VIRAGEN INC
Form 10-Q
February 10, 2004

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

OR

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

Commission File Number 001-15823

VIRAGEN, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**59-2101668**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

865 SW 78th Avenue, Suite 100, Plantation, Florida 33324
(Address of principal executive offices)

(954) 233-8746
(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 Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No o

As of February 5, 2004, there were 365,919,879 shares of the registrant s common stock outstanding, par value $0.01.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Product sales	$ 60,041	$ 126,592	$ 111,647	$ 471,477
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	532,023	103,784	901,030	421,957
Research and development	811,318	914,225	1,625,740	1,746,553
Selling, general and administrative	1,727,258	1,715,741	3,193,521	3,446,989
Amortization of intangible assets	38,814	58,108	76,227	115,125
Interest and other income	(252,992)	(123,155)	(476,216)	(164,759)
Interest expense	4,895,398	1,942,195	6,687,030	2,753,463
Loss before income taxes and minority interest	(7,691,778)	(4,484,306)	(11,895,685)	(7,847,851)
Income tax benefit	10,957	19,386	21,914	38,772
Minority interest in loss of subsidiary	343,025	332,286	632,722	661,761
Net loss	(7,337,796)	(4,132,634)	(11,241,049)	(7,147,318)
Deduct required dividends on convertible preferred stock, Series A	663	663	1,325	1,325
Net loss attributable to common stock	$ (7,338,459)	$ (4,133,297)	$ (11,242,374)	$ (7,148,643)
Basic and diluted net loss per share of common stock, after deduction for required dividends on convertible preferred stock	$ (0.02)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.06)
Weighted average common shares basic and diluted	325,314,218	117,196,983	299,337,508	112,032,583

See notes to consolidated financial statements which are an integral part of these statements.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,147,672	$ 5,942,501
Accounts receivable	74,867	105,334
Inventories	3,665,239	3,311,583
Prepaid expenses	375,176	256,778
Other current assets	256,197	633,637
Total current assets	15,519,151	10,249,833
Property, plant and equipment		
Land, building and improvements	3,643,880	3,524,076
Equipment and furniture	5,604,409	5,461,096
Construction in progress	1,383,830	551,493
	10,632,119	9,536,665
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,031,995)	(3,552,117)
	6,600,124	5,984,548
Goodwill	10,731,744	9,678,302
Developed technology, net	1,989,109	1,869,122
Deposits and other assets	85,612	85,612
	$ 34,925,740	$ 27,867,417
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 1,007,154	$ 1,666,769
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	728,849	996,399
Convertible debentures		4,051,762
Lines of credit and short term borrowings	926,105	999,192
Current portion of long-term debt	129,161	60,421
Total current liabilities	2,791,269	7,774,543
Royalties payable	107,866	107,866
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,228,755	1,124,335
Minority interest in subsidiary	2,313,232	2,596,269
Deferred income tax liability	522,282	544,196
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity		
Convertible 10% Series A cumulative preferred stock, $1.00 par value. Authorized 375,000 shares; issued and outstanding 2,650 shares. Liquidation preference value: $10 per share, aggregating $26,500	2,650	2,650
Common stock, $.01 par value; 700,000,000 shares authorized; 358,566,420 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2003; 258,586,656 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2003	3,585,665	2,585,866
Additional paid-in capital	134,545,699	112,922,621

Accumulated deficit	(113,532,923)	(102,290,549)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,361,245	2,499,620
Total stockholders equity	27,962,336	15,720,208
	$ 34,925,740	$ 27,867,417

See notes to consolidated financial statements which are an integral part of these statements.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2003	**2002**
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	$(11,241,049)	$(7,147,318)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	440,348	423,931
Amortization of intangible assets	76,227	115,125
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	19,794	8,578
Compensation expense (reversal) on stock options and warrants	20,259	(61,493)
Minority interest in loss of subsidiary	(632,722)	(661,761)
Amortization of discount on convertible debentures and promissory notes	6,141,296	2,422,951
Amortization of deferred financing costs	454,735	144,037
Income tax benefit	(21,914)	(38,772)
Increase (decrease) relating to operating activities from:		
Accounts receivable	30,467	286,882
Inventories	(353,656)	(972,491)
Prepaid expenses	183,172	66,424
Other current assets	(77,295)	826,978
Accounts payable	(663,864)	726,597
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(216,820)	(233,306)
Notes due from directors		4,836
Net cash used in operating activities	(5,841,022)	(4,088,802)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to property, plant and equipment, net	(786,401)	(329,349)
Net cash used in investing activities	(786,401)	(329,349)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds from private equity placements	9,007,733	2,735,523
Net payments on lines of credit and short term promissory notes	(460,613)	(325,626)
Net borrowings (payments) on long-term debt	43,205	(27,391)
Net proceeds from issuance of convertible debentures		2,308,250
Payments on convertible debentures	(65,316)	(1,111,113)
Collections on notes due from directors		50,000
Proceeds from exercise of debt and equity offering warrants, net	2,906,786	14,433
Net cash provided by financing activities	11,431,795	3,644,076
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	400,799	40,167
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,205,171	(733,908)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,942,501	765,861
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 11,147,672	$ 31,953

During the six months ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, we had the following non-cash financing activities:

	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2003	2002
Purchase of insurance with notes payable	$ 301,570	$ 30,886
Conversion of convertible debentures and accrued interest into common stock	7,264,036	1,285,556

See notes to consolidated financial statements which are an integral part of these statements.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE A OVERVIEW AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

We are a biopharmaceutical company engaged in the research, development, manufacture and sale of a natural human alpha interferon product indicated for treatment of a broad range of viral and malignant diseases. We are also developing innovative technologies aimed at improving the manufacturing processes used to manufacture certain medical therapies. Specifically, we are primarily focused on three fields of research and development:

human leukocyte derived interferon natural alpha interferon derived from human white blood cells for the treatment of a wide range of viral and malignant diseases.

avian transgenics technologies designed to produce protein-based drugs inside the egg whites of transgenic developed chickens.

oncological therapies therapeutic proteins for the treatment of targeted cancers.

We own approximately 79.7% of Viragen International, Inc. Viragen International operates primarily through its wholly owned subsidiaries, ViraNative AB, a company located in Umea, Sweden, and Viragen (Scotland) Limited, a company located near Edinburgh, Scotland. ViraNative and Viragen (Scotland) house our manufacturing and laboratory facilities.

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements include Viragen, Inc., Viragen International, Inc. and all subsidiaries, including those operating outside the United States of America. All significant transactions among our businesses have been eliminated. These statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, consistent in all material respects with those applied in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements for Viragen, Inc. have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K have been condensed or omitted. The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in this report and the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2003.

Certain amounts in prior periods consolidated condensed financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current periods presentation. The reclassifications had no effect on previously reported results of operations.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

NOTE A OVERVIEW AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. The accounting estimates that require management s most difficult and subjective judgments include: the assessment of recoverability of goodwill and long-lived assets; and the valuation of inventories. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

The interim financial information is unaudited, but, in the opinion of management, reflects all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments, considered necessary for a fair presentation of results of the interim periods presented. During the three months ended December 31, 2003, we recorded an adjustment of non-cash interest expense totaling approximately $1.4 million as a result of the revaluation of warrants issued in connection with the April and June 2003 convertible debentures. Please see Note F and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Operating results for the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004.

During the three and six months ended December 31, 2003 we incurred losses of approximately $7,338,000 and $11,241,000, respectively. During the years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, we incurred significant losses of approximately $17,349,000, $11,089,000, and $11,008,000, respectively. We have an accumulated deficit of approximately $113,533,000 as of December 31, 2003. Management anticipates additional future losses as it commercializes its natural human alpha interferon product and conducts additional research activities and clinical trials to obtain additional regulatory approvals. We had cash and cash equivalents of approximately $11,148,000 and working capital of approximately $12,728,000 at December 31, 2003. We will require substantial additional funding to support our operations subsequent to December 31, 2004. Management s plans include obtaining additional capital through equity and debt financings. No assurance can be given that additional capital will be available when required or upon terms acceptable to us.

NOTE B STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

As permitted under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure,* which amended SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation,* our employee stock option plan is accounted for under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25), *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees,* and related interpretations. Compensation expense for a stock option grant is recognized if the exercise price is less than the fair value of our common stock on the grant date.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

NOTE B STOCK BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

The following table illustrates the effect on net loss and loss per common share if we had applied the fair value method to measure stock based compensation as required under the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock Based Compensation:*

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net loss as reported	$(7,337,796)	$(4,132,634)	$(11,241,049)	$(7,147,318)
Stock based compensation determined under the fair value method	(7,668)	(132,320)	(23,912)	(282,491)
Proforma net loss	(7,345,464)	(4,264,954)	(11,264,961)	(7,429,809)
Preferred dividends, Series A	(663)	(663)	(1,325)	(1,325)
Pro forma net loss attributable to common stock	$(7,346,127)	$(4,265,617)	$(11,266,286)	$(7,431,134)
Proforma loss per common share after deduction of required dividends on convertible preferred stock:				
Basic and diluted as reported	$ (0.02)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.06)
Basic and diluted pro forma	$ (0.02)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.07)

NOTE C ACQUISITION

On September 28, 2001, Viragen International, Inc., our majority owned subsidiary, acquired all of the outstanding shares of BioNative AB (BioNative), a privately held biotechnology company located in Umeå, Sweden. BioNative manufactured a natural human alpha interferon product called *Interferon Alfanative®.* Subsequent to the acquisition, BioNative was renamed ViraNative and *Interferon Alfanative* was further developed, and is now marketed as *Multiferon.*

The initial purchase consideration consisted of 2,933,190 shares of Viragen International common stock. In January 2002, ViraNative achieved two milestones as defined in the acquisition agreement. As a result, the former shareholders of ViraNative were issued an additional 8,799,570 shares of Viragen International common stock. In connection with the acquisition, the former shareholders of ViraNative are entitled to additional shares of Viragen International common stock contingent upon the attainment of certain milestones related to regulatory approvals:

8,799,570 additional shares when and if the Mutual Recognition Procedures application has received the approval of the requisite national and EU regulatory authorities for the use, sale and marketing of *Multiferon* in certain countries which must include Germany; and

2,933,190 additional shares when and if *Multiferon* has been approved by the requisite regulatory bodies in the EU for the treatment of Melanoma or when *Multiferon* has been approved by the requisite regulatory bodies for sale in the USA.

If and as each of these milestones is met, the additional shares of Viragen International will be issued.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

NOTE D GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The goodwill reported in our balance sheets as of December 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003 arose from Viragen International s acquisition of ViraNative on September 28, 2001 and the subsequent attainment of certain milestones by ViraNative in January 2002 as discussed in Note C. Subsequent to the initial recording of goodwill, the gross carrying amount has increased by approximately $3,144,000 as a result of foreign currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the Swedish Krona. The following table reflects the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the six months ended December 31, 2003:

Balance as of June 30, 2003	$ 9,678,302
Foreign exchange adjustment	1,053,442
Balance as of December 31, 2003	$10,731,744

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets,* this goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment on an annual basis or sooner if indicators of impairment arise. During the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, we completed the annual impairment review of our goodwill with the assistance of an independent valuation firm. Based on the results of the review, we determined that no impairment of this asset existed as of April 1, 2003. As of December 31, 2003, we are not aware of any items or events that would cause us to adjust the recorded value of our goodwill for impairment. Future changes in the estimates used to conduct the impairment review, including revenue projections or the fair market value of Viragen International s common stock, could cause our analysis to indicate that our goodwill is impaired in subsequent periods and result in a write-off of a portion or all of our goodwill.

The developed technology intangible asset reported in our balance sheets as of December 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003 arose from Viragen International s acquisition of ViraNative on September 28, 2001. A detail of our developed technology intangible asset as of December 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003 is as follows:

	December 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Developed technology, gross	$2,364,675	$2,132,555
Accumulated amortization	(375,566)	(263,433)
Developed technology, net	$1,989,109	$1,869,122

Our developed technology asset consists of the production and purification methods developed by ViraNative prior to the acquisition by Viragen International. This technology was complete and ViraNative had been selling the resultant natural interferon product prior to the acquisition by Viragen International. Developed technology was recorded at its estimated fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to the initial recording of this intangible asset, the gross carrying amount has increased by approximately $715,000 as a result of foreign currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the Swedish Krona.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

NOTE D GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Developed technology is being amortized over its estimated useful life of approximately 14 years. The 14-year life assigned to this asset was determined using a weighted average of the remaining lives of the patents on the various components of the production and purification processes.

The estimated aggregate amortization expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004 and the four succeeding fiscal years is as follows:

2004	$154,000
2005	155,000
2006	155,000
2007	155,000
2008	155,000

Our intangible assets were pledged as collateral in connection with a series of our convertible debentures. These debentures were issued from January 2003 through June 2003 totaling approximately $11.8 million. As of December 31, 2003, there was no principal balance outstanding on these convertible debentures. We satisfied this obligation either by payment of the outstanding debentures or through the issuance of shares of Viragen common stock upon conversion of the debentures.

NOTE E INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of raw materials and supplies, work in process, and finished product. Finished product consists of purified natural human alpha interferon. Finished product and work in process costs consisting of materials, labor and overhead are recorded at a standard cost (which approximates actual cost). Raw materials and supplies cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Our inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market (estimated net realizable value). If the cost of the inventories exceeds their expected market value, provisions are recorded currently for the difference between the cost and the market value. These provisions are determined based on estimates.

Inventories consisted of the following at December 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003:

	December 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Finished product	$1,197,315	$ 845,836
Work in process	2,268,402	2,307,499
Raw materials and supplies	199,522	158,248
Total inventories	$3,665,239	$3,311,583

Certain raw materials used in the manufacture of our natural human alpha interferon product are available from a limited number of suppliers. We are dependent on our suppliers to allocate a sufficient portion of their capacity to meet our needs.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

The outstanding principal balance of our convertible debentures as of December 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003 is as follows:

	December 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Outstanding principal	$	$ 7,293,973
Less: discounts		(3,242,211)
	$	$ 4,051,762

As of December 31, 2003, there is no principal balance outstanding on the convertible debentures, as the previously outstanding debentures were satisfied either by payment of the outstanding obligation or through the issuance of shares of Viragen common stock upon conversion of the debentures. As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance of convertible debentures consisted of the outstanding principal of the June 2003 convertible debentures, the April 2003 convertible debentures, and the August 2002 Note totaling approximately $5.55 million, $1.24 million, and $0.5 million, respectively.

Our obligations under the convertible debentures had been guaranteed by our subsidiaries, including Viragen International and its subsidiaries, and collateralized by a security agreement pledging all tangible and intangible assets not otherwise encumbered. This guarantee was in effect until we satisfied the outstanding debentures either by payment of the outstanding obligation or through the issuance of shares of Viragen common stock upon conversion of the debentures.

Warrant Revaluation

We issued common stock purchase warrants in connection with the sale of convertible debentures under our April and June 2003 securities purchase agreements. At the time of issuance the warrants were valued using their expected lives, which was less than their contractual lives. Ernst & Young LLP, our independent auditors, concurred with this approach. In January 2004, we were informed by Ernst & Young LLP that they had reevaluated their interpretation of the accounting literature as it relates to the accounting for common stock purchase warrants issued in connection with financing transactions. As a result of this subsequent interpretation, we and Ernst & Young LLP determined that valuing the warrants issued in connection with our April and June 2003 securities purchase agreements using their expected lives was not correct. By using the expected lives of the warrants, less value was attributed to them than if we had used the contractual lives. Thus, an additional discount of approximately $1,423,000 would have been recorded on the convertible debentures issued under the April and June 2003 securities purchase agreements by using the contractual lives on the warrants.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

As a result of the initial valuation of these warrants, the carrying value of the convertible debentures was overstated and stockholders equity was correspondingly understated by approximately $986,000 and $509,000 as of June 30, 2003 and September 30, 2003, respectively. After consideration of all of the facts and circumstances, we recognized the additional discounts resulting from the revaluation of these warrants as well as the related amortization of prior period non-cash interest expense in the quarter ended December 31, 2003, as management believes it is not material to any period affected. Since the amortization of the additional discount resulted in non-cash interest expense, there is no impact on the cash flows of the Company for the June 30, 2003, September 30, 2003 and December 31, 2003 periods. As of December 31, 2003 there is no effect on total stockholders equity as a result of these adjustments.

June 2003 Convertible Debentures

On June 27, 2003, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with Palisades Equity Fund LP, Alpha Capital AG, Crescent International Ltd., Bristol Investment Fund, Ltd. and Gryphon Master Fund, LP. The securities purchase agreement provided for the purchase and sale of our convertible debentures in the aggregate amount of approximately $5.55 million. Under the terms of the agreement, Viragen received approximately $4.55 million, net of original issue discounts of $661,333, and a 6.5% finder s fee and legal expenses. This agreement also provided for the issuance to the purchasers of an aggregate of 13,546,639 five-year common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.1722 per share.

In connection with the June 2003 securities purchase agreement, we paid HPC Capital Management a finder s fee of 6.5% and issued HPC Capital Management 195,712 five-year common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.1722 per share.

These convertible debentures were to mature on September 1, 2005, and were payable, without interest, in 24 equal payments of principal commencing September 1, 2003. In lieu of interest, the debentures provided for an original issue discount equal to $661,333, the equivalent of 10% interest over the two year life of the debenture. For the six months ended December 31, 2003, we recognized approximately $659,000 as interest expense from the amortization of the original issue discount. As of December 31, 2003, this original issue discount has been fully amortized to interest expense.

The debentures were convertible immediately by the investors, in whole or in part, into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to $0.3173, which was subsequently reduced to $0.224 as a result of our September 2003 financing transaction. This conversion price was subject to further reductions if we entered into additional financing transactions for the sale of our stock below the public trading price and below the conversion price. In the event the average of the ten closing bid prices of our common stock immediately prior to any monthly payment installment date exceeded 133% of the conversion price, we were permitted to repay such installment through the issuance of our common stock valued at the conversion price. We had the right to redeem all, but not less than all, debentures outstanding at 120% of the remaining principal of debentures then outstanding. Resale of the shares issuable upon conversion or payment of the debentures and upon exercise of warrants are registered under our Form S-3 registration statement (File No. 333-107176) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was declared effective on August 1, 2003.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

The warrants issued in connection with the June 2003 debentures are exercisable during the five year period terminating June 1, 2008 and can be exercised on a cashless basis whereby the holder may surrender a number of warrants equal to the exercise price of the warrants being exercised. The relative fair value of these warrants was calculated to be approximately $1,381,000 using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The relative fair value of these warrants was recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures and was amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures. For the six months ended December 31, 2003, we recognized approximately $1,375,000 as non-cash interest expense from the amortization of the discount that arose from the issuance of the warrants. As a result of the revaluation of these warrants discussed above, we recorded an additional discount on the principal amount of the debentures totaling approximately $405,000 which was fully amortized as non-cash interest expense during the three months ended December 31, 2003. As of December 31, 2003, the entire discount resulting from the issuance of the warrants has been fully amortized to interest expense.

As a result of the common stock purchase warrants issued in connection with the June 2003 debentures and the calculated effective conversion price of the debentures, a beneficial conversion amount of approximately $689,000 was calculated and recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures at the date of issuance. As a result of a subsequent financing transaction entered into in September 2003, the conversion price of these debentures was reduced from $0.3173 to $0.224. Due to this reduction in the conversion price of these debentures, additional beneficial conversion of approximately $1,382,000 was calculated and recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures. These discounts were amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures. Due to subsequent reductions in the conversion price on the outstanding debentures from $0.224 to $0.20 as a result of a financing transaction entered into in December 2003, additional beneficial conversion of approximately $96,000 was calculated and charged to interest expense during the three months ended December 31, 2003. For the six months ended December 31, 2003, we recognized approximately $2,164,000 as non-cash interest expense from the amortization of the discount that arose from the beneficial conversion feature. As a result of the revaluation of these warrants discussed above, an additional beneficial conversion amount was recognized and recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures totaling approximately $405,000 which was fully amortized as non-cash interest expense during the three months ended December 31, 2003. As of December 31, 2003, the entire discount resulting from the beneficial conversion feature has been fully amortized to interest expense.

We incurred costs of approximately $369,000 in connection with the debentures issued in the June 27, 2003 agreement which primarily consisted of the finder s fees, the fair value of warrants issued to the finder, and legal and accounting expenses. These costs were amortized to interest expense over the life of the debentures using the effective interest rate method. For the six months ended December 31, 2003, we recognized approximately $367,000 as interest expense from the amortization of these debt issuance costs. As of December 31, 2003, these debt issuance costs have been fully amortized to interest expense.

As of December 31, 2003, the purchasers had converted approximately $5.5 million of principal on the June 2003 debentures resulting in the issuance of approximately 23.4 million shares of our common stock and we repaid approximately $65,000 of principal in cash. No amounts are outstanding on these debentures as of December 31, 2003.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Unaudited)

NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

April 2003 Convertible Debentures, as Amended

On April 16, 2003, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with Palisades Equity Fund LP, Crescent International Ltd. and Alpha Capital AG. This agreement was amended on May 8, 2003 and May 16, 2003, to among other things, include Bristol Investment Fund Ltd. as an investor. The securities purchase agreement, as amended, provided for the purchase and sale of our convertible debentures in the aggregate amount of approximately $3.8 million. Under the terms of the agreement, we received approximately $3.1 million, net of original issue discounts of $453,395, a 6.5% finder s fee, and legal expenses. This agreement also provided for the issuance to the purchasers of an aggregate of 31,711,998 three-year common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.0625 per share.

In connection with the April 2003 debentures, we paid HPC Capital Management a finder s fee of 6.5% and issued HPC Capital Management 134,082 three-year common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.0625 per share.

These convertible debentures were to mature on July 1, 2005, and were payable, without interest, in 24 equal payments of principal commencing August 1, 2003. The debentures were convertible immediately, in whole or in part, by the purchasers into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to $0.20 per share. We also had the right to make monthly payments on the debentures in shares of our common stock, valued at $0.20 per share, subject to a formula contained in the debentures.

We had the right to redeem all, but not less than all, of the debentures at 120% of the principal outstanding. The conversion price of the debentures and the exercise price of the warrants were subject to adjustment in the event of stock splits, dividends and combinations, distributions of our common stock; and/or our issuance of additional common stock at less than the conversion price or exercise price, or at less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of issuance. Resale of the shares issued upon conversion or payment of the debentures and upon exercise of warrants are registered under our Form S-3 registration statement (File No. 333-105668) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was declared effective on June 9, 2003.

The warrants issued in connection with the April 16, 2003 securities purchase agreement and the amendments dated May 8, 2003 and May 16, 2003, were exercisable during the three year period terminating April 2006. The relative fair value of these warrants was calculated to be approximately $800,000 using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The relative fair value of the warrants was recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures and was amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures. For the three months ended September 30, 2003, we recognized approximately $268,000 as non-cash interest expense from the amortization of the discount that arose from the issuance of these warrants. As of September 30, 2003, the entire initial discount resulting from the issuance of the warrants had been fully amortized to interest expense. As a result of the revaluation of these warrants discussed above, we recorded additional non-cash interest expense of approximately $505,000 during the three months ended December 31, 2003.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

As a result of the common stock purchase warrants issued along with the April 2003 debentures and the calculated effective conversion price of the debentures, a beneficial conversion amount of approximately $335,000 was calculated and recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures at the date of issuance. This discount was amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures. For the three months ended September 30, 2003, we recognized approximately $120,000 as non-cash interest expense from the amortization of the discount that arose from the beneficial conversion. As of September 30, 2003, the entire initial discount resulting from the beneficial conversion feature has been fully amortized to interest expense. As a result of the revaluation of these warrants discussed above, we recorded additional non-cash interest expense of approximately $108,000 during the three months ended December 31, 2003.

We incurred costs of approximately $301,000 in connection with the April 2003 convertible debentures, which primarily consisted of the finder s fees, the fair value of warrants issued to the finder, and legal and accounting expenses. These costs were amortized to interest expense over the life of the debentures using the effective interest rate method. For the three months ended September 30, 2003, we amortized approximately $88,000 to interest expense. As of September 30, 2003, these debt issuance costs have been fully amortized to interest expense.

As of September 30, 2003, the purchasers had converted the entire principal balance on the April 2003 debentures resulting in the issuance of approximately 19 million shares of our common stock.

January 2003 Convertible Debentures, as Amended

On January 31, 2003, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with Palisades Equity Fund LP, Crescent International Ltd., Alpha Capital AG, Brivis Investment Ltd. and Castlerigg Master Investments Ltd. for financing in the aggregate amount of approximately $2.1 million. Under the terms of the Agreement, Viragen received approximately $1.7 million net of discounts, a 6.5% finder s fee and legal expenses.

In connection with the January 2003 debentures, we paid HPC Capital Management a finder s fee of 6.5% and issued HPC Capital Management 73,080 five-year common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.0625 per share. As a result of subsequent financings, the exercise price of these warrants was reduced to $0.01 per share.

On February 27, 2003, we executed an amendment to the January 31, 2003 securities purchase agreement, which provided for an additional purchase of convertible debentures by Palisades Equity Fund LP and Alpha Capital AG in the aggregate amount of $375,000. Under the terms of the amendment, we received approximately $305,000 net of discounts and a 6.5% finder s fee.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

These convertible debentures had a two-year term and did not accrue interest during the first year but would have accrued interest at the rate of 6% per annum payable semi-annually during the second year. The debentures were convertible immediately into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to $0.085. Resale of the shares issued upon conversion of the debentures, shares issued at closing and shares issued upon exercise of warrants are registered under our Form S-3 registration statement (File No. 333-103593) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was declared effective on March 28, 2003.

The securities purchase agreement entered into on January 31, 2003 and the amendment dated February 27, 2003 provided for the issuance to the purchasers of an aggregate of 4,952,100 shares of our common stock and a total of 9,904,200 common stock purchase warrants exercisable at $0.0625 per share. In conjunction with the February 27, 2003 amendment, we also executed agreements with Palisades Equity Fund LP, Alpha Capital AG and HPC Capital Management to reduce the exercise price of an aggregate of 8,303,742 common stock purchase warrants held by them to $0.01 per share.

The relative fair value of the 4,952,100 shares of our common stock issued in connection with the January 31, 2003 agreement and the amendment dated February 27, 2003 was calculated to be approximately $299,000. The relative fair value of the shares issued was recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures and was amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures.

The warrants issued in connection with the January 31, 2003 agreement and the amendment dated February 27, 2003 were exercisable during the three year period terminating February 2006 and could be exercised on a cashless basis whereby the holder may surrender a number of warrants equal to the exercise price of the warrants being exercised. The relative fair value of these warrants was calculated to be approximately $437,000 using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The relative fair value of the warrants was recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures and was amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures.

As a result of the shares of common stock and the common stock purchase warrants issued along with the debentures and the calculated effective conversion price of the debentures, a beneficial conversion amount of approximately $1,310,000 was calculated and recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures at the date of issuance. This discount was amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures. Due to subsequent reductions in the conversion price on the debentures from $0.085 to as low as $0.041, additional beneficial conversion of approximately $107,000 was calculated and charged to interest expense during the three months ended March 31, 2003.

We incurred costs of approximately $179,000 in connection with the debentures issued in the January 31, 2003 securities purchase agreement and the amendment to this agreement on February 27, 2003, which primarily consisted of the finder s fees, the fair value of warrants issued to the finder, and legal and accounting expenses. These costs were amortized to interest expense over the life of the debentures using the effective interest rate method.

As of June 30, 2003, the purchasers had converted the entire $2,475,000 of principal on the debentures resulting in the issuance of approximately 51.5 million shares of our common stock.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(Unaudited)

NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

November 2002 Convertible Debentures

On November 8, 2002, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with Palisades Equity Fund, Bristol Investment Fund and Alpha Capital AG for financing in the aggregate amount of $1,950,000. Under the terms of the agreement, we received $896,000, net of a 6.5% finder s fee and legal expenses on November 15, 2002, representing the first half of the financing. Subsequent to our related registration statement being declared effective by the SEC, we received an additional $911,625, net of a 6.5% finder s fee and miscellaneous expenses on December 13, 2002, representing the remaining half of the financing.

The convertible debentures issued on November 8, 2002 accrued interest at the rate of 5% per annum payable semi-annually and had a two-year term. The debentures were convertible immediately into shares of Viragen common stock. The conversion price was initially equal to $0.175, subject to reduction if certain events occurred with a floor of $0.125. In connection with the January 31, 2003 securities purchase agreement for additional financing in the form of convertible debentures, $300,000 of the remaining principal on the debentures issued in November and December became convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to $0.085 and $675,000 of the remaining principal on the debentures issued in November and December became convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to $0.0625. Resale of the shares issued upon conversion of the debentures and those issuable upon exercise of warrants are registered under our Form S-3 registration statement (File No. 333-101480) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was declared effective on December 5, 2002.

The securities purchase agreement also provided for the issuance of 604,500 common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.20 per share, 744,500 common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.25 per share, 604,500 common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.30 per share, 1,625,000 common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.40 per share and 1,300,000 common stock purchase warrants exercisable at a price of $0.60 per share. These warrants were exercisable during the three year period terminating November 14, 2005. The relative fair value of the warrants was calculated to be $326,260 using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The relative fair value of the warrants was recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures and was amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures. Through March 31, 2003, we recognized all $326,260 as interest expense since the debentures were fully converted by March 31, 2003. Subsequent to the issuance of these warrants, and as a result of the securities purchase agreement for additional financing entered into on January 31, 2003, and the subsequent amendment on February 27, 2003, the exercise price of these warrants was reduced to $0.01.

As a result of the stock purchase warrants issued along with the debentures and the calculated effective conversion price of the debentures, a beneficial conversion amount of approximately $661,000 was calculated and charged to interest expense upon the issuance of the debentures. Due to the subsequent reductions in the conversion price on the debentures from $0.175 to $0.0625, additional beneficial conversion of approximately $427,000 was calculated and charged to interest expense during the three months ended December 31, 2002. The conversion price on the debentures was further reduced during January 2003 resulting in the recognition of additional interest expense totaling approximately $536,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2003. All of these items charged to interest expense were non-cash items.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

We incurred costs of approximately $153,000 in connection with the debentures issued during November and December 2002, which consisted of the finder s fees, legal fees and the fair value of warrants issued to the finder. These costs were amortized to interest expense over the life of the debentures using the effective interest rate method. Through March 31, 2003, we recognized all $153,000 as interest expense from the amortization of these issuance costs since the debentures were fully converted by March 31, 2003.

As of March 31, 2003, the purchasers had converted the entire $1,950,000 of principal and related accrued interest on the debentures resulting in the issuance of approximately 22.2 million shares of our common stock.

August 2002 Note, as Amended

During August 2002, we executed a $500,000, 90 day Note with Isosceles Fund Limited. The Note bore interest at 8% and was secured by 2.5 million shares of our common stock. In connection with this transaction, we issued 53,868 common stock purchase warrants exercisable at $0.53 per share for a period of three years. In November 2002, the Note was amended to eliminate the fixed maturity date and make the Note payable within three business days following demand. The Note was also amended to provide for conversion of outstanding principal and interest into shares of our common stock at a price of $0.175 per share in lieu of cash at Isosceles option. As a result of our subsequent financing transactions, this conversion price was reduced to $0.056. Since Isosceles did not elect to convert the Note within 90 days of the amendment, we issued Isosceles 116,500 warrants at $0.25 per share, 116,500 warrants at $0.30 per share, 116,500 warrants at $0.35 per share, 406,250 warrants at $0.50 per share and 375,000 warrants at $0.60 per share. The warrants were exercisable for a three-year period. The fair value of the warrants, which was calculated to be $67,845, was charged to interest expense at the time of issuance. As a result of subsequent financing transactions, the exercise price of these warrants was reduced to $0.056. As a result of the stock purchase warrants issued and the calculated effective conversion price of the Note, a beneficial conversion amount of approximately $485,000 was calculated and charged to interest expense. All of these items charged to interest expense were non-cash items.

During the three months ended September 30, 2003, we issued 9.6 million shares upon conversion of the principal of the August 2002 Note and accrued interest totaling approximately $536,000. No further amounts are due on this Note. In addition, Isosceles converted all 1,184,618 warrants issued in connection with this Note resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately $66,300. Resale of the shares issued upon conversion of the Isosceles Note and exercise of warrants issued in connection with this Note as amended are registered under our Form S-3 registration statement (File No. 333-106536) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was declared effective on July 11, 2003.

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NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

January 2002 Convertible Debentures

On January 15, 2002, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with Elliott International, L.P. and Elliott Associates, L.P. (Elliott). Under the terms of this agreement, we issued two convertible debentures for a total principal amount of $2,500,000. The debentures carried an interest rate of 6% per annum. The principal and interest were payable commencing April 1, 2002 over nine equal monthly installments. We paid $176,000 for placement fees and expenses on the transaction. Resale of the shares issued upon conversion of the debentures and those issuable upon exercise of warrants or purchase option under this agreement are registered under the Form S-3 registration statement (File No. 333-82452) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was declared effective on February 26, 2002.

The monthly installments were payable in shares of our common stock or cash (with a 5% premium) at our option. The debentures were convertible into shares of common stock at a price equal to the Conversion Price ($1.29465 per share) or, with respect to monthly installments which we elected to pay in stock, the lesser of the Conversion Price or 90% of the arithmetic mean of the ten lowest volume weighted average prices during the twenty days preceding conversion, but not less than $0.75 per share. The agreement provided that if we requested to make a monthly payment with stock valued at less than $0.75 per share, Elliott could, at their option, waive the $0.75 per share minimum.

Under the securities purchase agreement, Elliott also received warrants to purchase a total of 405,515 shares of our common stock. The warrants were exercisable at $1.4796 per share through January 11, 2007. The warrants can be exercised on a cashless basis whereby the holder may surrender a number of warrants equal to the exercise price of the warrants being exercised. The relative fair value of the warrants was calculated to be $230,000 using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The value of the warrants was recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures. The exercise price of these warrants is subject to adjustment in the event of stock dividends, mergers, certain distributions of common stock or issuance of common stock at less than the exercise price of the warrants on the date of issuance and less than the fair value of common stock at date of issuance, based on a mathematical calculation. We have sold stock to institutional investors at prices below the $1.4796 exercise price of these warrants and below the fair value of our common stock at the date of those sales, thus the exercise price on the warrants has been reduced to $0.56, and can continue to decrease.

Under the securities purchase agreement, Elliott had the option to purchase an additional 1,363,636 shares at a purchase price of $1.10 per share from May 11, 2002 through November 11, 2003, which expired unexercised. The relative fair value of this option was calculated to be $505,000 using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The value of the option was recorded as a discount on the principal amount of the debentures. The purchase price per share was subject to adjustment in the event of stock dividends, mergers, certain distributions of common stock or issuance of common stock at less than the Purchase Price of the option on the date of issuance and less than the fair value of common stock at date of issuance, based on a mathematical calculation.

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NOTE F CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Continued)

As a result of the warrants, option to purchase additional shares and the effective conversion price of the debentures, a beneficial conversion rate was calculated, which resulted in additional discount on the debentures of approximately $1.34 million. The total discount on the debentures at the date of issuance was approximately $2.08 million and was composed of the value attributed to the warrants, the additional purchase option and the beneficial conversion feature on the convertible debentures. The discount was amortized to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the life of the debentures. In addition, deferred finance costs of $176,000, were amortized to interest expense over the life of the debentures using the effective interest rate method. We recorded non-cash interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2002 of approximately $688,000 on these convertible debentures.

On April 1, 2002, we issued 388,007 shares of our common stock as payment of the first monthly principal installment on the debentures plus interest accrued to date. The number of shares was based on a conversion price of approximately $0.80, which represented ninety percent of the average of the ten lowest volume weighted average prices of our common stock during the twenty trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. Subsequent to the April 1, 2002 installment, we made six cash payments totaling approximately $1.7 million, which represented the May through October monthly principal installments, plus interest accrued including a five percent premium. In November and December 2002, we issued 1,478,264 and 1,829,600 shares of our common stock representing payment of the November and December installments due on the convertible debentures, respectively. These debentures have been paid in full and no further amounts are due on these debentures.

NOTE G DEBT

Lines of Credit and Short Term Borrowings

Through Viragen International s Swedish subsidiary, ViraNative, we may borrow up to approximately $1,160,000 under an overdraft facility with a bank in Sweden. Borrowings outstanding under this facility are at a floating rate of interest, which was approximately 7.4% at December 31, 2003. The facility renews annually and was renewed in December 2003. Outstanding borrowings under this agreement totaled approximately $842,000 and $999,000 as of December 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003, respectively. The overdraft facility is secured by certain assets of ViraNative including inventories and accounts receivable.

During July and August 2003, we obtained short term financing in the aggregate amount of approximately $301,000 bearing interest rates ranging from 5.19% to 6.45% for the purchase of certain corporate insurance policies. Principal and interest payments of approximately $38,000 are payable monthly. The outstanding balance on this short-term financing was approximately $84,000 as of December 31, 2003. The final payment on this short term financing will be in May 2004.

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VIRAGEN, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(Unaudited)

NOTE G DEBT (Continued)

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt includes a 25-year mortgage with a Swedish bank obtained to purchase one of our facilities in Sweden. The outstanding principal balance on this loan was approximately $736,000 and $680,000 at December 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003, respectively. This loan carries a floating rate of interest which was approximately 5.25% at December 31, 2003. We are required to make quarterly payments of principal and interest of approximately $9,000 under this agreement. This loan matures in September 2024 and is secured by the related land and building with a carrying value of approximately $925,000 as of December 31, 2003.

Under the terms of a loan with a Swedish governmental agency that was obtained for the purposes of conducting clinical trials, we are required to make quarterly payments of principal and interest of approximately $31,000. The loan carries a floating rate of interest at the Stockholm Interbank Offered Rate (STIBOR) 90 plus 7%, which was approximately 9.90% as of December 31, 2003. This loan had an outstanding balance of approximately $622,000 and $505,000 at December 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003, respectively.

NOTE H CAPITAL STOCK

On December 23, 2003, we sold approximately 22.8 million shares of our common stock to institutional investors at $0.20 per share for an aggregate amount of approximately $4.55 million. In connection with this transaction, we also issued three-year warrants to purchase a total of 6.83 million shares of our common stock at a price of $0.26 per share. In connection with this transaction, we paid approximately $296,000 and issued a warrant to purchase 182,000 shares of our common stock at $0.20 per share as a fee to the finder for this transaction. The exercise prices of these warrants are subject to adjustment downward depending upon future equity transactions.

On September 29, 2003, we sold approximately 21.3 million shares of our common stock to institutional investors at $0.224 per share for an aggregate amount of approximately $4.78 million. In connection with this transaction, we also issued three-year warrants to purchase a total of 4.26 million shares of our common stock at a price of $0.28 per share. In connection with this transaction, we issued 1.4 million shares of our common stock and a warrant to purchase 191,000 shares of our common stock at $0.224 per share as a fee to the finder for this transaction. The exercise prices of these warrants are subject to adjustment downward depending upon future equity transactions.

During the six months ended December 31, 2003, we issued approximately 36.8 million shares of our common stock upon conversion of outstanding convertible debentures and a Note. These shares were issued at prices ranging from $0.056 to $0.3173.

During the six months ended December 31, 2003, we issued approximately 17.8 million shares of our common stock upon the exercise of common stock purchase warrants at prices ranging from $0.056 to $0.224 resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately $2.9 million. Subsequent to December 31, 2003 and through February 5, 2004, we have issued approximately 6.6 million shares of our common stock upon the exercise of common stock purchase warrants at prices ranging from $0.10 to $0.224 per share, resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately $876,000.

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NOTE H CAPITAL STOCK (Continued)

As of February 5, 2004, there were 33,923,689 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise or conversion of the following securities:

Convertible preferred stock, Series A	11,289
Officers, employees, and directors options (exercisable at an average price of $1.20 through December 2009)	2,592,000
Consultant warrants (exercisable at an average price of $2.56 through February 2009)	1,988,500
Debt and equity offering warrants (exercisable at an average price of $0.24 through June 2008)	29,331,900
	33,923,689

NOTE I COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Comprehensive loss is comprised of our net loss and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income refers to revenue, expenses, gains and losses that under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States are included in comprehensive loss but are excluded from net loss as these amounts are recorded directly as an adjustment to stockholders equity. Our other comprehensive income is composed of foreign currency translation adjustments. The following table sets forth the computation of comprehensive loss for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
Net loss	$(7,337,796)	$(4,132,634)	$(11,241,049)	$(7,147,318)
Other comprehensive income:				
Currency translation adjustment	175,698	769,550	861,625	721,592
Comprehensive loss	$(7,162,098)	$(3,363,084)	$(10,379,424)	$(6,425,726)

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NOTE J ROYALTY AGREEMENT

We entered into a royalty agreement with respect to interferon, transfer factor and products using interferon and transfer factor in November 1986. The agreement was subsequently amended in November 1989 and May 1993. The amended agreement provides for a maximum cap on royalties to be paid to Medicore of $2,400,000. It includes a schedule of royalty payments of:

5% of the first $7,000,000 of sales,

4% of the next $10,000,000, and

3% of the next $55,000,000

These royalties are to be paid until the total of $2,400,000 is achieved. The amended agreement also states that royalties of approximately $108,000 previously accrued by us prior to May 1993 under the agreement are payable to Medicore as the final payment. From May 1993 through September 2001, we paid royalties under the amended agreement totaling approximately $70,000. Royalties owed to Medicore based on our natural interferon sales from October 1, 2001 through June 30, 2003 are payable as follows: $30,000 by August 1, 2003; $30,000 by August 1, 2004; $30,000 by August 1, 2005. The payment of $30,000 due August 1, 2003 has been made. We will pay royalties to Medicore based on the sale of our natural human alpha interferon subsequent to June 30, 2003 on a quarterly basis in accordance with the terms of the amended agreement. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, royalties due under the agreement totaled approximately $2,900 and $5,500, respectively.

NOTE K TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In October 1998, Peter Fischbein, a former director, exercised options to purchase 200,000 shares of Viragen common stock at $0.50 per share. These options were exercised through the payment of $2,000 cash and the issuance of a promissory note payable to Viragen totaling $98,000, and related pledge and escrow agreements. The promissory note bore interest at 5.06%, payable semi-annually, and is secured by the underlying common stock purchased. During February 2000, Mr. Fischbein exercised options to purchase an additional 25,000 shares of Viragen common stock at $0.50 per share through the issuance of another promissory note and escrow agreement. Principal on the promissory note totals $12,500 and bore interest at 6.46%. The purchased shares are being held in escrow, pending payment of the related note pursuant to the provisions of the pledge and escrow agreements. The outstanding balance on these notes as of December 31, 2003 totaled approximately $115,000 including accrued interest. On December 31, 2003, we reserved the uncollaterized portion of these notes totaling approximately $64,000, based on the closing price of our stock on that date. In January 2004, Mr. Fischbein issued a new two year note for the outstanding principal and accrued interest totaling approximately $115,000.

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NOTE L RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2003, FASB issued Interpretation Number 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN No. 46). This interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, *Consolidated Financial Statements,* provides guidance for identifying a controlling interest in a variable interest entity established by means other than voting interests. FIN No. 46 also requires consolidation of a variable interest entity by an enterprise that holds such a controlling interest. In December 2003, the FASB completed its deliberations regarding the proposed modification to FIN No. 46 and issued Interpretation Number 46R, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities an Interpretation of ARB No. 51* (FIN No. 46R). The decisions reached included a deferral of the effective date and provisions for additional scope exceptions for certain types of variable interests. Application of FIN No. 46R is required in financial statements of public entities that have interests in variable interest entities or potential variable interest entities commonly referred to as special-purpose entities for periods ending after December 15, 2003. Application by public entities (other than small business issuers) for all other types of entities is required in financial statements for periods ending after March 15, 2004. We do not expect the adoption of FIN No. 46R to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.* SFAS 149 improves financial reporting by requiring that contracts with comparable characteristics be accounted for similarly. SFAS 149 clarifies 1) the circumstances in which a contract with an initial net investment meets the characteristics of a derivative, 2) when a derivative contains a financing component and amends certain other existing pronouncements. This Statement is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003. Adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity.* SFAS No. 150 requires that certain financial instruments, which under previous guidance were accounted for as equity, be accounted for as liabilities. The financial instruments affected include mandatorily redeemable stock, certain financial instruments that require or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets and certain obligations that can be settled with shares of stock. SFAS No. 150 is effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and must be applied to existing financial instruments effective after the beginning of the first fiscal period after June 15, 2003. Adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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

Cautionary Factors That May Affect Future Results

This document and other documents we may file with the Securities and Exchange Commission contain forward-looking statements. Also, our company management may make forward-looking statements orally to investors, analysts the media and others.

Forward-looking statements express our expectations or predictions of future events or results. They are not guarantees and are subject to many risks and uncertainties. There are a number of factors many beyond our control that could cause actual events or results to be significantly different from those described in the forward-looking statement. Any or all of our forward-looking statements in this report or in any other public statements we make may turn out to be wrong.

Forward-looking statements might include one or more of the following:

anticipated debt or equity fundings;

projections of future revenue;

anticipated clinical trial commencement dates, completion timelines or results;

anticipated receipt of regulatory approvals;

descriptions of plans or objectives of management for future operations, products or services;

forecasts of future economic performance; and

descriptions or assumptions underlying or relating to any of the above items.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as anticipate, estimate, expect, project, intend, plan, believe or words of similar meaning. They may also use words such as will, wou could or may .

Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially include the risks and uncertainties discussed below, as well as in the Risk Factors section included in our Form S-3 (File No. 333-112168) filed January 23, 2004 with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You should read them. You should also read the risk factors listed from time to time in our reports on Form 10-Q or 10-K, and registration statements on Form S-1 or S-3 and amendments, if any, to these documents. Viragen will provide you with a copy of any or all of these reports at no charge.

Our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected by a number of risks and uncertainties, including the following:

whether we are able to secure sufficient funding to maintain our operations, complete clinical trials and successfully market our product;

whether our stock price will enable us to conduct future financings;

whether the efficacy, price and timing of our natural human alpha interferon will enable us to compete with other well established, highly capitalized, biopharmaceutical companies;

whether clinical testing confirms the efficacy of our product, and results in the receipt of regulatory approvals. We have not sought the approval of our natural human alpha interferon product from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or its European Union counterparts, except Sweden;

whether our patent applications result in the issuance of patents, or whether patents and other intellectual property rights provide adequate protections in the event of misappropriation or infringement by third parties;

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whether our avian transgenics program will succeed in being able to produce targeted drugs in egg whites of transgenic chickens in commercially viable quantities;

whether, despite receipt of regulatory approvals, our products are accepted as a treatment superior to that of our competitors; and

whether we can generate revenue sufficient to offset our historical losses and achieve profitability.

Our natural human alpha interferon product was developed and is manufactured overseas in our Swedish facility. Our avian transgenic and oncology programs are also being researched and developed in Europe. Our dependence on foreign manufacturing and expected international sales exposes us to a number of risks, including:

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;

tariffs and other trade barriers, including import and export restrictions;

political or economic instability;

compliance with foreign laws;

transportation delays and interruptions;

difficulties in protecting intellectual property rights in foreign countries; and

currency exchange risks.

Recent Developments

In February 2004, we filed a patent application with the British Patent Office covering the use of natural, multi-subtype alpha interferon for human treatment and prevention of avian influenza virus, commonly known as avian flu.

Avian influenza is an infectious viral disease of birds caused by type A influenza strain. The type A influenza group of viruses have certain characteristics that make them of particular concern to the human population. They have a tendency to undergo mutation, resulting in new variants for which no vaccine is available. In addition, such viruses have the potential to combine with viruses from other species, leading to pandemics due to the resulting difficulties in developing effective treatments or preventative measures.

While no studies are currently planned or ongoing, we believe that Multiferon is a prime candidate for evaluation in avian influenza studies. We are contacting those international research organizations which are conducting studies in this area and offering samples of our product for in vitro and human evaluations.

In November 2003, we entered into an agreement with Pentafarma S.A. (Pentafarma) to distribute our natural human alpha interferon, *Multiferon* , exclusively in Chile. Headquartered in Santiago, Pentafarma is a specialized leader for the distribution of healthcare products related to dialysis and nephrology and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fresenius Medial Care, the world s largest, integrated provider of products and services for chronic kidney failure. Pentafarma believes that *Multiferon* may offer benefits to a growing segment of its dialysis patients and intends to initially evaluate the use of *Multiferon* in dialysis patients diagnosed with chronic hepatitis C. The agreement provides that Pentafarma shall take all measures necessary to achieve regulatory approval of *Multiferon* in Chile.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to inventories, depreciation, amortization, asset valuation allowances, contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe that the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Inventories. Inventories consist of raw materials and supplies, work in process and finished product. Finished product consists of purified natural human alpha interferon. Our inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market (estimated net realizable value). Raw materials and supplies cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Work in process and finished product costs consisting of raw

materials, labor and overhead are recorded at a standard cost (which approximates actual cost). Excess/idle capacity costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. If the cost of the inventories exceeds their expected market value, provisions are recorded currently for the difference between the cost and the market value. These provisions are determined based on estimates. The valuation of inventories also requires us to estimate excess inventories and inventories that are not saleable. The determination of excess or non-saleable inventories requires us to estimate the future demand for our product and consider the shelf life of the inventory. If actual demand is less than our estimated demand, we could be required to record inventory reserves, which would have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

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Long-lived assets. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets,* we review our long-lived assets, including intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be fully recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on our ability to recover the carrying value of our asset based on our estimate of its undiscounted future cash flows. If these estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, an impairment charge is recognized for the difference between the asset s estimated fair value and its carrying value. As of the date of these financial statements, we are not aware of any items or events that would cause us to adjust the recorded value of our long-lived assets, including intangible assets, for impairment.

Goodwill. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets,* goodwill is not amortized. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment on an annual basis or sooner if indicators of impairment arise. All of our goodwill arose from the acquisition of ViraNative in September 2001 and the subsequent achievement of certain milestones defined in the acquisition agreement. We periodically evaluate that acquired business for potential impairment indicators. Our judgments regarding the existence of impairment indicators are based on legal factors, market conditions, and the operational performance of the acquired business. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003, we completed our annual impairment review of our goodwill with the assistance of an independent valuation firm. The impairment review indicated that our goodwill was not impaired. Future changes in the estimates used to conduct the impairment review, including revenue projections or the fair market value of Viragen International s common stock, could cause our analysis to indicate that our goodwill is impaired in subsequent periods and result in a write-off of a portion or all of our goodwill.

Stock-based compensation. Our employee stock option plans are accounted for under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25), *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees,* and related interpretations. We grant stock options for a fixed number of shares to employees with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the shares at the date of grant. In accordance with APB 25, we recognize no compensation expense for these stock option grants. We account for our stock-based compensation arrangements with non-employees in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* and related guidance, including Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services.* Accordingly, we recognize as expense the estimated fair value of such instruments as calculated using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The estimated fair value is re-determined each quarter using the methodologies allowable by SFAS No. 123 and EITF No. 96-18 and the expense is amortized over the vesting period of each option or the recipient s contractual arrangement, if shorter.

Convertible Debt Issued with Stock Purchase Warrants: Viragen accounts for convertible debt issued with stock purchase warrants in accordance with APB No. 14, *Accounting for Convertible Debt and Debt Issued with Stock Purchase Warrants,* EITF No. 98-5, *Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratios,* and EITF No. 00-27, *Application of Issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments.* The determination of the relative fair value of the components of our convertible debentures issued with common stock purchase warrants requires the use of estimates. Changes in those estimates would result in different relative values being attributed to the components, which could result in more or less discount on the principal amount of the debentures.

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Revenue recognition. We recognize revenue from sales of our natural human alpha interferon product when title and risk of loss has been transferred, which is generally upon shipment. Moreover, recognition requires persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, the price is fixed and determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Litigation and other contingencies. We monitor the status of our litigation and other contingencies for purposes of loss accrual. If we believed a loss to be probable and reasonably estimated, as required by SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies,* we would establish an appropriate accrual. We would base our accruals on information available at the time of such determination. Information may become available to us after that time, for which additional accruals may be required.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2003, we had on-hand approximately $11,148,000 in cash. As of December 31, 2003, we had working capital of approximately $12,728,000, compared to working capital of approximately $2,475,000 as of June 30, 2003. The increase in cash of approximately $5,205,000 compared to the previous fiscal year end balance was due primarily to approximately $11,915,000 raised through private equity placements and exercises of private placement warrants. Cash used to fund operations during the six months ended December 31, 2003 totaling approximately $5,841,000, included the reduction in our accounts payable and other accrued expenses balance by approximately $881,000. For the six months ended December 31, 2003, capital expenditures included approximately $775,000 related to the build-out of our production facility in Sweden and financing expenditures included the repayment of convertible debentures, short-term borrowings and long-term debt of approximately $483,000.

On December 23, 2003, we sold approximately 22.8 million shares of our common stock to institutional investors at $0.20 per share for an aggregate amount of approximately $4.55 million. In connection with this transaction, we also issued three-year warrants to purchase a total of 6.83 million shares of our common stock at a price of $0.26 per share. In connection with this transaction, we paid approximately $296,000 and issued a warrant to purchase 182,000 shares of our common stock at $0.20 per share as a fee to the finder for this transaction. The exercise prices of these warrants are subject to adjustment downward depending upon future equity transactions.

On September 29, 2003, we sold approximately 21.3 million shares of our common stock to institutional investors at $0.224 per share for an aggregate amount of approximately $4.78 million. In connection with this transaction, we also issued three-year warrants to purchase a total of 4.26 million shares of our common stock at a price of $0.28 per share. In connection with this transaction, we issued 1.4 million shares of our common stock and a warrant to purchase 191,000 shares of our common stock at $0.224 per share as a fee to the finder for this transaction. The exercise prices of these warrants are subject to adjustment downward depending upon future equity transactions.

During the six months ended December 31, 2003, we issued approximately 17.8 million shares of our common stock upon the exercise of common stock purchase warrants at prices ranging from $0.056 to $0.224 resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately $2.9 million. Subsequent to December 31, 2003 and through February 5, 2004, we have issued approximately 6.6 million shares of our common stock upon the exercise of common stock purchase warrants at prices ranging from $0.10 to $0.224 per share, resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately $876,000.

As of December 31, 2003, there is no principal balance outstanding on our convertible debentures, as the previously outstanding debentures were satisfied either by payment of the outstanding obligation or through the issuance of shares of Viragen common stock upon conversion of the debentures. During the six months ended December 31, 2003, we issued approximately 36.8 million shares of our common stock upon conversion of outstanding convertible debentures and a Note. These shares were issued at prices ranging from $0.056 to $0.3173. As of June 30, 2003, the outstanding principal balance of convertible debentures consisted of the outstanding principal of the June 2003 convertible debentures, the April 2003 convertible debentures, and the August 2002 Note totaling approximately $5.55 million, $1.24 million, and $0.5 million, respectively.

We have experienced losses and a negative cash flow from operations since inception. During the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, we incurred losses of approximately $7,338,000 and $11,241,000, respectively. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 we incurred losses of approximately $17,349,000, $11,089,000, and $11,008,000, respectively. At December 31, 2003 we had an accumulated deficit of approximately $113,533,000. Management anticipates additional future losses as it commercializes its natural human alpha interferon product and conducts additional research activities and clinical trials to obtain additional regulatory approvals. Management believes we have enough cash to support operations through December 31, 2004. However, we will require substantial additional funding to support our operations subsequent to December 31, 2004. Management s plans include obtaining additional capital through equity and debt financings. No assurance can be given that additional capital will be available when required or upon terms acceptable to us.

Our future capital requirements are dependent upon many factors, including: revenue generated from the sale of our natural human alpha interferon product, progress with future and ongoing clinical trials; the costs associated with obtaining regulatory approvals; the costs involved in patent applications; competing technologies and market developments; and our ability to establish collaborative arrangements and effective commercialization activities. For all of fiscal 2004, we anticipate the need of approximately $9.0 to $10.0 million for operating activities,

$1.5 million for investing activities and $1.0 million to service our financing obligations.

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Manufacturing of our natural human alpha interferon at our leased facility in Umea, Sweden, has been suspended since March 31, 2003. This planned break in routine manufacturing was necessary to allow for certain steps of the production process to be segregated and transferred to our owned facility, which is also located in Umea, Sweden, which is in the process of being renovated. Renovation of this facility commenced in 2003 and is in line with our plan to expand our productive capacity of our natural human alpha interferon. The estimated total cost of this initial phase is $1.2 million and it is scheduled to be completed during 2004. As of December 31, 2003, we have invested approximately $775,000 on the renovation of this facility and the project is proceeding according to plan. We believe that our current inventory levels are sufficient to meet our current sales forecasts during the period in which routine production is planned to be suspended. We plan to expand the use of our owned facility in phases based on product demand and available financing. Maximum expansion, if warranted, could cost up to an additional $10 million

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Results of Operations

Product sales

For the three months ended December 31, 2003, product sales totaled approximately $60,000 compared to product sales of approximately $127,000 for the quarter ended December 31, 2002. For the six months ended December 31, 2003, product sales totaled approximately $112,000 compared to approximately $472,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2002. The decreases in product sales of approximately $67,000 and $360,000 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, respectively, are primarily attributed to the absence of sales to Alfa Wasserman under a contractual arrangement which expired in December 2002. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2002, sales to Alfa Wasserman totaled approximately $56,000 and $378,000, respectively.

During 2002 and 2003, we entered into several agreements for the distribution of our natural human alpha interferon, *Multiferon,* in various countries. To date, we have not recognized revenue from many of these agreements. The majority of these agreements require that the distributor obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, which are yet to be obtained. Regulatory approval is a mandatory step in the marketing of a drug, but it is by no means the final challenge in marketing a biopharmaceutical product. *Multiferon* is a critical care product that is typically administered in a hospital setting. Therefore, in certain instances, it must be part of a hospital s approved formulary to enable physicians to be able to prescribe the product. This may include becoming approved within a nationalized network of hospitals. Also, the physicians must be educated as to the potential merits and advantages of the product.

There are other challenges associated with international marketing activities including: language and cultural barriers, poorly organized regulatory infrastructure and/or compliance, performance of assigned distributors, government s willingness to promote cheaper generic products and the general population s inability to afford private care drug products. It may take significant time to overcome these challenges with no assurance that a particular market will ever be effectively penetrated.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales and excess/idle production costs totaled approximately $532,000 and $901,000 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, respectively. The increases in cost of sales of approximately $428,000 and $479,000 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, respectively, and the resulting negative margins are attributed to excess/idle capacity costs. Excess/idle capacity costs represent fixed production costs incurred at our Swedish manufacturing facility, which were not absorbed as a result of the suspension of routine manufacturing as of March 31, 2003. This planned break in routine manufacturing was necessary to allow for certain steps of our production process to be segregated and transferred to our owned facility also located in Umea, Sweden, which is currently being renovated. We will continue to incur excess/idle production costs until we resume production at normal operating levels that absorb our fixed production costs.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs include scientific salaries and support fees, laboratory supplies, consulting fees, contracted research and development, equipment rentals, repairs and maintenance, utilities and research related travel. Research and development costs totaled approximately $811,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2003 compared to approximately $914,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2002. This decrease of approximately $103,000 is mainly attributed to a decrease in costs related to oncology projects of approximately $217,000. This decrease was offset in part by increases in costs related to our avian transgenic project and costs incurred in the development of potential commercial applications of our natural human alpha interferon product totaling approximately $37,000 and $66,000, respectively.

For the six months ended December 31, 2003, research and development costs totaled approximately $1,626,000 compared to approximately $1,747,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2002. This decrease of approximately $121,000 is mainly attributed to a decrease in costs related to oncology projects of approximately $521,000. This decrease was offset in part by increases in costs related to our avian transgenic project and costs incurred in the development of potential commercial applications of our natural human alpha interferon product totaling approximately $193,000 and $147,000, respectively.

We expect our overall research and development costs to decrease as we focus our efforts on containing costs and directing resources to priority programs. We will continue incurring research and development costs for additional clinical trial projects associated with *Multiferon* as well as other projects to more fully develop potential commercial applications of our natural human alpha interferon product, as well as broaden our potential product lines in the areas of avian transgenics and oncology. Our ability to successfully conclude additional clinical trials, a prerequisite for expanded commercialization of any product, is dependent upon our ability to raise significant additional funding.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses include administrative personnel salaries and related expenses, office and equipment leases, utilities, repairs and maintenance, insurance, legal, accounting, consulting, depreciation and amortization. Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled approximately $1,727,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2003 compared to approximately $1,716,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2002. This increase of approximately $11,000 or 1% is mainly attributed to increases in consulting fees, insurance expense, and a reserve for notes receivable associated with a former director at our Florida headquarters totaling approximately $55,000, $35,000, and $64,000, respectively. These increases were offset by decreases in payroll related expenses and legal fees incurred at our Florida headquarters totaling approximately $184,000 and $41,000, respectively.

For the six months ended December 31, 2003, selling, general and administrative expenses totaled approximately $3,193,000 compared to approximately $3,447,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2002. This decrease of approximately $254,000 is mainly attributed to decreases in payroll related expenses and legal fees at our Florida headquarters totaling approximately $396,000, and $62,000, respectively. These decreases were partially offset by increase in insurance expense and a reserve recorded on notes receivable associated with a former director at our Florida headquarters totaling approximately $70,000 and $64,000, respectively.

We expect our overall selling, general and administrative expenses to decrease in the foreseeable future as a result of cost cutting efforts to reduce overall administrative expenses, which will be partially offset by additional costs related to the commercialization of *Multiferon*. Our successful commercialization of *Multiferon* will require additional marketing and promotional activities which is dependent upon our ability to raise significant additional funding.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

Amortization of intangible assets includes the amortization of the purchase price allocated to separately identified intangible assets obtained in the acquisition of ViraNative in September 2001. The separately identified intangible assets consist of developed technology and a customer contract. The developed technology is being amortized over its estimated useful life of approximately 14 years. The customer contract was amortized over the term of the contract, which expired in December 2002. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, amortization of intangible assets totaled approximately $39,000 and $76,000, respectively, compared to approximately $58,000 and $115,000 during the three and six months ended December 31, 2002. These decreases of approximately $19,000 and $39,000 in the amortization of intangible assets for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, are a result of the acquired customer contract being fully amortized as of December 2002.

Interest and Other Income

The primary components of interest and other income are interest earned on cash and cash equivalents, grant income from government agencies in Scotland, sublease income on certain office space in our facility in Scotland, transaction gains or losses on foreign exchange, gains or losses on the disposal of property and equipment, and income generated from research and development support services provided by our Swedish subsidiary. Interest and other income for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, totaled approximately $253,000 and $476,000, respectively. Interest and other income increased approximately $130,000 and $311,000 when compared to the three and six months ended December 31, 2002, respectively. These increases are mainly attributed to increases in grant income for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003 totaling approximately $90,000 and $183,000, respectively. Also contributing to these increases in interest and other income were increases in income generated from research and development support services provided by our Swedish subsidiary totaling approximately $25,000 and $124,000 for the three and six month ended December 31, 2003

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Interest Expense

Interest expense for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003 totaling approximately $4,895,000 and $6,687,000, respectively, primarily consists of interest expense on our convertible debentures of approximately $4,848,000 and $6,598,000, respectively. Approximately $4,616,000 and $6,279,000 of these amounts represent non-cash interest expense for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, respectively. This non-cash interest expense is comprised of the amortization of the discounts on the debentures, which arose from detachable warrants and shares of common stock issued with the debentures, as well as the debentures beneficial conversion feature.

Included in interest expense for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, was an adjustment to record non-cash interest expense totaling approximately $1.4 million as a result of the revaluation of the warrants issued in connection with the April and June 2003 convertible debentures. At the time of issuance the warrants were valued using their expected lives, which was less than their contractual lives. Ernst & Young LLP, our independent auditors, concurred with this approach. In January 2004, we were informed by Ernst & Young LLP that they had revaluated their interpretation of the accounting literature as it relates to the accounting for common stock purchase warrants issued in connection with financing transactions. As a result of this subsequent interpretation, we and Ernst & Young LLP determined that valuing the warrants issued in connection with our April and June 2003 securities purchase agreements using their expected lives was not correct. By using the expected lives of the warrants, less value was attributed to them than if we had used the contractual lives. Thus, an additional discount of approximately $1,423,000 would have been recorded on the convertible debentures issued under the April and June 2003 securities purchase agreements by using the contractual lives on the warrants. This additional discount associated with the convertible debentures resulted in an understatement of our non-cash interest expense of approximately $436,000 in the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and $477,000 in the quarter ended September 30, 2003. After consideration of all of the facts and circumstances, we recognized the full amount of the prior period non-cash interest expense in the quarter ended December 31, 2003, as management believes it is not material to any period affected. Also, we recorded additional non-cash interest expense of approximately $509,000 in the quarter ended December 31, 2003 relating to this matter.

Also included in interest expense is interest incurred on the debt facilities maintained by our Swedish subsidiary totaling approximately $45,000 and $84,000 for the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, respectively, compared to interest expense totaling approximately $49,000 and $99,000 for three and six months ended December 31, 2002. These credit facilities have interest rates ranging from 5.25% to 9.90%.

Income Tax Benefit

We are subject to tax in the United States, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. These jurisdictions have different marginal tax rates. For the six months ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, income tax benefit totaled approximately $22,000 and $39,000, respectively. Income tax benefit for these periods is primarily related to the amortization expense on certain intangible assets. Due to the treatment of the identifiable intangible assets under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, our balance sheet reflects a deferred tax liability of approximately $522,000 as of December 31, 2003, all of which is related to our developed technology intangible asset acquired on September 28, 2001.

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Research and Development Projects

Avian Transgenics

Our avian transgenic project is designed to enable Viragen to produce protein-based drugs, including monoclonal antibodies, inside the egg whites of transgenic developed chickens. Our goal is to develop a technology which will enable us to meet the large-scale production requirements for our own therapeutic protein products. We also believe that this technology will allow us to offer to others in the biopharmaceutical industry an alternate faster method of production of their protein-based products with a higher capacity and at a lower cost.

Avian transgenics offers a potential solution to the production bottleneck currently limiting the growth and contributing to the high cost of protein drugs. Existing protein production technologies are often inefficient and costly. In addition, the anticipated explosion in protein drug approvals together with protein-based drugs in pre-clinical and Phase I or Phase II clinical trials has created a worldwide shortage of production capacity for these protein-based products.

We believe our avian transgenics project will offer a rapid and cost effective way to produce large volumes of therapeutic proteins. In addition to meeting the current and future alternative production demands of the biopharmaceutical industry and generating significant revenue for Viragen, this project could also accelerate the progress of several life-saving drugs to the market at an affordable cost.

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, costs incurred related to the avian transgenics project totaled approximately $245,000 and $476,000, respectively. For the fiscal years ended 2003, 2002, and 2001, we incurred costs related to the avian transgenics project totaling approximately $949,000, $778,000 and $477,000, respectively. Since the date of inception of this project, we have incurred approximately $2,680,000 in research and development costs.

We estimate that we may be able to begin commercialization of our avian transgenics technology during calendar year 2004. However, it should be noted that additional work is necessary to be able to express the targeted proteins in the egg whites of transgenic chickens in sufficient quantities to make the process commercially viable. There can be no assurance as to if, or when, this target will be met. Additional costs to be incurred through commercialization are estimated at $1.5 million to $2.5 million. Future material net cash inflows, if any, are not reasonably certain and are not determinable at this time. This is a new technology and there is no precedent to be used to estimate the size of the potential market or the demand for this technology.

Oncology

Our research and development projects in the field of oncology are focused on the development of therapeutic proteins for the treatment of targeted cancers. Our oncological projects are defined as follow:

CD55 Therapy

In collaboration with Cancer Research UK, we are developing a monoclonal antibody designed to block the protective effect of the protein CD55 on the surface of tumor cells. The protein CD55 is one of a number of proteins which protect normal healthy cells from being destroyed by the complement system. The problem arises when cancer cells also express this control protein to camouflage themselves from the immune system at levels up to 100 fold greater than normal. Under a worldwide exclusive commercial license granted to us, we are developing an antibody to remove this protection from tumor cells. A successful therapy could also offer protection against cancer spreading. We believe this technology may prove useful in the treatment of colorectal, breast, ovarian and certain bone cancers.

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For the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, costs incurred related to the CD55 project totaled approximately $67,000 and $88,000, respectively. For the fiscal years ended 2003, 2002, and 2001, we incurred costs related to the CD55 project totaling approximately $144,000, $298,000 and $258,000, respectively. Since the date of inception of this project, we have incurred approximately $788,000 in research and development costs.

The CD55 vaccine project has not reached clinical trials and we do not expect to enter into clinical trials earlier than third calendar quarter of 2004, if at all.

IEP 11

We entered into an agreement with the University of Miami s Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center to develop anti-cancer technology. The joint project is designed to develop a novel form of an immune enhancing drug that has shown promise by inhibiting tumor growth in rats for a broad range of cancers. This drug is a novel 11 amino acid peptide called IEP 11, which was derived from a tumor transmembrane glycoprotein. It possesses anti-cancer vaccine properties both prophylactically and therapeutically.

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, costs incurred related to the IEP 11 project totaled $5,000. For the fiscal year ended 2003 we incurred costs related to the IEP 11 project totaling approximately $85,000. Since the date of inception of this project, we have incurred approximately $90,000 in research and development costs.

It is too early too determine if and when this project will make it to clinical trials.

R24 Monoclonal Antibody

In collaboration with Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, we have initiated research on monoclonal antibodies targeting ganglioside GD3 for the treatment of melanoma and possibly certain other cancers. Monoclonal antibodies are laboratory-produced, highly specialized therapeutic proteins designed to locate and bind to targeted cancer cells.

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, costs incurred related to the R24 project totaled approximately $15,000. For the fiscal years ended 2003, 2002, and 2001, we incurred costs related to the R24 project totaling approximately $598,000, $629,000 and $218,000, respectively. Since the date of inception of this project, we have incurred approximately $1,553,000 in research and development costs.

Based on ongoing laboratory results, and our recent cost cutting program, further development of this project has been put on hold pending further review of compiled data.

Notch-1 Monoclonal Antibody

Under a worldwide exclusive license from the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), we were researching the clinical applications of a monoclonal antibody that recognizes the Notch-1 protein. Binding of the antibody to the protein signals the immune response to activate lymphocytes, modulating immunity. The antibody may also be useful in adjuvant therapies. During fiscal 2003, we suspended research and related expenditures on this project to explore scientific issues related to the license from the NIH. Subsequent to our fiscal year end, we terminated the license.

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For the three and six months ended December 31, 2003, costs incurred related to the Notch-1 project totaled approximately $7,000. For the fiscal years ended 2003, 2002, and 2001, we incurred costs related to the Notch-1 project totaling approximately $2,000, $586,000 and $497,000, respectively. Since the date of inception of this project, we have incurred approximately $1,092,000 in research and development costs.

Estimated completion dates, completion costs, and future material net cash inflows, if any, for the above oncological projects are not reasonably certain and are not determinable at this time. The timelines and associated costs for the completion of biopharmaceutical research and product development programs are difficult to accurately predict for various reasons, including the inherent exploratory nature of the work. The achievement of project milestones is dependent on issues which may impact development timelines and can be unpredictable and beyond our control. These issues include; availability of capital funding, presence of competing technologies, unexpected experimental results which may cause the direction of research to change, accumulated knowledge about the intrinsic properties of the candidate product, the availability of contract cell banking and manufacturing slots for the preparation of Good Manufacturing Practices grade material, results from preclinical and clinical studies, potential changes in prescribing practice and patient profiles and regulatory requirements.

The completion of all of the above research and development projects is dependent upon our ability to raise significant additional funding or our ability to identify potential collaborative partners that would share in project costs. Our future capital requirements are dependent upon many factors, including: revenue generated from the sale of our natural human alpha interferon product, progress with future clinical trials; the costs associated with obtaining regulatory approvals; the costs involved in patent applications; competing technologies and market developments; and our ability to establish collaborative arrangements and effective commercialization activities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2003, FASB issued Interpretation Number 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN No. 46). This interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, *Consolidated Financial Statements,* provides guidance for identifying a controlling interest in a variable interest entity established by means other than voting interests. FIN No. 46 also requires consolidation of a variable interest entity by an enterprise that holds such a controlling interest. In December 2003, the FASB completed its deliberations regarding the proposed modification to FIN No. 46 and issued Interpretation Number 46R, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities an Interpretation of ARB No. 51* (FIN No. 46R). The decisions reached included a deferral of the effective date and provisions for additional scope exceptions for certain types of variable interests. Application of FIN No. 46R is required in financial statements of public entities that have interests in variable interest entities or potential variable interest entities commonly referred to as special-purpose entities for periods ending after December 15, 2003. Application by public entities (other than small business issuers) for all other types of entities is required in financial statements for periods ending after March 15, 2004. We do not expect the adoption of FIN No. 46R to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities.* SFAS 149 improves financial reporting by requiring that contracts with comparable characteristics be accounted for similarly. SFAS 149 clarifies 1) the circumstances in which a contract with an initial net investment meets the characteristics of a derivative, 2) when a derivative contains a financing component and amends certain other existing pronouncements. This Statement is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003. Adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity.* SFAS No. 150 requires that certain financial instruments, which under previous guidance were accounted for as equity, be accounted for as liabilities. The financial instruments affected include mandatorily redeemable stock, certain financial instruments that require or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets and certain obligations that can be settled with shares of stock. SFAS No. 150 is effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and must be applied to existing financial instruments effective after the beginning of the first fiscal period after June 15, 2003. Adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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Item 3. ***Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk***

Market risk generally represents the risk of loss that may result from the potential change in value of a financial instrument as a result of fluctuations in interest rates and market prices. We have not traded or otherwise transacted in derivatives nor do we expect to do so in the future. We have established policies and internal processes related to the management of market risks which we use in the normal course of our business operations.

Interest Rate Risk

The fair value of long-term debt is subject to interest rate risk. While changes in market interest rates may affect the fair value of our fixed-rate long-term debt, we believe a change in interest rates would not have a material impact on our financial condition, future results of operations or cash flows.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We conduct operations in several different countries. The balance sheet accounts of our operations in Scotland and Sweden are translated to U.S. dollars for financial reporting purposes and resulting adjustments are made to stockholders equity. The value of the respective local currency may strengthen or weaken against the U.S. dollar, which would impact the value of stockholders investment in our common stock. Fluctuations in the value of the British Pound and Swedish Krona against the U.S. dollar have occurred during our history, which have resulted in unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses, which are included in accumulated other comprehensive income and shown in the equity section of our balance sheet.

While most of the transactions of our U.S. and foreign operations are denominated in the respective local currency, some transactions are denominated in other currencies. Since the accounting records of our foreign operations are kept in the respective local currency, any transactions denominated in other currencies are accounted for in the respective local currency at the time of the transaction. Upon settlement of this type of transaction, any foreign currency gain or loss results in an adjustment to income.

Our results of operations may be impacted by the fluctuating exchange rates of foreign currencies, especially the British Pound and Swedish Krona, in relation to the U.S. dollar. Most of the revenue and expense items of our foreign subsidiaries are denominated in the respective local currency. An unfavorable change in the exchange rate of the foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in lower revenue when translated into U.S. dollars. Operating expenses would also be lower in these circumstances.

During the six months ended December 31, 2003, the U.S. dollar has experienced adverse fluctuations against the British Pound and the Swedish Krona. Based on the foreign currency exchange rates as of December 31, 2003, the U.S. dollar has lost approximately 7.77% and 10.88% of its value against the British Pound and Swedish Krona, respectively, since June 30, 2003. The weakening of the U.S. dollar has resulted in greater revenues, operating expenses, assets and liabilities of our foreign subsidiaries when translated to U.S. dollars.

We do not currently engage in hedging activities with respect to our foreign currency exposure. However, we continually monitor our exposure to currency fluctuations. We have not incurred significant realized losses on exchange transactions. If realized losses on foreign transactions were to become significant, we would evaluate appropriate strategies, including the possible use of foreign exchange contracts, to reduce such losses.

We were not adversely impacted by the European Union s adoption of the Euro currency. Our foreign operations to date have been located in Scotland and Sweden which have not participated in the adoption of the Euro as of December 31, 2003.

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Item 4. ***Controls and Procedures***

Quarterly Controls Evaluation and Related CEO and CFO Certifications

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (Disclosure Controls) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report. The controls evaluation was done under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

Attached as exhibits to this Quarterly Report are certifications of the CEO and the CFO, which are required in accord with Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act. This Controls and Procedures section includes the information concerning the controls evaluation referred to in the certifications and it should be read in conjunction with the certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

Definition of Disclosure Controls

Disclosure Controls are controls and procedures designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act, such as this Quarterly Report, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC s rules and forms. Disclosure Controls are also designed to reasonably assure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our Disclosure Controls include components of our internal control over financial reporting, which consists of control processes designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our Disclosure Controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system s objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Conclusions

Based upon the controls evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, subject to the limitations noted above, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report, our Disclosure Controls were effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to Viragen and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2003 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 2. ***Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds***

On December 23, 2003, we sold 22,750,000 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 6,825,000 shares of our common stock as follows:

	Number of Shares	Number of Warrants
Palisades Equity Fund LP	8,500,000	2,550,000
Alpha Capital AG	2,000,000	600,000
Crescent International, Ltd.	5,000,000	1,500,000
Bristol Investment Fund Ltd.	3,750,000	1,125,000
Gryphon Master Fund, LP	2,500,000	750,000
Gamma Opportunity Capital	1,000,000	300,000
	22,750,000	6,825,000

The aggregate offering price was $4,550,000 or $0.20 per share. The warrants are exercisable for three years at a price of $0.26 per share. In connection with this transaction, we paid $295,750, or 6.5% of the gross proceeds and issued a warrant to purchase up to 182,000 shares of our common stock, exercisable at a price of $0.20 per share for a period of three years as a fee to the finder for this transaction. We have filed a registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-112168) covering resale of the shares issued and those issuable upon conversion of the warrants with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was declared effective on February 9, 2004.

This transaction was exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, by reason of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder as transactions by an issuer not involving any public offering. Each purchaser represented that (a) it was acquiring the securities for investment purposes only and not with a view to or for sale in connection with any distribution thereof unless registered or exempt from registration, (b) it was an accredited investor, (c) it had such knowledge and experience in business and financial matters that it was able to understand the risks and merits of an investment in our securities, and (d) it did not acquire the securities as a result of any general solicitation or advertising. Moreover, appropriate restrictive legends were affixed to the share certificates issued in this transactions and each purchaser had access to sufficient information about us in order to make an informed investment decision.

Item 5. ***Other Information***

In October 2003, Gerald Smith resigned as a director of Viragen, Inc., ViraGenics, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary, and Viragen International, our majority owned subsidiary, and other subsidiary boards on which he had served.

In October 2003, Mr. Per-Erik Persson, a director of Viragen International, was appointed to the board of directors of Viragen, Inc.

In December 2003, Dr. Randolph A. Pohlman, was appointed to the board of directors of Viragen, Inc.

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Item 6. ***Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K***

(a) Exhibits:

10.95	Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of December 23, 2003, between Viragen, Inc., and Palisades Master Fund LP, Alpha Capital AG, Crescent International, Ltd., Bristol Investment Fund Ltd., Gryphon Master Fund, LP and Gamma Opportunity Capital Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of Viragen, Inc. s Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 31, 2003).
10.96	Registration Rights Agreement entered into as of December 23, 2003, between Viragen, Inc., and Palisades Master Fund LP, Alpha Capital AG, Crescent International, Ltd., Bristol Investment Fund Ltd., Gryphon Master Fund, LP and Gamma Opportunity Capital Partners, LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 of Viragen, Inc. s Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 31, 2003).
10.97	Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant for Securities Purchase Agreement dated December 23, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 of Viragen, Inc. s Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 31, 2003).
31.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

Current Report on Form 8-K, filed October 2, 2003, listing items 5 and 7 as they relate to the Securities Purchase Agreement entered into on September 29, 2003.

Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 31, 2003, listing items 5 and 7 as they relate to the Securities Purchase Agreement entered into on December 23, 2003.

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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.

Viragen, Inc.

By: /s/ Dennis W. Healey

Dennis W. Healey
Executive Vice President and Principal Financial Officer

By: /s/ Nicholas M. Burke

Nicholas M. Burke
Controller and Principal Accounting Officer

Date: February 6, 2004