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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2017

OR

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

Commission file number 001-35955

VUZIX CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization

25 Hendrix Road, Suite A
West Henrietta, New York
(Address of principal executive offices)

04-3392453
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

14583
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (585) 359-5900

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 filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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

As of November 9, 2017, there were 22,203,911 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

Vuzix Corporation
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Part 1: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1: Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

VUZIX CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	(Unaudited)	December 31,
	September 30,	2016
	2017	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 8,677,341	\$ 14,533,944
Accounts Receivable	470,484	103,314
Subscription Receivable from Officer	61,000	—
Accrued Project Revenue	687,001	—
Inventories, Net	2,842,591	2,651,218
Manufacturing Vendor Prepayments	117,524	144,168
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	762,679	797,409
Total Current Assets	13,618,620	18,230,053
Long-Term Assets		
Fixed Assets, Net	3,885,605	3,364,908
Patents and Trademarks, Net	632,740	535,461
Software Development Costs, Net	329,204	214,838
Total Assets	\$ 18,466,169	\$ 22,345,260
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,819,950	\$ 1,085,472
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt, net of discount	—	1,416,480
Customer Deposits	63,589	66,162
Unearned Revenue	117,330	509,572
Accrued Expenses	1,160,765	1,331,983
Derivative Liability	122,533	—
Income and Other Taxes Payable	6,665	12,290
Total Current Liabilities	3,290,832	4,421,959
Long-Term Liabilities		
Derivative Liability	—	173,131
Accrued Expenses	20,832	28,333
Total Long-Term Liabilities	20,832	201,464
Total Liabilities	3,311,664	4,623,423
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock — \$.001 Par Value, 5,000,000 Shares Authorized; 49,626 Shares Issued and Outstanding September 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016	50	50
Common Stock — \$.001 Par Value, 100,000,000 Shares Authorized; 22,178,911 Shares Issued and Outstanding September 30, 2017 and 19,569,247 on December 31, 2016	22,178	19,569
Additional Paid-in Capital	105,725,265	94,541,168
Accumulated Deficit	(90,592,988)	(76,838,950)
Total Stockholders' Equity	15,154,505	17,721,837
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 18,466,169	\$ 22,345,260

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VUZIX CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited for nine months ended September 30, 2017)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance — December 31, 2016	49,626	\$ 50	19,569,247	\$ 19,569	\$ 94,541,168	\$ (76,838,950)	\$ 17,721,837
Conversion of Note Payable & Accrued Interest			827,237	827	1,860,456		1,861,283
Exercise of Warrants			168,203	168	(168)		—
Stock Based Compensation Expense			10,420	10	912,092		912,102
Exercise of Stock Options			37,261	37	(37)		—
Common Stock Issued for Services			16,543	17	99,983		100,000
Common Stock Awards to Directors			50,000	50	334,950		335,000
Proceeds from Common Stock Offerings			1,500,000	1,500	8,627,000		8,628,500
Direct Costs of Common Stock Offerings					(650,179)		(650,179)
Net Loss for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017						(13,754,038)	(13,754,038)
Balance — September 30, 2017	<u>49,626</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>22,178,911</u>	<u>\$ 22,178</u>	<u>\$105,725,265</u>	<u>\$ (90,592,988)</u>	<u>\$ 15,154,505</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VUZIX CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	For Three Months		For Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales of Products	\$ 1,138,413	\$ 582,549	\$ 3,002,744	\$ 1,367,766
Sales of Engineering Services	266,687	—	938,281	139,500
Total Sales	1,405,100	582,549	3,941,025	1,507,266
Cost of Sales — Products	1,089,881	819,116	3,441,650	2,069,964
Cost of Sales — Engineering Services	407,220	—	872,137	39,060
Total Cost of Sales	1,497,101	819,116	4,313,787	2,109,024
Gross Loss (exclusive of depreciation shown separately below)	(92,001)	(236,567)	(372,762)	(601,758)
Operating Expenses:				
Research and Development	1,506,307	2,177,957	4,374,202	5,121,713
Selling and Marketing	908,797	839,497	2,739,978	2,627,543
General and Administrative	1,612,542	1,274,698	4,155,960	3,350,441
Depreciation and Amortization	251,366	196,370	734,175	549,244
Loss on Inventory Revaluation	1,151,482	—	1,151,482	—
Loss from Operations	(5,522,495)	(4,725,089)	(13,528,559)	(12,250,699)
Other Income (Expense)				
Investment Income	12,956	8,144	45,800	20,923
Other Taxes	(15,734)	(19,124)	(37,884)	(53,749)
Foreign Exchange Loss	(5,246)	(13,781)	(30,299)	(21,267)
Gain (Loss) on Derivative Valuation	41,454	(59,120)	50,598	(57,133)
Loss on Fixed Asset Disposal	(585)	(25,890)	(585)	(25,890)
Amortization of Senior Term Debt Discount	—	(155,313)	(155,760)	(391,334)
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	—	(11,707)	(19,500)	(34,867)
Interest Expense	(12,592)	(33,981)	(77,849)	(101,075)
Total Other Income (Expense)	20,253	(310,772)	(225,479)	(664,392)
Loss Before Income Taxes	(5,502,242)	(5,035,861)	(13,754,038)	(12,915,091)
Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes	—	—	—	—
Net Loss	(5,502,242)	(5,035,861)	(13,754,038)	(12,915,091)
Preferred Stock Dividends	(435,321)	(410,153)	(1,273,029)	(1,203,693)
Loss Attributable to Common Stockholders	\$ (5,937,563)	\$ (5,446,014)	\$ (15,027,067)	\$ (14,118,784)
Loss per Share				
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (0.73)	\$ (0.86)
Weighted-average Shares Outstanding Basic and Diluted	21,366,712	17,216,374	20,515,363	16,489,522

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VUZIX CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Loss	\$ (13,754,038)	\$ (12,915,091)
Non-Cash Adjustments		
Depreciation and Amortization	734,175	549,244
Amortization of Software Development Costs in cost of sales products	214,838	214,836
Stock Based Option Compensation Expense	912,102	540,843
Common Stock Awards Compensation Expense	83,750	174,025
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	585	25,890
Amortization of Term Debt Discount	155,760	391,334
Amortization of Debt Issuance Costs	19,500	34,867
Common Stock Issued for Services	100,000	241,300
(Gain) Loss on Derivative Valuation	(50,598)	57,133
Loss on Inventory Valuation	1,151,482	—
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets		
Accounts Receivable	(367,170)	206,409
Accrued Revenue	(687,001)	—
Inventories	(1,342,855)	(623,445)
Vendor Prepayments	26,644	163,471
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	285,980	(223,135)
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	734,478	622,119
Accrued Expense	253,398	311,291
Customer Deposits	(2,573)	15,536
Unearned Revenue	(392,242)	300,796
Income and Other Taxes Payable	(5,626)	16,764
Accrued Compensation	(240,110)	—
Accrued Interest	77,537	(142,347)
Net Cash Flows Used in Operating Activities	(12,091,984)	(10,038,160)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchases of Fixed Assets	(1,197,452)	(1,551,141)
Investments in Patents and Trademarks	(155,284)	(103,375)
Investments in Software Development	(329,204)	—
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(1,681,940)	(1,654,516)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Exercise of Warrants	—	45,000
Repayment of Long-Term Debt and Notes Payable	—	(52,416)
Proceeds from Common Stock Offerings	8,567,500	6,612,500
Direct Costs from Common Stock Offerings	(650,179)	(847,805)
Net Cash Flows Provided by Financing Activities	7,917,321	5,757,279
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,856,603)	(5,935,397)
Cash and Cash Equivalents — Beginning of Period	14,533,944	11,877,058
Cash and Cash Equivalents — End of Period	\$ 8,677,341	\$ 5,941,661
Supplemental Disclosures		
Interest Paid in Cash	\$ 310	\$ 7,860
Conversion of Debt and Accrued Interest	\$ 1,861,283	\$ 342,034
Subscription Receivable from Officer	\$ 61,000	\$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Vuzix Corporation and Subsidiaries (“the Company”) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2016 was derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the “Annual Report”).

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of December 31, 2016, as reported in the Company’s Annual Report.

The results of the Company’s operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of the Company’s operations for any other interim period or for a full fiscal year.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, Toshiba Japan represented substantially all of engineering revenues and 24% of total revenues as compared to 0% in the same 2016 period. As of September 30, 2017 and 2016, Toshiba Japan accounted for 59% and 0% of accounts receivables and accrued project revenue, respectively.

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern. This basis of accounting contemplates the recovery of our assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements do not include any adjustments to the specific amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities, which might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern. The Company incurred a net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 of \$13,754,038. The Company has incurred a net loss consistently over recent years. The Company incurred annual net losses of \$19,250,082 in 2016 and \$13,427,478 in 2015, and has an accumulated deficit of \$90,592,988 as of September 30, 2017.

The Company’s cash requirements are primarily for funding operating losses, research, capital expenditures and working capital. Historically, the Company has met these cash needs by borrowings under notes, sales of convertible debt, and the sales of equity. In 2016, we received total net proceeds from public equity offerings of \$19,238,015, after underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses. On August 14, 2017 the Company closed on the sale of 1,490,000 shares of its common stock to investors in a public offering at an offering price of \$5.75 per share. As part of the same offering, we sold an additional 10,000 shares of common stock to an executive officer at the closing market price of \$6.10 per share, to comply with certain Nasdaq rules. As of September 30, 2017, there was a subscription receivable of \$61,000 related to the above offering due from that executive officer. The total balance of that subscription receivable was paid in-full on October 3, 2017. The Company’s net proceeds after commissions and expenses were \$7,978,321.

Our cash requirements related to funding operating losses depend upon numerous factors, including new product development activities, our ability to commercialize our products, our products’ timely market acceptance, selling prices and gross margins, and other factors. In order for us to achieve positive cash flow from operations, our product sales will need to significantly increase.

The Company's management intends to take actions necessary to continue as a going concern, as discussed herein. The Company will need to grow its business significantly to become profitable and self-sustaining on a cash flow basis. Management's plans concerning these matters and managing our liquidity include among other things:

- the commencement of full and higher volume manufacturing of the new M300 Smart Glasses with assembly offshore in the summer of 2017, on a turnkey basis, which should result in further product margin improvements and supply chain investments, as demonstrated in our third quarter;
- the award of a Smart Glasses development program with Toshiba, which we expect to be completed by end of 2017 and represents approximately a further \$221,000 in revenues, which thereafter should move into volume production in early 2018 with a proposed supply and purchase agreement that we expect will result in a minimum of \$5,000,000 in new revenues for the Company in the 12 month period following the commencement of volume deliveries;
- tighter control of operating costs and reduction in spending growth rates wherever possible;
- slowing of planned new product development based on new technologies as well as reduced discretionary and non-essential capital expenditures not related to select near-term new products;
- reducing the rate of research and development spending on new technologies, particularly the use of costly external contractors, for our upcoming smart glasses models that will first be manufactured at our Rochester plant rather than at external contractors, where we incur high start-up costs and the requirement for bigger production commitments that consume working capital;
- better leveraging our product and technology base and creating new product models that are derivatives (rather than completely new) and which therefore are less costly to develop and introduce to the marketplace; and
- attempting to utilize conventional bank operating loan financing to help grow our working capital base to support our investments in accounts receivable and inventory as sales revenues grow.

However, if these actions are not successful in the near term, we will have to raise additional capital to maintain operations and/or materially reduce our operating and new product development costs.

If the Company raises additional funds by selling equity, the ownership interest of existing stockholders may be diluted. The amount of such dilution could increase further due to the issuance of securities with new warrants or convertibility features with other dilutive characteristics, such as anti-dilution clauses or price resets.

Based upon our current amount of cash on hand, management's historical ability to raise capital, and our ability to manage our cost structure and adjust operating plans if and as required, we have concluded that substantial doubt of our ability to continue as a going concern has been alleviated.

Note 2 – Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution from the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, and the conversion of any convertible debt and convertible preferred shares. During periods of net loss, all common stock equivalents are excluded from the diluted EPS calculation because they are antidilutive. Since the Company reported a net loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the calculation for basic and diluted earnings per share is considered to be the same, as the impact of potential common shares is anti-dilutive. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were 6,532,259 and 7,227,738 common stock share equivalents, respectively potentially issuable under conversion of preferred shares, options, and warrants that could dilute basic earnings per share in the future.

Note 3 — Inventories, Net

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value and consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Purchased Parts and Components	\$ 2,069,378	\$ 1,990,026
Work in Process	212,444	454,120
Finished Goods	1,217,700	831,069
Less: Reserve for Obsolescence	(656,931)	(623,997)
Net	<u>\$ 2,842,591</u>	<u>\$ 2,651,218</u>

In addition to its normal Reserve for Obsolescence provision, the Company wrote-down to net realizable value all of its component and finished goods inventory related to its iWear Video Headphones, as well as accrued all related contractual obligations, resulting from the decision in the third quarter of 2017 to reduce the suggested retail selling price to a price below the cost. The loss totaled \$1,151,482 and reduced the carrying value of such inventory to its estimated net realizable value, net of the costs of completion of components and work in progress. This provision has been included in Operating Expenses on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Note 4 — Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Accrued Wages and Related Costs	\$ 169,047	\$ 119,472
Accrued Officer Compensation	408,609	648,720
Accrued Professional Services	275,500	137,099
Accrued Warranty Obligations	114,056	41,132
Accrued Interest	183,553	375,560
Other Accrued Expenses	10,000	10,000
Total	<u>\$ 1,160,765</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,983</u>

Included in the above accrued compensation are amounts owed to officers of the Company for services rendered that remain outstanding primarily for 2016 and prior years. The amounts are not subject to a fixed repayment schedule and they bear interest at a rate of 8% per year, compounding monthly. The related interest amounts on the unpaid accrued officer compensation included in Accrued Interest were \$183,553 and \$141,645, respectively, at September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

The Company has warranty obligations in connection with the sale of certain of its products. The warranty period for its products is generally one year except in certain European countries where it is two years for some products. The costs incurred to provide for these warranty obligations are estimated and recorded as an accrued liability at the time of sale. The Company estimates its future warranty costs based on product-based historical performance rates and related costs to repair. The changes in the Company's accrued warranty obligations for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and the balance as of December 31, 2016 were as follows:

Accrued Warranty Obligations at December 31, 2016	\$ 41,132
Reductions for Settling Warranties	(102,260)
Warranties Issued During Period	<u>175,184</u>
Accrued Warranty Obligations at September 30, 2017	<u>\$ 114,056</u>

Note 5 – Derivative Liability and Fair Value Measurements

The Company recognized a derivative liability for the warrants to purchase shares of its common stock issued in connection with the equity offering and related debt conversions on August 5, 2013. These warrants have a cashless exercise provision and an exercise price that is subject to adjustment in the event of subsequent equity sales at a lower purchase price (subject to certain exceptions) along with full-ratchet anti-dilution provisions. In accordance with FASB ASC 815-10-25, we measured the derivative liability using a Monte Carlo Options Lattice pricing model at their issuance date and subsequently remeasured the liability on each reporting date.

Accordingly, at the end of each quarterly reporting date, the derivative fair market value is remeasured and adjusted to current market value. As of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 a total of 38,100 warrants were outstanding that contained a full-ratchet anti-dilution provision. In connection with the closing of our sale of shares of Series A Preferred Stock on January 2, 2015 (the “Series A Private Placement”), holders of approximately 86% of outstanding warrants issued by the Company in its public offering and in connection with the conversion by certain holders of the Company’s outstanding debt in connection with the Company’s public offering (collectively, the “Public Offering Warrants”) agreed to irrevocably waive their rights to anti-dilution protection under Section 2(b) of the Public Offering Warrants in the event the Company issues additional securities at a per share price lower than the exercise price of the Public Offering Warrants (the “Public Offering Warrant Waiver”). As a result, the related derivative liability was reversed to Nil and reclassified into Stockholders Equity under Additional Paid-In Capital.

The Company recognized a derivative liability during the year ended December 31, 2014 for the \$3,000,000 of senior convertible notes with a conversion price that is subject to adjustment in the event of subsequent equity sales at a lower purchase price (subject to certain exceptions). In accordance with FASB ASC 815-10-25, we measured the derivative liability of this embedded conversion option using a Monte Carlo Options Lattice pricing model at the June 3, 2014 issuance date as \$1,938,988. The value of the derivative liability at issuance was recorded as a discount against the notes in the Long-Term Liabilities section of the balance sheet. Accordingly, at the end of each quarterly reporting date the derivative fair market value is remeasured and adjusted to current market value.

The Company has adopted FASB ASC Topic 820 for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis. FASB ASC Topic 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. FASB ASC Topic 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). These tiers include:

- Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets;
- Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and
- Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions, such as valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued expenses approximates their fair value due to their short maturity. The carrying amount of notes payable approximates fair value because stated or implied interest rates approximate current interest rates that are available for debt with similar terms.

We measure certain financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows at September 30, 2017:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Derivative Liability	\$ 122,533	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 122,533
Total liabilities measured at fair value (Current liabilities)	<u>\$ 122,533</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 122,533</u>

We measure certain financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows at December 31, 2016:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Derivative Liability	\$ 173,131	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 173,131
Total liabilities measured at fair value (Long-Term)	<u>\$ 173,131</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 173,131</u>

Fair value – December 31, 2016	\$ 173,131
Change in fair value for the period of warrant derivative liability	<u>(50,598)</u>
Fair value – September 30, 2017	<u>\$ 122,533</u>

The Monte Carlo Options Lattice pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the warrants outstanding:

	<u>September 30, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
<u>Assumptions for Pricing Model:</u>		
Expected term in years	0.85	1.22
Volatility range for years	61%	100%
Risk-free interest rate	1.31%	1.47%
Expected annual dividends	None	None

Value of warrants outstanding:

Fair value of warrants	\$ 122,533	\$ 173,131
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Note 6 — Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	<u>September 30, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Convertible, Senior Secured Notes payable. The principal was due June 3, 2017 and no payments were required prior to maturity. The notes carried a 5% annual interest rate, payable upon the notes' maturity. Both the principal plus accrued interest were convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at \$2.25, subject to normal adjustments. The notes were secured by a first security position in all the assets of the Company.	\$ —	\$ 1,591,740
Convertible, Senior Secured Notes Debt Issuance Costs of \$139,340, net of accumulated amortization.	—	(19,500)
Unamortized debt discount related to derivative liability associated with above notes' conversion price that was subject to adjustment in the event of subsequent equity sales at a lower purchase price (subject to certain exceptions). Upon issuance on June 3, 2014 the discount was \$1,938,988.	—	<u>(155,760)</u>
	\$ —	\$ 1,416,480
Less: Amount Due Within One Year	—	<u>(1,416,480)</u>
Amount Due After One Year	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

All of the \$1,591,740 in Convertible Senior Secured Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2016, were converted into 707,440 shares of common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and \$269,543 of accrued interest on these Notes were converted into 119,797 shares of common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2017.

Note 7 — Income Taxes

The Company's effective income tax rate is a combination of federal, state and foreign tax rates and differs from the U.S. statutory rate due to taxes on foreign income, permanent differences including tax-exempt interest, and the resolution of tax uncertainties, offset by a valuation allowance against U.S. deferred income tax assets.

Note 8 — Capital Stock

Preferred stock

The Company may issue shares of undesignated preferred stock in one or more series. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish and designate the different series and to fix and determine their voting powers and other special rights and qualifications. A total of 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock are authorized as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 49,626 of which are designated as Series A Preferred Stock. There were 49,626 shares of Series A Preferred Stock issued and outstanding on September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

On January 2, 2015 the Company closed a sale of Series A Preferred Stock to Intel Corporation (the "Series A Purchaser"), pursuant to which we issued and sold an aggregate of 49,626 shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock, at a purchase price of \$500 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$24,813,000. Each share of Series A Preferred Stock is convertible, at the option of the Series A holder, into 100 shares of the Company's common stock (determined by dividing the Series A Original Issue Price of \$500 by the Series A Conversion Price). The Series A Conversion Price is \$5.00, subject to adjustment in the event of stock splits, dividends or other combinations.

Each share of Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to receive dividends at a rate of 6% per year, compounded quarterly and payable in cash or in kind, at the Company's sole discretion. As of September 30, 2017, total accrued and unpaid preferred dividends were \$4,407,158. As of December 31, 2016, total accrued and unpaid preferred dividends were \$3,134,129. There were no declared preferred dividends owed as of September 30, 2017 or December 31, 2016.

The Series A Purchaser has the right, but not the obligation, to participate in any proposed issuance by the Company of its securities, subject to certain exceptions and in such amount as is sufficient to maintain the Series A Purchaser's ownership percentage in the Company, calculated immediately prior to such applicable financing, at a purchase price equal to the per share price of the Company's securities in such applicable financing.

In connection with the Series A Private Placement, the Company entered into an investor's rights agreement with the Series A Purchaser, pursuant to which the Company agreed to file a "resale" registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") covering all the resale of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock. The Company's registration statement covering the resale of these shares was declared effective by the SEC on February 17, 2015.

Common Stock

The Company's authorized common stock consists of 100,000,000 shares, par value of \$0.001 as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. There were 22,178,911 and 19,569,247 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. On August 14, 2017, the Company closed its public offering of 1,500,000 shares of common stock, at a public offering price of \$5.75 per share, for net proceeds after commissions and expenses of \$7,978,321. As part of this offering, the Company's COO purchase 10,000 shares, but at the market price of \$6.10 per share that reflected the Company's closing market trading price the date of the transaction to comply with certain Nasdaq rules.

Note 9 — Stock Warrants

A summary of the various changes in warrants during the nine month period ended September 30, 2017 is as follows:

	Number of Warrants
Warrants Outstanding at December 31, 2016	401,859
Exercised During the Period	(250,009)
Issued During the Period	—
Expired During the Period	—
Warrants Outstanding, September 30, 2017	<u>151,850</u>

The outstanding warrants as of September 30, 2017 expire from November 3, 2017 to August 5, 2018. The weighted average remaining term of the warrants is 0.7 years. The weighted average exercise price is \$2.66 per share.

Note 10 — Stock Based Compensation Plans

A summary of stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2016	1,084,298	\$ 4.76
Granted	427,500	6.00
Exercised	(63,187)	2.89
Expired or Forfeited	(30,802)	9.35
Outstanding at September 30, 2017	<u>1,417,809</u>	<u>\$ 5.00</u>

The weighted average remaining contractual term for all options as of September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 was 7.7 years and 7.6 years, respectively.

As of September 30, 2017, there were 716,046 options that were fully vested and exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.63 per share. The weighted average remaining contractual term on the vested options is 6.7 years.

As of September 30, 2017, there were 701,763 unvested options exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$5.41 per share. The weighted average remaining contractual term on the unvested options is 8.7 years.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, all options exercised were on a cashless basis.

The weighted average fair value of option grants was calculated using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing method. At September 30, 2017, the Company had approximately \$3,512,000 of unrecognized stock compensation expense, which will be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 3.0 years.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the Company issued 100,000 shares of non-vested stock to a new executive officer which vest over four years. The fair market value on the date of grant of the non-vested stock issued during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was \$5.90, resulting in an aggregate fair value of \$590,000. As of September 30, 2017, there was \$531,000 of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock awards. This amount is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.6 years.

For the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recorded total stock compensation expense of approximately \$425,000 and \$192,000, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recorded total stock compensation expense of approximately \$912,000 and \$541,000, respectively.

Note 11 — Litigation

We are not currently involved in any actual or pending legal proceeding or litigation and we are not aware of any such proceedings contemplated by or against us or our property.

Note 12 — Contractual Obligations

The Company is party to several lease agreements, with the largest being for its office and manufacturing facility under an operating lease that commenced October 3, 2015 and expires on October 3, 2020. The Company also leases small office spaces in England under a two-year lease and under a one-year lease arrangement in Japan.

Future minimum payments required under operating lease obligations as of September 30, 2017 are as follows:

	Total Minimum Lease Payments	
2017 (3 months remaining)	\$	93,053
2018	\$	348,900
2019	\$	341,990
2020	\$	307,311
2021		—
Total	\$	<u>1,091,254</u>

Under the lease agreements described above, the Company is required to pay the pro rata share of the real property taxes and assessments, expenses and other charges associated with these facilities.

Rent expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016 totaled \$344,227 and \$371,239, respectively.

Note 13 — Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*,” which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in “Revenue Recognition (Topic 605),” and requires an entity to recognize revenue in a way that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company has the option to apply the provisions of ASU 2014-09 either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the new guidance recognized at the date of initial application (the modified retrospective transition method). We are currently evaluating the alternative methods of adoption and the effect of adopting ASU 2014-09 on our financial statements and related disclosures. We anticipate electing to adopt the standard using the modified retrospective transition method as of January 1, 2018. However, this election may change as we finalize our analysis of the impact of the provisions of ASU 2014-09 on the Company. We are also in the process of assessing which of our operating revenue streams will be impacted by the adoption of the new standard and its impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ASU 2016-02 *Leases* (Topic 842). Current US generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires lessees and lessors to classify leases as either capital leases or operating leases, where lessees recognize assets and liabilities for capital leases but not for operating leases. ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases (with an exception for short-term leases). The new FASB guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods thereafter. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in Q1 2017

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09 *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* which amends the current stock compensation guidance. The amendments simplify the accounting for the taxes related to stock based compensation, including adjustments to how excess tax benefits and a company's payments for tax withholdings should be classified. Under this new guidance, entities must elect whether to account for forfeitures of share-based payments by (1) recognizing forfeitures of awards as they occur or (2) apply an estimated forfeiture rate, as is currently required. The standard is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We have adopted this standard for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 and have elected to account for forfeitures as they occur. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2015-17, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*. ASU 2015-17 simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes by requiring that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. The standard is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods and may be applied either prospectively to all deferred tax liabilities and assets or retrospectively to all periods presented. We have adopted this standard for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 on a prospective basis; therefore, all deferred tax assets and liabilities have been classified as noncurrent in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Noncurrent deferred tax assets and noncurrent deferred tax liabilities are included in other assets and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2017, the Company had a full valuation allowance against all net deferred tax assets, as such the adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

There are no other recent accounting pronouncements that we expect to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Note 14 — Subsequent Events

Subsequent to September 30, 2017, the Company entered into Technology Acquisition Agreement where it acquired all the seller's right, title and interest in certain Transferred Intellectual Property (IP). Pursuant to the agreement, the Company will pay approximately \$75,702 as reimbursement of related patent applications to date. Further the Company will issue up to a total of 100,000 restricted shares of common stock as follows (i) 25,000 shares shall be issued upon the closing; (ii) a further 25,000 shares after the Company has successfully developed a working demonstrator system utilizing the IP; and (iii) 50,000 shares once the Company completes the successful commercialization of products containing the IP for sale in the marketplace. Management of the Company estimates that it will take up to 24 months and approximately \$200,000 in new R&D spending to achieve the first development milestone of a functional demonstrator model. In addition to cash and equity payments, the Company will be required to pay a currency based royalty per product when the IP is commercially sold and incorporated into products.

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this quarterly report and in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

As used in this report, unless otherwise indicated, the terms “Company,” “Vuzix” “management,” “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to Vuzix Corporation and its subsidiary.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Developments and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this quarterly report. The preparation of these statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the appropriate application of certain accounting policies, many of which require us to make estimates and assumptions about future events and their impact on amounts reported in our financial statements, including the statement of operations, balance sheet, cash flow and related notes. We continually evaluate our estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements, including those related to revenue recognition, bad debts, inventories, warranty reserves, product warranty, carrying value of long-lived assets, fair value measurement of financial instruments and embedded derivatives, valuation of stock compensation awards, and income taxes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not apparent from other sources. Since future events and their impact cannot be determined with certainty, the actual results will inevitably differ from our estimates. Such differences could be material to the financial statements.

We believe that our application of accounting policies, and the estimates inherently required therein, are reasonable. We periodically reevaluate these accounting policies and estimates, and make adjustments when facts and circumstances dictate a change. Historically, we have found our application of accounting policies to be appropriate, and actual results have not differed materially from those determined using necessary estimates.

Management believes certain factors and trends are important in understanding our financial performance. The critical accounting policies, judgments and estimates that we believe have the most significant effect on our financial statements are:

- valuation of inventories;
- carrying value of long-lived assets;
- software development costs;
- revenue recognition;
- product warranty;
- fair value measurement of financial instruments and embedded derivatives;
- stock-based compensation; and
- income taxes.

Our accounting policies are more fully described in the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this quarterly report and in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. There have been no significant changes in our accounting policies for the nine month period ended September 30, 2017.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, an effect on our financial condition, financial statements, revenues or expenses.

Business Matters

We are engaged in the design, manufacture, marketing and sale of wearable display devices also referred to as head mounted displays (or HMDs), in the form of Augmented Reality (AR) glasses, Video Headphones and Smart Glasses. Our wearable display products are referred to as Video Eyewear, head mounted wearable displays, video glasses, personal viewers, near-eye virtual displays, and near-eye displays or NEDs. Our wearable display products provide virtual large high-resolution screens, fit in a user's pocket or purse and can be viewed practically anywhere, anytime. Some of these models can also be used for AR and light virtual reality applications, in which the wearer is either immersed in a computer generated world or has their real world view augmented with computer generated information or graphics. We produce and sell two main types of wearable display products: Smart Glasses for a variety of enterprise and commercial users and applications, including AR; and Video Viewing glasses, for on-the-go users as mobile displays for entertainment and gaming, as well as support for stepping into virtual worlds, simulations, and gaming. Our products are available with varying features, including with and without applications running computer processors, and are offered as either monocular or binocular display systems.

With respect to our Smart Glasses and AR products we are focused on the enterprise, industrial, commercial, and medical markets while our Video Eyewear products are sold in the consumer markets and are targeted at applications including video viewing and gaming. All of the mobile display and mobile electronics space in which we compete have been subject to rapid technological change over the last decade including the rapid adoption of tablets, larger screen sizes and display resolutions along with declining prices on mobile phones and other computing devices, and as a result we must continue to improve our products' performance and lower our costs. We believe our intellectual property portfolio gives us a leadership position in microdisplay projection engines, waveguides, ergonomics, packaging, and optical systems.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*," which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in "Revenue Recognition (Topic 605)," and requires an entity to recognize revenue in a way that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company has the option to apply the provisions of ASU 2014-09 either retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the new guidance recognized at the date of initial application (the modified retrospective transition method). We are currently evaluating the alternative methods of adoption and the effect of adopting ASU 2014-09 on our financial statements and related disclosures. We anticipate electing to adopt the standard using the modified retrospective transition method as of January 1, 2018. However, this election may change as we finalize our analysis of the impact of the provisions of ASU 2014-09 on the Company. We are also in the process of assessing which of our operating revenue streams will be impacted by the adoption of the new standard and its impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ASU 2016-02 *Leases* (Topic 842). Current US generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires lessees and lessors to classify leases as either capital leases or operating leases, where lessees recognize assets and liabilities for capital leases but not for operating leases. ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases (with an exception for short-term leases). The new FASB guidance will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods thereafter. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in Q1 2017

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09 *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* which amends the current stock compensation guidance. The amendments simplify the accounting for the taxes related to stock based compensation, including adjustments to how excess tax benefits and a company's payments for tax withholdings should be classified. Under this new guidance, entities must elect whether to account for forfeitures of share-based payments by (1) recognizing forfeitures of awards as they occur or (2) apply an estimated forfeiture rate, as is currently required. The standard is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We have adopted this standard for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 and have elected to account for forfeitures as they occur. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*. ASU 2015-17 simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes by requiring that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. The standard is effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods and may be applied either prospectively to all deferred tax liabilities and assets or retrospectively to all periods presented. We have adopted this standard for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 on a prospective basis; therefore, all deferred tax assets and liabilities have been classified as noncurrent in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Noncurrent deferred tax assets and noncurrent deferred tax liabilities are included in other assets and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2017, the Company had a full valuation allowance against all net deferred tax assets, as such the adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

There are no other recent accounting pronouncements that we expect to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Three Months Ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016

The following table compares the Company's consolidated statements of operations data for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

	3 Months Ended September 30,			
	2017	2016	Dollar Change	% Increase (Decrease)
Sales of Products	\$ 1,138,413	\$ 582,549	\$ 555,864	95%
Sales of Engineering Services	266,687	—	266,687	100%
Total Sales	1,405,100	582,549	822,551	141%
Cost of Sales — Products	1,089,881	819,116	270,765	33%
Cost of Sales — Engineering Services	407,220	—	407,220	100%
Total Cost of Sales	1,497,101	819,116	677,985	83%
Gross Loss (exclusive of depreciation shown separately below)	(92,001)	(236,567)	144,566	61%
Gross Loss %	(7)%	(41)%		
Operating Expenses:				
Research and Development	1,506,307	2,177,957	(671,650)	(31)%
Selling and Marketing	908,797	839,497	69,300	8%
General and Administrative	1,612,542	1,274,698	337,844	27%
Depreciation and Amortization	251,366	196,370	54,996	28%
Loss on Inventory Revaluation	1,151,482	—	1,151,482	100%
Loss from Operations	(5,522,495)	(4,725,089)	(797,406)	17%
Other Income (Expense)				
Investment Income	12,956	8,144	4,812	59%
Other Taxes	(15,734)	(19,124)	3,390	(18)%
Foreign Exchange Loss	(5,246)	(13,781)	8,535	(62)%
Gain (Loss) on Derivative Valuation	41,454	(59,120)	100,574	(170)%
Loss on Fixed Asset Disposal	(585)	(25,890)	25,305	(98)%
Amortization of Senior Term Debt Discount	—	(155,313)	155,313	(100)%
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	—	(11,707)	11,707	(100)%
Interest Expense	(12,592)	(33,981)	21,389	(63)%
Total Other Income (Expense)	20,253	(310,772)	331,025	(107)%
Loss Before Income Taxes	(5,502,242)	(5,035,861)	(466,381)	9%
Provision for Income Taxes	—	—	—	—
Net Loss	\$ (5,502,242)	\$ (5,035,861)	\$ (466,381)	9%

Sales. There was an overall increase in sales for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 over the same period in 2016 of \$822,551 or 141%. The following table reflects the major components of our sales:

	Quarter Ended September 30, 2017	% of Sales	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016	% of Sales	Dollar Change	% Increase (Decrease)
Sales of Smart Glasses	\$ 1,027,397	73%	\$ 379,053	65%	\$ 648,344	171%
Sales of Video Eyewear	50,892	4%	167,377	29%	(116,485)	(70)%
Sales of Waveguides	45,000	3%	23,000	4%	22,000	96%
Sales Freight out	15,124	1%	13,119	2%	2,005	15%
Sales of Engineering Services	266,687	19%	—	0%	266,687	100%
Total Sales	\$ 1,405,100	100%	\$ 582,549	100%	\$ 822,551	141%

The increase in Smart Glasses sales was the result of increased M300 shipments in the third quarter of 2017 which were up 462%, despite production limitations related to plastics at our Chinese vendor, as compared to the corresponding third quarter of 2016, a period when the M300 was not available for full commercial sale and only available to paying customers on a limited basis. Sales of our original M100 Smart Glasses decreased by 55% in the third quarter of 2017 over the 2016 quarterly period, reflecting the growing sales strength of the new M300. Our iWear Video Headphones sales decreased by 70% for the third quarter of 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily the result of our drop in the retail price of the iWear to \$299 from its 2016 price of \$499, and growing competitive market conditions. As a result, we have again revalued our expected iWear selling prices going forward and made a further provision as discussed below to a lower expected net iWear inventory recovery. Sales of Waveguide systems in the third quarter of 2017 increased due to purchases for three ongoing development programs with tier-1 consumer electronics firms, as compared to the 2016 comparative period when only one Waveguide related program took place. Sales of engineering services for the period increased over the nil amount in 2016, entirely due to our ongoing work on the Toshiba smart glasses development program announced in February 2017. The amount recorded for the three months ending September 30, 2017, represents accrued billings recognized on a percentage of completion basis.

Cost of Sales and Gross Loss. Cost of product revenues and engineering services are comprised of materials, components, labor, warranty costs, freight costs, manufacturing overhead, software royalties, and the non-cash amortization of software development costs related to the production of our products and rendering engineering services. The following table reflects the components of our cost of goods sold for products:

Component of Cost of Sales	Quarter Ended September 30, 2017	As % Related Product Sales	Quarter Ended September 30, 2016	As % of Related Product Sales	Dollar Change	% Increase (Decrease)
Product Cost of Sales	\$ 526,040	46%	\$ 297,240	51%	\$ 228,800	77%
Freight Costs	151,650	13%	141,011	24%	10,639	8%
Manufacturing Overhead	219,834	19%	226,034	39%	(6,200)	(3)%
Warranty Costs	82,995	7%	26,662	5%	56,333	211%
Amortization of Software Costs	71,613	6%	71,613	12%	—	0%
Software Royalties	37,749	3%	56,556	10%	(18,807)	(33)%
Total Cost of Sales – Products	\$ 1,089,881	96%	\$ 819,116	141%	\$ 270,765	33%
Gross Profit (Loss) – Product Sales	\$ 48,532	4%	\$ (236,567)	(41)%	\$ 285,099	121%

For the third quarter ended September 30, 2017 we reported a gross profit from product sales as compared to the prior year's period when we reported a gross loss. On a direct product cost of sales basis only, product direct costs decreased to 46% of sales versus 51% in the prior year's period, reflecting our reduced manufacturing costs of the M300 product achieved in the quarter and improved selling prices. We expect the overall M300 manufacturing costs will decrease now that issues regarding molding and the strength of plastics at our Chinese supplier have recently been corrected, which both negatively impacted our costs and our ability to meet demand. As a result of those plastics issues, we have increased our provision rate for possible future warranty costs to 7% versus 5% in the same period in 2016. Further negatively impacting product direct costs was the fact that we are now selling our iWear Headphones at their written down net realizable value.

Costs for engineering services accrued for the three months ended September 30, 2017 represent direct project costs as well as the reclassification of internal research and development wage costs related to the Toshiba engineering program, plus accruals for the expected overall program's completion costs as a percentage of accrued expenses. For the quarter, we increased our total estimated costs to complete this fixed price project by approximately \$280,000 and as a result incurred a negative gross margin for this third quarter. These increases in costs were primarily due to design modifications to support new product features, and process improvements for higher yields in mass production.

Research and Development. Our research and development expenses consist primarily of compensation costs for personnel, related stock compensation expenses, third party services, purchase of research supplies and materials, and consulting fees related to research and development costs. Software development expenses to determine technical feasibility before final development and ongoing maintenance are not capitalized and are included in research and development costs.

	<u>Quarter Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Sales</u>	<u>Quarter Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Sales</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>% Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
Research and Development	\$ 1,506,307	107%	\$ 2,177,957	374%	\$ (671,650)	(31)%

Comparing the major net reductions in our research and development costs for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 versus the same period in 2016, there was an increase in 2017 salary, benefits and stock compensation expenses of \$167,922, primarily the result of additional R&D staff versus the same period in 2016; that was offset by a \$152,231 reclass of internal salary costs to cost of sales for engineering services related to the Toshiba engineering services project; a decrease in project development and research costs of \$839,002 as compared to the 2016 period when the M300 Smart Glasses were still in development internally and with our outside contractors which assisted in the development work; an increase of \$122,594 in consultant advisors on our research programs; and an increase of \$18,817 in hiring placement fees.

Selling and Marketing. Selling and marketing costs consist of trade show costs, advertising, sales samples, travel costs, sales staff compensation costs including stock compensation expense, consulting fees, public relations agency fees, website costs and sales commissions paid to full-time staff and outside consultants.

	<u>Quarter Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Sales</u>	<u>Quarter Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Sales</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>% Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
Selling and Marketing	\$ 908,797	65%	\$ 839,497	144%	\$ 69,300	8%

These costs increased overall due to the following factors: an increase of \$129,616 in product sales samples and developer units reflecting a special marketing push on our new M300; a \$31,284 decrease in salary, commissions, benefits and stock compensation expenses as compared to the same period in 2016; an increase of \$19,672 in our app store and website related costs; an increase of \$8,020 for computer software subscriptions; offset by a reduction of \$81,960 in trade show costs; a decrease in marketing firm fees of \$54,986; and an \$11,460 decrease in travel costs.

General and Administrative. General and administrative costs include professional fees, investor relations (IR) costs including shares and warrants issued for IR services, salaries and related stock compensation, travel costs, office and rental costs.

	<u>Quarter Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Sales</u>	<u>Quarter Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Sales</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>% Increase</u> <u>(Decrease)</u>
General and Administrative	\$ 1,612,542	115%	\$ 1,274,698	219%	\$ 337,844	27%

General and administrative costs rose by 27% or \$337,845 for the third quarter of 2017 versus the 2016 period primarily because of: increased salary and stock compensation costs of \$531,124 due to the hiring of new accounting and internal IR personnel and the Company's new COO; a reduction of \$91,142 for Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404 consultants retained in 2016 to assist management in designing and implementing improvements in our financial reporting controls; and a reduced spending of \$103,811 on IR activities.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense for the three months ended September 30, 2017 was \$251,366 as compared to \$196,370 in the same period in 2016, an increase of \$54,996. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense is due to new investments in depreciable assets made during 2016 and the first nine months of 2017 and new depreciable assets added in the latter portion of 2016.

Other Income (Expense). Total other income was \$20,253 for the three months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to an expense of \$310,772 in the same period in 2016, a decrease of \$331,025. The overall decrease in these other expenses was primarily the result of a gain on the derivative valuation for the three months ended September 30, 2017 of \$41,454 as compared to a loss of \$59,120 in the same period in 2016, a net reduction of \$100,574; and due to the conversions and maturity of the debt on June 3, 2017, there were zero costs for the amortization of senior term debt discounts and deferred financing costs for the three months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to an expense of \$167,020 and a related reduction in interest expense of \$21,389.

Provision for Income Taxes. There was not a provision for income taxes in the three month period ending September 30, 2017 or 2016.

Comparison of Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016

The following table compares the Company's consolidated statements of operations data for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

	9 Months Ended September 30,			
	2017	2016	Dollar Change	% Increase (Decrease)
Sales of Products	\$ 3,002,744	\$ 1,367,766	\$ 1,634,978	120%
Sales of Engineering Services	938,281	139,500	798,781	573%
Total Sales	3,941,025	1,507,266	2,433,759	161%
Cost of Sales — Products	3,441,650	2,069,964	1,371,686	66%
Cost of Sales — Engineering Services	872,137	39,060	833,077	2,133%
Total Cost of Sales	4,313,787	2,109,024	2,204,763	105%
Gross Loss (exclusive of depreciation shown separately below)	(372,762)	(601,758)	228,996	(38)%
Gross Loss %	(10)%	(40)%		
Operating Expenses:				
Research and Development	4,374,202	5,121,713	(747,511)	(15)%
Selling and Marketing	2,739,978	2,627,543	112,435	4%
General and Administrative	4,155,960	3,350,441	805,519	24%
Depreciation and Amortization	734,175	549,244	184,931	34%
Loss on Inventory Revaluation	1,151,482	—	1,151,482	100%
Loss from Operations	(13,528,559)	(12,250,699)	(1,277,860)	10%
Other Income (Expense)				
Investment Income	45,800	20,923	24,877	119%
Other Taxes	(37,884)	(53,749)	15,865	(30)%
Foreign Exchange Loss	(30,299)	(21,267)	(9,032)	42%
Gain (Loss) on Derivative Valuation	50,598	(57,133)	107,731	(189)%
(Loss) Gain on Fixed Asset Disposal	(585)	(25,890)	25,305	(98)%
Amortization of Senior Term Debt Discount	(155,760)	(391,334)	235,574	(60)%
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	(19,500)	(34,867)	15,367	(44)%
Interest Expense	(77,849)	(101,075)	23,226	(23)%
Total Other Expense	(225,479)	(664,392)	438,913	(66)%
Loss Before Income Taxes	(13,754,038)	(12,915,091)	(838,947)	6%
Provision for Income Taxes	—	—	—	—
Net Loss	\$ (13,754,038)	\$ (12,915,091)	\$ (838,947)	6%

Sales. There was an overall increase in total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 over the same period in 2016 of \$2,433,759 or 161%. The following table reflects the major components of our sales:

	9 Months Ended September 30, 2017	% of Sales	9 Months Ended September 30, 2016	% of Sales	Dollar Change	% Increase (Decrease)
Sales of Smart Glasses	\$ 2,636,749	67%	\$ 978,150	65%	\$ 1,658,599	170%
Sales of Video Eyewear	168,216	4%	263,771	17%	(95,555)	(36)%
Sales of Waveguides	161,305	4%	87,755	6%	73,550	84%
Sales Freight out	36,474	1%	38,090	3%	(1,616)	(4)%
Sales of Engineering Services	938,281	24%	139,500	9%	798,781	573%
Total Sales	\$ 3,941,025	100%	\$ 1,507,266	100%	\$ 2,433,759	161%

The increase in Smart Glasses sales was primarily the result of the volume production release and commencement of sales of the M300 Smart Glasses. M300 sales increased 519% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the prior period when the M300 was just commencing its early developer sales. Sales of our original M100 Smart Glasses, which represented 22% of Smart Glasses revenues, decreased by 9% in 2017 over the same nine month 2016 period in 2016 as more customers are moving to the M300. Our iWear Video Headphones sales were down 36% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016. This overall revenue decrease was primarily the result of lower selling prices for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 versus the same period in 2016. Sales of waveguide systems in the 2017 period were related to two new programs with tier-1 consumer electronics firms and others versus zero programs in the comparable 2016 period. Sales of engineering services for the period increased to \$938,281 from \$139,500 in 2016, entirely due to work on the Toshiba smart glasses development program commenced in February 2017. The amount recorded for the nine months ending September 30, 2017, represents accrued billings recognized on a percentage of completion basis.

Cost of Sales and Gross Loss. Cost of product revenues and engineering services is comprised of materials, components, labor, warranty costs, freight costs, manufacturing overhead, software royalties, and the non-cash amortization of software development costs related to the production of our products and the rendering of engineering services. The following table reflects the components of our cost of goods sold for products:

Component of Cost of Sales	9 Months Ended September 30, 2017	As % Related Product Sales	9 Months Ended September 30, 2016	As % of Related Product Sales	Dollar Change	% Increase (Decrease)
Product Cost of Sales	\$ 1,928,053	64%	\$ 795,616	58%	\$ 1,132,437	142%
Freight Costs	381,394	13%	355,965	26%	25,429	7%
Manufacturing Overhead	653,471	22%	542,072	40%	111,399	21%
Warranty Costs	175,184	6%	49,829	4%	125,355	252%
Amortization of Software Costs	214,838	7%	214,838	16%	—	—
Software Royalties	88,710	3%	111,644	8%	(22,934)	(21)%
Total Cost of Sales – Products	\$ 3,441,650	115%	\$ 2,069,964	151%	\$ 1,371,686	66%
Gross Loss – Product Sales	\$ (438,906)	(15)%	\$ (702,198)	(51)%	\$ 263,293	(37)%

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, we reported a reduced gross loss from product sales as compared to the prior year's period. On a direct product cost of sales only basis, product direct costs rose to 64% of sales for the first nine months of 2017 versus 58% for the same period in 2016. These costs as a percentage of sales were negatively impacted by four main factors: (i) the near zero margin being earned on our written down iWear Video Headphones sales, which are now effectively being sold at their net realizable value, pursuant to our write-down at end of fiscal 2016; (ii) higher startup M300 manufacturing costs, a product not offered in the 2016 comparative period; (iii) an increase in the inventory obsolescence provisions related to our first M300 smart glasses production runs and the move from our contract manufacturer's California site to their China facility; and (iv) the provision of additional obsolescence provisions result from cable and component quality issues, and lower initial production yields of the M300 and its accessories, some of which were deemed not saleable. Most these factors occurred in the first 6 months of 2017. As a result, we have increased our provisions for possible future warranty costs to 6% versus 4% of products sales in the same period of 2016. Manufacturing Overhead costs rose as a result of additional staff in the QA and purchasing areas over the 2016 period.

Costs for engineering services accrued for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 represent direct project costs as well as the reclassification of internal research and development wage costs related to the Toshiba engineering program, plus accruals for the expected overall program's completion costs as a percentage of accrued expenses. For the overall Toshiba project we increased our accrual of costs to complete this fixed price project which has reduced by approximately \$280,000 the expected overall margin to be earned on this project. These increases in costs were primarily due to design modifications to support new product features, and process improvements for higher yields in mass production.

Research and Development. Our research and development expenses consist primarily of compensation costs for personnel, related stock compensation expenses, third party services, purchase of research supplies and materials, and consulting fees related to research and development costs. Software development expenses to determine technical feasibility before final development and ongoing maintenance are not capitalized and are included in research and development costs.

	9 Months Ended September 30, 2017	% of Sales	9 Months Ended September 30, 2016	% of Sales	Dollar Change	% Increase (Decrease)
Research and Development	\$ 4,374,202	111%	\$ 5,121,713	340%	\$ (747,511)	(15)%

Comparing the overall decrease in research and development costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 versus the same period in 2016: there was an increase in 2017 salary, benefits and stock compensation expenses of \$411,659, primarily the result of additional R&D staff versus the same period in 2016 and after the reclassification of \$330,500 to cost of sales for engineering services related to the Toshiba engineering services project; a decrease in project development and research costs of \$1,029,230 primarily related to reduced M300 Smart Glasses, M3000, and iWear development work year-over-year offset by increased development work on waveguide products and related technology; an increase of \$220,065 in consultant advisors on our research programs; a decrease of \$49,529 in travel costs related to our outside production contractor and development contractors; and an increase in R&D software subscriptions and maintenance of \$38,323.

Selling and Marketing. Selling and marketing costs consist of trade show costs, advertising, travel costs, sales staff compensation costs including stock compensation expense, consulting fees, public relations agency fees, website costs and sales commissions paid to full-time staff and outside consultants.

	<u>9 Months Ended September 30, 2017</u>	<u>% of Sales</u>	<u>9 Months Ended September 30, 2016</u>	<u>% of Sales</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>% Increase (Decrease)</u>
Selling and Marketing	\$ 2,739,978	70%	\$ 2,627,543	174%	\$ 112,435	4%

These costs increased overall due to the following factors: an increase of \$341,278 in product sales samples and developer units reflecting a special marketing push on our new M300; a \$62,621 increase in salary and consultant fees, commissions, benefits and stock compensation expenses related to new staff and full-time consultant additions in Europe as compared to the same period in 2016; an increase of \$52,366 in advertising costs due to our third quarter M300 TV commercial; an increase of \$38,369 for computer software subscriptions; offset by a reduction of \$118,676 in website and webstore related costs; a reduction of \$30,398 in travel costs; and a reduction of \$158,825 in marketing firm services.

General and Administrative. General and administrative costs include professional fees, investor relations (IR) costs including shares and warrants issued for IR services, salaries and related stock compensation, travel costs, office and rental costs.

	<u>9 Months Ended September 30, 2017</u>	<u>% of Sales</u>	<u>9 Months Ended September 30, 2016</u>	<u>% of Sales</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>% Increase (Decrease)</u>
General and Administrative	\$ 4,155,960	105%	\$ 3,350,441	222%	\$ 805,519	24%

General and administrative costs rose for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 versus the same period in 2016 primarily because of: increased salary and stock compensation costs of \$800,671 due to the hiring of new accounting and internal IR personnel and the Company's new COO; an increase of \$38,431 in hiring expenses for new accounting staff; an increase of \$98,283 in board and stock compensation costs; a \$30,096 increase in IT consulting fees; a \$85,261 increase in auditor fees; and an increase of \$38,671 for Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404 consultants retained to assist management in designing and implementing improvements in our financial reporting; partially offset by reductions of \$47,301 in legal costs; and reduced spending of \$260,674 for IR and communications activities.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was \$734,175 as compared to \$549,244 in the same period in 2016, an increase of \$184,931. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense is due to new investments in depreciable assets made during 2016 and the first nine months of 2017 and new depreciable assets added in the latter portion of 2016.

Other Income (Expense). Total other expense was \$225,479 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 compared to an expense of \$664,392 in the same period in 2016, a decrease of \$438,913. The overall decrease in these other expenses was primarily the result of a gain on the derivative valuation for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 of \$50,598 as compared to a loss of \$57,133 in the same period in 2016, a overall reduction of \$107,731; and due to the conversions of the debt and their maturity on June 3, 2017, reduced costs for the amortization of senior term debt discounts and deferred financing costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 of \$250,941 as compared to 2016 period, and a related reduction in interest expense of \$23,226.

Provision for Income Taxes. There was not a provision for income taxes in the nine month period ending September 30, 2017 or 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$8,677,341, a decrease of \$5,856,603 from \$14,533,944 as of December 31, 2016.

At September 30, 2017, we had current assets of \$13,618,620 compared to current liabilities of \$3,290,832 which resulted in a positive working capital position of \$10,327,788. At December 31, 2016, we had a working capital position of \$13,808,094. Our current liabilities are comprised principally of accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Operating Activities. We used \$12,091,984 of cash for operating activities for the nine months ending September 30, 2017 and \$10,038,160 in the same period in 2016. The major operating items for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 resulted from a \$10,432,444 loss from operations after non-cash adjustments, and a \$687,001 increase in accrued revenue, a \$1,342,855 increase in net inventory, a \$367,170 increase in accounts receivable, a \$734,478 increase in accounts payable, a \$392,242 reduction in unearned revenue, a \$240,110 reduction in accrued compensation, and a \$253,398 increase in accrued expenses. We used \$10,038,160 of cash for operating activities for the nine months ending September 30, 2016. The major changes in operating assets and liabilities for 2016 resulted from a \$623,445 increase in inventories, a \$223,135 increase in prepaid expenses, a \$206,409 decrease in accounts receivable and a \$622,119 increase in accounts payable.

Investing Activities. Cash used in investing activities was \$1,681,940 for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 as compared to \$1,654,516 in the same period in 2016. During the first nine months of 2017, \$1,197,452 was used primarily for the purchase of manufacturing equipment, product mold tooling, and computer equipment as compared to spending of \$1,551,141 for the same period in 2016 when the new M300 was tooled. During the nine months ending September 30, 2017, a total of \$329,204 in software development costs related to our new smart glasses application product was capitalized, versus \$0 for the same period in 2016 when no amounts were capitalized. The costs of registering our intellectual property rights, included in the investing activities totals described above, were \$155,284 in the nine month period ending September 30, 2017 and \$103,375 in the same period in 2016.

Financing Activities. We generated \$7,917,321 of cash from financing activities for the nine months ending September 30, 2017 as compared to \$5,757,279 in the same period in 2016. For the 2017 period, financing activities consisted of a public offering of 1,500,000 shares of common stock in August 2017, resulting in proceeds after offering expenses of \$7,917,321. In the same period in 2016, financing activities consisted of a public offering of 1,150,000 shares of common stock, resulting in proceeds after offering expenses of \$5,764,695, repayment of \$52,416 in notes payable and the receipt of \$45,000 from cash warrant exercises.

Capital Resources. As of September 30, 2017, we had a cash balance of \$8,677,341.

We incurred a net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 of \$13,754,038. The Company incurred annual net losses of \$19,250,082 in 2016 and \$13,427,478 in 2015, and has an accumulated deficit of \$90,592,988 as of September 30, 2017. The Company needs to grow its business significantly to become profitable and self-sustaining on a cash flow basis or it will be required to raise new capital. The Company's management intends to take actions necessary to continue as a going concern, and accordingly our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern. This basis of accounting contemplates the recovery of our assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. These condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the specific amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities, which might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company's cash requirements related to funding operating losses depend on numerous factors, including new product development activities, our ability to commercialize our products, their timely market acceptance, selling prices and gross margins, and other factors. In order for us to achieve positive cash flow from operations, our product sales will need to increase significantly. Late in the first half of 2017, the Company began volume production and commercial shipments of its new M300 Smart Glasses, after a longer and more costly than planned development, expanding its product offerings from the prior 2016 period, when the M300 was announced but not ready for sale. The Company plans to introduce new products in the first half of 2018 and along with stronger expected M300 Smart Glasses sales and the expectation that the Toshiba smart glasses program will move to volume production in early 2018, management believes there will be a substantial increase in sales and reduced losses. However, if these products and others in development are not successful within a reasonably short time period after their commercial releases, we will have to raise additional capital to maintain operations and/or materially reduce our operating and new product development costs.

Historically, the Company has met its cash needs by the sales of equity and convertible debt, and borrowings under notes. If the Company raises additional funds by these methods, the ownership interest of existing shareholders may be diluted. The amount of such dilution could increase due to the issuance of new warrants or securities with other dilutive characteristics, such as anti-dilution clauses or price resets. The Company saw all of its senior debt converted into common stock, prior to its maturity June 3, 2017. As of September 30, 2017, the Company has no secured debts outstanding.

On August 9, 2017, the Company entered into agreements to sell 1,500,000 shares of common stock, which resulted in total net proceeds from the offering, after commissions and offering expenses, of \$7,978,321.

We believe our existing cash and cash equivalent balances with near term achievement of cash flow from future operations should, if management's operating plan is met, be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs for the foreseeable future even with continued, but reduced operating losses for the next two quarters. There can, however, be no assurance that we will be able to meet our operating plan for the next 12 months and that we will be able to generate positive cash flows from operations in the future thereafter. If we are unable to achieve managements operating plan we will have to raise additional capital to maintain operations and/or materially reduce our operating and new product development costs over the next 12 months.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to raise capital in the future or that if we raise additional capital it will be sufficient to execute our business plan. To the extent that we are unable to raise sufficient additional capital, we will be required to substantially modify our business plan and our plans for operations, which could have a material adverse effect on us and our financial condition.

Forward Looking Statements

This quarterly report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning:

- Our cash needs and financing plans;
- Our possible or assumed future results of operations;
- Our business strategies;
- Our ability to attract and retain customers;
- Our ability to sell additional products and services to customers;
- Our competitive position;
- Our industry environment;
- Our potential growth opportunities;
- Expected technological advances by us or by third parties and our ability to leverage them;
- The effects of future regulation; and
- The effects of competition.

All statements in this quarterly report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements. We may, in some cases, use terms such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans," "potential," "predicts," "projects," "should," "will," "would" or similar expressions that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes to identify forward-looking statements.

The outcome of the events described in these forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

All such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties and should be evaluated in light of important risk factors. These risk factors include, but are not limited to, those that are described in “Risk Factors” under Item 1A and elsewhere in our 2016 annual report on Form 10-K and other filings we make with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the following: business and economic conditions, rapid technological changes accompanied by frequent new product introductions, competitive pressures, dependence on key customers, inability to gauge order flows from customers, fluctuations in quarterly and annual results, the reliance on a limited number of third party suppliers, limitations of our manufacturing capacity and arrangements, the protection of our proprietary technology, the effects of pending or threatened litigation, the dependence on key personnel, changes in critical accounting estimates, potential impairments related to investments, foreign regulations, liquidity issues, and potential material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. Further, during weak or uncertain economic periods, customers’ may delay the placement of their orders. These factors often result in a substantial portion of our revenue being derived from orders placed within a quarter and shipped in the final month of the same quarter.

Any of these factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from our anticipated results. We caution readers to carefully consider such factors. Many of these factors are beyond our control. In addition, any forward-looking statements represent our estimates only as of the date they are made, and should not be relied upon as representing our estimates as of any subsequent date. While we may elect to update forward-looking statements at some point in the future, except as may be required under applicable securities laws, we specifically disclaim any obligation to do so, even if our estimates change.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We invest our excess cash in high-quality short-term corporate debt instruments, which bear lower levels of relative risk. We believe that the effect, if any, of reasonably possible near-term changes in interest rates on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows should not be material to our cash flows or income. It is possible that interest rate movements would increase our unrealized gain or loss on interest rate securities. We are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates primarily through transaction gains and losses as a result of non U.S. dollar denominated cash flows related to business activities in Japan and Europe. We do not currently hedge our foreign currency exchange rate risk. We estimate that any market risk associated with our international operations is unlikely to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operation.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), has performed an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures that are defined in Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this report. This evaluation included consideration of the controls, processes, and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, our management, including our CEO and CFO, concluded that, as of September 30, 2017, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As reported in our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016, included in “Item 9A. Controls and Procedures” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, our internal controls over monitoring of subsidiaries were considered ineffective as of that date as a result of certain material weaknesses. As stated on our Form 10-K, even though we designed and implemented new monitoring controls related to our European subsidiary and Japanese branch sales office, these new procedures were not in place for a sufficient number of periods to demonstrate operating effectiveness.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2017, the controls that were implemented in Q4 2016 to improve upon our monitoring of subsidiaries continued to operate effectively. In the first six months of 2017, additional monitoring controls were implemented including, (i) the addition of a separate accounting database for our UK Subsidiary and (ii) certain management review controls over financial reporting were expanded to our new UK database to include areas such as inventory, cost of goods sold, warranty, deferred revenue and our journal entry review process.

Management has tested the controls described above and found them to be operating effectively for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Accordingly, management has concluded that, as of September 30, 2017, this material weaknesses has been remediated.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are not currently involved in any actual or pending legal proceeding or litigation and we are not aware of any such proceedings contemplated by or against us or our property.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. There have been no material changes from those risk factors. The risks discussed in our 2016 annual report could materially affect our business, financial condition and future results.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Sale of Unregistered Securities –

- During the three months ended September 30, 2017, we issued 13,479 shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options.

In connection with the foregoing, we relied upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for transactions not involving a public offering.

Purchase of Equity Securities – none

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
<u>31.1</u>	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>31.2</u>	<u>Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>32.1</u>	<u>Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>32.2</u>	<u>Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Link base Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Link base
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Link base Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Link base Document

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.

VUZIX CORPORATION

Date: November 9, 2017

By: /s/ Paul J. Travers
Paul J. Travers
President, Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 9, 2017

By: /s/ Grant Russell
Grant Russell
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul J. Travers, certify that:

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

Date: November 9, 2017

/s/ Paul J. Travers

Paul J. Travers
President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Grant Russell, certify that:

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

Date: November 9, 2017

/s/ Grant Russell

Grant Russell

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Vuzix Corporation (“Vuzix”) on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Paul J. Travers, President and Chief Executive Officer of Vuzix, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

/s/ Paul J. Travers
Paul J. Travers
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 9, 2017

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Vuzix Corporation (“Vuzix”) on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2017 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Grant Russell, Chief Financial Officer of Vuzix, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

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

/s/ Grant Russell
Grant Russell
Chief Financial Officer

Date: November 9, 2017
