

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2008

OR

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

Commission file number 001-33852

VirnetX Holding Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)

77-0390628

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

**5615 Scotts Valley Drive, Suite 110
Scotts Valley, California**

(Address of principal executive offices)

95066

(Zip Code)

(831) 438-8200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 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 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

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock as of August 4, 2008 was 34,899,985.

VIRNETX HOLDING CORPORATION

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
VIRNETX HOLDING CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	<u>June 30, 2008</u>	<u>December 31, 2007</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,208,722	\$ 8,589,447
Accounts receivable, net	13,229	5,860
Prepaid expense and other current assets	457,410	399,201
Total current assets	<u>4,679,361</u>	<u>8,994,508</u>
Property and equipment, net	36,280	32,658
Intangible and other assets	252,000	252,000
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,967,641</u>	<u>\$ 9,279,166</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,079,565	\$ 531,790
Current portion long-term obligation	44,000	48,000
Total Current Liabilities	<u>1,123,565</u>	<u>579,790</u>
Long-term obligation, net of current portion	160,000	204,000
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, authorized 10,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding: 0 shares at June 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	0	0
Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, authorized 100,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding: 34,899,985 shares at June 30, 2008 and 34,667,214 at December 31, 2007, respectively	3,489	3,467
Additional paid-in capital	20,736,895	19,467,890
Accumulated deficit	<u>(17,056,308)</u>	<u>(10,975,981)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	3,684,076	8,495,376
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 4,967,641</u>	<u>\$ 9,279,166</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

VIRNETX HOLDING CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008	Three Months Ended June 30, 2007	For the period August 2, 2005 (Date of Inception) to June 30, 2008
Revenue — royalties	\$ 50,744	\$ —	\$ 158,916
Operating expense			
Research and development	240,109	113,898	1,712,326
General and administrative	2,906,800	1,119,491	15,585,567
Total operating expense	(3,146,909)	(1,233,389)	(17,297,893)
Loss from operations	(3,096,165)	(1,233,389)	(17,138,977)
Interest and other income (expense), net	47,572	2,302	82,669
Net loss	<u>\$ (3,048,593)</u>	<u>\$ (1,231,087)</u>	<u>\$ (17,056,308)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>\$ (0.09)</u>	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>	
Weighted average shares outstanding	<u>34,899,688</u>	<u>17,619,419</u>	
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007	For the period August 2, 2005 (Date of Inception) to June 30, 2008
Revenue — royalties	\$ 84,050	\$ —	\$ 158,916
Operating expense			
Research and development	417,823	268,178	1,712,326
General and administrative	5,864,707	1,698,247	15,585,567
Total operating expense	(6,282,530)	(1,966,425)	(17,297,893)
Loss from operations	(6,198,480)	(1,966,425)	(17,138,977)
Interest and other income (expense), net	118,153	(45,488)	82,669
Net loss	<u>\$ (6,080,327)</u>	<u>\$ (2,011,913)</u>	<u>\$ (17,056,308)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>\$ (0.17)</u>	<u>\$ (0.11)</u>	
Weighted average shares outstanding	<u>34,850,991</u>	<u>17,600,817</u>	

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

VIRNETX HOLDING CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007	For the period August 2, 2005 (Date of Inception) to June 30, 2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (6,080,327)	\$ (2,011,913)	\$ (17,056,308)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation	8,536	7,300	34,834
Stock-based compensation	1,145,322	41,715	2,977,640
(Increase) decrease in current assets	65,578	(461,370)	(360,268)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	543,776	809,911	1,075,565
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,317,115)	(1,614,357)	(13,328,537)
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Cash acquired in acquisition	0	0	14,009
Purchase of fixed assets	(15,610)	(8,955)	(69,489)
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,610)	(8,955)	(55,480)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Proceeds from convertible debt	0	1,550,000	1,500,000
Payment of royalty obligation	(48,000)	0	(48,000)
Proceeds from sale of common stock	0	20,150	14,730,934
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	0	0	1,147,625
Proceeds from issuance of restricted stock and options	0	0	262,180
Net cash used in financing activities	(48,000)	1,570,150	17,592,739
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(4,380,725)	(53,162)	4,208,722
Cash — beginning	8,589,447	139,997	0
Cash — ending	<u>\$ 4,208,722</u>	<u>\$ 86,835</u>	<u>\$ 4,208,722</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

VIRNETX HOLDING CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, have been condensed or omitted. Results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results which may be expected for any other interim period or for the year as a whole. The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation. The information contained in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2007 which are contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, on March 31, 2008.

Note 2 — Formation and Business of the Company

VirnetX Holding Corporation ("we," "us," "our" or the "Company") is a development stage company focused on commercializing a patent portfolio for providing solutions for secure real-time communications such as instant messaging, or IM, and voice over internet protocol, or VoIP.

In July 2007 we effected a merger between PASW, Inc., a company which had at the time of the merger, publicly traded common stock with limited operations, and VirnetX, Inc., which became our principal operating subsidiary. As a result of this merger, the former security holders of VirnetX, Inc. came to own a majority of our outstanding common stock and all of the common shares of PASW, Inc. were exchanged for shares of our common stock.

Under GAAP, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared as if VirnetX, Inc., a company whose inception date was August 2, 2005, who is our predecessor for accounting purposes, had acquired PASW, Inc. on July 5, 2007. Accordingly, the accompanying statements of operations include the consolidated results for the periods ended June 30, 2008 as well as the deficit accumulated during the development stage, which includes the operations of VirnetX, Inc. from August 2, 2005 to June 30, 2008 and the operations of PASW, Inc. from July 5, 2007 to June 30, 2008. The historical share activity of VirnetX, Inc. has been retroactively restated to account for the exchange rate used in affecting the merger and for a one for three reverse stock split completed on October 29, 2007.

Our principal business activities to date are our efforts to commercialize our patent portfolio. We also conduct the remaining activities of PASW, Inc., which are generally limited to the collection of royalties on certain internet-based communications by a wholly owned Japanese subsidiary of PASW, Inc. pursuant to the terms of a single license agreement. The revenue generated by this agreement is not significant.

Although we believe we may derive revenues in the future from our principal patent portfolio and are currently endeavoring to develop certain of those patents into marketable products, we have not done so to date. Because we have limited capital resources, our revenues are insignificant and our expenses, including but not limited to those we expect to incur in our patent infringement case against Microsoft Corporation, ("Microsoft") are substantial, we may be unable to successfully complete our business plans, our business may fail and your investment in our securities may become worthless.

We are in the development stage and consequently we are subject to the risks associated with development stage companies including: the need for additional financings; the uncertainty that our licensing program development efforts will produce revenue bearing licenses for us; the uncertainty that our development initiatives will produce successful commercial products as well as the marketing and customer acceptance of such products; competition from larger organizations; dependence on key personnel; uncertain patent protection; and dependence on corporate partners and collaborators. To

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achieve successful operations, we will require additional capital to continue research and development and marketing efforts. No assurance can be given as to the timing or ultimate success of obtaining future funding.

Note 3 — Earnings Per Share

SFAS No. 128, "Earnings Per Share" requires presentation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding including potentially dilutive securities such as options, warrants and convertible debt. Because we incurred a loss for each period presented, all such potentially dilutive securities have been excluded because their effect would be anti-dilutive.

Note 4 — Patent Portfolio

We have ten issued U.S. and eight issued foreign technology related patents, and have several pending U.S. and foreign patent applications. The term of each issued U.S. and foreign patent runs through 2019. Most of our issued patents were acquired by our principal operating subsidiary, VirnetX, Inc., from Science Applications International Corporation, or SAIC, pursuant to an Assignment Agreement dated December 21, 2006, and a Patent License and Assignment Agreement dated August 12, 2005, as amended on November 2, 2006, including documents prepared pursuant to the November amendment, and as further amended on March 12, 2008. We are required to make payments to SAIC based on the revenue generated from our ownership or use of the patents assigned to us by SAIC. Minimum annual royalty payments of \$50,000 are due beginning in 2008. Royalty amounts vary depending upon the type of revenue generating activities, and certain royalty categories are subject to maximums and other limitations. Generally upon our uncured default on certain material obligations under our agreement with SAIC and certain other events; we require to convey to SAIC our interests in the patents and patent applications acquired from SAIC without consideration. We have granted SAIC a security interest in some of our intellectual property, including the patents and patent applications we obtained from SAIC, to secure these payment obligations.

Generally upon our default of our agreement with SAIC and certain other events, we are required to convey to SAIC our interests in the patents and patent applications acquired from SAIC without consideration.

During the six months ended June 30, 2008, we made our first minimum annual payment of \$50,000 to SAIC. As of June 30, 2008, we had not received any royalty revenue on the patents nor begun to amortize the related intangible asset.

Note 5 — Commitments

We lease our office facility under a non-cancelable operating lease that ends in 2013. We recognize rent expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

For the period	Minimum required lease payments in period
July 1 through December 31, 2008	\$18,800
2009	\$42,100
2010	\$53,400
2011	\$58,900
2012	\$60,400
2013	\$15,100

Note 6 — Stock Plan

In 2005, VirnetX, Inc. adopted the 2005 Stock Plan, or the Plan, which was assumed by us upon the closing of the transaction between VirnetX Holding Corporation and VirnetX, Inc. on July 5, 2007. The Plan provides for the granting of stock options and restricted stock units to employees, directors and consultants of ours. Stock options granted under the Plan may be incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options. Incentive stock options, or ISOs, may only be granted to our employees (including officers and directors). Nonqualified stock options, or NSOs, may be granted to our employees and consultants.

Options under the Plan may be granted for a period up to ten years and at prices not less than 85% of the estimated fair market value of the shares on the date of grant as determined by the board of directors, provided, however, that the exercise price of an ISO and NSO shall not be less than 100% or 85% of the estimated fair market value of the shares at the date of grant, respectively, and the exercise price of an ISO and NSO granted to a 10% shareholder shall not be less than 110% of the estimated fair value of the shares on the date of grant.

There were 4,238,595 options outstanding at June 30, 2008 and 4,068,595 at December 31, 2007 with an average exercise price of \$4.98 at June 30, 2008 and \$2.94 at December 31, 2007. As of June 30, 2008, there were 2,881,392 shares available to be granted under the Plan.

There were 170,000 options granted during the period April 1, 2008 through June 30, 2008. No options were exercised in the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Note 7 — Stock-Based Compensation

We account for equity instruments issued to employees in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123 (revised), *Share-Based Payment*, or SFAS 123(R), which requires that such issuances be recorded at their fair value on the grant date. Expense recognized is subject to periodic adjustment as the underlying equity instrument vests. We have elected to adopt the modified retrospective application method as provided by SFAS 123(R) and, accordingly, financial statement amounts for the periods presented herein reflect results as if the fair value method of expensing equity awards had been applied from inception.

Stock-based compensation expense is included in general and administrative expense for each period ended June 30, 2008. Total stock-based compensation expense was \$613,848 and \$1,145,322 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 respectively.

As of June 30, 2008, the unrecorded deferred stock-based compensation balance related to stock options was \$9,650,718, which will be amortized as expense over the related vesting period. As of June 30, 2008, the weighted average vesting period was approximately 2.8 years.

The fair value of option grants was estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions:

	Periods ended June 30, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2007
Volatility	100.00%	100.00%
Risk-free interest rate	4.45%	3.32%
Expected life	7 years	6.5 years
Expected dividends	0.00%	0.00%
Weighted-average grant date fair value of stock options granted	\$ 4.96	\$ 4.96

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The expected life was determined using the simplified method outlined in Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, or SAB 107, taking the average of the vesting term and the contractual term of the option. Expected volatility of the stock options was based upon historical data and other relevant factors, such as the volatility of comparable publicly-traded companies at a similar stage of life cycle. The Company has not provided an estimate for forfeitures because the Company has no history of forfeited options and believes that all outstanding options at June 30, 2008 will vest. In the future, the Company may change this estimate based on actual and expected future forfeiture rates.

Note 8 — Warrants

During 2007, we issued warrants to purchase 266,667 shares of our common stock at \$0.75 per share. The warrants expire in 2012. In January 2008, 233,334 of these warrants were exercised in a cashless exercise transaction. As a result of the January 2008 exercise, a total of 203,910 shares of our common stock were issued. In April 2008, 33,333 of these warrants were exercised in a cashless exercise transaction. As a result of the April 2008 exercise, a total of 28,860 shares of our common stock were issued.

During 2007, we issued warrants to purchase 300,000 shares of our common stock at \$4.80 per share to the underwriter of our December 2007 stock issuance. Those warrants are first exercisable in 2008 and expire in 2012.

Note 9 — Litigation

We believe Microsoft is infringing certain of our patents. Accordingly, we commenced a lawsuit against Microsoft on February 15, 2007 by filing a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division, or the District Court. Pursuant to the complaint, we allege that Microsoft infringes two of our U.S. patents: U.S. Patent No. 6,502,135 B1, entitled "Agile Network Protocol for Secure Communications with Assured System Availability," and U.S. Patent No. 6,839,759 B2, entitled "Method for Establishing Secure Communication Link between Computers of Virtual Private Network without User Entering Any Cryptographic Information." On April 5, 2007, we filed an amended complaint specifying certain accused products at issue and alleging infringement of a third, recently issued U.S. patent: U.S. Patent No. 7,188,180 B2, entitled "Method for Establishing Secure Communication Link between Computers of Virtual Private Network." We are seeking both damages, in an amount subject to proof at trial, and injunctive relief. Microsoft answered the amended complaint and asserted counterclaims against us on May 4, 2007. Microsoft counterclaimed for declarations that the three patents are not infringed, are invalid and are unenforceable. Microsoft seeks an award of its attorneys' fees and costs. On March 31, 2008, Microsoft filed its Motion to Dismiss our case. We filed a reply to Microsoft's counterclaims on May 24, 2007. On June 3, 2008, the court denied the Motion to Dismiss filed by Microsoft. The court's order denying Microsoft's motion expressly confirms our constitutional standing to sue for patent infringement. Also pursuant to the court decision on June 10, 2008, San Diego based SAIC (NYSE:SAI) joined us in our lawsuit as a plaintiff. Discovery has begun, a Markman hearing on claim construction is scheduled for February 2009, and the trial is scheduled to begin on October 12, 2009. We have served our infringement contentions directed to certain of Microsoft's operating system and unified messaging and collaboration applications.

Although we believe Microsoft infringes three of our patents and we intend to vigorously pursue this case, at this stage of the litigation the outcome cannot be predicted. Additionally, the Microsoft litigation will be costly and time-consuming, and we can provide no assurance that we will obtain a judgment against Microsoft for damages and/or injunctive relief. Should the District Court issue a judgment in favor of Microsoft, and in connection with such judgment determine that we had acted in bad faith or with fraudulent intent, or we were otherwise found to have exhibited inequitable conduct, the Court could award attorney fees to Microsoft, which would be payable by us.

Because the outcome of this litigation cannot be estimated at this time, we have made no provision for loss or expenses in the accompanying financial statements.

VIRNETX HOLDING CORPORATION

ITEM 2. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which provides a "safe harbor" for statements about future events, products and future financial performance that are based on the beliefs of, estimates made by and information currently available to our management. Except for the historical information contained herein, the outcome of the events described in these forward-looking statements is subject to risks and uncertainties. See "Risk Factors" for a discussion of these risks and uncertainties. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. Actual results and the outcome or timing of certain events may differ significantly from those stated or implied by these forward-looking statements due to the factors listed under "Risk Factors," and from time to time in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. For this purpose, using the terms "believe," "expect," "expectation," "anticipate," "can," "should," "would," "could," "estimate," "appear," "based on," "may," "intended," "potential," "indicate," "are emerging," "projected" and "possible" or similar statements are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results and the outcome and timing of certain events to differ materially from those stated or implied by these forward-looking statements. By making forward-looking statements, we have not assumed any obligation to, and you should not expect us to, update or revise those statements because of new information, future events or otherwise. Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act expressly state that the safe harbor for forward-looking statements does not apply to companies that issue penny stock. Because we are currently, and may from time to time be, considered as an issuer of penny stock, the safe harbor for forward-looking statements does not currently apply to us and may not apply to us at certain times.

As used herein, "we," "us," "our," or the "Company" means VirnetX Holding Corporation, together with its consolidated subsidiaries where applicable.

Company Overview

We are a development stage company focused on commercializing a patent portfolio for providing solutions for secure real-time communications such as instant messaging, or IM, and voice over internet protocol, or VoIP. These patents were acquired by our principal operating subsidiary from Science Applications International Corporation, or SAIC, a systems, solutions and technical services company based in San Diego, California.

In December 2007, we closed an underwritten public offering of 3,450,000 shares of our common stock, raising gross proceeds of \$13,800,000 before underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses. In connection with this offering, our common shares began trading on the American Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "VHC." Our principal business activities to date are our efforts to commercialize our patent portfolio. We also conduct the remaining activities of PASW, Inc., which are generally limited to the collection of royalties on certain internet-based communications by a wholly owned Japanese subsidiary of PASW pursuant to the terms of a single license agreement. The revenue generated by this agreement is not significant.

Although we believe we may derive revenues in the future from our principal patent portfolio and are currently endeavoring to develop certain of those patents into marketable products, we have not done so to date. Because we have limited capital resources, our revenues are insignificant and our expenses, including but not limited to those we expect to incur in our patent infringement case against Microsoft, are substantial, we may be unable to successfully complete our business plans, our business may fail and your investment in our securities may become worthless. See "Risk Factors" for additional information.

We are in the development stage and consequently we are subject to the risks associated with development stage companies, including the need for additional financings; the uncertainty that our licensing program development efforts will produce revenue bearing licenses for us, the uncertainty that our development initiatives will produce successful commercial products as well as the marketing and customer acceptance of such products; competition from larger organizations; dependence on key personnel; uncertain patent protection; and dependence on corporate partners and collaborators. To achieve successful operations, we will require additional capital to continue research and development and marketing efforts. No assurance can be given as to the timing or ultimate success of obtaining future funding.

Recent Developments in the Quarter Ended June 30, 2008

We announced GABRIEL Connection Technology™ (“GABRIEL”) for securing private data and content shared across next-generation networks, such as Web 2.0, peer-to-peer (P2P) networks, VoIP, unified communications and collaboration software applications on April 1, 2008. GABRIEL allows for secure across-the-network verification using its unique combination of cryptographic certified domain names, computer network addresses and public keys; for the creation of hardware or software solutions based on a foundational security platform with automatic link initiations and seamless management of new registration services, so that GABRIEL enables ubiquitous, secure unified communications between any combination of devices, operating systems, software applications and even connecting sensors. We possess broad and basic patents which cover the inventions underlying the GABRIEL technology.

On May 14, 2008, we announced jointly with ipCapital Group the completion and results of ipCapital Group’s evaluation of our business model, product, technology and patent portfolio. The goal of the evaluation was to determine the potential commercialization value range to potential licensing partners in IP telephony, mobility, fixed-mobile convergence and unified communications markets. Based on ipCapital Group’s proprietary ipValue Model, the estimated potential commercialization value range of our business model, product, technology and patent portfolio indicates a multi-billion-dollar market opportunity. We are now in active discussions with a number of potential partners regarding potential commercialization opportunities.

On March 31, 2008, Microsoft filed a Motion to Dismiss our patent infringement case against it. On June 3, 2008, the court denied Microsoft’s Motion to Dismiss. The court’s order denying Microsoft’s motion expressly confirmed our constitutional standing to sue for patent infringement. Also pursuant to the court decision, on June 10, 2008, San Diego-based SAIC (NYSE:SAI) joined us in our lawsuit as a plaintiff.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

There were no material changes in the application of the Company’s critical accounting policies since the end of the most recent fiscal year. For further information, see the “Critical Accounting Policies” section of Item 7 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the SEC on March 31, 2008.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

There were no material updates to recent accounting pronouncements since the end of the most recent fiscal year. For further information, see the “Recent Accounting Pronouncements” section of Item 7 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed with the SEC on March 31, 2008.

Results of Operations

Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 Compared with Six Months Ended June 30, 2007

Revenue — Royalties

Revenue generated increased to \$50,744 for the three months ended June 30, 2008 from zero for the three months ended June 30, 2007. Revenue generated increased to \$84,050 for the six months ended June 30, 2008 from zero for the six months ended June 30, 2007. Our revenue in 2007 was solely limited to the royalties earned under our single license agreement through our Japan subsidiary. We expect the revenue from this license to decrease substantially in the future. We do not intend to seek additional licenses or other revenue through our Japan subsidiary.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development costs include expenses paid to outside development consultants and compensation-related expenses for our engineering staff. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Our research and development expenses increased by \$149,645 to \$417,823 for the six months ended June 30, 2008, from \$268,178 for the six months ended June 30, 2007. This increase is primarily due to increased engineering activities for product development and the addition of Three Engineers. We expect research and development expenses to

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increase as employees are hired to provide in-house research and development. While we expect to use outside contractors for additional product development on a limited basis, we expect those costs to remain level or decline.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include management and administrative personnel, as well as outside legal, accounting, and consulting services.

Our general and administrative expenses increased by \$4,264,025, to \$5,962,272 for the six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$1,698,247 for the six month period ended June 30, 2007.

Within general and administrative expenses, legal fees increased by \$2,008,585 to \$3,263,306 for the six months ended June 30, 2008, from \$1,254,721 for the six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in fees incurred was due primarily to our patent infringement litigation against Microsoft.

Also within general and administrative expenses, stock-based compensation expense increased by \$1,103,607 to \$1,145,322 for the six months ended June 30, 2008, from \$41,715 for the six month period ended June 30, 2007. The increase was due principally to expenses related to stock options granted to our employees and directors, an increased number of employees and resources we added to comply with the requirements associated with being an SEC reporting company.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are in the development stage and have raised capital since our inception through the issuance of our equity securities. As of June 30, 2008, we had approximately \$4,208,722 in cash. We expect to finance future cash needs primarily through proceeds from equity or debt financings, loans, and/or collaborative agreements with corporate partners. We have used the net proceeds from the sale of common and preferred stock for general corporate purposes, which have included funding research and development, litigation efforts and working capital needs.

We anticipate that our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to fund operations for at least the next 6 months. We believe that our 2008 cash requirement to fund our operations will average approximately \$660,000 per month and, in 2009 we expect this to increase to approximately \$850,000 per month. We anticipate our projected monthly cash requirements will increase significantly as we make and possibly increase our expenditures for:

- our lawsuit against Microsoft;
- infrastructure;
- sales and marketing;
- research and development;
- personnel; and
- general business enhancements.

The process of developing new security solutions is inherently complex, time-consuming, expensive and uncertain. We must make long-term investments and commit significant resources before knowing whether our development programs will result in products that will achieve market acceptance. Product candidates that may appear to be promising at all stages of development may not reach the market for a number of reasons. Product candidates may be found ineffective or may take longer to progress through the beta trials than had been anticipated, may not be able to achieve the pre-defined endpoint due to changes in the environment, may fail to receive necessary approvals, may prove impracticable to manufacture in commercial quantities at reasonable cost and with acceptable quality, or may fail to achieve market acceptance. For these reasons, we are unable to predict the period in which material net cash inflows will commence with respect to our licensing program under development and our software products under development.

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To obtain additional capital when needed, we expect to evaluate alternative financing sources, including, but not limited to, the issuance of equity or debt securities, corporate alliances, joint ventures and licensing agreements; however, there can be no assurance that funding will be available on favorable terms, if at all. We cannot assure you that we will successfully commercialize our products under development or that our products, if successfully developed, will generate revenues sufficient to enable us to earn a profit. If we are unable to obtain additional capital, we may be required to cease operations or to reduce cash used in our business, including the termination of development efforts that may appear to be promising, the sale of our patent portfolio or other assets, the abandonment of our litigation with Microsoft or others and the reduction in overall operating activities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There have been no material changes to the information provided in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 regarding off-balance sheet arrangements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

None.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

- (a) *Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.* The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that the information the Company must disclose in its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis. The Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have reviewed and evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") as of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on such evaluation, such officers have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in bringing to their attention on a timely basis material information relating to the Company required to be included in the Company's periodic filings under the Exchange Act.
- (b) *Changes in internal controls.* During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, we replaced an employee in our administrative department with an individual that possesses administrative and financial skills and have implemented controls developed in the fourth quarter of 2007.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation

We believe Microsoft Corporation is infringing certain of our patents. Accordingly, we commenced a lawsuit against Microsoft on February 15, 2007 by filing a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division. Pursuant to the complaint, we allege that Microsoft infringes two of our U.S. patents: U.S. Patent No. 6,502,135 B1, entitled "Agile Network Protocol for Secure Communications with Assured System Availability," and U.S. Patent No. 6,839,759 B2, entitled "Method for Establishing Secure Communication Link Between Computers of Virtual Private Network Without User Entering Any Cryptographic Information." On April 5, 2007, we filed an amended complaint specifying certain accused products at issue and alleging infringement of a third, recently issued U.S. patent: U.S. Patent No. 7,188,180 B2, entitled "Method for Establishing Secure Communication Link Between Computers of Virtual Private Network." We are seeking both damages, in an amount subject to proof at trial, and injunctive relief. Microsoft answered the amended complaint and asserted counterclaims against us on May 4, 2007. Microsoft counterclaimed for declarations that the three patents are not infringed, are invalid and are unenforceable. Microsoft seeks an award of its attorneys' fees and costs. On March 31, 2008, Microsoft filed its Motion to Dismiss our case. We filed a reply to Microsoft's counterclaims on May 24, 2007. On June 3, 2008, the court denied the Motion to Dismiss filed by Microsoft. The court's order denying Microsoft's motion expressly confirmed our constitutional standing to sue for patent infringement. Also pursuant to the court decision, on June 10, 2008, San Diego-based SAIC (NYSE:SAI) joined us in our lawsuit (as a plaintiff). Discovery has begun, a Markman hearing on claim construction is scheduled for February 2009, and the trial is scheduled to begin on October 12, 2009. We have served our infringement contentions directed to certain of Microsoft's operating system and unified messaging and collaboration applications.

Because we have determined that Microsoft's alleged unauthorized use of our patents would cause us severe economic harm and the failure to cause Microsoft to discontinue its use of such patents could result in the termination of our business, we have dedicated a significant portion of our economic resources, to date, to the prosecution of the Microsoft litigation and expect to continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

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Although we believe Microsoft infringes three of our patents and we intend to vigorously pursue this case, at this stage of the litigation the outcome cannot be predicted with any degree of reasonable certainty. Additionally, the Microsoft litigation will be costly and time-consuming, and we can provide no assurance that we will obtain a judgment against Microsoft for damages and/or injunctive relief. Should the District Court issue a judgment in favor of Microsoft, and in connection with such judgment determine that we had acted in bad faith or with fraudulent intent, or we were otherwise found to have exhibited inequitable conduct, the Court could award attorney fees to Microsoft, which would be payable by us.

In the near term, we will dedicate significant time and resources to the Microsoft litigation. The risks associated with such dedication of time and resources are set forth in the *Risk Factors* section of this report.

One or more potential intellectual property infringement claims may also be available to us against certain other companies who have the resources to defend against any such claims. Although we believe these potential claims are worth pursuing, commencing a lawsuit can be expensive and time-consuming, and there is no assurance that we will prevail on such potential claims. In addition, bringing a lawsuit may lead to potential counterclaims which may preclude our ability to commercialize our initial products, which are currently in development.

Currently, we are not a party to any other pending legal proceedings, and are not aware of any proceeding threatened or contemplated against us by any governmental authority or other party.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks related to existing and future litigation

We have commenced legal proceedings against Microsoft, and we expect such litigation to be time-consuming and costly, which may adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to operate our business.

We anticipate that our legal proceedings against Microsoft may continue for several years and may require significant expenditures for legal fees and other expenses. The time and effort of our management to effectively pursue the Microsoft lawsuit may adversely affect our ability to operate our business, since time spent on matters related to the lawsuit will take away from the time spent on managing and operating our business. If Microsoft's counterclaims are successful, they may preclude our ability to commercialize our initial products. Additionally, we anticipate that our legal fees will be material and will negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations and may result in our inability to continue our business.

While we believe Microsoft infringes our patents, we can provide no assurance that we will be successful in our lawsuit.

We believe that Microsoft infringes on three of our patents, but obtaining and collecting a judgment against Microsoft may be difficult or impossible. Patent litigation is inherently risky and the outcome is uncertain. Microsoft is a large, well-financed company with substantially greater resources than us. We believe that Microsoft will devote a substantial amount of resources in an attempt to prove that either their products do not infringe our patents or that our patents are not valid and are unenforceable. At this time, we cannot predict the outcome of this litigation.

We are devoting a substantial amount of our financial and management resources to the Microsoft litigation, and if we are unsuccessful in this lawsuit, our financial condition may be so adversely affected, we may not survive.

Currently, we are devoting substantial time, effort and financial resources to our lawsuit against Microsoft. We are a development stage company with no finished product, and our business strategy depends greatly on obtaining a judgment in our favor from the courts and collecting such judgment before our financial resources are depleted. In the event we are not awarded and do not subsequently obtain monetary and injunctive relief, we may not have enough financial resources to continue our operations.

The burdens of being a public company may adversely affect our ability to pursue the Microsoft litigation.

As a public company, our management must devote substantial time, attention and financial resources to comply with U.S. securities laws. This may have a material adverse affect on management's ability to effectively pursue the Microsoft litigation as well as our other business initiatives. In addition, our disclosure obligations under U.S. securities laws require us to disclose information publicly that will be available to Microsoft as well as any other future litigation opponents. We may, from time to time, be required to disclose

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information that will have a material adverse affect on our litigation strategies. This information may enable our litigation opponents to develop effective litigation strategies that are contrary to our interests.

We may commence additional legal proceedings against third parties who we believe are infringing on our intellectual property rights, and such legal proceedings may be costly and time-consuming.

We may have intellectual property infringement claims against other parties in addition to our claims against Microsoft. If we decide to commence actions against any additional parties, doing so may be expensive and time-consuming, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, there can be no assurance that we would be successful in these additional legal proceedings. Commencing lawsuits may lead to potential counterclaims which may preclude our ability to develop and commercialize our initial products.

Risks related to our business and our industry

We anticipate incurring operating losses and negative cash flows in the foreseeable future resulting in uncertainty of future profitability and limitations on our operations.

We anticipate that we will incur operating losses and negative cash flows in the foreseeable future, and we will accumulate increasing deficits as we make and possibly increase our expenditures for:

- our lawsuit against Microsoft;
- infrastructure;
- sales and marketing;
- research and development;
- personnel; and
- general business enhancements.

We need to significantly increase our revenue if we are to attain profitability. In the event that we are unable to achieve profitability or raise sufficient funding to cover our losses, we may not be able to meet our obligations as they come due, raising substantial doubts as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

We will need additional capital to pursue our litigation strategy, conduct our operations and develop our products, and our ability to obtain the necessary funding is uncertain.

We will require significant additional capital from sources including equity and/or debt financings, license arrangements, grants, collaborative research arrangements and/or other sources in order to develop and commercialize our products and continue operations. If we are not able to raise additional capital when needed, our business will fail.

We are a development stage company with virtually no revenues.

We are a development stage company with a very small amount of revenue and do not expect to generate additional revenues unless and until after our patent portfolio, or part of it, is commercialized. We will need to raise additional capital to fund our operations and our litigation against Microsoft and there can be no assurance that we will be successful in doing so on acceptable terms or at all.

If we fail to meet our obligations to SAIC, we may lose our rights to key technologies on which our business depends.

Our business depends on our rights to and under the patents we obtained from SAIC. Our agreements with SAIC impose various obligations on us, including payment obligations and minimum royalties that we must pay to SAIC. If SAIC believes that we have failed to meet these obligations, SAIC could seek to limit or reacquire the assigned patent rights, which could lead to costly and time-consuming litigation and, potentially, a loss of our rights in these patents. During the period of any such litigation, our ability to carry

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out the development and commercialization of potential products could be significantly and negatively affected. The loss or restriction of our rights in our patents would result in our inability to continue our business.

Our business model is new and unproven, and therefore we can provide no assurance that we will be successful in pursuing it.

We intend to develop products to provide secure communication for IM and VoIP; however, this is not a defined market. Rather, it represents a new business model, for which there are no assurances that we will succeed in building a profitable business. We expect to depend on our intellectual property licensing fees for the majority of our revenues. Our ability to generate licensing fees is highly dependent on mainstream market adoption of real-time messaging and collaboration solutions based on SIP. There can be no assurance that such adoption will occur. If we are unable to attract significant licensing fees, our operations and financial condition will be adversely affected.

We may or may not be able to capitalize on potential market opportunities related to our licensing strategy or our patent portfolio.

We have engaged ipCapital Group to help develop our licensing strategy and to introduce the Company to five strategic licensees of the Company's technology. In connection with this engagement, we agreed to grant ipCapital Group 10% of the royalties of each resulting licensing arrangement, up to an aggregate maximum of \$2,000,000 per licensee, or \$10,000,000 in the aggregate. Also in connection with this engagement, ipCapital Group evaluated the Company's patent and know how portfolio, business model and technology and has indicated that the estimated potential commercialization of these items presents the Company with a multi-billion dollar market opportunity. There can be no assurance that we will be able to capitalize on this potential market opportunity. Our inability to generate licensing revenues associated with the potential market opportunity identified by ipCapital Group could result from a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- our capital resources may be insufficient;
- our management team may not have sufficient bandwidth to successfully capitalize on all of the opportunities identified by ipCapital Group;
- our licensing program may not be adopted by potential licensing partners; and
- the validity of our patents underlying the licensing opportunity is currently being challenged in our litigation against Microsoft.

We will rely on third parties for software and hardware development, manufacturing content and technology services.

We expect to rely on third party developers to provide software and hardware. If we experience problems with any of our third party technology or products, our customers' satisfaction could be reduced, and our business could be adversely affected. In addition, we expect to rely on third parties to provide content through strategic relationships and other arrangements. If we experience difficulties in maintaining these relationships or developing new relationships on a timely basis and on terms favorable to us, our business and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Malfunctions of third party hosting services could adversely affect their business, which may impede our ability to attract and retain strategic partners and customers.

The products we are developing will be highly dependent on internet traffic and reliability. To the extent the number of users of networks utilizing our future products suddenly increases, the technology platform and hosting services which will be required to accommodate a higher volume of traffic may result in slower response times or service interruptions. System interruptions or increases in response time could result in a loss of potential or existing users and, if sustained or repeated, could reduce the appeal of the networks to users. In addition, users depend on real time communication: outages caused by increased traffic could result in delays and system failures. These types of occurrences could cause users to perceive that our solution does not function properly and could therefore adversely affect our ability to attract and retain licensees, strategic partners and customers.

There has been increased competition in the "real-time" communications industry, as more companies seek to provide products and services similar to our proposed products and services, and because larger and better-financed competitors may affect our ability to operate our business and achieve profitability, our business may fail.

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Competition for securing IM and VoIP services is intense. We are aware of similar products and services that will compete directly with our proposed products and services, and some of the companies developing these similar products and services are larger, better-financed companies that may develop products superior to our proposed products, which could create significant competitive advantages for those companies. Our future success depends on our ability to compete effectively with our competitors. As a result, we may have difficulty competing with larger, established competitor companies. Generally, these competitors have:

- substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources;
- a larger customer base;
- better name recognition; and
- more expansive product offerings.

These competitors are likely to command a larger market share than us, which may enable them to establish a stronger competitive position, in part, through greater marketing opportunities. Further, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in user preferences and to devote greater resources to developing and operating networks of affinity websites. These competitors may develop products or services that are comparable or superior. If we fail to address competitive developments quickly and effectively, we may not be able to remain a viable entity.

Our business model depends on our ability to successfully develop and operate our networks and deploy new offerings and technology.

If we successfully develop and commercialize products, there can be no assurances that we will not experience reliability problems in the future. Any reliability problems that adversely affect our ability to operate our networks would likely reduce revenues and restrict the growth of our business. Our future success will also depend in part on other factors, including, but not limited to, our ability to:

- find secure hosting;
- enhance our offerings;
- address the needs of our prospective users;
- respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a timely and cost-effective basis; and
- develop, enhance, and improve the responsiveness, functionality and features of our infrastructure services and networks.

If we are unable to integrate and capitalize on new technologies and standards effectively, our business could be adversely affected.

Growth of internal operations and business may strain our financial resources.

We may need to significantly expand the scope of our operating and financial systems in order to build our business. Our expenses and the growth rate of these expenses may place a significant strain on our financial resources for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, the following:

- the need for continued development of the financial and information management systems;
- the need to manage relationships with future licensees, resellers, distributors and strategic partners;
- the need to hire and retain skilled management, technical and other personnel necessary to support and manage our business; and
- the need to train and manage our employee base.

The addition of new infrastructure services, networks, vertical categories and affinity websites and the attention they demand, on top of the attention demanded by our pending litigation with Microsoft, may also strain our management resources. We cannot give you

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any assurance that we will adequately address these risks and, if we do not, our ability to successfully expand our business could be adversely affected.

If we do not successfully develop our planned products and services in a cost-effective manner to customer demand in the rapidly evolving market for internet and IP-based communications services, our business may fail.

The market for communications services is characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, changes in customer needs and frequent new service and product introductions. We are currently focused on developing products to provide security solutions for real-time communications. Our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to use new technologies effectively, to continue to develop our technical expertise, to enhance our existing services and to develop new services that meet changing customer needs on a timely and cost-effective basis. We may not be able to adapt quickly enough to changing technology, customer requirements and industry standards. If we fail to use new technologies effectively, to develop our technical expertise and new services, or to enhance existing services on a timely basis, either internally or through arrangements with third parties, our product and service offerings may fail to meet customer needs, which would adversely affect our revenues and prospects for growth.

In addition, if we are unable, for technological, legal, financial or other reasons, to adapt in a timely manner to changing market conditions or customer requirements, we could lose customers, strategic alliances and market share. Sudden changes in user and customer requirements and preferences, the frequent introduction of new products and services embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards and practices could render our existing products, services and systems obsolete. The emerging nature of products and services in the technology and communications industry and their rapid evolution will require that we continually improve the performance, features and reliability of our products and services. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to:

- design, develop, launch and/or license our planned products, services and technologies that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of our prospective customers; and
- respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a cost-effective and timely basis.

The development of our planned products and services and other proprietary technology involves significant technological and business risks and requires substantial expenditures and lead time. We may be unable to use new technologies effectively. Updating our technology internally and licensing new technology from third-parties may also require us to incur significant additional expenditures.

Our business greatly depends on the development and growth of IM and VoIP.

The use of the internet for communications utilizing IM and VoIP is a recent development, and the continued demand and growth of a market for IM and VoIP services and products is uncertain. The internet may ultimately prove not to be a viable commercial marketplace for IM and VoIP services for a number of reasons, including:

- unwillingness of consumers to shift to VoIP;
- refusal to purchase security products;
- perception by the licensees of unsecure communication and data transfer;
- lack of concern for privacy by licensees and users;
- limitations on access and ease of use;
- congestion leading to delayed or extended response times;
- inadequate development of internet infrastructure to keep pace with increased levels of use; and
- increased government regulations.

While the use of IM has grown rapidly in personal and professional use, there can be no assurance that users will pay to secure their IM services.

Many services such as Microsoft, Yahoo! and AOL offer IM free of charge. However, security solutions for these services are not free, and users of IM may not want to pay for such security solutions. If users do not want to pay for the security solutions, we will have difficulty marketing and selling our products and technologies.

If the market for VoIP service does not develop as anticipated, our business would be adversely affected.

The success of our products that secure enterprise VoIP service depends on the growth in the number of VoIP users, which in turn depends on wider public acceptance of VoIP telephony. The VoIP communications medium is in its early stages and may not develop a broad audience. Potential new users may view VoIP as unattractive relative to traditional telephone services for a number of reasons, including the need to purchase computer headsets or the perception that the price advantage for VoIP is insufficient to justify the perceived convenience. Potential users may also view more familiar online communication methods, such as e-mail or IM, as sufficient for their communications needs. There is no assurance that VoIP will ever achieve broad public acceptance.

If our products do not gain market acceptance, we may not be able to fund future operations.

A number of factors may affect the market acceptance of our planned products or any other products we develop or acquire, including, among others:

- the price of our products relative to other products that seek to secure real-time communication;
- the perception by users of the effectiveness of our products;
- our ability to fund our sales and marketing efforts; and
- the effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts.

If our products do not gain market acceptance, we may not be able to fund future operations, including the development of new product and/or our sales and marketing efforts for our current products, which inability would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

If we are not able to adequately protect our proprietary rights, our operations would be negatively impacted.

Our ability to compete largely depends on the superiority, uniqueness and value of our technology and intellectual property. To protect our proprietary rights, we rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, confidentiality agreements with our employees and third parties, and protective contractual provisions. Further, we can give no assurances that infringement or invalidity claims (or claims for indemnification resulting from infringement claims) will not be asserted or prosecuted against us or that any such assertions or prosecutions will not materially adversely affect our business. Regardless of whether any such claims are valid or can be successfully asserted, defending against such claims could cause us to incur significant costs and could divert resources away from our other activities. In addition, assertion of infringement claims could result in injunctions that prevent us from distributing our products. Despite these efforts, any of the following may reduce the value of our intellectual property:

- our applications for patents, trademarks and copyrights relating to our business may not be granted and, if granted, may be challenged or invalidated;
- issued trademarks, copyrights, or patents may not provide us with any competitive advantages;
- our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights may not be effective in preventing misappropriation of our technology; or
- our efforts may not prevent the development and design by others of products or technologies similar to or competitive with, or superior to those we develop.

In addition, we may not be able to effectively protect our intellectual property rights in certain foreign countries where we may do business in the future or from which competitors may operate. While we have numerous pending international patents, obtaining such patents will not necessarily protect our technology or prevent our international competitors from developing similar products or technologies. Our inability to adequately protect our proprietary rights would have a negative impact on our operations and revenues.

If we are forced to litigate to defend our intellectual property rights, or to defend claims by third parties against us relating to intellectual property rights, legal fees and court injunctions could adversely affect our financial condition or end our business.

Disputes regarding the ownership of technologies and intellectual property rights are common and likely to arise in the future. We have already begun legal proceedings against Microsoft to defend our intellectual property rights, and we may be forced to litigate against others to enforce or defend our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of other parties' proprietary rights. Any such litigation is likely to be very costly and distract our management from focusing on operating our business. The existence and outcome of any such litigation could harm our business. Additionally, any such costs we incur to defend or protect our intellectual property rights could greatly impact our financial condition.

The laws governing online secure communications are largely unsettled, and if we become subject to various government regulations, costs associated with those regulations may materially adversely affect our business.

The current regulatory environment for our services remains unclear. We can give no assurance that our planned product offerings will be in compliance with local, state and/or U.S. Federal laws or other laws. Further, we can give no assurance that we will not unintentionally violate such laws or that such laws will not be modified, or that new laws will be enacted in the future which would cause us to be in violation of such laws.

VoIP services are not currently subject to all of the same regulations that apply to traditional telephony. It is possible that federal and state legislatures may seek to impose increased fees and administrative burdens on VoIP, data and video providers. The U.S. Federal Communications Commission may seek to impose traditional telephony requirements such as disability access requirements, consumer protection requirements, number assignment and portability requirements and other obligations. Such regulations could result in substantial costs depending on the technical changes required to accommodate the requirements, and any increased costs could erode the pricing advantage over competing forms of communication and adversely affect consumer adoption of VoIP products generally.

The use of the internet and private IP networks to provide voice, video and other forms of real-time, two-way communications services is a relatively recent development. Although the provisioning of such services is currently permitted by U.S. law and is largely unregulated within the United States, several foreign governments have adopted laws and/or regulations that could restrict or prohibit the provisioning of voice communications services over the internet or private IP networks. More aggressive domestic or international regulation of the internet in general, and internet telephony providers and services specifically, may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and future prospects, particularly if increased numbers of governments impose regulations restricting the use and sale of IP telephony services.

In addition to regulations addressing internet telephony and broadband services, other regulatory issues relating to the internet in general could affect our ability to provide our planned security solutions. Congress has adopted legislation that regulates certain aspects of the internet, including online content, user privacy, taxation, liability for third-party activities and jurisdiction. In addition, a number of initiatives pending in Congress and state legislatures would prohibit or restrict advertising or sale of certain products and services on the internet, which may have the effect of raising the cost of doing business on the internet generally.

Telephone carriers have petitioned governmental agencies to enforce regulatory tariffs, which, if granted, would increase the cost of online communication, and such increase in cost may impede the growth of online communication and adversely affect our business.

The growing popularity and use of secure communications has burdened the existing telecommunications infrastructures, and many high traffic areas have begun to experience interruptions in service. As a result, certain local telephone carriers have petitioned governmental agencies to enforce regulatory tariffs on IP telephony traffic that crosses over the traditional telephone networks. If any of these petitions or the relief that they seek is granted, the costs of communicating via online could increase substantially, potentially adversely affecting the growth in the use of online secure communications. Any of these developments could have an adverse effect on our business.

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If we expand into international markets, our inexperience outside the United States would increase the risk that our international expansion efforts will not be successful, which would in turn limit our prospects for growth.

We may explore expanding our business to outside the United States. Expansion into international markets requires significant management attention and financial resources. In addition, we may face the following risks associated with any expansion outside the United States:

- challenges caused by distance, language and cultural differences;
- legal, legislative and regulatory restrictions;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- economic instability;
- longer payment cycles in some countries;
- credit risk and higher levels of payment fraud;
- potentially adverse tax consequences; and
- other higher costs associated with doing business internationally.

These risks could harm our international expansion efforts, which would in turn harm our business prospects.

The departure of Kendall Larsen, our Chief Executive Officer and President, and/or other key personnel could compromise our ability to execute our strategic plan and may result in additional severance costs to us.

Our success largely depends on the skills, experience and efforts of our key personnel, including Kendall Larsen, our Chief Executive Officer and President. The loss of Mr. Larsen, or our failure to retain other key personnel, would jeopardize our ability to execute our strategic plan and materially harm our business.

We will need to recruit and retain additional qualified personnel to successfully grow our business.

Our future success will depend in part on our ability to attract and retain qualified operations, marketing and sales personnel as well as engineers. Inability to attract and retain such personnel could adversely affect our business. We expect to face competition in the recruitment of qualified personnel, and we can provide no assurance that we will attract or retain such personnel.

We will incur significant costs as a result of being a public company.

As a public company, we have and will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that VirnetX, Inc. did not incur as a private company. We expect the laws, rules and regulations governing public companies to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities more time-consuming and costly, and these costs could be material to us.

In connection with audits of our financial statements, our independent auditors identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting.

During the course of their audit of our 2007 financial statements, our independent auditors concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting suffered from certain “material weaknesses” as defined in standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Farber Hass Hurley LLP noted the following matters involving our internal control over financial reporting that are considered to be material weaknesses in connection with their audit of our 2007 financial statements:

- Farber Hass Hurley LLP proposed, and we recorded, adjustments to our accounting for equity transactions during 2007.

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- Farber Hass Hurley LLP noted that our controls over financial disclosures need to be improved.
- Farber Hass Hurley LLP noted that certain expenses within 2007 were not timely accrued prior to receipt of billing statements.

Prior to becoming our subsidiary, VirnetX, Inc. was a development stage, privately held company that historically did not formalize or document internal controls over financial reporting, utilized the cash basis of accounting and was not required to have its financial statements audited or reviewed. Prior to becoming our subsidiary, VirnetX, Inc. engaged independent auditors to audit its financial statements for certain prior periods. During the course of that audit, VirnetX, Inc.'s independent auditors concluded that VirnetX, Inc.'s internal controls over financial reporting suffered from certain "material weaknesses" and "significant deficiencies" over its internal controls over financial reporting as defined in standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Because VirnetX, Inc. is now our wholly-owned subsidiary, the material weaknesses in VirnetX, Inc.'s internal controls over financial reporting have resulted in our having material weaknesses and significant deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting. We have commenced a process of developing, adopting and implementing policies and procedures to address such material weaknesses. However, that process has been and may continue to be time consuming and costly and there is no assurance as to when we will effectively address such material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

Our inability to become compliant with the internal controls requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act could negatively affect our stock price and limit our ability to raise additional financing.

Burr, Pilger & Mayer LLP, the independent audit firm retained to audit the 2005 and 2006 financial statements for our principal operating subsidiary resigned on October 26, 2007. The reason for the resignation was concern that we would not become compliant with the internal controls requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act by December 31, 2007 and due to an insufficient quantity of experienced resources involved with the financial reporting and period closing process. In light of the material weaknesses noted by Farber Hass Hurley LLP, our independent audit firm, our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, we were not compliant with these internal control requirements. After implementing internal controls developed in the fourth quarter of 2007, our management has concluded that, as of June 30, 2007, we had attained compliance with these internal control requirements. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to maintain this compliance or that our audit firm will not discover additional material weaknesses in our 2008 year end audit. Our lack of compliance with internal controls requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act could negatively affect our stock price, make us less attractive to our stockholders, jeopardize our listing status and limit our ability to raise additional financing.

Risks related to our stock

Trading in our common stock is limited and the price of our common stock may be subject to substantial volatility.

Our common stock is listed on the American Stock Exchange, or AMEX. On June 17, 2008, NYSE Euronext, Inc. and the American Stock Exchange (the "AMEX") announced that members of the AMEX Membership Corporation (the "AMC") approved the adoption of a merger agreement between AMC and NYSE Euronext and certain of their subsidiaries whereby the AMEX will be a separate platform under NYSE Euronext. In July 2008, the AMEX submitted proposed rule changes in connection with the trading of AMEX-listed securities following the merger, including on which market each class of securities will trade following the merger. The SEC must still approve the rule changes in connection with the transaction and related AMEX-proposed trading rules before the merger becomes final. No final decision has been made as to any changes in listing standards, but the Company expects to continue to be listed on AMEX. There can be no assurance that the company will be able to maintain its compliance with any such new listing standards without significant additional cost to the company, or at all. Our common stock daily trading volume has been limited and sporadic. Also, there can be no assurance that we will remain listed on an established stock exchange. Additionally, the price of our common stock may be volatile as a result of a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

- developments in our pending litigation against Microsoft;
- quarterly variations in our operating results;
- large purchases or sales of common stock;
- actual or anticipated announcements of new products or services by us or competitors;
- general conditions in the markets in which we compete; and
- economic and financial conditions.

Because ownership of our common shares is concentrated, you and other investors will have minimal influence on stockholder decisions.

As of August 4, 2008, our officers and directors owned an aggregate of 10,838,960 shares, or 31.1% of our outstanding common stock on that date. In addition, a group of stockholders that, as of December 31, 2007, held 4,766,666 shares, or 13.7% of our outstanding common stock on that date, have entered into a voting agreement with us that requires them to vote all of their shares of our voting stock in favor of the director nominees approved by our Board of Directors at each director election going forward, and in a manner that is proportional to the votes cast by all other voting shares as to any other matters submitted to the stockholders for a vote. As a result, our existing officers and directors could significantly influence shareholder actions of which you disapprove or that are contrary to your interests. This ability to exercise significant influence could prevent or significantly delay another company from acquiring or merging with us.

A large portion of our outstanding common shares became eligible for resale under Rule 144 on July 12, 2008 and another portion will be released on December 31, 2008. Sales of those shares may reduce the market price of our stock.

Stockholders who received our common shares as a result of the merger between PASW, Inc. and VirnetX, Inc. entered into a Company Lock-Up Agreement restricting sales of their shares until July 5, 2008. Subsequently, certain of our stockholders signed a Lock-Up Agreement with our underwriter in connection with our recent public offering, which restricts sales of their shares until December 31, 2008. The current trading price may not be reflective of what the price will be once the shares subject to the underwriters' Lock-Up Agreement are released on December 31, 2008. Sales of such shares may drive down the price of our stock. A total of 15,796,786 shares representing 45.3% of our outstanding common stock at June 30, 2008 became eligible for trading on July 12, 2008. An additional 8,489,545 shares representing 24.3% of our outstanding common stock at June 30, 2008 will become eligible for trading on December 31, 2008.

Our protective provisions could make it more difficult for a third party to successfully acquire us even if you would like to sell your shares to them.

We have a number of protective provisions that could delay, discourage or prevent a third party from acquiring control of us without the approval of our Board of Directors. Our protective provisions include:

- *A staggered Board of Directors:* this means that only one or two directors (since we have a five-person Board of Directors) will be up for election at any given annual meeting. This has the effect of delaying the ability of stockholders to effect a change in control of us since it would take two annual meetings to effectively replace at least three directors with represents a majority of the Board of Directors.
- *Blank check preferred stock:* our Board of Directors has the authority to establish the rights, preferences and privileges of our 10,000,000 authorized, but unissued, shares of preferred stock. Therefore, this stock may be issued at the discretion of our Board of Directors with preferences over your shares of our common stock in a manner that is materially dilutive to existing stockholders. In addition, blank check preferred stock can be used to create a "poison pill" which is designed to deter a hostile bidder from buying a controlling interest in our stock without the approval of our Board of Directors. We have not adopted such a "poison pill;" but our Board of Directors has the ability to do so in the future, very rapidly and without stockholder approval.
- *Advance notice requirements for director nominations and for new business to be brought up at stockholder meetings:* stockholders wishing to submit director nominations or raise matters to a vote of the stockholders must provide notice to us within very specific date windows and in very specific form in order to have the matter voted on at a stockholder meeting. This has the effect of giving our Board of Directors and management more time to react to stockholder proposals generally and could also have the effect of disregarding a stockholder proposal or deferring it to a subsequent meeting to the extent such proposal is not raised properly.
- *No stockholder actions by written consent:* no stockholder or group of stockholders may take actions rapidly and without prior notice to our Board of Directors and management or to the minority stockholders. Along with the advance notice

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requirements described above, this provision also gives our Board of Directors and management more time to react to proposed stockholder actions.

- *Super majority requirement for stockholder amendments to the By-laws:* stockholder proposals to alter or amend our By-laws or to adopt new By-laws can only be approved by the affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding shares.
- *Elimination of the ability of stockholders to call a special meeting of the stockholders:* only the Board of Directors or management can call special meetings of the stockholders. This could mean that stockholders, even those who represent a significant block of our shares, may need to wait for the annual meeting before nominating directors or raising other business proposals to be voted on by the stockholders.

Applicable SEC rules governing the trading of “penny stocks” may limit the trading and liquidity of the Company’s common stock, which could affect its trading price.

Trading in our securities is currently subject to “penny stock” rules for the foreseeable future. The SEC has adopted regulations that generally define a penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. These rules require that any broker-dealer who recommends our securities to persons other than prior customers and accredited investors must, prior to the sale, make a special written suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written agreement to execute the transaction. Unless an exception is available, the regulations require the delivery, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with trading in the penny stock market. In addition, broker-dealers must disclose commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities they offer. The additional burdens imposed upon broker-dealers by such requirements may discourage broker-dealers from recommending transactions in our securities, which could severely limit the liquidity of our common stock and consequently adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Securities analysts may not cover our common stock and this may have a negative impact on our common stock’s market price.

The trading market for our common stock may depend on the research and reports that securities analysts publish about us or our business. We do not have any control over these analysts. There is no guarantee that securities analysts will cover our common stock. If securities analysts do not cover our common stock, the lack of research coverage may adversely affect our common stock’s market price. If we are covered by securities analysts, and our stock is downgraded, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases to cover us or fails to publish regularly reports on us, we could lose or fail to gain visibility in the financial markets, which could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

We may seek to raise additional funds, finance acquisitions or develop strategic relationships by issuing capital stock that would dilute your ownership.

We have financed our operations, and we expect to continue to finance our operations, acquisitions and develop strategic relationships, by issuing equity or convertible debt securities, which could significantly reduce the percentage ownership of our existing stockholders. Furthermore, any newly issued securities could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of our existing stock. Moreover, any issuances by us of equity securities may be at or below the prevailing market price of our stock and in any event may have a dilutive impact on your ownership interest, which could cause the market price of our stock to decline. We may also raise additional funds through the incurrence of debt or the issuance or sale of other securities or instruments senior to our common shares. The holders of any debt securities or instruments we may issue would have rights superior to the rights of our common stockholders.

We have no current intention of declaring or paying any cash dividends on our common stock.

We do not plan to declare or pay any cash dividends on our common stock. Our current policy is to use all funds and any earnings in the operation and expansion of our business.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (File No. 333-145765) related to our public offering was declared effective by the SEC on December 21, 2007. The public offering commenced on December 22, 2007. The 3,450,000 shares of our common stock offered in the final prospectus were sold at the closing on December 31, 2007 at a price to the underwriter of \$4.00 per share. We also issued warrants to purchase 300,000 shares of our common stock at \$4.80 per common share to the underwriter in connection with the public offering, San Gabriel Funds, LLC. We raised proceeds of \$13,800,000 before underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses. Also included in the registration statement were 5,366,666 shares of our common stock held by our security holders that were registered for resale. We have subsequently amended the registration statement for the registration of these shares in a Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 on Form S-1, filed May 8, 2008 (File No. 333-134765); the SEC declared this post-effective amendment

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effective on May 9, 2008. We will not receive any proceeds from the resale of these securities, except in connection with the exercise of warrants, in which case we will receive the exercise price thereof, in cash or in value, consisting of a number of shares of our common stock equal to the exercise price as valued based upon the closing price of the shares on the date of exercise.

We used the proceeds of the public offering and intend to use the remainder for general corporate purposes, including working capital, increased staffing, funding our litigation efforts, pursuing our licensing strategy and other general and administrative expenses. We have not identified the amounts we plan to spend on each of these areas or the timing of expenditures. We may use a portion of the net proceeds to acquire businesses, services, products or technologies or invest in businesses that we believe will complement our current or future business. As a result, we will retain broad discretion in the allocation of the proceeds of the public offering.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

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

The annual meeting of stockholder was held on May 30, 2008. At the annual meeting, stockholders voted to:

- (i) elect two Class I directors of the Company, each to serve for three-year term, until their resignation or until their successors are duly elected or appointed;
- (ii) ratify the appointment by our Audit Committee of Farber Hass Hurley LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008; and
- (iii) approve our 2007 Stock Plan.

There were 34,899,985 shares of Common Stock entitled to vote at the meeting, of which 22,870,897 (65.53%) were represented at the meeting.

The voting results were as follows:

Election of Directors

<u>Name</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstained</u>
Kendall Larsen	22,851,298	19,599	—
Scott C. Taylor	22,851,298	19,599	—

Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstained</u>
22,870,764	133	—

Ratification of 2007 Stock Plan

<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Abstained</u>
20,457,486	45,904	56,666

As a result, each nominee for director was elected to the Board of Directors for the term set forth above, the appointment of Farber Hass Hurley LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008 and the 2007 Stock Plan were duly ratified by the stockholders.

No other matters were brought forward for consideration or vote.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

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ITEM 6 — EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.01	Certificate of Incorporation of the Company. †
3.02	By-laws of the Company. †
31.01	Certification of the President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
31.02	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
32.01	Certification of the President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
32.02	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**

† Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 12, 2007 (File No. 000-26895).

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

VIRNETX HOLDING CORPORATION

By: /s/ Kendall Larsen
Kendall Larsen
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ William E. Sliney
William E. Sliney
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: **August 14, 2008**

EXHIBIT INDEX

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† Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 12, 2007 (File No. 000-26895).

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Kendall Larsen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of VirnetX Holding Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, 2008;
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 accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; 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 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 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/ KENDALL LARSEN

Kendall Larsen

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 14, 2008

CERTIFICATIONS

I, William E. Sliney, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of VirnetX Holding Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, 2008;
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 accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; 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 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 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/ William E. Sliney
William E. Sliney
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: August 14, 2008

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of VirnetX Holding Corporation, or the Company, on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 14, 2008, or the Report, I, Kendall Larsen, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- (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 result of operations of the Company.

/s/ KENDALL LARSEN

Kendall Larsen

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 14, 2008

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of VirnetX Holding Corporation, or the Company, on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 14, 2008, or the Report, I, William E. Sliney, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- (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 result of operations of the Company.

/s/ WILLIAM E. SLINEY

William E. Sliney

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: August 14, 2008