fiscal 2013.

Interest Expense. Interest expense during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014, was \$1,151,459 compared to \$1,400,572 in fiscal 2013. The decrease in interest expense from 2014 to 2013 is primarily the result of the settlement of the RSA litigation accrued in fiscal 2013. Interest expense is mainly comprised of amounts due to the parties to the Company's RSAs based on the Company's storage revenue.

Equity in Losses of Affiliate. Equity in losses of affiliate was \$362,884 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2014 compared to \$154,051 in 2013. Equity in losses of affiliate for fiscal 2014 consists of \$187,500 related to additional investments made by the Company into Saneron, \$93,904 related to compensation expense for stock option awards that were granted by Saneron to certain consultants and employees and \$81,480. Equity in losses of affiliate for the years ended November 30, 2013 solely consists of amounts related to compensation expense for stock and warrant awards that were granted by Saneron at below fair market value to certain employees, consultants and members of Saneron management who represent owners of Saneron and serve on its board of directors.

Income Taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to be recovered or settled. The ultimate realization of our deferred tax assets depends upon generating sufficient future taxable income

prior to the expiration of the tax attributes. In assessing the need for a

valuation allowance, we must project future levels of taxable income. This assessment requires significant judgment. We examine the evidence related to the recent history of tax losses, the economic conditions in which we operate and our forecasts and projections to make that determination.

The Company records foreign income taxes withheld from installment payments of non-refundable up-front license fees and royalty income earned on the processing and storage of cord blood stem cell specimens in certain geographic areas where the Company has license agreements. The Company recorded approximately \$124,000 and \$170,000 for the years ended November 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, of foreign income tax expense, which is included in income tax expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

There was no U.S. income tax expense for fiscal years ended November 30, 2014 and November 30, 2013 due to the utilization of net operating losses and foreign tax credit carryforwards, which were previously reserved through valuation allowances in the Company's financial statements.

The effective tax rate of 15.1% and 85.8% for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, differs from the statutory rate, due to the full valuation allowance and effect of foreign income taxes related to licensee income in 2014 and 2013.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Through November 30, 2014, the Company's principal source of cash has been from sales of its umbilical cord blood program to customers and royalties from licensees. The Company does not expect a change in its principal source of cash flow.

At November 30, 2013, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$3,279,267 as compared to \$3,925,156 at November 30, 2013. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents in during fiscal 2014 was primarily attributable to the following:

Net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2014 was \$1,554,821, which was primarily attributable to changes in net income, working capital and in restricted funds held in the escrow account.

Net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2013 was \$821,980, which was primarily attributable to changes in net income, working capital and in restricted funds held in the escrow account.

Net cash provided by investing activities in fiscal 2014 was \$391,208 which was primarily attributable to the transfer of \$739,968 from the trust which was offset by \$185,281 of purchases of property and equipment and marketable securities and the investment of \$187,500 into Saneron (see above).

Net cash provided by investing activities in fiscal 2013 was \$1,149,462 which was primarily attributable to the decrease of restricted cash held in escrow which was partially offset by the purchase of property and equipment and the investment in patents and trademarks.

Net cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2014 was \$2,591,918, which was primarily attributable to the stock repurchase plan pursuant to which the Company has repurchased 1,088,296 shares of the Company's common stock for approximately \$2,671,000.

Net cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2013 was \$723,668, which was primarily attributable to the stock repurchase plan pursuant to which the Company has repurchased 334,441 shares of the Company's common stock for approximately \$739,000.

The Company does not have a line of credit.

The Company anticipates making discretionary capital expenditures of approximately \$500,000 over the next twelve months for software enhancements and purchases of property and equipment. The Company anticipates funding future property and equipment purchases with cash-on-hand and cash flows from future operations.

The Company anticipates that its cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and cash flows from future operations will be sufficient to fund its known cash needs for at least the next 12 months. Cash flows from operations will depend primarily upon increasing revenues from sales of its umbilical cord blood and cord tissue cellular storage services, and managing discretionary expenses. If expected increases in revenues are not realized, or if expenses are higher than anticipated, the Company may be required to reduce or defer cash expenditures or otherwise manage its cash resources during the next 12 months so that they are sufficient to meet the Company's cash needs for that period. In addition, the Company may consider seeking equity or debt financing if deemed appropriate for its plan of operations, and if such financing can be obtained on acceptable terms. There is no assurance that any reductions in expenditures, if necessary, will not have an adverse effect on the Company's business operations, including sales activities and the development of new services and technology.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The SEC has defined a company's critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of the company's financial condition and results of operations, and which require the company to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company believes that its estimates and assumptions are reasonable under the circumstances; however, actual results may vary from these estimates and assumptions. We have identified the following critical accounting policies that affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. For further discussion of the Company's significant and critical accounting policies, refer to Note 1 Description of Business and Summary of Critical and Significant Accounting Policies to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this document.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue Recognition for Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables

For multi-element arrangements, the Company allocates revenue to all deliverables based on their relative selling prices. In such circumstances, accounting principles establish a hierarchy to determine the selling price to be used for allocating revenue to deliverables as follows: (i) vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value (VSOE), (ii) third-party evidence of selling price (TPE), and (iii) best estimate of the selling price (ESP). VSOE generally exists only when the Company sells the deliverable separately and it is the price actually charged by the Company for that deliverable.

The Company has identified two deliverables generally contained in the arrangements involving the sale of its umbilical cord blood product. The first deliverable is the processing of a specimen. The second deliverable is either the annual storage of a specimen, the 21-year storage fee charged for a specimen or the life-time storage fee charged for a specimen. The Company has allocated revenue between these deliverables using the relative selling price method. The Company has VSOE for its annual storage fees as the Company renews storage fees annually with its customers on a stand-alone basis. Because the Company has neither VSOE nor TPE for the processing, 21-year storage and life-time storage deliverables, the allocation of revenue has been based on the Company's ESPs. Amounts

allocated to processing a specimen are recognized at the time the processing of the specimen is complete. Amounts allocated to the storage of a specimen are recognized ratably over the contractual storage period. Any discounts given to the customer are recognized by applying the relative selling price method whereby after the Company determines the selling price to be allocated to each deliverable (processing and storage), the sum of the prices of the deliverables is then compared to the arrangement consideration, and any difference is applied to the separate deliverables ratably.

The Company's process for determining its ESP for deliverables without VSOE or TPE considers multiple factors that may vary depending upon the unique facts and circumstances related to each deliverable. Key factors considered by the Company in developing the ESPs for its processing, 21 year storage and life-time storage fee include the Company's historical pricing practices as well as expected profit margins.

The Company records revenue from processing and storage of specimens and pursuant to agreements with licensees. The Company recognizes revenue from processing fees upon completion of processing and recognizes storage fees ratably over the contractual storage period, as well as, other income from royalties paid by licensees related to long-term storage contracts which the Company has under license agreements. Contracted storage periods are annual, twenty-one years and lifetime. Deferred revenue on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets includes the portion of the annual storage fee, the twenty-one year storage fee and the life-time storage fee that is being recognized over the contractual storage period as well as royalties received from foreign licensees related to long-term storage contracts in which the Company has future obligations under the license agreement. The Company classifies deferred revenue as current if the Company expects to recognize the related revenue over the next 12 months. The Company also records revenue within processing and storage fees from shipping and handling billed to customers when earned. Shipping and handling costs that the Company incurs are expensed and included in cost of sales.

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to be recovered or settled. The Company has recorded a valuation allowance of \$10,517,000 and \$10,852,000 as of November 30, 2014 and November 30, 2013, respectively, as the Company does not believe it is more likely than not that all future income tax benefits will be realized. When the Company changes its determination as to the amount of deferred income tax assets that can be realized, the valuation allowance is adjusted with a corresponding impact to income tax expense in the period in which such determination is made. The ultimate realization of the Company's deferred income tax assets depends upon generating sufficient taxable income prior to the expiration of the tax attributes. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, the Company projects future levels of taxable income. This assessment requires significant judgment. The Company examines the evidence related to the recent history of losses, the economic conditions in which the Company operates and forecasts and projections to make that determination.

The Company did not record U.S. income tax expense during the twelve months ended November 30, 2014 due to the utilization of net operating losses and foreign tax credit carryforwards, which were not previously recognized as benefits in the Company's financial statements.

The Company records foreign income taxes withheld by third parties from installment payments of non-refundable up-front license fees and royalty income earned on the processing and storage of cord blood stem cell specimens in geographic areas where the Company has license agreements. The Company recognized approximately \$124,000 and \$170,000 for the years ended November 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, of foreign income tax expense. Foreign income tax expense is included in income tax expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The Company recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. Increases or decreases to the unrecognized tax benefits could result from management's belief that a position can or cannot be sustained upon examination based on subsequent information or potential lapse of the applicable statute of limitation for certain tax positions.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. For the years ended November 30, 2014 and November 30, 2013, the Company had no provisions for interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

In September 2013, the Internal Revenue Service issued final regulations governing the income tax treatment of the acquisition, disposition and repair of tangible property. The regulations were effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Company does not expect these new regulations to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates the realizability of its long-lived assets, which requires impairment losses to be recorded on long-lived assets used in operations when indicators of impairment, such as reductions in demand or when significant economic slowdowns are present. Reviews are performed to determine whether the carrying value of an asset is impaired, based on comparisons to undiscounted expected future cash flows. If this comparison indicates that there is impairment and carrying value is in excess of fair value, the impaired asset is written down to fair value, which is typically calculated using: (i) quoted market prices or (ii) discounted expected future cash flows utilizing a discount rate.

Due to tests performed during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 and 2013, management decided to discontinue pursuing certain patents and trademarks related to the Company's menstrual stem cell technology resulting in a write-off of approximately \$26,000 and \$379,000, respectively, for abandoned patents and trademarks which is reflected as abandonment of patents in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the twelve months ended November 30, 2014 and November 30, 2013, respectively. We expect that the impact to future operations will be insignificant and will not impact the Company's core operations.

Leases

In June 2013, the Company signed an amendment to terminate the building lease on the additional 9,600 square feet that was entered into during June 2006. The termination fee was \$150,000 and is reflected, net of rent paid for May and June 2013, in selling, general and administrative expenses for the twelve months ended November 30, 2013.

Stock Compensation

As of November 30, 2014, the Company has three stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements. The Company's third stock-based employee compensation plan became effective December 1, 2011 as approved by the Board of Directors and approved by the stockholders at the 2012 Annual Meeting. The Company recognized approximately \$404,000 and \$272,000 for the years ended November 30, 2014 and November 30, 2013, respectively, of stock compensation expense.

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation based on the fair value of the related awards. Under the fair value recognition guidance of stock-based compensation accounting rules, stock-based compensation expense is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period of the award. The fair value of service-based vesting condition and performance-based vesting condition stock option awards is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. For stock option awards with only service-based vesting conditions and graded vesting features, the Company recognizes stock compensation expense based on the graded-vesting method. The Company recognizes compensation cost for awards with market-based vesting conditions on a graded-vesting basis over the derived service period calculated by the binomial valuation model. The use of these valuation models involve assumptions that are judgmental and highly sensitive in the determination of compensation expense and include the expected life of the option, stock price volatility, risk-free interest rate, dividend yield, exercise price, and forfeiture rate. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of valuation and reduce expense ratably over the vesting period.

The estimation of stock awards that will ultimately vest requires judgment and to the extent that actual results or updated estimates differ from current estimates, such amounts will be recorded as a cumulative adjustment in the period they become known. The Company considered many factors when estimating forfeitures, including the recipient groups and historical experience. Actual results and future changes in estimates may differ substantially from current estimates.

Performance-based equity awards vest upon the achievement of certain financial performance goals, including revenue and income targets. Determining the appropriate amount to expense based on the anticipated achievement of the stated goals requires judgment, including forecasting future financial results. The estimate of the timing of the expense recognition is revised periodically based on the probability of achieving the required performance targets and adjustments are made as appropriate. The cumulative impact of any revision is reflected in the period of the change. If the financial performance goals are not met, the award does not vest, so no compensation cost is recognized and any previously recognized stock-based compensation expense is reversed.

Equity awards with market-based vesting conditions vest upon the achievement of certain stock price targets. If the awards are forfeited prior to the completion of the derived service period, any recognized compensation is reversed. If the awards are forfeited after the completion of the derived service period, the compensation cost is not reversed, even if the awards never vest.

License and Royalty Agreements

The Company has entered into licensing agreements with certain investors in various international markets in an attempt to capitalize on the Company's technology. The investors typically pay a licensing fee to receive Company marketing programs, technology and know-how in a selected area. The investor may be given a right to sell sub-license agreements as well. As part of the accounting for the up-front license revenue, revenue from the up-front license fee is recognized based on such factors as when the payment is due, collectability and when all material services or conditions relating to the sale have been substantially performed based on the terms of the agreement. The Company has twelve active licensing agreements. The following areas each have one license agreement: El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, China, and Pakistan. The following areas each have two license agreements: India, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In October 2012, the Company sent a notice of termination to the Company's Venezuelan affiliate for failure to meet its payment obligation in accordance with the contract. Subsequent to the notice of termination, payment was received for outstanding processing and storage fees due from Venezuela. The Company is in the process of discussing a new agreement with Venezuela. In December 2012, the Company sent notice of termination to the Company's affiliate in Ecuador for failure to meet its payment obligation in accordance with the contract. Subsequent to the notice of termination, payment was received for outstanding processing and storage fees due from Ecuador. In August 2013, the Company was notified that its affiliate in Ecuador was closed by the National Institute

of Organic Donation (INDOT). As a result, the Company recorded an allowance for uncollectible receivables for the \$150,000 processing and storage fee receivable due from Ecuador in the third quarter of fiscal 2013. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company began to bill the Ecuadorian clients directly for cord blood specimens that are stored at the Company's facility in Oldsmar, Florida. In the future, if the Company loses revenue due to lack of payment from the foreign affiliates or the foreign affiliates are closed, the Company's overall revenue will decrease.

In addition to the license fee, the Company earns a royalty on processing and storage fees on subsequent processing and storage revenues received by the licensee in the licensed territory and a fee on any sub-license agreements that are sold by the licensee where applicable. The Company processes and stores specimens sent directly from customers of licensees in Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ecuador, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Pakistan and Venezuela. The Company also processes and stores specimens from sub-licenses of Venezuela, who are Chile, Colombia and Peru. These fees are included in processing and storage fees revenue on the consolidated statements of operations. As part of the accounting for royalty revenue from India, the Company uses estimates and judgments based on historical processing and storage volume in determining the timing and amount of royalty revenue to recognize. The Company periodically reviews license and royalty receivables for collectability and, if necessary, will record an expense for an allowance for uncollectible accounts. If the financial condition of the Company's sub-licensees were to deteriorate beyond the estimates, the Company may have to increase the allowance for doubtful accounts which could have a negative impact on earnings. If the licensee's customer base were to decrease, it would negatively impact the Company's ongoing license income.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consist of the amounts due from clients that have enrolled and have processed in the umbilical cord blood processing and storage program and amounts due from licensee affiliates and do not require collateral. Accounts receivable due from clients and licensee affiliates that store specimens at the Company's facility in Oldsmar, Florida are due within 30 days and are stated at amounts due from clients net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are considered past due. The Company determines its allowance by considering the length of time accounts receivable are past due, the Company's previous loss history, and the customer's and licensees' current ability to pay its obligations. Therefore, if the financial condition of the Company's clients were to deteriorate beyond the estimates, the Company may have to increase the allowance for doubtful accounts which could have a negative impact on earnings. The Company writes-off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible, and payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Investment in Saneron

The Company owns 33% and 34%, respectively, as of November 30, 2014 and November 30, 2013, of an entity that is involved in the area of stem cell research. The Company accounts for this investment under the equity method. The Company previously recorded equity in losses of affiliate until the investment balance was zero and only goodwill remained. The Company continues to record compensation expense related to expense for stock and warrant awards that were granted by Saneron at below fair market value to certain employees, consultants and members of Saneron management who represent owners of Saneron and serve on its board of directors. The investment is reviewed annually to determine if an other than temporary impairment exists. The Company does not believe that an impairment exists as of November 30, 2014 and November 30, 2013. If actual future results are not consistent with the Company's assumptions and estimates, the Company may be required to record impairment charges in the future which could have a negative impact on earnings.

Patents and Trademarks

The Company incurs certain legal and related costs in connection with patent and trademark applications. If a future economic benefit is anticipated from the resulting patent or trademark or an alternate future use is available to the Company, such costs are capitalized and amortized over the expected life of the patent or trademark. The Company's assessment of future economic benefit involves considerable management judgment. A different conclusion could result in the reduction of the carrying value of these assets. During fiscal 2014 and 2013, management decided to discontinue pursuing certain patents and trademarks resulting in a write-off of approximately \$26,000 and \$379,000, respectively, for abandoned patents and trademarks which is reflected as abandonment of patents in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended November 30, 2014 and November 30, 2013.

Revenue Sharing Agreements

The Company has entered into Revenue Sharing Agreements (RSAs) with various parties whereby these parties contracted with the Company for a percentage of future storage revenues the Company generates and collects from clients in specific geographical areas. The RSAs have no definitive term or termination provisions. The sharing applies to the storage fees for all specified specimens in the area up to the number covered in the contract. When the number of specimens is filled, any additional specimens stored in that area are not subject to revenue sharing. As there are empty spaces resulting from attrition, the Company agrees to fill them as soon as possible. The parties typically pay the Company a non-refundable up-front fee for the rights to these future payments. The Company recognized these non-refundable fees as a long-term liability. Given the criteria under which these RSAs are established, cash flows related to these contracts can fluctuate from period to period. All payments made to the other parties to the RSAs are recognized as interest expense. At such time as the total payments can be determined, the Company will commence amortizing these liabilities under the effective interest method. The Company does not intend to enter into additional RSAs.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. This update provides a comprehensive new revenue recognition model that requires a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, which will require us to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. Early application is not permitted. This update permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We are evaluating the effect this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We have not yet selected a transition method nor have we determined the effect of the standard on our ongoing financial reporting.

In June 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-12, *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period (ASU 2014-12)*. This update requires that a performance target that affects vesting, and that could be achieved after the requisite service period, be treated as a performance condition in determining expense recognition for the award. As a result, this type of performance condition may delay expense recognition until achievement of the performance target is probable. ASU 2014-12 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and early adoption is permitted. We will adopt ASU 2014-12 effective December 1, 2016 and it is not anticipated to have a material impact on our financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CRYO-CELL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

By: /s/ David Portnoy
David Portnoy, Co-Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 4, 2015

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Each of the undersigned officers and directors of Cryo-Cell International, Inc., hereby constitutes and appoints David Portnoy, Mark Portnoy and Jill Taymans, each their true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, for them and in their name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign their names to any and all amendments to this Report on Form 10-K, and other related documents, and to cause the same to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys, full power and authority to do and perform any act and thing necessary and proper to be done in the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as the undersigned could do if personally present, and the undersigned for himself or herself hereby ratifies and confirms all that said attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities indicated:

| SIGNATURE | TITLE | DATE |
|--|--|---------------|
| /s/ David Portnoy David Portnoy | Chairman of the Board and Co-Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) | March 4, 2015 |
| /s/ Mark Portnoy Mark Portnoy | Co-Chief Executive Officer | March 4, 2015 |
| /s/ Jill Taymans Jill Taymans | Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer) | March 4, 2015 |
| /s/ Harold Berger Harold Berger | Director | March 4, 2015 |
| /s/ George Gaines George Gaines | Director | March 4, 2015 |
| /s/ Jonathan Wheeler Jonathan Wheeler | Director | March 4, 2015 |