

Vuzix Corp
Form 10-K
April 09, 2014

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

**.. 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 of incorporation) **04-3392453**
2166 Brighton Henrietta Townline Road *(I.R.S. employer identification no.)*

Rochester, New York *(Zip code)*
(Address of principal executive office)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: none

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

common stock, par value \$0.001 per share

warrants to purchase common stock

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Non-accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity of the registrant held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2013 was approximately \$14,378,000 (based on the closing price of the common stock of \$5.93 per share on that date, as reported on the OTCQB and, for purposes of this computation only, the assumption that all of the registrant's directors and executive officers are affiliates and that beneficial holders of 10% or more of the outstanding common stock are affiliates).

As of April 9, 2014, there were 10,243,641 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this Form 10-K incorporates by reference portions of the registrant's proxy statement for its 2014 annual meeting of stockholders.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report includes forward-looking statements. These statements are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. The forward-looking statements are contained principally under the headings "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and "Business." Forward-looking statements include statements concerning:

- 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 cash needs and financing plans;
- 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 annual 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," "projects," "should," "will," "would" or similar expressions that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and we undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as may be required by applicable law. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

PART I

Item 1. *Business*

Company Overview

We are engaged in the design, manufacture, marketing and sale of wearable display devices that are worn like eyeglasses and feature built-in video screens that enable the user to view video and digital content, such as movies, computer data, the Internet or video games. Our wearable display products, known commercially as Video Eyewear (also referred to as head mounted displays (or HMDs), Smart Glasses, wearable displays, video glasses, personal viewers, near-eye virtual displays, and near-eye displays or NEDs) contain micro video displays that offer users a portable high-quality viewing experience. Our Video Eyewear products provide virtual large high-resolution screens, fit in a user's pocket or purse and can be viewed practically anywhere, anytime. They can also be used for virtual and augmented 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. In the 4th quarter of 2013, we started selling Smart Glasses, a new category of Video Eyewear that includes a wearable computer and has much of the capabilities of a smartphone including wireless internet access but that is worn like glasses. We produce both monocular and binocular Video Eyewear devices. Video Eyewear are designed to work with mobile electronic devices, such as cell phones, laptop computers, tablets, portable media players and gaming systems.

Historically, we have focused on two markets: the consumer markets for gaming, entertainment and mobile video and the market for rugged mobile displays for defense, commercial and industrial markets. In June 2012, we sold the assets that comprised our Tactical Defense Group, which sold and licensed products and provided services, directly and indirectly, to military organizations and defense organizations to TDG Acquisition Company, LLC (the purchaser of our TDG Assets, now operating as Six15 Technologies). Accordingly, we now focus primarily on the consumer, commercial and entertainment markets.

Users of mobile display devices, like tablets and smartphones, are increasingly using such devices to replace their personal computer or console game systems. We believe the displays currently used in these mobile devices do not work ideally for this purpose because they are either too small, which makes it difficult to view the detail of the images that they display, or too large, making them heavy and difficult to carry. In contrast, our Video Eyewear products enable users of many mobile devices to effectively view the entire screen on a small, eyeglass-like device. Our new Smart Glasses, although designed to work as a peripheral to the smartphone, have much of the same capabilities of the smartphone itself, allowing them to be used as a hands free wearable computer. Our products can be used as a wearable substitute for large-screen televisions or desktop computer monitors and with the Smart Glasses, allow users to utilize many smartphone applications while keeping their smartphones in a pocket or purse.

Our Video Eyewear products all employ microdisplays that are smaller than one-inch diagonally, with some as small as one-quarter of an inch. They currently can display an image with a resolution of up to 1280×720 pixels (High Definition or HD). Users then view the display through our proprietary optics. Using these optics and displays, our Video Eyewear provides a virtual image that appears similar to the image on a full size computer screen in an office desktop environment or the image on a large flat panel television viewed from normal home TV viewing distances. For example, when viewed through our optics, a high-resolution 0.35-inch diagonal microdisplay can provide a viewing experience comparable to that on a 75-inch diagonal television screen viewed at ten feet.

We believe one of the most promising future uses of wearable displays like our Video Eyewear is in applications where virtual 3D information enhances real world environments. This is often referred to as Augmented Reality or AR. To obtain an enhanced view of the real environment, users wear see-through Video Eyewear that allow them to see 3D computer-generated objects superimposed on their real-world views. This see-through capability is accomplished using a see-through optic, such as our waveguides or by the use of cameras.

In the past, see-through HMDs displayed the real world using semi-transparent mirrors placed in front of the user's eyes. These HMDs were large and bulky and so they had little mass market appeal. We have developed thin optics, called waveguides that enable miniature display engines to be mounted in the temples of the HMD, which allows the form factor of the HMD to be comparable to conventional eyeglasses.

We believe that with a hands free wearable computer like our M100 Smart Glasses, that have the capability to merge virtual information with the real world, we have the potential to penetrate many markets from the consumer to

industry. An example of AR is the yellow "first down" line seen in television broadcasts of American football games, in which the line the offensive team must cross to receive a first down is superimposed on the field itself. The real-world elements are the football field and players; the virtual element is the yellow line. We believe see-through Video Eyewear will enable this kind of experience on smartphones and other viewing devices virtually anywhere and anytime. Our new Smart Glasses product line runs these kinds of applications natively as they have much of the capabilities of a smartphone built into them; including running full operating systems like Google, Inc.'s Android.

Overall Strategy

Our goal is to establish and maintain a leadership position as a worldwide supplier of Video Eyewear and Smart Glasses solutions. We intend to offer our technologies across major markets, platforms and applications. We will strive to be an innovator in designing near-eye wearable display devices that can enable new mobile video viewing and general entertainment, VR and AR applications.

To maintain and enhance our position as a leading provider of near-eye virtual display solutions, we intend to:

- improve brand name recognition;
- provide excellent products and service;
- develop products based on our unique technology for both specialized and large consumer markets;
- broaden and develop strategic relationships and partnerships;
- offer to sell our products or license our technology to third party companies that would incorporate and sell as a new product with their own brand name (OEM partners);
- promote and enhance development of third party software that can take advantage of our products; expand market awareness for Video Eyewear, including applications for mobility (with our Smart Glasses) and Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) for which Video Eyewear is well suited. (VR allows a user to interact with a computer-simulated environment, whether that environment is a simulation of the real world or an imaginary world and AR combines real-world and computer-generated data in real time to augment the real world view);
- obtain and maintain market leadership and expand our customer base;
- reduce production costs while moving to higher margin product offerings;
- extend our proprietary technology leadership;
- enhance and protect our intellectual property portfolio;
- establish multiple revenue sources;
- invest in highly qualified personnel;
- build and maintain strong product design capabilities; and
- leverage further outsourcing as our manufacturing volumes increase to reduce costs.

The Market

Current mobile display technology is almost universally based on direct view screens. These displays are designed to be small and make portability easy. At the same time, it is difficult for these displays to produce human readable high resolution content without magnification or large character fonts due to their small size. Our products are aimed at solving these problems by creating large screens that fit in tiny packages (eyeglasses).

The wireless and entertainment industry has evolved considerably, and continues to do so. The mobile phone, once simply a means to communicate by voice while “on-the-go,” has evolved into a ubiquitous, location-aware, smart mobile computing device. Mobile products such as smartphones and pad/tablet computers are becoming the leading computing platforms with an installed base surpassing that of PCs. Mobile technology is redefining the way people interact with their world and has become an essential lifestyle management and entertainment tool personalized to users’ unique needs. We believe mobile devices and mobile internet access will have a more profound impact than the Wired Internet and that interactive AR content is expected to significantly change the way mobile products are used. As a result, we believe that there is growing demand for mobile access to high-resolution content in several major markets and that demand will grow for Smart Glasses that have smartphone capabilities in most markets in which smartphones are currently used. We believe wearable near-eye displays that can provide the equivalent of a high resolution wired internet at home or office experience will be a key component in advanced wearable wireless devices

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as these systems move to providing high resolution images without compromising the portability of the product.

Our business focuses on the mobile consumer entertainment and gaming markets and the mobile commercial and industrial markets. The demand for wearable displays in these markets is being driven by such factors as:

- . Increasing use of the Internet in many aspects of society and business, which is increasing demand for Internet access “anywhere, anytime”.

An increasing number of hands-free industrial and commercial applications, such as on-site training and display of information on the factory floor or retail store, for which our products are well suited.

Video gaming around the world continues to grow even as more users migrate a greater portion of their game time to mobile devices. We believe that our high resolution Virtual Display technologies will significantly increase user satisfaction with gaming applications by engaging the user with a large high resolution mobile screen that also enables stereoscopic imagery and interactive head tracking. Our Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality Video Eyewear provide this capability.

We believe the growing use of augmented reality applications on smartphones will drive the need for a wearable display solution to replace the need to hold up the smartphones to use the application.

The new user friendly 3D connectivity standards like HDMI 1.4a, 3D console gaming and other 3D content is creating a need for methods to play this content. We believe that Video Eyewear, with its dual display design, is well suited for the playback of 3D content and avoids many of the drawbacks such as flicker, image cross talk and color separation, commonly encountered by shutter or color anaglyph glasses.

Many 3D viewing solutions require the user to purchase new computer or television equipment. Video Eyewear users do not need a separate display or shutter glasses to view 3D content. Video Eyewear can also be used to view 3D through mobile devices allowing 3D content to be delivered any time anywhere.

Target Markets

Our target markets and applications by major sector are:

Commercial and Industrial

Our Smart Glasses products are currently focused on the enterprise, industrial and medical markets. They are being used for field service to warehouse pick and pack applications. The smart glasses run native Android applications within the glasses that allow them to stream video in realtime which is very useful for many applications. Within the short period of time we have been selling M100 it is being used for many applications including remote camera viewfinder displays and wearable computer displays, viewing of wireless sensor data , providing hands-free access to manuals and other information and for on-site, in-the-field maintenance, servicing, training and education.

Consumer

Media and Entertainment. We believe that there is an increasing demand for convenient, high-resolution, 3D displays to view content such as movies, entertainment and the Internet in mobile environments and as a secondary display in the home.

Gaming. We believe that there is a need for high-resolution, interactive, stereoscopic 3D display devices for use with desktop computers, consoles, tablets and other gaming products. We believe that gaming on mobile devices that have graphics and processing capabilities closely equivalent to laptop computers and consoles but with small, direct view screens is not a satisfactory experience for many consumers. Our Video Eyewear products are designed to significantly enhance a consumer's experience by providing larger-appearing, high-resolution images with stereoscopic 3D capabilities. We believe that there is also a demand for display devices that enable the user to simulate and experience movement within a three-dimensional environment when using either gaming consoles or mobile devices. We anticipate that VR and AR will become increasingly popular entertainment applications. Both VR and AR are difficult to implement using traditional desktop computer monitors and televisions but can be successfully implemented with Video Eyewear. Our technologies and products enable a user to use those applications.

Augmented Reality for all Markets

We offer smart wearable display products that enable development and deployment of AR applications. AR Smart Glasses enable its wearer to see computer-generated information, graphics or images projected into the real world environment or upon an object that the user is observing. Thus, whether in the warehouse, on the factory floor, or in-the-field, users may access a manual, tutorial, or image that will assist them in completing a task or locating an item, while also viewing their current surroundings and nearby objects.

We anticipate applications will include the following areas:

- Field service, warehousing, and maintenance;
- Task support for industrial, manufacturing and medical applications;
- Navigation;
- Sightseeing;
- Social networking
- Location and scene based entertainment and education applications;
- Mobile commerce and visual search applications; and
- Real time language translation.

Additional possible applications of AR-enabled M100 Smart Glasses include hands free alerts, messaging, location and context sensitive information and social interaction.

Products

We produce and sell three main types of wearable display products: Video Eyewear (for on-the-go users as remote displays for mobile and hands-free use); Virtual Reality (or VR) Video Eyewear (for stepping into virtual worlds, simulations & gaming); and Augmented Reality (AR) Video Eyewear (for overlaying virtual information from the cloud onto the real world). Our products are available with varying features and include either monocular or binocular display systems. Starting in the fourth quarter of 2013, we began to commercially produce the Smart Glasses versions of our Video Eyewear that have many of the capabilities of a smartphone to allow applications to be run directly in the Video Eyewear glasses enabling cloud connected applications through a wireless link directly with the glasses. We believe we provide the broadest range of consumer Video Eyewear product offerings available in the market and that our products contain some of the most advanced electronics and optics for their target markets and uses. Our products include:

Binocular Video Eyewear Products

We have won Consumer Electronics Show (or CES) awards for innovation for the past 9 consecutive years (2005 to 2014) for our series of Binocular Video Eyewear. Our Video Eyewear products have included several models with differing native resolutions and virtual screen sizes. Our binocular Video Eyewear products contain two microdisplays (a separate display for each eye), typically mounted in a frame attached to eyeglass-style temples. These products enable mobile and hands-free private viewing of video content on screens that simulate home theater-sized screens, all of which support 3D applications. Headphones are built into the temples so that users can listen to accompanying audio in full stereo. These products can be employed as mobile high-resolution displays with products such as smartphones with video output capability, laptop computers, tablet computers, portable DVD players, and personal digital media/video players (such as video iPods).

The Wrap series of Video Eyewear, introduced in the fall of 2009, is the fourth generation of Video Eyewear products that we have produced since 2005.

We are in the process of phasing out the last of our low resolution Wrap series products and now only offer the Wrap 1200 DX, which has WVGA (852x480 three-color pixels) resolution that simulates a 75-inch screen viewed at 10 feet. The Wrap 1200DX connects to 2D and 3D HDMI video sources. This standard has become the most common video connection in consumer electronics equipment and smartphones, and is also the standard for 3D Blue-ray discs.

At the January 2014 CES show we introduced a new Video Eyewear concept, “video headphones” that won two awards in the wearable technology categories. Video headphones are effectively noise canceling audio headphones with an HD video visor that slides down in front of the user’s eyes to create a wearable home theater experience. These first video headphones model V720 are for the mobile video and VR gaming markets. This model will include 720p HD displays, HDMI 1.4a 3D video support. Future versions may also include our Smart Glasses technology that allows them to run the Android OS and support wireless connections to the user’s HD video source.

We are developing a line of advanced Smart Glasses Video Eyewear products. We began selling the first of these products to customers late in the 4th quarter of 2013. Ultimately Smart Glass models will be available in both monocular and binocular versions and will have resolutions up to full HD with wireless connectivity, ideal as a smartphone mobile display accessory and for cloud computing. This advanced line of products will utilize extremely thin and light weight optics employed in fashion wear eyeglass frames.

Monocular Video Eyewear Products

From 2003 to 2009, we sold a line of monocular (single eye) Video Eyewear Products called the M920, which were discontinued in 2009 and replaced with a monocular high-resolution Video Eyewear model called Tac-Eye. This product is ruggedized and designed to clip onto a pair of ballistic sunglasses, helmets or conventional safety goggles. The Tac-Eye product line was sold as part of the TDG Asset sale in June 2012.

Monocular products, due to their single eye display are best used for “information snacking” and are not designed for extended user viewing without training. Other monocular eyewear issues can include possible visual rivalry problems for eye dominance and focus for the user wearing them. Typically monocular products have smaller fields of view that result in less information display capability and no stereoscopic 3D or depth information. Binocular Video Eyewear products overcome these issues and are the best choice in most applications. For the industrial sector in the 4th quarter of 2013 we began selling our first waveguide based HMD that is fully enabled for AR use. The M2000AR has tracking sensors, hi-resolution camera, HDMI interface, and see through waveguide based optics that can be mounted to hardhats or goggles. Applications will include training, manufacturing, maintenance and other hands-free operations.

In the 4th quarter of 2013 we began selling our first monocular pair of Smart Glasses the M100. Designed for the industrial and commercial markets, our initial focus has been on the developer community in enterprise and the medical markets. We have been attempting to create an eco-system around the M100 developer community. Major corporate partners like SAP, AT&T, NTT Docomo and others have been particularly active. We are also creating an M100 app store with a growing list of applications and tools to enable application development. Vuzix is also building partnerships with the major suppliers of augmented reality software like Wikitude and Metaio, each of which have developed custom versions of their software that support our M100 smart glasses.

Virtual Reality Products

Virtual Reality (VR) Video Eyewear products provide a user with 3D computer simulated environments that can simulate the real or an imaginary world. By definition, VR Products are binocular so they can provide an immersive 3D world view for the user. Our current VR product is the Wrap 1200DX VR, the fourth generation of our VR Video Eyewear. These Virtual Reality products contain “three degrees of freedom” head tracking technology, which enables the user to look around the environment being viewed by moving his or her head. Today VR is primarily used for game playing, training and simulations. We anticipate that the V720 video headphones will also have tracking capabilities and hence will support VR.

Augmented Reality Products

Augmented Reality Products provide a user a live, direct or indirect, view of a physical, real-world environment whose elements are augmented by computer generated sensory input such as sound, video, graphics or GPS data. Our current AR products include the Wrap 920AR and STAR 1200.

The Wrap 1200DX-AR enabled Video Eyewear with WVGA resolution has stereo cameras enabling viewing of the real world in 3D. It is designed to plug into a computer's USB and HDMI video port. It also contains head tracking technology, which enables the user to look around the environment being viewed by moving his or her head which in turn sends that information back to the computer which then adjusts the computer generated AR image accordingly.

The STAR 1200DX is our second AR Video Eyewear product with see-through technology that enables the user to see the real world directly through and around its transparent WVGA widescreen video displays. With the built in sensors and a high performance HD camera, computer content, such as text, images and video can be overlaid and connected to the real world with the see through displays in full color 2D or 3D. This product is primarily used by individual researchers and AR software developers.

We launched a new line of Video Eyewear augmented reality Smart Glasses in the 4th quarter of 2013. Our M100 Smart Glasses, designed to be a smartphone accessory at first, are an intelligent wearable computing systems specifically designed to enable both Cloud Computing and augmented reality. We received an Innovations Design and Engineering Award for the M100 Smart Glasses at the January 2013 Consumer Electronics Show. The M100 is a wearable "hands free display" much like today's hands-free audio systems commonly used with cellphones for voice calls. The M100 Smart Glasses include a small display, camera, compass, motion-tracker and audio system for wirelessly connecting via Bluetooth or Wi-Fi with the cellphone and displaying or mirroring information such as texts (SMS), email, mapping GPS, and video data. The embedded camera in the Smart Glasses will be usable for recording and/or seeing the real world and therefore will be usable for a variety of AR applications. Input and control of the M100 consists of using the wirelessly connected smartphone or speech recognition voice control. Being a monocular device and therefore not designed for full-time viewing by the user, the M100 is designed for information "snacking" or content viewing limited to short sessions. Finally, as the M100 runs the standard Android OS, Ice Cream Sandwich version, it is compatible with thousands of existing titles "out of the box" and it allows for fast and easy third party applications to be developed, sold and downloaded to run directly in the M100 Smart Glasses. We are building an eco-system of developers around these smart glasses and anticipate that most of the software being developed can be used on future generations of our smart glasses.

At the January 2013 Consumer Electronics trade show, we also won an innovation award for the prototype of our binocular Smart Glasses technology. This new technology, based on our proprietary see-through waveguide optics and HD display technology, is designed to fit into the frames of designer-styled glasses. We intend to introduce binocular Smart Glasses within the next 12 months using this technology. These new smart glasses will allow users to see and augment the real world as if looking through a conventional pair of fashionable eyeglasses. Again, because this product will run the Android operating system and is built upon the eco-system we are building for the M100, a significant base of applications should already exist for them when we launch and newly developed applications will be easily enabled using these advanced AR functions.

We believe cloud or internet-connected Smart Glasses applications will be created for manufacturing, medical, field maintenance and repair, training, gaming and social media uses for both our monocular and binocular smart glasses product lines.

Custom Solutions and Engineering Solutions

We have in the past provided full optics systems, including head mounted displays, human computer interface devices, and wearable computers to commercial, industrial and defense customers. As a result of the sale of the TDG Assets in June 2012, we will no longer be pursuing general engineering services work with defense or security organizations. Any future Defense R&D programs we participate in will be limited to the advancement of our waveguide technology and require the consent of TDG Acquisition Company, LLC (the purchaser of our TDG Assets, now operating as Six15 Technologies), whose consent is not to be unreasonably withheld. We currently are fulfilling U.S. Navy Research labs waveguide engineering contract. In addition, we are also applying for additional follow-on DOD funding, in partnership with Six-15, to help accelerate the development of our waveguide optics. Any ultimate waveguide based products we create for defense or security markets will be exclusively marketed for us by Six 15.

Technology

We believe that it is important to make substantial investments in research and development to maintain our competitive advantage. The development and procurement of intellectual property rights relating to our technologies is a key aspect of our business strategy. We believe that it is now technologically feasible to improve upon the weight, ergonomics, optical performance, see-through capabilities, luminance, power efficiency, compactness, field of view and resolution of the current generation of virtual displays and display components. "Early technology adopters" have been the majority of the purchasers of our consumer Video Eyewear products to date. However, our near-to-eye virtual display technology has been gradually improving in performance and we believe will soon meet the high expectations of the consumer mass markets with respect to screen resolution, image size and ergonomics. We expect to continue to improve our products through our ongoing research and development and advancements made by our third party suppliers of key components.

We also develop intellectual property through our ongoing performance under engineering service contracts. We intend to continue to pursue development contracts for applications that enhance our waveguide optics technology. Our policy is to retain our proprietary rights with respect to the principal commercial applications of our technology under any engineering services work we perform, whenever possible. To the extent new technology development has been funded by a U.S. federal agency, under applicable U.S. federal laws, the agency has the right to obtain a non-exclusive, non-transferable, irrevocable, fully paid license to practice or have practiced this technology for governmental use.

During 2013 and 2012, we spent \$1,751,397 and \$1,153,403, respectively, on research and development activities. We expect to increase our research and development expenditures in the future as our revenues grow. We have also acquired and licensed technologies developed by third parties and we may do so in the future.

We believe that the range of our proprietary technologies gives us a significant competitive advantage. Our technologies relate to advanced optics systems including passive and active see-through imaging waveguides; micro-projection display engines; high resolution scanning displays; motion tracking systems; and specialized software drivers and applications for video eyewear displays. We also have a portfolio of trade secrets and expertise in nano-imprinting using quartz mold substrates, Nano structure UV (ultra violet) embossing, and engineering tool sets for the design and manufacturing of diffractive waveguide optics.

We believe once commercialized, our low-power HD scanning engine and waveguide technologies will allow us to produce ultra-thin high-resolution eyeglass styled display systems at a low cost. We will then have fuller vertical integration of our supply chain which we believe will help us obtain us a strong competitive advantage. We estimate that commercialization of our low-power HD scanning engine and waveguide technologies will in total require approximately \$3 to \$5 million in funding and we are looking for outside funding sources to help fund this work. The commercialization of the waveguide technologies for our first product the M2000 was completed in 2013. We are now

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focusing our efforts on the next generation waveguides and display engines that will shrink the entire assembly to a module that will fit in typical off-the-shelf sports sunglasses.

In December 2005, we entered into a technology acquisition agreement with New Light Industries, Ltd., covering an extremely compact head-mounted virtual display. In August 2011, we entered into a technology license agreement with Nokia Corporation for their Exit Pupil Expanding (EPE) optics technology, also known as waveguides. Under the agreement, we are performing on-going research and development on the EPE optics and are expected to manufacture and bring to market components and products containing the licensed technology. In addition, we will provide Nokia with the ability to purchase products and components which incorporate the licensed technology. The combination of Vuzix and Nokia technology is expected to accelerate the development and introduction of new wearable display products in an eyeglass form factor to the market.

Our technologies enable us to provide low-cost, small form factor, high-resolution Video Eyewear products. To protect our technologies, we have developed a patent portfolio which currently consists of 36 issued U.S. and foreign patents and 12 pending U.S. and foreign patent applications. We also have several new invention disclosures, covering additional aspects of our waveguide technology and our smart glasses virtual display technology that are currently being prepared for purposes of submitting design and utility patent applications. Our U.S. patents expire on various dates from December 30, 2014 until November 13, 2029. Our international patents expire on various dates from May 12, 2018 until October 4, 2027. In addition, in connection with our sale of the TDG Assets, we received a worldwide, royalty free, assignable grant-back license to all the patents and other intellectual property sold for use in the manufacture and sale of products in the consumer markets.

Major technologies that we employ in our products include:

Hardware Technology

Virtual Display Technology (including Lens Technology and Optics Assemblies)

Microdisplay optics represent a significant cost of goods for both us and our competitors. This cost is a function of the physical size of the microdisplay and the cost of the supporting optics. Smaller microdisplays are less expensive to produce but they require larger and more sophisticated optics to make near-eye systems that have no user adjustments, large fields of view and very low distortion specifications. Larger displays require less magnification and less complex optics, but the optics become very bulky and the displays are significantly more expensive to manufacture. To improve our Video Eyewear's fashion and ergonomics, we are developing thin and lightweight optics that can be integrated with very small microdisplays that we expect will match conventional eyewear frames in size and weight. These new optics and displays provide what we believe are significantly improved ergonomics compared to competing wearable virtual displays.

See-Through Waveguides: We are developing both passive and dynamic waveguide optics that are the basis for our future slim wearable Video Eyewear displays. Our dynamic waveguides use index modulated liquid crystal material to switch beam steering gratings built in a thin glass window to scan an image into the user's eye. We are also developing passive optical display engine that uses a 1.4 mm thick see-through blade of glass or plastic with an ultra-compact micro display engine to magnify and focus the light from a display into a user's eye. We have proven this technology to perform to HD standards and are currently in production with our M2000AR industrial grade wearable display products using it. We are now on a path to improve the waveguide's performance to provide larger fields of view and better optical efficiency. Wearable Video Eyewear incorporating these engines will appear to others as practically indistinguishable from today's conventional sunglasses by most every measure comfort, size, weight and ergonomics. We have filed patent applications with respect to this technology. We have also entered into a technology license agreement with Nokia Corporation for their Exit Pupil Expanding (EPE) optics technology.

LED Scanning Display Engine: We have patents and patents pending on a LED Scanning Display Engine (SDE). The SDE will incorporate both the display subsystem and a waveguide optic in a single monolithic design that we believe will enable us to produce low cost, HD resolution displays in a form factor that will be integrated into frames similar in size to ordinary sunglasses. We have successfully prototyped both monochrome and color versions of the SDE in our design labs. If our continued research is successful we believe we will be able to produce a low cost, high-resolution display that will be superior to existing microdisplay technology with respect to price, resolution, weight, form-factor and power consumption.

Nanoimprinting: We continue to develop a portfolio of trade secrets and expertise in nanoimprinting. From quartz substrate molds with unique nano-structured grating surfaces built into them to UV (ultra violet) embossing, and engineering tool sets for the design of diffractive waveguide optics. These trade secrets deal with the manufacture of molds through to volume production UV embossing. We believe these technologies are essential to the production of our 1.4 mm thick see through lenses which we believe are the cornerstone to making fashionable eyeglass styled Smart Glasses.

Patents and other Intellectual Property

We have an intellectual property policy which has as its objectives: (i) the development of new intellectual property to further our intellectual property position in relation to personal display technology; and (ii) the maintenance and protection of our valuable trade secrets and know-how. We seek to further achieve these objectives through the education and training of our engineering staff and the adoption of appropriate systems, policies and procedures for the creation, identification and protection of intellectual property.

Our general practice is to file patent applications for our technology in the United States, Europe and Japan, while inventions which are considered to have the greatest potential are further protected by the filing of patent applications in additional countries, including Canada, Russia and China. We file and prosecute our patent applications in pursuit of the most extensive fields of protection possible including, where appropriate, the application of the relevant technology to the broader display industry.

We believe that our intellectual property portfolio, coupled with our key supplier relationships and accumulated experience in the personal display field, gives us an advantage over potential competitors. We also believe our copyrights, trademarks, and patents are critical to our success, and we intend to maintain and protect these. We also rely on proprietary technology, trade secrets, and know-how, which are not patented. To protect our rights in these areas, we require all employees and, where appropriate, contractors, consultants, advisors and collaborators, to enter into confidentiality, invention assignment and non-competition agreements.

In addition to our various patents, we have 11 registered U.S. trademarks and 38 trademark registrations worldwide and 4 pending international trademark applications.

Competitors and Competitive Advantage

The personal display industry in which we operate is highly competitive. We compete against both direct view display technology and near-eye display technology. We believe that the principal competitive factors in the personal display industry include image size, image quality, image resolution, power efficiency, manufacturing cost, weight and dimension, feature implementation, ergonomics and, finally, the interactive capabilities of the overall display system.

Most of our competitors' products for mobile use are based on direct view display systems in which the user views the display device, or screen, directly without magnification. These products have several disadvantages compared to near-eye virtual displays and our wearable Video Eyewear products. If the screens are large enough to read a full conventional internet page or HD video without external magnification or image zooming, the products must be large and bulky, such as laptops, tablets, personal computers. If the displays are small, such as those incorporated in smartphones and smart watches, the screens can be difficult to read when displaying higher resolution content. Despite the limitations of direct view personal displays, advanced multi-media enabled smartphones and now smart watches are being produced in ever increasing volumes by a number of manufacturers, including Motorola, Inc., Nokia Corporation, Sony Ericsson Mobile Communications AB, Blackberry, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., LG Electronics and Apple Inc. (Apple), Google, Pebble, Qualcomm and others. We expect that these large and well-funded companies, as well as newer entrants into the marketplace, will make products that are competitive with ours based on improvements to their existing direct view display technologies or on new technologies. Examples of new display technology include foldable displays, e-ink and Qualcomm's mirasol reflective technology called IMOD. The "retinal" displays on the latest Apple iPads and iPhones provide very high resolution and are proving effective as mobile direct view personal displays for a variety of applications, including many that were once considered

applications where Video Eyewear was superior.

Aside from direct view displays, we also have competitors who produce near eye personal displays, or Video Eyewear. For the past decade most of such products were mainly low-resolution, bulky in size, poor ergonomically, costly, and heavy in their power requirements. We believe that most of our competitors' near eye products have had inferior optics, marginal electronics and poor industrial design and that, as a result, our Video Eyewear products are superior to many of our competitors' in both visual performance and ergonomics.

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Competition — Binocular Video Eyewear Products

Today, there are few companies that compete with Vuzix in the binocular Video Eyewear space; they include Carl Zeiss, Seiko Epson, Sony, and Acupix. Carl Zeiss introduced its first model called the Cinemizer several years ago and has updated to Oled displays but has restricted its sales primarily to Germany thus far. Epson and Sony are both selling products that look like the larger head mounted displays from 10 to 15 years ago. Epson ships their “Moverio” HMD and Sony introduced their “HMZ” HMD late in 2011 for home or fixed location use. Sony recently announced a third version of their HMZ with several claimed improvements designed to solve some of its many user comfort problems. We believe neither of these competitive products have been received well in the market place due to their bulky and non-user-friendly designs. Brother International also began marketing a see-through HMD on a limited basis in Japan in late 2011. In the fall of 2012, Acupix of Korea introduced a WVGA video eyewear model with HDMI inputs, but it lacks support for legacy video devices and user optical adjustments. In early January 2013, TDG Acquisition Company, LLC (the purchaser of our TDG Assets, now operating as Six15 Technologies) announced its new Tac-Eye AR line of see-through AR products for its target marketplaces. A new entity, Oculus has been shipping developer kits for its large field of view VR goggle HMD called the Oculus Rift and has announced that a new model will be available in 2014. We believe the unit is very bulky relative to the wearer’s head and offers only limited resolution to each eye. We expect that, as the market grows and matures and as the technology becomes more refined, more companies may compete with us.

There are a number of smaller companies that have products that compete with our Video Eyewear products. They generally use binocular display module (BDM) produced by Kopin Corporation. Kopin offers binocular display modules of varying resolutions to original equipment manufacturers (or OEMs). Those modules are designed for easy customization by OEMs and include microdisplays, backlights, optics and optional drive electronics. The availability of those BDMs has greatly reduced the investment required for new competitors to enter the business. Currently, Kopin BDMs are primarily used by Asian-based Video Eyewear manufacturers. There are also several Chinese companies offering what we believe are inferior solutions in this market, but we believe their distribution in North America and Europe is limited. Other microdisplay manufacturers may also introduce BDM modules built around their products. We believe that the products produced by those manufacturers have one or more of the deficiencies described above. Kopin does not currently compete with Vuzix at the retail level. Kopin is also our primary supplier of microdisplays.

In 2010, our largest competitor, MyVu, ceased operations. Its intellectual property assets were sold to unnamed parties in Asia. Other companies that have stated their intention to enter this market when their product development is complete are Lumus and Microvision Corporation. At the last 3 CES tradeshows, Lumus demonstrated a see-through HD optics engine in a pair of Video Eyewear. They have not yet announced a product that is production ready. Microvision has also announced that they are currently focused on the Pico projection markets, as described below, and that they are not planning to introduce a wearable display solution.

Another product incorporating recently developed technology is a handheld projector that utilizes micro-displays and optics to project digital images onto any nearby viewing surface, such as a wall. These devices are referred to as

pocket projectors or pico projectors and are designed to overcome the limitations of the native small screen on smartphones and other mobile devices. Pico projectors use either liquid crystal on silicon displays (LCOS) or color lasers to create their image. We believe pico projectors have had higher unit sales to date than Video Eyewear primarily because of their cost advantage and higher resolutions.

In the VR and AR markets, there are few competitor in the consumer space with effectively no competition in all but the very high-end researcher market. Oculus is now selling a developers kit VR head mounted display and both Cinemizer and Sony have announced their intent to offer upgrades to their new products for virtual reality applications. Seiko Epson is selling a see through HMD that they have announced would be improved to include a camera for AR purposes. Today's VR applications are primarily PC based entertainment applications, a market we believe Sony is not about to focus on against its PS4gaming console.

Further, industry bloggers have speculated that companies such as Apple and Microsoft may offer or support AR Video Eyewear products in the near future.

Competition — Monocular Video Eyewear Products

Although several companies produce monocular Video Eyewear, we believe that sales of their products to date have been limited. To date, the market opportunity for monocular products other than night vision products has been limited primarily to trial tests rather than commercial volume purchases for industrial applications. Current competitors in these markets are Liteye Systems, Inc., Lumus, Shimadzu Corporation, Kopin, Creative Display Systems, Google, LLC, BAE Systems, Six-15 Technologies, LLC (the purchaser of our TDG Assets), Rockwell Collins, Inc. and its subsidiary Kaiser. Kopin has begun to aggressively promote its upcoming Golden-i that combines a speech recognition controlled head mounted computer with a monocular near-eye display and recently demonstrated several new monocular reference designs that they claim they are only licensing to OEM customers. The Motorola Solutions group introduced Golden-i in late 2012. Google has developed a wearable display device named Google Glass which is a headset product with similar form and function to our M100 Smart Glasses. Currently they are only shipping to the developer community and by invitation only. It is currently expected that they may start shipping to consumers by late 2014. The Google Project Glass will result in a new consumer oriented monocular display system. We expect that we will encounter competition in the future from major consumer electronics' product companies and suppliers of imaging and information products for defense applications.

There is competition in all classes of products manufactured by us, including from divisions of large companies and many small companies. Our sales do not represent a significant share of the market for any class of products. The principal points of competition for these products include, among other factors: price, product performance, the availability of supporting applications, the experience and brand name of the particular company and history of its dealings in such products. We believe that most of the monocular Video Eyewear products currently offered by our competitors are inferior to ours because they are bulky, have smaller image sizes with lesser performing optics and/or are currently priced higher than our products.

Sales and Marketing

Sales

We believe we have two distinct strategies for the sales of our products.

In the smart glasses and AR markets we are initially focused on the enterprise space and as such are building strategic marketing relationships with companies like SAP. In the case of SAP we are working with their internal development teams who are deploying pilot test programs in the field service and warehousing areas with their customers. We will be using the SAP sales and support team to address these customers. We are in parallel developing a value added reseller network with leading companies in separate markets from warehousing to field service to medical. As these VARs finish their value added software we expect them to roll out their finished solutions to their customer base. We are also supporting direct sales with select larger key accounts. For our smart glasses we are also developing a rich eco system with application developers from around the world. To support this effort we recently opened an internet based developer center and are working on an application store that we anticipate will open in the first half of 2014. We are also hosting many developer hackathon events with partners companies like NTT docomo and AT&T.

On the consumer side, our products are targeted at applications including video viewing, remote monitors and Virtual Reality. In 2005, as our products and technology evolved, we began to sell standard Video Eyewear products for the consumer markets and have since built a multi-national sales channel with offices out of the UK and Japan. In 2007, we introduced Virtual Reality products and in 2010 we introduced our first Augmented Reality products. In June 2012, we sold the TDG Assets of our Tactical Display Group, which sold and licensed products and provided services, directly and indirectly, to military organizations and defense and security organizations.

As we broaden our markets we will continue to expand on these strategies for each of our target application areas and markets. Finally, we regularly attend industry trade shows in our application markets.

Marketing

Our marketing group is responsible for product management, planning, advertising, marketing communications, and public relations. We have an internal public relations effort in the U.S. and have at times retained external public relations firms for the U.S. market. In the UK we employ a public relations firm part-time. We also employ a marketing firm to help prepare brochures, packaging, tradeshow messaging and advertising campaigns. Our consumer products are currently mainly sold under the Vuzix Wrap brands. We intend to become known as the premier supplier of Video Eyewear products for video viewing and Virtual and Augmented Reality enabled Smart Glasses. We plan to undertake specific marketing activities as needed, including, but not limited to:

- product reviews, case studies and promotions in trade publications;
- enhancement and maintenance of our Website, Web Store and Social Media sites;

- internet and web page advertising and targeted emails;
- public relations;
- print advertising, catalogs and point of purchase displays
- trade shows and event sponsorships; and

Engineering Services

We primarily solicit sales of our engineering services programs directly. We believe we have established a solid reputation for quality, performance and innovation for near-eye virtual display systems that will be attractive to many types of commercial users that want to leverage our services and products within their businesses. Attendance at industry trade shows, conferences and application white papers are tools we use to generate customer interest. In regard to defense and security markets, due to the sale of our TDG Assets in June 2012, we only work with select defense sections within the U.S. government with respect to our waveguide technology.

Consumer

We engage in a variety of marketing efforts that are intended to drive customers to our products and to grow awareness of our AR Smart Glasses, VR products and Video Eyewear in general. Public relations are an important aspect of our marketing and we intend to continue to distribute samples of our products to key industry participants. We intend to focus our consumer marketing efforts for the next 12 months on:

- distinguishing our Video Eyewear product category from current competitors and by offering products with performance such as our Smart Glasses technology that is superior to that of our competitors;
- creating awareness with the press and general public about the AR and VR applications that are now possible with our Video Eyewear, with particular emphasis on our Smart Glasses products;
- attempting to create and build further consumer acceptance and momentum around the Video Eyewear category as compared to existing alternative technologies; and

· creating brand awareness of the Vuzix brands.

Our Video Eyewear and VR Video Eyewear products are currently sold directly to consumers through select specialty retailers, through catalogue offerings and through third party North American distributors including D&H. Our products over the last 18 months have been sold by the following U.S. based resellers and distributors: Hammacher Schlemmer, Macy's and Amazon, D&H and directly from us through our website. Our latest Wrap 1200DX AR Video Eyewear models are not currently offered through third party resellers in North America, and must be purchased directly from Vuzix. Our website, www.vuzix.com is an important part of our direct sales efforts. For resellers with physical retail locations in the United States, we have in the past offered point of purchase systems that include a video frame running a slide show presentation about the products and an integrated fully functional Video Eyewear product that allows potential customers to use our products.

We currently sell our products internationally through distributors, resellers, and various Vuzix operated web stores in Europe and Japan. Our international focus is currently on Japan and the EU. In Japan, we have a branch sales and service office in Tokyo, and a small warehouse outside of Tokyo. We employ two full-time staff in Japan. In spring 2008, we created a wholly owned subsidiary, Vuzix (Europe) Limited, through which to conduct our business in the EU and Middle Eastern markets. Resellers in 50 countries placed orders with us during 2013. We maintain a small European sales office in Oxford, England. We have also retained a sales consultant (who acts as our European Director of Operations), a UK public relations firm and a mobile applications consultant to provide us with advice regarding the European market. For customer support and warehousing, we have contracted with a third-party end user technical support firm and fulfillment center to service our customers in the EU.

Manufacturing

Currently, we purchase product components from our suppliers, engage third party contract manufacturing firms to perform electronic circuit board and cable assemblies, and perform the final assembly of our products ourselves in our Rochester, New York facility. We are experienced in the successful production of our products in moderate volumes. We expect to continue to perform final assembly of our Video Eyewear products ourselves over the short term. However, as our volume increases and cost effective third party sourcing becomes feasible, we are already planning to outsource more of our final assembly, with the possible exception of certain critical optical and display components.

We currently purchase almost all of the microdisplays used in our products from Kopin. Our relationship with Kopin is generally on a purchase order basis and Kopin does not have a contractual obligation to provide adequate supply or acceptable pricing to us on a long-term basis. We procure a small percentage of our microdisplays from other sources such as Syndiant. While we do not manufacture our components, we own the tooling that is used to make our custom components with the exception of certain authentication chips and connectors that may be required to support industry standard device connectivity. We do not believe that we are dependent on our relationships with any supplier other than Kopin in order to continue to operate our business effectively. Kopin has also been a significant customer of our night vision display electronics modules and owns just under 4% of our common stock. Some of our accessory products are sourced from third parties as finished goods. We typically have them print our Vuzix brand name on these products. Such third party products represented less than 1% of our sales in 2013.

We generally procure components and products from our vendors on a purchase order basis without any long-term commitments. We currently use several Asian manufacturing sources, where we have located some of our tooling. Over time, we expect to globally source almost all of our components which we believe will minimize product costs. We anticipate that procuring assembled products from third parties will result in decreased labor force requirements, capital equipment costs, component inventories, and the cost of maintaining inventories of work in progress.

Employees

As of March 15, 2014, we had 29 full-time employees in North America: 5 in sales and marketing, distribution, and customer service; 10 in research and development and engineering services support; 7 in manufacturing, operations and purchasing; 1 in quality assurance; and 6 in accounting, management, IT, and administration. We also work with a group of sub-contractors, mainly for industrial and mechanical design assistance in the Rochester, New York area. To further our waveguide research development with work with various commercial and academic researchers in the United States and Finland. In Japan, we have 2 full-time employees and in the UK we have one full-time and one part-time contractor to manage our European sales and marketing activities.

History

We were incorporated in Delaware in 1997 as VR Acquisition Corp. In 1997, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Forte Technologies, Inc. (Forte), which was engaged in the manufacture and sale of Virtual Reality headsets and the development of related technologies. Forte was originally owned and controlled by Kopin, our main current microdisplay supplier. Most of the technologies developed by Forte are now owned and used by us.

In 1997 we changed our name to Kaotech Corporation. In 1998 we changed our name to Interactive Imaging Systems, Inc. In 2004 we changed our name to Vicuity Corporation and then to Icuiti Corporation. In 2007, we changed to our current name, Vuzix Corporation. None of these name changes were the result of a change in our ownership control.

Reference in this report to “Vuzix”, the “Company”, “we,” “us,” “our” and similar words refer to Vuzix Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Item 1A *Risk Factors*

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. An investor should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this annual report, before making an investment decision. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer. In that case, the market value of our securities could decline, and an investor may lose all or part of his or her investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

Because our financial statements for 2013 include an explanatory paragraph regarding substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, we may not be able to obtain any necessary financing.

The independent registered public accounting report for our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 includes an explanatory paragraph regarding substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. This "going concern" paragraph may have an adverse effect on our ability to obtain financing for operations and to further develop and market products. If we are not able to obtain adequate financing when and in the amounts needed in the near future, and on terms that are acceptable, our operations, financial condition and prospects could be materially and adversely affected, and our ability to continue as a going concern is in substantial doubt.

Our plans with respect to addressing these matters are discussed in greater detail under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources" and in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements. Our future viability is dependent on our ability to execute these plans successfully. If we fail to do so for any reason, we would not have adequate liquidity to fund our operations, would not be able to continue as a going concern and could be forced to seek relief through a filing under U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

We have incurred net losses since our inception and if we continue to incur net losses in the foreseeable future the market price of our common stock may decline.

We reported a net loss of \$10,146,228 for the year ended December 31, 2013, and we reported net income of \$322,840 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The net income for 2012 included a gain on the sale of the TDG Assets of \$5,817,807. We have an accumulated deficit of \$36,292,532 as of December 31, 2013.

We may not achieve or maintain profitability in the future. In particular, we expect that our expenses relating to sales and marketing and product development and support, as well as our general and administrative costs, may increase, requiring us to increase sales in order to achieve and maintain profitability. If we do not achieve and maintain profitability, our financial condition will be materially and adversely affected. We would eventually be unable to continue our operations unless we were able to raise additional capital. We may not be able to raise any necessary capital on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we fail to achieve or maintain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis within the timeframe expected by investors, the market price of our common stock may decline.

We have depended on defense related engineering contracts and the sales of specialized products to defense customers and as a result of the sale of the TDG Assets in June 2012, our sales and our revenues have materially declined and may not return to their prior levels or increase unless we develop new markets and products.

Since inception, a substantial portion of our sales have been derived from the sale of night vision display drive electronics to two suppliers to the U.S. government. As a result of our sale of the TDG Assets, we no longer sell night vision display drive electronics, which has materially reduced our revenue and cash flow and could materially adversely affect our ability to achieve or maintain profitability in the future.

The next largest source of our revenues has been sales directly to the U.S. Department of Defense, primarily for research and development engineering programs. Such sales amounted to 17% and 11% of our sales in 2013 and 2012, respectively and portions of this revenue have been reported in revenues from discontinued operations for 2012. As a result of the sale of the TDG Assets, we will no longer be performing general engineering services for the U.S. Government and/or its defense contractors, but rather only waveguide related services, unless so requested by the buyer of the TDG Assets. Under our Asset Purchase Agreement with the purchaser of the TDG Assets, all future U.S. government sales of waveguide development and related engineering services by us must be approved by the buyer. We have no long-term contracts with the U.S. government for engineering services on our waveguide technologies. We expect to submit proposals for additional development contract funding in cooperation with the buyer. However, development contract funding is subject to legislative authorization and, even if funds are appropriated, such funds may be withdrawn based on changes in government priorities.

We may not be successful in obtaining new government waveguide research, development and engineering services programs or future waveguide based new product sales. Our inability to obtain sales from general non-waveguide related government engineering services contracts could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and would likely cause us to delay or slow our growth plans, resulting in lower net sales than projected and adversely affecting our liquidity and profitability.

Our lack of long-term purchase orders and commitments from our customers may lead to a rapid decline in our sales and profitability.

All of our customers issue purchase orders solely in their own discretion, often shortly before the requested date of shipment. Our customers are generally able to cancel orders (without penalty) or delay the delivery of products on relatively short notice. In addition, our current customers may decide not to purchase products from us for any reason. If those customers do not continue to purchase our products, our sales volume and profitability could decline rapidly with little or no warning.

We cannot rely on long-term purchase orders or commitments to protect us from the negative financial effects of a decline in demand for our products. We typically plan our production and inventory levels based on internal forecasts of customer demand, which are highly unpredictable and can fluctuate substantially. The uncertainty of product orders makes it difficult for us to forecast our sales and allocate our resources in a manner consistent with our actual sales. Moreover, our expense levels and the amounts we invest in capital equipment and new product development costs are based in part on our expectations of future sales and, if our expectations regarding future sales are inaccurate, we may be unable to reduce costs in a timely manner to adjust for sales shortfalls. Furthermore, because we have depended on a small number of customers for the majority of our sales, the ramifications of these risks is greater than if we had a greater number of customers. As a result of our lack of long-term purchase orders and purchase commitments, we may experience a rapid decline in our sales and profitability.

As a result of these and other factors, investors should not rely on our revenues and our operating results for any one quarter or year as an indication of our future revenues or operating results. If our quarterly revenues or results of operations fall below expectations of investors or public market analysts, the price of our common stock could fall substantially.

If any of our major customers on whom we depend fails to pay us amounts owed in a timely manner, we could suffer a significant decline in cash flow and liquidity which, in turn, could cause us to fail to pay our liabilities and render us unable to purchase adequate inventory to sustain or expand our sales volume.

Our accounts receivable represented approximately 13% and 14% of our total current assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As of December 31, 2013 one government customer owed us just under 79% of our total accounts receivable. At certain times there can be substantial amounts and concentrations of our accounts receivable, and if any of our major customers fails to pay us amounts owed in a timely manner, we could suffer a significant decline in cash flow and liquidity which could adversely affect our ability to pay our liabilities and to purchase inventory to sustain or expand our current sales volume and adversely affect our ability to continue our business.

In addition, the portions of our business sold through distributors and retail stores is characterized by long periods for collection from our customers and short periods for payment to our suppliers, the combination of which may cause us to have liquidity problems. We experience an average accounts settlement period ranging from one month to as high as two and half months from the time we deliver our products to the time we receive payment from our customers. In contrast, we typically need to place certain deposits and advances with our suppliers on a portion of the purchase price. Because our payment cycle is considerably shorter than our receivable collection cycle, we may experience working capital shortages. Working capital management, including prompt and diligent billing and collection, is an important factor in our results of operations and liquidity. System problems, industry trends, our customers' liquidity problems or payment practices or other issues may extend our collection period, which would adversely impact our liquidity, our ability to pay our liabilities and to purchase inventory to sustain or expand our current sales volume, and adversely affect our ability to continue our business.

Our future growth and profitability may be adversely affected if our marketing initiatives are not effective in generating sufficient levels of brand awareness.

Our future growth and profitability from our consumer, commercial and industrial products will depend in large part upon the effectiveness and efficiency of our marketing efforts, including our ability to:

- create awareness of our brand and products, including general awareness of this new Video Eyewear product category;
- identify the most effective and efficient levels of spending for marketing expenditures in our new target market;
- effectively manage marketing costs (including creative and media) in order to maintain acceptable operating margins and return on marketing investment;
- successfully offer to sell our products or license our technology to third party companies for sale under their own brand name as OEM partners;
- select the right markets in which to market our products; and
- convert consumer awareness into actual product purchases.

Our planned marketing expenditures may not result in increased total sales or generate sufficient levels of product and brand name awareness. We may not be able to manage our marketing expenditures on a cost-effective basis.

If we fail to accurately forecast seasonal demand for our consumer Video Eyewear products, our results of operations for the entire fiscal year may be materially adversely affected.

Historically, a high percentage of our consumer Video Eyewear product annual sales have been attributable to the winter holiday selling season. Like many manufacturers of consumer electronics products, we must make merchandising and inventory decisions for the winter holiday selling season well in advance of actual sales. Further compounding the difficulty of this forecasting are other fluctuations in demand for the consumer electronics products that work with our Video Eyewear products, often due to the same seasonal influences, as well as technological advances and new models which are often introduced later in the calendar year. Inaccurate projections of demand or deviations in the demand for our products may cause large fluctuations in our fourth quarter results and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for the entire fiscal year.

Our products require ongoing research and development and we may experience technical problems or delays and we may not have the funds necessary to continue their development, which could lead our business to fail.

Our research and development efforts remain subject to all of the risks associated with the development of new products based on emerging and innovative technologies, including, for example, unexpected technical problems or the possible insufficiency of funds for completing development of these products. If we experience technical problems or delays, further improvements in our products and the introduction of future products could be delayed, and we could incur significant additional expenses and our business may fail.

We anticipate that we will require additional funds to maintain our current levels of expenditure for research and development of new products and technologies, and to obtain and maintain patents and other intellectual property rights in these technologies, the timing and amount of which are difficult to forecast. Any funds we need may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we cannot obtain the necessary additional capital when needed, we might be forced to reduce our research and development efforts which would materially and adversely affect our business. If we attempt to raise capital in an offering of shares of our common stock, preferred stock, convertible securities or warrants, our then-existing stockholders' interests will be diluted.

Increased competition may result in decreased demand or lower prices for our products.

Competition in the consumer electronics display markets for our products is intense and we may not be able to compete successfully. We compete with several companies, most of whom are much larger than us, including entities that supply some of the key components used in our products. Our competitors could develop new technologies or products that may be superior to ours, including products that target markets in which our products are sold. Many of our existing and potential competitors have strong market positions, considerable internal manufacturing capacity, established intellectual property rights and substantial in-house technological capabilities. Furthermore, they also have greater financial, technical, manufacturing, and marketing resources than we do, and we may not be able to compete successfully with them.

We expect competition to increase. This could mean lower prices or reduced demand for our products. Any of these developments would have an adverse effect on our operating results.

We depend on advances in technology by other companies and if those advances do not materialize, some of our anticipated new products could be delayed or cancelled.

We rely on and will continue to rely on technologies (including microdisplays) that are developed and produced by other companies. The commercial success of certain of our planned future products will depend in part on advances in these and other technologies by other companies. We may, from time to time, contract with and support companies developing key technologies in order to accelerate the development of them for our specific uses. Such activities might not result in useful technologies or components for us. We are attempting to mitigate this risk by developing our own microdisplay technologies, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in doing so.

We depend on third parties to provide integrated circuit chip sets and other critical components for use in our products.

We do not manufacture the integrated circuit chip sets, optics, microdisplays, backlights, printed circuit boards or other electronic components which are used in our products. Instead, we purchase them from third party suppliers or rely on third party independent contractors for these integrated circuit chip sets and other critical components, some of which are customized or specially made for us. We also may use third parties to assemble all or portions of our products. Some of these third party contractors and suppliers are small companies with limited financial resources. If any of these third party contractors or suppliers were unable or unwilling to supply these integrated circuit chip sets or other critical components to us, we would be unable to manufacture and sell our products until a replacement supplier could be found. We cannot assure investors that a replacement third party contractor or supplier could be found on reasonable terms or in a timely manner. Any interruption in our ability to manufacture and distribute our products could cause our display business to be unsuccessful and the value of investors' investment in us may decline.

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, our management determined that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls were ineffective as of December 31, 2013 which could result in material misstatements in our financial statements.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. As of December 31, 2013, our management has determined that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls were ineffective because of material weaknesses including a financial reporting and close process that does not ensure accurate financial reporting on a timely basis, limited segregation of duties, lack of adequate monitoring of subsidiaries, and weaknesses in our inventory control.

We intend to gradually implement remedial measures designed to address the ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls. This would include when resources permit the hiring of additional staff and the development, assessment, implementation and testing of the changes in controls and procedures that we believe are necessary to conclude that the material weakness has been remediated. If these remedial measures are insufficient to address the ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls, or if material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control are discovered or occur in the future and the ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls continues, we may fail to meet our future reporting obligations on a timely basis, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements, we could be required to restate our prior period financial results, our operating results may be harmed, and we may be subject to class action litigation. Any failure to address the ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures could also adversely affect the results of the periodic management evaluations regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and procedures that are required to be included in our annual report on Form 10-K. Internal control deficiencies and ineffective disclosure controls and procedures could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information. We can give no assurance that the measures we plan to take in the future will remediate the ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures or that any material weaknesses or restatements of financial results will not arise in the future due to a failure to implement and maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting or adequate disclosure controls and procedures or circumvention of these controls. In addition, even if we are successful in strengthening our controls and procedures, in the future those controls and procedures may not be adequate to prevent or identify irregularities or errors or to facilitate the fair presentation of our consolidated financial statements.

If we fail to keep pace with changing technologies, our business and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

Rapidly changing customer requirements, evolving technologies and industry standards characterize the consumer electronics, wireless phone, and display industries. To achieve our goals, we need to enhance our existing products and develop and market new products that keep pace with continuing changes in industry standards, requirements and customer preferences. If we cannot keep pace with these changes, our business could suffer. For example, the market segment for our new Smart Glass Video Eyewear, a hands-free cloud computing product that we are developing, may not develop or may take longer to develop than we anticipate which may impact our ability to grow revenues.

If microdisplay-based personal displays do not gain some reasonable level of acceptance in the market for mobile displays, our business strategy may fail.

The mobile display market is dominated by displays larger than one-inch, based on direct view liquid crystal display, or LCD and organic light emitting display, or OLED technology. A number of companies have made and continue to make substantial investments in, and are conducting research to improve characteristics of, small direct view LCDs. Many of the leading manufacturers of these larger direct view LCDs, including LG Electronics, Royal Philips Electronics, Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Sony Corporation, HiMax, Citizen, and Sharp Corporation, are large, established companies with global marketing capabilities, widespread brand recognition and extensive financial

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resources. Advances in direct view LCD and OLED technology or other technologies may overcome their current limitations and permit them to remain or become more attractive technologies for personal viewing applications, which could limit the potential market for our Video Eyewear technology and cause our business strategy to fail.

Another product incorporating recently developed technology is a handheld projector that utilizes micro-displays and optics to project digital images onto any nearby viewing surface, such as a wall. These devices are referred to as pocket projectors or Pico projectors and are designed to overcome the limitations of the native small screen on smartphones and other mobile devices. As a result we view Pico projector as an competitive alternative to our mobile displays. Pico projectors use either liquid crystal on silicon displays (LCOS) or color lasers to create their image. To date we believe Pico projectors have had higher unit sales than Video Eyewear primarily because of their cost advantage, which results from their requiring only a single display.

It is difficult to assess or predict with any certainty the potential size, timing and viability of market opportunities for our microdisplay-based Video Eyewear products or their market acceptance. Market acceptance of Video Eyewear technology will depend, in part, upon consumer acceptance of near-to-eye displays and upon microdisplay technology providing benefits comparable to or greater than those provided by alternative direct view display technology at a competitive price. Video Eyewear products work best when used close to the eye, which may not be acceptable to consumers. Such acceptance may depend on the relative complexity, reliability, usefulness and cost-effectiveness of our near-eye display products compared to other display products available in the market or that may be developed by our competitors. In addition, our products are not designed for a shared experience amongst multiple viewers at the same time. Potential customers may be reluctant to adopt our Video Eyewear products because of concerns surrounding perceived risks relating to use and the fact that it is a new technology. If consumers fail to accept near-to-eye displays in the numbers we anticipate or as soon as we anticipate, the sales of our Video Eyewear products and our results of operations would be adversely affected and our business strategy may fail.

There are a number of competing providers of microdisplay-based personal display technology, including smart glasses, and we may fail to capture a substantial portion of the personal display market.

In addition to competing with direct view displays, we also compete with microdisplay-based personal display technologies that have been developed by other companies. Our primary personal display competitors include Carl Zeiss, Inc., Sony, Epson, Google, Brother International, 5DT Inc., eMagin Corporation, Kopin Corporation (Kopin), MicroVision, Inc. (Microvision), Lumus Ltd. (Lumus), Kaiser Electro Optics Inc., TDG Acquisition Company, LLC (the purchaser of the TDG Assets, now operating as Six15 Technologies) in certain markets, and Accupix of Korea. Oculus, a new startup company is intending to introduce a very wide field of view head worn goggle system. Further, industry blogs have speculated that companies such as Apple and Microsoft may offer or support VR and AR Video Eyewear products in the near future. Most of our competitors have greater financial, marketing, distribution and technical resources than we do. Moreover, our competitors may succeed in developing new microdisplay-based personal display technologies and near-eye products that are more affordable or have more or more desirable features than our technology. If our products are unable to capture a reasonable portion of the personal display market, our business strategy may fail.

Our business and products are subject to government regulation and we may incur additional compliance costs or, if we fail to comply with applicable regulations, may incur fines or be forced to suspend or cease operations.

Our products must comply with certain requirements of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulating electromagnetic radiation in order to be sold in the United States and with comparable requirements of the regulatory authorities of the European Union, or EU, and other jurisdictions in order to be sold in those jurisdictions. We are also subject to various governmental regulations related to toxic, volatile, and other hazardous chemicals used in the third party components incorporated into our products, including the Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances Directive, or RoHS, issued by the EU effective July 1, 2006. This directive restricts the distribution of products within the EU that exceed very low maximum concentration values of certain substances, including lead.

We believe that all our current products comply with the regulations of the jurisdictions in which they are sold. From time to time, our products are subject to new domestic and international requirements. Compliance with regulations enacted in the future could substantially increase our cost of doing business or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our business. Any inability by us to comply with regulations in the future could result in the imposition of fines or in the suspension or cessation of our operations or sales in the applicable jurisdictions. Any such inability by us to comply with regulations may also result in our not being permitted, or limit our ability to ship our products, which would adversely affect our revenue and ability to achieve or maintain profitability.

Our products will likely experience rapidly declining unit prices and we may not be able to offset that decline with production cost decreases or higher unit sales.

In the markets in which we expect to compete, prices of established consumer electronics display products tend to decline significantly over time. In order to maintain our profit margins over the long term, we believe that we will need to continuously develop product enhancements and new technologies that will either slow price declines of our products or reduce the cost of producing and delivering our products. While we anticipate many opportunities to reduce production costs over time, we may not be able to reduce our component costs. We expect to attempt to offset the anticipated decrease in our average selling price by introducing new products, increasing our sales volumes or adjusting our product mix. If we fail to do so, our results of operations will be materially and adversely affected.

If we cannot obtain and maintain appropriate patent and other intellectual property rights protection for our technology, our business will suffer.

The value of our personal display and related technologies is dependent on our ability to secure and maintain appropriate patent and other intellectual property rights protection. We intend to continue to pursue additional patent protection for our new products and technology. Although we own many patents covering our technology that have already been issued, we may not be able to obtain additional patents that we apply for, our patents may be found invalid if challenged and our patents may not afford the degree of protection that we desire or require.

Any patent or trademark owned by us may be challenged and invalidated or circumvented. Patents may not issue from any of our pending or future patent applications. Any claims and issued patents or pending patent applications may not be broad or strong enough to adequately protect our business. Effective intellectual property protection may be unavailable or limited in certain foreign countries.

Unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise use aspects of our processes and devices that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our proprietary information and technology is difficult and our efforts to do so may not prevent misappropriation of our technologies. We may become engaged in litigation to protect or enforce our patent and other intellectual property rights or in International Trade Commission proceedings to abate the importation of goods that would compete unfairly with our products and, if unsuccessful, these actions could result in the loss of patent or other intellectual property rights protection for the key technologies on which our business strategy depends.

We rely in part on unpatented proprietary technology, and others may independently develop the same or similar technology or otherwise obtain access to our unpatented technology. We require employees, consultants, financial advisors and strategic partners to enter into confidentiality agreements, but these agreements may not provide

sufficient protection for our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information

Our products could infringe on the intellectual property rights of others.

Companies in the consumer electronics, wireless communications, semiconductor and display industries steadfastly pursue and protect intellectual property rights. This has resulted in considerable and costly litigation to determine the validity of patents and claims by third parties of infringement of patents or other intellectual property rights. Our products could be found to infringe on the intellectual property rights of others. Other companies may hold or obtain patents or inventions or other proprietary rights in technology necessary for our business. Periodically, other companies inquire about our products and technology in their attempts to assess whether we violate their intellectual property rights. If we are forced to defend against infringement claims, we may face costly litigation, diversion of technical and management personnel, and product shipment delays, even if the allegations of infringement are unwarranted. If there is a successful claim of infringement against us and we are unable to develop non-infringing technology or license the infringed or similar technology on a timely basis, or if we are required to cease using one or more of our business or product names due to a successful trademark infringement claim against us, it could adversely affect our business.

If we lose our rights under our third-party technology licenses, our operations could be adversely affected.

Our business depends in part on technology rights licensed from third parties. We could lose our exclusivity or other rights to use the technology under our licenses if we fail to comply with the terms and performance requirements of the licenses. In addition, certain licensors may terminate a license upon our breach and have the right to consent to sublicense arrangements. If we were to lose our rights under any of these licenses, or if we were unable to obtain required consents to future sublicenses, we could lose a competitive advantage in the market, and may even lose the ability to commercialize certain products or technologies completely. Either of these results could substantially decrease our revenues.

Our business may expose us to product liability claims for damages resulting from the design or manufacture of our products. Product liability claims, whether or not we are ultimately held liable for them, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations

We may be subject to product liability claims if any of our products are alleged to be defective or cause harmful effects. Product liability claims or other claims related to our products, regardless of their outcome, could require us to spend significant time and money in litigation, divert management time and attention, require us to pay significant damages, harm our reputation or hinder acceptance of our products. Any successful product liability claim may prevent us from obtaining adequate product liability insurance in the future on commercially desirable or reasonable terms. An inability to obtain sufficient insurance coverage at an acceptable cost or otherwise to protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of our products.

Our products may be subject to future health and safety regulations that could increase our development and production costs.

Products incorporating microdisplays could become subject to new health and safety regulations that would reduce our ability to commercialize the near-eye display products. Compliance with any such new regulations could increase our cost to develop and produce products using the microdisplay display engine and adversely affect our financial results.

Our dependence on sales to distributors increases the risks of managing our supply chain and may result in excess inventory or inventory shortages.

We expect the majority of our distributor relationships for our Video Eyewear products and their accessories to involve distributors taking inventory positions and reselling to multiple customers. Under some typical distributor relationships, we would not recognize revenue until the distributors sell the product through to their end user customers and receive payment thereon; however, at this time we do not currently enter into these types of arrangements. Our distributor relationships may reduce our ability to forecast sales and increase risks to our business. Since our distributors would act as intermediaries between us and the end user customers or resellers, we would be required to rely on our distributors to accurately report inventory levels and production forecasts. This may require us to manage a more complex supply chain and monitor the financial condition and credit worthiness of our distributors and their major end user customers. Our failure to manage one or more of these risks could result in excess inventory or shortages that could adversely impact our operating results and financial condition.

Our operating results may be adversely impacted by worldwide political and economic uncertainties and specific conditions in the markets we address.

In the recent past, general worldwide economic conditions have experienced a downturn due to slower economic activity, concerns about inflation, large government debt levels and operating deficits, increased energy costs, decreased consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits and capital spending, and adverse business conditions. Any continuation or worsening of the current global economic and financial conditions could materially adversely affect (i) our ability to raise, or the cost of, needed capital, and (ii) demand for our current and future products. We cannot predict the timing, strength, or duration of any economic slowdown or subsequent economic recovery, worldwide, or in the display industry.

Our results of operations may suffer if we are not able to successfully manage our increasing exposure to foreign exchange rate risks.

A substantial majority of our sales and cost of components are denominated in U.S. dollars. As our business grows both our sales and production costs may increasingly be denominated in other currencies. Where such sales or production costs are denominated in other currencies, they are converted to U.S. dollars for the purpose of calculating any sales or costs to us. Our sales may decrease as a result of any appreciation of the U.S. dollar against these other currencies.

The majority of our current expenditures are incurred in U.S. dollars and many of our components come from countries that currently peg their currency against the U.S. dollar. If the pegged exchange rates should change adversely or be allowed to float up, additional U.S. dollars will be required to fund our purchases of these components.

Although we do not currently enter into currency option contracts or engage in other hedging activities, we may do so in the future. There is no assurance that we will undertake any such hedging activities or that, if we do so, they will be successful in reducing the risks to us of our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations.

Due to our significant level of international operations, including the use of foreign contract manufactures, we are subject to international operational, financial, legal and political risks which could harm our operating results.

Currently, we purchase product components from our suppliers, engage third party contract manufacturing firms to perform electronic circuit board and cable assemblies, and perform the final assembly of our products ourselves in our Rochester, New York facility. We expect to continue to perform final assembly of our Video Eyewear products ourselves over the short term. However, if our volume increases and cost effective third party sourcing becomes feasible, we anticipate that we may outsource the bulk of the final assembly, with the possible exception of certain critical optical and display components. Accordingly, a substantial part of our operations, including manufacturing of certain components used in our products, are outside of the United States and many of our customers and suppliers have some or all of their operations in countries other than the United States. Risks associated with our doing business outside of the United States include:

- compliance burdens and costs with a wide variety of foreign laws and regulations, particularly labor, environmental and other laws and regulations that govern our operations in those countries;

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legal uncertainties regarding foreign taxes, tariffs, quotas, export controls, export licenses, import controls and other trade barriers;

economic instability and high levels of inflation in the countries of our suppliers and customers, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, causing delays or reductions in orders for their products and therefore our sales;

political instability in the countries in which our suppliers operate, particularly in China and Taiwan;

changes or volatility in currency exchange rates.

difficulties in collecting accounts receivable and longer accounts receivable payment cycles; and

potentially adverse tax consequences.

Any of these factors could harm our own, our suppliers' and our customers' international operations and businesses and impair our and their ability to continue expanding into international markets.

We may lose the services of key management personnel and may not be able to attract and retain other necessary personnel.

Changes in our management could have an adverse effect on our business. This is especially an issue while our staff is small. We are dependent upon the active participation of several key management personnel, including Paul J. Travers, our President and Chief Executive Officer. We do not carry key person life insurance on any of our senior management or other key personnel other than our CEO. While we have life insurance coverage on our CEO, we do not believe the coverage would be sufficient to completely protect us against losses we may suffer if his services were to become unavailable to us in the future. Our Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, Grant Russell, a Canadian citizen, currently has his principal residence in Vancouver, Canada and a second residence in Rochester, New York. If he becomes unable to legally or efficiently travel to and work in the United States, his ability to perform some of his duties could be materially adversely affected.

We must hire highly skilled technical personnel as employees and as independent contractors in order to develop our products. The competition for highly skilled technical, managerial and other personnel is at times intense. Our recruiting and retention success is substantially dependent on our ability to offer competitive salaries and benefits to our employees. We must compete with companies that possess greater financial and other resources than we do and that may be more attractive to potential employees and contractors. To be competitive, we may have to increase the compensation, bonuses, stock options and other fringe benefits offered to employees in order to attract and retain such personnel. The costs of retaining or attracting new personnel may have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results. If we fail to attract and retain the technical and managerial personnel we need to be successful, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our failure to effectively manage growth could harm our business.

Although, as a result of the sale of the TDG Assets, our product portfolio has recently been reduced, we have regularly expanded the number and types of products we sell, and we will endeavor to further expand our product portfolio. We must replace and regularly introduce on a timely basis new products and technologies, enhance existing products, and effectively stimulate customer demand for new products and upgraded versions of our existing products.

The replacement and expansion of our products places a significant strain on our management, operations and engineering resources. Specifically, the areas that are strained most by these activities include the following:

New Product Launch: With the growth of our product portfolio, we will experience increased complexity in coordinating product development, manufacturing, and shipping. As this complexity increases, it places a strain on our ability to accurately coordinate the commercial launch of our products with adequate supply to meet anticipated

customer demand and effectively market to stimulate demand and market acceptance. We have experienced delays in the past. If we are unable to scale and improve our product launch coordination, we could frustrate our customers and lose retail shelf space and product sales;

Forecasting, Planning and Supply Chain Logistics: With the growth of our product portfolio, we will experience increased complexity in forecasting customer demand, in planning for production, and in transportation and logistics management. If we are unable to scale and improve our forecasting, planning and logistics management, we could frustrate our customers, lose product sales or accumulate excess inventory; and

Support Processes: To manage the growth of our operations, we will need to continue to improve our transaction processing, operational and financial systems, and procedures and controls to effectively manage the increased complexity. If we are unable to scale and improve these areas, the consequences could include: delays in shipment of product, degradation in levels of customer support, lost sales, decreased cash flows, and increased inventory. These difficulties could harm or limit our ability to increase our sales.

Our facilities and information systems and those of our key suppliers could be damaged as a result of disasters or unpredictable events, which could have an adverse effect on our business operations.

We operate the majority of our business from one location in the Rochester, New York area. We also rely on third party manufacturing plants in Asia and third party logistics, sales and marketing facilities in Japan and England, and in other parts of the world to provide key components of our Video Eyewear products and services necessary for our operations. If major disasters such as earthquakes, fires, floods, wars, terrorist attacks, computer viruses, transportation disasters or other events occur in any of these locations, or our information systems or communications network or those of any of our key component suppliers breaks down or operates improperly as a result of such events, our facilities or those of our key suppliers may be seriously damaged, and we may have to stop or delay production and shipment of our products. We may also incur expenses relating to such damages. If production or shipment of our products or components is stopped or delayed or if we incur any increased expenses as a result of damage to our facilities, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

A failure of our information technology systems could materially adversely affect our business.

A failure or prolonged interruption in our information technology systems that compromises our ability to meet our customers' needs, or impairs our ability to record, process and report accurate information to the SEC could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

A breach of our cyber security systems could materially adversely affect our business.

A breach that compromises our proprietary data or our ability to meet our customers' needs or impairs our ability to record, process and report accurate information could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Terrorism and the uncertainty of future terrorist attacks or war could reduce consumer confidence which could adversely affect our operating results.

Terrorist acts or acts of war may cause damage or disruption to our facilities, information systems, vendors, employees and customers, which could significantly harm our sales and results of operations. In the future, fears of war or additional acts of terrorism may have a negative effect on consumer confidence or consumer discretionary spending patterns, as well as have an adverse effect on the economy in general. This impact may be particularly harmful to our business because we expect to rely heavily on discretionary consumer spending and consumer confidence levels.

Risks Related to Manufacturing

We do not manufacture our own microdisplays, one of the key components of our Video Eyewear products, and we may not be able to obtain the microdisplays we need.

We do not currently own or operate any manufacturing facilities for microdisplays, one of the key components in our Video Eyewear products. We currently purchase almost all of the microdisplays used in our products from Kopin. Our relationship with Kopin generally is on a purchase order basis and Kopin does not have a contractual obligation to provide adequate supply or acceptable pricing to us on a long-term basis. Kopin could discontinue sourcing merchandise for us at any time. If Kopin were to discontinue its relationships with us, or discontinue providing specific products to us, and we are unable to contract with a new supplier that can meet our requirements, or if Kopin

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or such other supplier were to suffer a disruption in their production, we could experience disruption of our inventory flow, a decrease in sales and the possible need to redesign our products. Any such event could disrupt our operations and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Recently several new LCOS and alternative OLED suppliers have begun offering microdisplays suitable for use in our products. These manufacturers include Syndiant, Texas Instruments, OmniVision, HiMax, eMagin, Silicon Microdisplay, and others. With new tooling and electronics any one of these alternative displays could be incorporated into our products but our costs of production could be higher and make our products uneconomic for the marketplace.

Certain other components and services necessary for the manufacture of our products are available from only a limited number of sources, and other components and services are only available from a single source.

Our inability to obtain sufficient quantities of high quality components or services on a timely basis could result in future manufacturing delays, increased costs and ultimately in reduced or delayed sales or lost orders which could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

The consumer electronics industry is subject to significant fluctuations in the availability of components. If we do not properly anticipate the need for critical components, we may be unable to meet the demands of our customers and end-users.

The availability of certain of the components that we require to produce our Video Eyewear products may decrease. As the availability of components decreases, the cost of acquiring those components ordinarily increases. High growth product categories such as the consumer electronics and mobile phone markets have experienced chronic shortages of components during periods of exceptionally high demand. If we do not properly anticipate the need for or procure critical components, we may pay higher prices for those components, our gross margins may decrease and we may be unable to meet the demands of our customers and end-users, which could reduce our competitiveness, cause a decline in our market share and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Unanticipated disruptions in our operations or slowdowns by our suppliers, distributors and shipping companies could adversely affect our ability to deliver our products and service our customers.

Our ability to provide high quality customer service, process and fulfill orders and manage inventory depends on the efficient, timely and uninterrupted performance of our manufacturing and distribution facilities and our management information systems and the facilities and systems of our third party suppliers, distributors and shipping companies.

Any material disruption or slowdown in the operation of our manufacturing and distribution facilities or our management information systems, or comparable disruptions or slowdowns suffered by our principal suppliers, distributors or shippers could cause delays in our ability to receive, process and fulfill customer orders and may cause orders to be canceled, lost or delivered late, goods to be returned or receipt of goods to be refused. If any of these events occur, our sales and operating results could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The price of our common stock has been highly volatile and an investment in our common stock could suffer a decline in value.

The market price of our common has been highly volatile since it began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) and later on the OTCQB. It will likely be characterized by significant price volatility when compared to more established public issuers for the foreseeable future.

Because our common stock is not listed on any national securities exchange, investors may find it difficult to buy and sell our shares.

Our common stock is not listed on any national securities exchange. Accordingly, investors may find it more difficult to buy and sell our shares than if our common stock was traded on an exchange. Although our common stock is traded on the OTCQB it is an unorganized, inter-dealer, over-the-counter market which provides significantly less liquidity than the NASDAQ Capital Market or other national securities exchange. These factors may have an adverse impact on the trading and price of our common stock.

The rights of holders of common stock may be impaired by the possible future issuance of preferred stock.

Our board of directors has the right, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with voting, dividend, conversion, liquidation and other rights which could adversely affect the voting power and equity interest of the holders of common stock, which could be issued with the right to more than one vote per share, and could be utilized as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control. The possible negative impact on takeover attempts could adversely affect the price of our common stock. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of preferred stock or to create any additional series of preferred stock, we may issue these shares in the future.

Price adjustment and anti-dilution provisions in a majority of our outstanding warrants may make it more difficult and expensive for us to raise additional capital in the future and may result in further dilution to investors.

The warrants sold in our August 2013 public equity offering provide that the exercise price will adjust to the lowest price per share at which we sell or issue or are deemed to sell or issue additional shares (with certain exceptions) (a “full-ratchet” adjustment). Additionally these same warrants contain full-ratchet anti-dilution protection providing for an increase in the number of shares issuable upon the exercise of the warrants upon the issuance of any common stock, securities convertible into common stock or certain other issuances at a price below the then-existing exercise price of the warrants (with certain exceptions). Because these anti-dilution and price adjustment provisions will have the effect of lowering the price at which shares of our common stock are issued upon exercise of the warrants and increasing the number of shares received upon such exercises, if we are unable to raise additional capital at an effective price per share that is higher than the exercise price of these warrants, these provisions may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to raise capital in the future.

Additional stock offerings in the future may dilute then existing stockholders' percentage ownership of our company.

Given our plans and expectations that we may need additional capital and personnel, we may need to issue additional shares of common stock or securities convertible or exercisable for shares of common stock, including convertible preferred stock, convertible notes, stock options or warrants. The issuance of additional securities in the future will dilute the percentage ownership of then existing stockholders.

We have not paid dividends in the past and do not expect to pay dividends in the future.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition, debt covenants in place, and other business and economic factors affecting us at such time as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on a stockholders’ investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates.

Our common stock is considered a “penny stock” and is subject to additional sale and trading regulations that may make it more difficult to buy or sell.

Our common stock, which is traded on the OTCQB is considered to be a “penny stock” and securities broker-dealers participating in sales of common stock will be subject to the “penny stock” regulations set forth in Rules 15g02 through 15g-9 promulgated under the Exchange Act. Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the “penny stock” rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

Because management owns a significant percentage of our outstanding common stock, it may prevent other stockholders from influencing significant corporate decisions.

Our officers and directors have the ability on a diluted basis to own approximately 33% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. As a result, our management has the ability to exercise significant control over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of our board of directors, the approval of mergers and other extraordinary transactions, as well as the terms of any of these transactions. This concentration of ownership could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in our control or otherwise discouraging a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of us, which could in turn have an adverse effect on the fair market value of our company and our common stock. The interests of these and other of our existing stockholders may conflict with the interests of our other stockholders.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

We lease approximately 8,800 square feet at our facilities located at 2166 Brighton Henrietta Townline Road, Rochester, New York 14623. In this facility, we have located our manufacturing, research and development, sales and administration offices. We currently pay approximately \$65,000 per year in rent, which is leased on a calendar year term. The lease will expire on September 30, 2014.

We believe that this facility is in good operating condition and adequately serves our needs. We anticipate that, if required, suitable additional or alternative space would be available on commercially reasonable terms to accommodate expansion of our operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not currently involved in any pending legal proceeding or litigation and we are not aware of any such proceedings contemplated by or against us or our property. To our knowledge, there are no material legal proceedings to which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any beneficial owner of more than five percent of our common stock, or any associate of any of the foregoing, is a party adverse to us or any of our subsidiaries or has a material interest adverse to us or any of our subsidiaries.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market for our Common Stock

Our common stock is quoted in the United States on the OTC Bulletin Board (OTCBB) and OTCQB under the symbol “VUZI”.

The following table sets forth, for the fiscal quarters indicated, the high and low closing sales prices for Vuzix' common stock as quoted on the OTCQB. The quotations on the OTCQB reflect inter-dealer prices, without mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Vuzix Stock Prices	Low	High
Fiscal Quarters		
First 2013	\$3.70	\$9.00
Second 2013	2.25	7.30
Third 2013	1.80	6.50
Fourth 2013	2.12	3.91

Vuzix Stock Prices	Low	High
Fiscal Quarters		
First 2012	\$3.75	\$6.75
Second 2012	2.25	6.00
Third 2012	1.50	4.50
Fourth 2012	2.25	4.50

The prices listed in the above price tables are adjusted to reflect the impact of our 1 for 75 reverse stock split, which was effective February 6, 2013.

Our common stock was previously traded on the TSX Venture Exchange, or the “TSX-V”, under the symbol “VZX”, but was delisted on November 14, 2013.

Holders of Record

On March 31, 2014, there were 95 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We currently do not pay regular dividends on our outstanding stock. The declaration of any future dividends and, if declared, the amount of any such dividends, will be subject to our actual future earnings, capital requirements, regulatory restrictions, debt covenants, other contractual restrictions and to the discretion of our board of directors. Our board of directors may take into account such matters as general business conditions, our financial condition and results of operations, our capital requirements, our prospects and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not purchase equity securities that are registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information about our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2013.

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Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights(2)	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance (1)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	214,518	\$ 9.72	342,420
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	214,518	\$ 9.72	342,420

(1) The amount appearing under “Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans” includes shares available under our 2009 Stock Option Plan.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Not applicable.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this annual report. In addition to historical information, the following discussion and analysis includes forward looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward looking statements as a result of a variety of factors, including those discussed in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this annual report. See the discussion under “Forward Looking Statements” beginning on page 3 of this annual report.

Overview

We are engaged in the design, manufacture, marketing and sale of wearable display devices that are worn like eyeglasses and feature built-in video screens that enable the user to view video and digital content, such as movies, computer data, the Internet or video games. Our wearable display products, known commercially as Video Eyewear (also referred to as head mounted displays (or HMDs), smart glasses, wearable displays, video glasses, personal viewers, near-eye virtual displays, and near-eye displays or NEDs) contain micro video displays that offer users a portable high-quality viewing experience. Our Video Eyewear products provide virtual large high-resolution screens, fit in a user's pocket or purse and can be viewed practically anywhere, anytime. They can also be used for virtual and augmented 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. In the 4th quarter of 2013, we started shipping smart glasses, a new category of Video Eyewear that has much of the capabilities of a smartphone including wireless internet access but that is worn like glasses. We produce both monocular and binocular Video Eyewear devices. Video Eyewear are designed to work with mobile electronic devices, such as cell phones, laptop computers, tablets, portable media players and gaming systems.

Our Video Eyewear products feature high performance miniature display modules, low power electronics and related optical systems. We produce both monocular and binocular Video Eyewear devices that we believe are excellent solutions for many mobile computer or video viewing requirements. With respect to our Video Eyewear products, we focus on the consumer markets for gaming and mobile video while our Virtual and Augmented Reality products are also sold in the consumer, industrial, commercial, academic and medical markets. The consumer electronics and mobile phone accessory markets in which we compete has been subject to rapid technological change including the rapid adoption of tablets and most recently larger screen sizes and display resolutions along with declining prices on mobile phones, and as a result we must continue to improve our products' performance and lower our costs. Today, we believe our intellectual property portfolio gives us a leadership position in microdisplay electronics, waveguides, ergonomics, packaging, motion tracking and optical systems.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Developments and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this annual 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including those related to revenue recognition, bad debts, inventories, warranty reserves, product warranty, carrying value of long-lived assets, derivatives, valuation of stock compensation awards, and income taxes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about 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 consolidated financial statements.

We believe that our application of accounting policies, and the estimates inherently required therein, are reasonable. These accounting policies and estimates are periodically reevaluated, and adjustments are made 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.

Our accounting policies are more fully described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 10-K. Management believes certain factors and trends are important in understanding our financial performance. Since the sale of the TDG Assets in June 2012, we no longer sell night vision display drive electronics, the Tac-Eye line of Video Eyewear products, and a full range engineering services to defense customers, which will materially reduce our revenue and cash flow in the future. In accordance with ASC 205-20, the sale of the TDG Assets has been accounted for as discontinued operations have been reclassified as discontinued operations on our consolidated Statements of Operations for 2012. 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.

Valuation of Inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined on a first-in, first-out method. Inventory includes purchased parts and components, work in process and finished goods. Provisions for excess, obsolete or slow moving inventory are recorded after periodic evaluation of historical sales, current economic trends, forecasted sales, estimated product lifecycles and estimated inventory levels. Purchasing practices, electronic component obsolescence, accuracy of sales and production forecasts, introduction of new products, product lifecycles, product support and foreign regulations governing hazardous materials are the factors that contribute to inventory valuation risks.

Exposure to inventory valuation risks is managed by maintaining safety stocks, minimum purchase lots, managing product and end-of-life issues brought on by aging components or new product introductions, and by utilizing certain inventory minimization strategies such as vendor-managed inventories. The accounting estimate related to valuation of inventories is considered a “critical accounting estimate” because it is susceptible to changes from period-to-period due to the requirement for management to make estimates relative to each of the underlying factors, ranging from purchasing, to sales, to production, to after-sale support. If actual demand, market conditions or product lifecycles differ from estimates, inventory adjustments to lower market values would result in a reduction to the carrying value of inventory, an increase in inventory write-offs and a decrease to gross margins.

Carrying Value of Long-Lived Assets

If facts and circumstances indicate that a long-lived asset, including a products’ mold tooling and equipment, may be impaired, the carrying value is reviewed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 360-10. If this review indicates that the carrying value of the asset will not be recovered as determined based on projected undiscounted cash flows related to the asset over its remaining life, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to its estimated fair value. Impairment losses in the future will be dependent on a number of factors such as general economic trends and major technology advances, and thus could be significantly different than historical results. No impairment charges on tooling and equipment were recorded in 2013 or 2012.

We perform a valuation of our patents and trademark assets when events or circumstances indicate their carrying amounts may be unrecoverable. We recorded an impairment charge of \$73,423 representing cost of \$98,797, less accumulated amortization of \$25,374 in 2013, and an impairment charge of \$64,703 representing cost of \$171,868,

less accumulated amortization of \$107,165 in 2012 regarding our abandoned patents and trademarks. The value of the remaining intellectual property, such as patents and trademarks, were valued (net of accumulated amortization) at \$495,608 as of December 31, 2013, because management believes that its value is recoverable.

Software Development Costs

The Company capitalizes the costs of obtaining its software once technological feasibility has been determined by management. Such costs are accumulated and capitalized and projects could take several years to complete. The capitalized costs are then amortized over 3 to 5 years on a straight-line basis. Unsuccessful or discontinued software projects are written off and expensed in the fiscal period where the application is abandoned or discontinued.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from product sales in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*. Product sales represent the majority of our revenue and there have been no material changes in or inflation in our product pricing over the past two fiscal periods. We recognize revenue from these product sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been provided, the sale price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Additionally, we sell our products on terms which transfer title and risk of loss at a specified location, typically shipping point. Accordingly, revenue recognition from product sales occurs when all factors are met, including transfer of title and risk of loss, which typically occurs upon shipment by us. If these conditions are not met, we will defer the revenue recognition until such time as these conditions have been satisfied. We collect and remit sales taxes in certain jurisdictions and report revenue net of any associated sales taxes. We also sell certain products through distributors who are granted limited rights of return for stock balancing against purchases made within a prior 90 day period, including price adjustments downwards on any existing inventory. The provision for product returns and price adjustments is assessed for adequacy both at the time of sale and at each quarter end and is based on recent historical experience and known customer claims.

Revenue from any engineering consulting and other services is recognized at the time the services are rendered. For our longer-term development contracts, which to date have all been firm, fixed-priced contracts, we recognize revenue on the percentage-of-completion method. Under this method income is recognized as work on contracts progresses, but estimated losses on contracts in progress are charged to operations immediately. To date, all of our longer-term development contracts have been less than one calendar year in duration. We generally submit invoices for our work under these contracts on a monthly basis. The percentage-of-completion is determined using the cost-to-cost method.

We recognizes software license revenue under ASC 985-605 “Software Revenue Recognition” and under ASC 605-25 “Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables”, and related interpretations, as amended. Licensed software may be sold as a stand-alone element, with other software elements, or in conjunction with hardware products. When our products consists of more than one element, the product is considered to be a multiple element arrangement (MEA). When sold as a stand-alone element, the revenue is recognized upon shipment as discussed above. When sold as part of a MEA, revenue from the licensed software is recognized when the product and embedded software is shipped to the customer.

For either a single element transaction or a MEA, the Company allocates consideration to all deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. Amendments to ASC 605-25, which became effective January 1, 2011, establish a hierarchy to determine the stand-alone selling price as follows:

- Vendor Specific Objective Evidence of the fair value (VSOE),
 - Third Party Evidence (TPE)
 - Best Estimate of the Selling Price (ESP)

Sales which constitute a MEA are accounted for by determining if the elements can be accounted for as separate accounting units, and if so, by applying values to those units, per the hierarchy above. If VSOE is not available, management estimates the fair selling price using historical pricing for similar items, in conjunction with current pricing and discount policies.

Revenue from licensed software is recognized upon shipment and in accordance with industry-specific software recognition accounting guidance. Software updates that will be provided free of charge are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they meet the definition of an upgrade and create a multiple element arrangement.

Fees charged to customers for post-contract Technical Support are recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Costs related to maintenance obligations are expensed as incurred.

Product Warranty

Warranty obligations are generally incurred in connection with the sale of our products. The warranty period for these products is generally one year except in European countries where it is two years. Warranty costs are accrued, to the extent that they are not recoverable from third party manufacturers, for the estimated cost to repair or replace products for the balance of the warranty periods. We provide for the costs of expected future warranty claims at the time of product shipment or over-builds to cover replacements. The adequacy of the provision is assessed at each quarter end and is based on historical experience of warranty claims and costs. The costs incurred to provide for these warranty obligations are estimated and recorded as an accrued liability at the time of sale. Future warranty costs are estimated based on historical performance rates and related costs to repair given products. The accounting estimate related to product warranty is considered a “critical accounting estimate” because judgment is exercised in determining future estimated warranty costs. Should actual performance rates or repair costs differ from estimates, revision to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

Derivatives and Fair Value Measurements

The Company has adopted the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” as of January 1, 2008 for financial instruments. This standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. ASC 820 permits an entity to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. In accordance with ASC 815-10-25, we measured the derivative liability using a Lattice pricing model at their issuance date and subsequently they are remeasured. Accordingly, at the end of each quarterly reporting date the derivative fair market value is remeasured and adjusted to current market value. Derivatives that have more than one year remaining in their life are shown as long term derivative liabilities.

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability. Such inputs include quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Such inputs are used to measure fair value when observable inputs are not available.

Stock-Based Compensation

Our board of directors approves grants of stock options to employees to purchase our common stock. A stock compensation expense is recorded based upon the estimated fair value of the stock option at the date of grant. The accounting estimate related to stock-based compensation is considered a “critical accounting estimate” because estimates are made in calculating compensation expense including expected option lives, forfeiture rates and expected volatility. The fair market value of our common stock on the date of each option grant is determined based on the most recent quoted sales price on our primary trading stock exchange, currently the OTCQB.

Income Taxes

We have historically incurred domestic operating losses from both a financial reporting and tax return standpoint. Accordingly, we provide deferred income tax assets and liabilities based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities based on currently enacted tax laws. A

valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets in amounts for which realization is not considered more likely than not to occur. The accounting estimate related to income taxes is considered a “critical accounting estimate” because judgment is exercised in estimating future taxable income, including prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, and in assessing the need for any valuation allowance. To date we have determined a 100% valuation allowance is required and accordingly no amounts have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements. In the event that it should be determined that all or part of a deferred tax asset in the future is in excess of the nil amount currently recorded, an adjustment of the valuation allowance would increase income to be recognized in the period such determination was made.

In addition, the calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. As a result we recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on the two-step process prescribed within the interpretation. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step requires us to estimate and measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. It is inherently difficult and subjective to estimate such amounts, as this requires us to determine the probability of various possible outcomes. We re-evaluate these uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis. This evaluation is based on factors including, but not limited to, changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, effectively settled issues under audit and new audit activity. Such a change in recognition or measurement would result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the tax provision in the period.

Finally, any future recorded value of our deferred tax assets will be dependent upon our ability to generate future taxable income in the jurisdictions in which we operate. These assets consist of research credit carry-forwards, capital and net operating loss carry-forwards and the future tax effect of temporary differences between balances recorded for financial statement purposes and for tax return purposes. It will require future pre-tax earnings in excess of \$28,218,000 in order to fully realize the value of our unrecorded deferred tax assets. If we were to sustain future net losses, it may be necessary to record valuation allowances against such deferred tax assets in order to recognize impairments in their estimated future economic value.

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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued new guidance which requires enhanced disclosures on offsetting amounts within the balance sheet, including disclosing gross and net information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset or subject to a master netting or similar agreement. The guidance is effective beginning January 1, 2013 and is to be applied retrospectively. The adoption of this guidance, which is related to disclosure only, did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

TDG Asset Sale and Discontinued Operations

On June 15, 2012, we entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with TDG Acquisition Company, LLC pursuant to which we sold the TDG Assets. The TDG Assets included equipment, tooling, certain patents and trademarks and our proprietary Tac-Eye displays and night vision display electronics, which comprised our tactical defense group, which engaged in the business of selling and licensing products and providing services, directly and indirectly, to military organizations and defense and security organizations. We received a worldwide, royalty free, assignable grant-back license to all the patents and other intellectual property sold for use in the manufacture and sale of products to the consumer markets. We retained the right to sell goods and services to the consumer market, and to the purchaser and the purchaser and we jointly received the right to sell goods and services into all markets other than the military, defense and security markets and the consumer market.

In accordance with ASC 205-20, the sale of the TDG Assets has been accounted for as a discontinued operation and the 2012 operating results and asset sale have been reclassified as discontinued operations on our consolidated Statements of Operations and in the following discussion of our results of operations and financial condition.

Comparison of Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012

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Sales. Our sales were \$2,389,053 for 2013 compared to \$3,228,228 for 2012. This represents a 26% decrease for the year 2013 compared to 2012. Video Eyewear product sales decreased to \$1,856,806 or 78% of total sales for 2013 compared to \$2,692,152 or 83% of our total sales in 2012. The decrease in sales was the direct result of our limited working capital which caused supply chain delays due to our inability to buy components to meet our sales demand and delays in releasing our new products. Sales from our engineering programs for 2013 decreased to \$532,247 or 22% of total sales compared to \$536,076 or 17% of total sales in 2012.

Cost of Sales and Gross Margin. Gross profit decreased to \$806,958 for 2013 from \$887,202 for 2012, a decrease of \$80,244 or 9%. Gross margin (gross profit as a percentage of net sales) increased to 34% for 2013 compared to 28% for 2012. The improved gross margin earned in 2013 was primarily the result of a change in our overall sales mix to higher margin consumer Video Eyewear and AR models in 2013, compared to the sales mix for 2012 when a larger percentage of our sales were from the discontinued lower resolution Video Eyewear products, which earn a lower average gross margin.

Research and Development. Our research and development expenses were \$1,751,397 for 2013 compared to \$1,153,403 for 2012. The \$597,994 or 52% increase in 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily the result of our efforts in developing the M100 Smart Glasses and ongoing waveguide optics research.

Selling and Marketing. Selling and marketing expenses were \$1,091,514 for 2013 compared to \$1,225,154 for 2012, a decrease of \$133,640 or 11%. The decreases were mainly attributable to lower reseller advertising costs, lower personnel salary costs, and reduced external public relations consulting fees.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses were \$2,165,341 for 2013 as compared to \$2,181,310 for 2012, a decrease of \$15,969 or 1%.

Depreciation and Amortization Depreciation and amortization expense for 2013 was \$377,840 as compared to \$468,817 in 2012, a decrease of \$90,977. The reduction is due to assets that have become fully depreciated and lower capital expenditures over the last 2 fiscal years.

Other Income (Expense). Total other expenses were \$5,493,671 for 2013 compared to \$541,202 in 2012, an increase of \$4,952,469. The increase in these expenses was primarily attributable to two items. The Company recorded a loss of \$3,575,278 on the derivative liability valuation mark-to-market revaluation for the 2013 period versus nil in 2012. Secondly, the Company recorded a Loss on Debt Extinguishment of \$1,272,296 related to the early repayment of two debentures upon the closing of our August 5, 2013 public offering. These costs included early payment penalties, write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs, and write-off of unamortized term debt discounts. There were no such losses on debt extinguishment in 2012. The provision for other taxes for 2013 was \$88,274 compared to \$20,398 for 2012. The provision was primarily for franchise taxes payable to the State of Delaware, our state of incorporation, which increased substantially in the current year due to the reverse stock split effected in February 2013.

Provision for Income Taxes. There were no provisions for income taxes in 2013 or 2012.

Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations. There were no discontinued operations in 2013. Loss from discontinued operations was \$747,580 for 2012. The net reported gain on sale of discontinued operations for the 2012 period after tax was \$5,817,807.

Net (Loss) and (Loss) per Share. Our net loss was \$(10,146,228) or \$(1.69) per share for 2013 compared to a net income of \$322,840 or \$0.09 per share for 2012. The per share amounts reflect the 1-for-75 reverse stock split of our common stock, which was effective February 6, 2013.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$310,140, an increase of \$243,586 from \$66,554 as of December 31, 2012.

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At December 31, 2013, we had current liabilities of \$3,660,855 compared to current assets of \$1,679,623 which resulted in a negative working capital position of \$1,981,232. As at December 31, 2012 we had a negative working capital position of \$3,940,974. Our current liabilities are comprised principally of accounts payable, accrued expenses and notes payable.

Operating Activities. We used \$5,091,550 of cash for 2013 compared to \$2,823,296 in 2012. The major non-cash operating items for 2013 resulted from a \$379,634 decrease in accounts payable, a \$44,320 increase in accounts receivable and a \$266,446 increase in inventory. The major non-cash operating items for 2012 resulted from a \$717,499 reduction in inventory and a \$607,885 reduction in accounts receivable, a \$912,122 reduction in accounts payable and \$329,073 reduction in customer deposits, along with a \$677,994 increase in accrued interest. Included in these items were reductions of \$299,599 in accounts receivable and \$1,135,042 in inventory related to the sale of the TDG Assets.

Investing Activities. Investing activities used \$459,194 of cash for 2013 as compared to providing \$7,272,085 of cash for 2012 in the same period in 2012. In 2013, we used \$145,929 of cash primarily for the purchase of computer equipment additions and tooling, as compared to \$180,189 for the same period in 2012. The costs of registering our intellectual property rights were \$72,704 in 2013 and \$67,923 in the same period in 2012. We invested \$240,561 in software development costs related to our products in 2013, as compared to \$-0- in 2012. From the sale of the TDG Assets we received proceeds of \$8,345,793 less expenses of \$825,596 or a net of \$7,520,197.

Financing Activities. We generated \$5,794,330 of cash from financing activities in 2013 as compared to using \$4,800,211 of cash for financing activities in 2012. During 2013, the primary source of cash were the gross proceeds from the public offering of \$8,050,000, less direct offering associated costs of \$1,159,070, the proceeds of \$1,000,000 from the sale of a convertible debentures and \$382,884 from the sale of notes payable, less the repayment of \$2,137,984 in long and short-term notes payable.

We used \$4,800,211 of cash for financing activities in 2012. During 2012, the primary use of cash was a \$539,581 reduction in drawings under our operating line of credit and the repayments on term debt of \$4,474,879 as required by our lenders for their approval of the sale of the TDG Assets.

Capital Resources. As of December 31, 2013, we had a cash balance of \$310,140, an increase of \$243,586 from \$66,554 as of December 31, 2012. The outstanding balance under our line of credit as of December 31, 2013 was \$-0-, allowing us up to \$12,500 in new drawings. We anticipate that as one of the ways to meet our working capital needs in the future that we will need to negotiate a new operating credit facility with a bank or seek alternative sources for an operating loan.

During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, we have has been unable to generate positive cash flows from operations sufficient to support our business and have been dependent on equity financings, term debt financings, and the June 2012 asset sale. We will remain dependent on outside sources of funding until our results of operations provide positive cash flows. There can be no assurance that we will be able to generate cash from those sources in the future. The major financings transactions during 2013 were:

On March 8, 2013 we entered into and closed a Promissory Note and Security Agreement with our senior lender pursuant to which it made a \$100,000 secured loan to us. The loan was repaid on March 27, 2013 with the proceeds received from the sale of the debenture made on that date (discussed below).

On March 21, 2013 we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Hillair Capital Management L.P. (Hillair), pursuant to which, on March 27, 2013, we issued to Hillair a \$800,000 16% senior secured convertible debenture due on March 21, 2018. The debenture was convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$4.29 per share. In connection with the debenture issuance, we also issued to Hillair five-year warrants to purchase 186,480 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.72 per share. Upon the closing of our public offering on August 5, 2013, the exercise price of the warrants was reduced to \$2.25. Upon closing of this transaction, we retained Gentry Capital Advisors LLC (Gentry) as a financial advisor and agreed to pay Gentry a fee of \$50,000 over a period of 4 months commencing upon the closing. We also issued to Gentry five-year warrants to purchase 20,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$4.72 per share. The entire principal amount and related accrued interest of this loan along with a \$160,000 early repayment penalty was repaid upon the closing of the Company's public offering on August 5, 2013.

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On July 15, 2013, we entered into and closed a Securities Purchase Agreement with Hillair whereby we sold to Hillair, for a purchase price of \$200,000, (i) a \$200,000 16% senior secured convertible debenture due March 21, 2018, and (ii) a common stock purchase warrant to purchase up to 38,168 shares of our common stock. The warrants are exercisable at any time on or after July 15, 2013 until March 21, 2018, and had an initial exercise price of \$5.24 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events, which was reduced to \$2.25 upon the closing of our public offering on August 5, 2013. The entire principal amount and related accrued interest of this loan along with a \$40,000 early repayment penalty was repaid upon the closing of the Company's public offering on August 5, 2013.

On August 5, 2013, the Company consummated a public offering of 4,025,000 shares of common stock, and warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 4,025,000 shares of common stock, at a public offering price of \$2.00 per share and \$0.0001 per warrant. The warrants have a per share exercise price of \$2.25, are exercisable immediately, and expire 5 years from the date of issuance. Total gross proceeds from the public offering were \$8,050,000, before underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses of \$1,358,641 payable by the Company. Upon the closing of this offering, the Company repaid \$2,137,984 in term debt, and \$200,000 in early repayment penalties. Overall the Company netted approximately \$4,350,000 from the public offering.

Simultaneous with the closing of this public offering \$2,316,007 in outstanding secured debt and accrued interest thereon, converted into common stock and warrants at a conversion price equal to the offering price of \$2.00. Additionally \$1,642,569 in outstanding long-term accrued compensation and accrued interest owed to our officers was converted into common stock and warrants at a conversion price equal to the offering price of \$2.00.

Our independent auditors issued a going concern paragraph in their reports for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. The accompanying 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 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. As a result of our current level of funding, ongoing losses from operations, substantial doubt exists about its ability to continue as a going concern.

Our cash requirements 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. To the extent we have sufficient operating funds, we expect to carefully devote capital resources to the development of our new products and to continue our waveguide and HD display engine development programs, hire and train additional staff, and undertake new product marketing activities. Such expenditures, along with further future net operating losses, product tooling expenses, and related working capital investments, will be the principal use of our cash.

We have previously attracted funding in the form of term debt, short term notes, a bank line of credit and most recently a public offering of shares of common stock and warrants. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so 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.

We also rely on credit lines from key suppliers and customer deposits in managing liquidity. Several of our key vendors are currently extending us extended credit terms. As a result, if our trade creditors were to impose unfavorable terms or customers decline to make advance deposits for their orders, it would negatively impact our ability to obtain products and services on acceptable terms, produce products and operate our business.

We intend to take actions necessary for us to continue as a going concern, as discussed herein, and accordingly our consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Management's plans concerning these matters and managing our liquidity includes among other things:

managing our working capital through better optimization of inventory levels;

focusing on selling higher gross margin products, which will mean a greater emphasis on augmented reality and smart glasses products;

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- the introduction of see-through waveguide and new higher resolution Video Eyewear;
- reducing our operating costs wherever possible;
- minimizing our capital expenditures by eliminating, delaying or curtailing discretionary and non-essential spending;
- deferring some research and development and delaying some planned new products based on our new technology;
- exploring our options with respect to new equity financings or debt borrowings; and
- exploring the licensing of our IP

We cannot make assurances as to whether any of these actions can be effected on a timely basis, on satisfactory terms or maintained once initiated, and even if successful, whether our liquidity plan will limit certain of our operational and strategic initiatives designed to grow our business over the long term or whether such initiatives will be limited by the availability of capital. We cannot make assurances that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations, service our remaining indebtedness or otherwise fund our new product development plans.

The August 5, 2013 successful closing of the Company's public offering and the conversion of debts and accrued interest into common stock in connection therewith significantly improved the financial position of the Company and reduced the doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. However the Company's continued operating losses and large composition of old accounts payable continues to affect the efficient operations of the Company and slows new product development. Further new products incorporating our waveguide optics and HD resolution Video Eyewear products may be delayed as a result. The Company must grow its business to become profitable and self-sustaining on a cash flow basis in 2014 or we will be required to raise new capital.

During the first quart of 2014, holders of the warrants issued in our public offering which closed on August 5, 2013 have exercised for cash warrants for the purchase of 638,300 shares of common stock and the Company has received proceeds of \$1,436,175 from such warrant exercises. We believe these warrant exercise proceeds will significantly contribute to helping the Company fund and implement its current 2014 operating plan.

The introduction of the M100 Smart Glasses has been slower than originally anticipated with tooled product shipments not occurring until December 2013. M100 sales have been ramping month-over-month throughout the first quarter of 2014. Additionally during the first quarter of 2014, we have been focused on expanding the number of M100 applications developers, including new industry leading firms and have seen growing customer interest and purchases of our M100 Smart Glasses by major corporate entities in varied markets including: Transportation, Retail, Wireless Telecommunications, Refiners, Medical, Manufacturing, Warehousing, Airline, and Automotive. We have also been investing in refining the M100 mechanically as well as developing an entirely new version of its embedded operating system. This new OS version, still based on Android ICS, is adding voice recognition, hand gesture interface controls, and an entirely new look and feel. Multi-language support is also being added as well support for non-Android smart phones. Mechanically we have improved the push button sensitivity, relocated the gesture sensor and will be providing new eyeglass temple mounting options, all based on customer feedback. We believe these improvements will be well received in our markets and contribute to the continued growth of M100 product sales in 2014.

During the first quarter of 2014 we decided to retool our M2000AR waveguide based HD monocular display to reduce its manufacturing cost and weight as well as implement the latest version of our waveguide optics. We expect to re-launch the product by May 2014, with significantly improved optical performance and user experience.

Our new V720 Video Headphones won a CES Innovations award in January 2014 award and all our public demonstration of our early prototypes have been well received by all wearers. We believe this HD product, which we expect to release in late 2014, will have significant appeal to consumers all of over the world for video viewing and game playing applications.

On February 26, 2014 we announced we had been awarded the remaining ~\$75,000 Phase I Option and a ~\$680,000 Phase II, Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) award from the Office of Naval Research. These programs

require us to develop thin see through waveguide based optics and display engines fitted in a pair of goggles to superimpose computer generated information on an individual's view of the real world. The delivered system will be based on our advanced optical waveguide version of our see-through optics technology that enables high definition (HD) displays to be incorporated into very thin lenses similar to normal eyeglasses. We anticipate we will complete this development work before the end of 2014 and the resulting waveguide improvements can be applied to our industrial and consumer products.

Continued increases in our product sales will be important steps to achieving cash-flow positive operations. We are now effectively shipping all new products as compared to our products offerings last year. However, if these products are not successful we will have to raise additional capital to maintain operations and/or materially reduce our operating costs.

If we are required to raise additional funds by selling additional shares of our capital stock, or securities convertible into shares of our capital stock, the ownership interest of our existing shareholders may be diluted. The amount of dilution could be increased by the issuance of warrants or securities with other dilutive characteristics, such as full ratchet anti-dilution clauses or price resets. We can give no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms or at all. If we are unable to become profitable and self-sustaining on a cash flow basis and are required to obtain future funding, the Company could be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate its research and development programs, future commercialization efforts or otherwise curtail its business, which could adversely affect its business prospects. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to pages F-1 through F-34 of this annual report and is indexed under Item 15(a)(1) and (2).

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

The information contained in this section covers management's evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures and our assessment of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this annual report as required by Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Disclosure controls and procedures are those controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified by the rules and forms promulgated by the SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As a result of this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2013 because of the material weaknesses set forth below.

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(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm due to exemption provisions established by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission for smaller reporting companies.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate "internal control over financial reporting," as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our system of internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with GAAP.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with US GAAP, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized use, acquisition, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable assurance, not absolute assurance, that the objectives of the control system are met. Such controls may not prevent or detect every misstatement. An evaluation of effectiveness is subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may decrease over time.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. In making this assessment, we utilized the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) in Internal Control — Integrated Framework.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. As a result of this evaluation, we concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2013 because of the material weaknesses set forth below.

The following is a summary of our material weaknesses as of December 31, 2013:

Financial Reporting and Close Process

Our current financial close process does not ensure accurate financial reporting on a timely basis. We also did not maintain effective controls over the period-end financial close and reporting processes in relation to the consolidation of our subsidiary’s financial information. The specific deficiencies contributing to this material weakness related (a) to inadequate policies and procedures, (b) ineffective procedures and controls over journal entries, accruals and reserves, (c) inadequate controls and procedures related to the timely preparation and review of account reconciliations, (d) inadequate segregation of duties, (e) inadequate controls over cut-off procedures, (f) deficiencies in end-user computing controls of critical spreadsheets, and (g) an insufficient complement of personnel with appropriate levels of knowledge and experience. Due to the actual and potential errors on financial statement balances and disclosures, management has concluded that these deficiencies in internal controls over the period-end financial close and reporting processes constituted a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting. We intend to establish and document financial close processes and procedures including responsibilities and due dates. We also intend to commence utilizing a closing checklist to ensure all procedures are performed and appropriate reviews are completed on a timely basis each quarter and year-end period. Additionally, we intend to implement controls over critical spreadsheets, including change control, input control, access and data security and appropriate review procedures. Further, we intend to seek additional resources with strong accounting and reporting experience when financial resources are available.

Segregation of Duties

There is limited segregation of duties which could result in a material misstatement in our financial statements. Given our staff levels, certain duties within the accounting and finance department cannot be properly segregated. However, we believe that none of these segregation of duty deficiencies resulted in material misstatement to the financial statements as we rely on certain compensating controls, including periodic substantive review of the financial statements by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

Monitoring of Subsidiaries

We have not designed adequate monitoring controls related to our European subsidiary or Japanese branch sales office, such that we can be assured that a material misstatement of financial results would be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Inventory

We have identified weaknesses in our inventory controls as follows:

Documented processes and controls are insufficient and are not working effectively for several key inventory processes including inventory adjustments and reserves for excess, defective and obsolete inventory.

Supervision and checking of physical counts.

Inventory valuation processes and controls are not sufficiently documented and are not working effectively including costs to be expensed versus inventoried and maintenance of adequate supporting documentation for current unit costs and bill of materials.

Internal Controls Procedures and Risk Assessment Program

We have concluded that formal written internal control policies and procedures do not currently exist for all areas within our operations. A well-established and documented internal control structure is pertinent to our ability to maintain accurate books and records, prevent and detect fraud, maintain segregation of duties, report timely financial results and to properly comply with management's requirements to report on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In determining key controls and appropriate internal controls for us management needs to further develop its risk assessment process, including a fraud risk assessment and monitoring program, that is appropriate for our size and complexity, to assess the risks of material misstatement in the significant accounts and disclosures and related assertions and to ensure implementation of controls to prevent or detect errors or fraud that could result in material misstatements.

(c) Change in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2013 that has materially affected, or is likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item will be presented in our definitive proxy statement not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report and is incorporated in this annual report by reference thereto.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item will be presented in our definitive proxy statement not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report and is incorporated in this annual report by reference thereto, except, however, the section entitled "Compensation Committee Report" shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C, or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item will be presented in our definitive proxy statement not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report and is incorporated in this annual report by reference thereto.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item will be presented in our definitive proxy statement not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report and is incorporated in this annual report by reference thereto.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this item will be presented in our definitive proxy statement not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this annual report and is incorporated in this annual report by reference thereto.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report

(1) Financial Statements

	Page
Report of EFP Rotenberg, LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity For The Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-4
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules have been omitted since they are not required, not applicable or the information is otherwise included.

(3) Exhibits

A list of exhibits filed with this annual report is set forth in the Exhibit Index and is incorporated in this Item 15(a)(3) by reference.

VUZIX CORPORATION

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
Report of EFP Rotenberg, LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets — For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity — For The Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Operations — For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows — For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Vuzix Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Vuzix Corporation as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' (deficit) equity and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2013. Vuzix Corporation's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Vuzix Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, these conditions raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

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/s/ EFP Rotenberg, LLP

Rochester, New York

April 9, 2014.

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VUZIX CORPORATION**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 310,140	\$ 66,554
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 7)	214,920	170,600
Inventories (Note 8)	953,627	687,181
Deferred Offering Costs (Note 9)	—	199,571
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	200,936	85,768
Total Current Assets	1,679,623	1,209,674
Tooling and Equipment, Net (Note 10)	446,329	664,967
Patents and Trademarks, Net (Note 11)	495,608	551,307
Software Development, Net (Note 12)	240,561	—
Total Assets	\$ 2,862,121	\$ 2,425,948
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,420,571	\$ 2,896,567
Lines of Credit (Note 13)	—	112,500
Notes Payable (Note 14)	278,467	258,209
Current Portion of Long-term Debt, net of discount (Note 20)	99,320	1,060,188
Current Portion of Capital Leases	24,670	57,244
Customer Deposits (Note 15)	170,777	63,079
Accrued Interest	36,935	161,703
Accrued Expenses (Note 16)	554,264	519,672
Income and Other Taxes Payable	75,851	21,486
Total Current Liabilities	3,660,855	5,150,648
Long-Term Liabilities		
Long Term Derivative Liability (Note 17)	12,035,816	—
Accrued Compensation (Note 18)	—	1,010,096
Long Term Portion of Term Debt, net of discount (Note 19)	170,496	1,715,253
Long Term Portion of Capital Leases (Note 20)	16,882	40,041
Long Term Portion of Accrued Interest	16,365	719,475
Total Long-Term Liabilities	12,239,559	3,484,865

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Total Liabilities	15,900,414	8,635,513
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Preferred Stock — \$.001 Par Value, 5,000,000 Shares Authorized; 0 Shares Issued and Outstanding in Each Period	—	—
Common Stock — \$.001 Par Value, 700,000,000 Shares Authorized; 9,600,453 Shares Issued and Outstanding December 30, 2013 and 3,536,865 on December 31, 2012	9,600	3,537
Additional Paid-in Capital	23,244,639	19,933,202
Accumulated (Deficit)	(36,292,532)	(26,146,304)
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	(13,038,293)	(6,209,565)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$2,862,121	\$2,425,948

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

VUZIX CORPORATION**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY**

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Preferred Stock	Subscriptions Receivable	Total
	Shares*	Amount		Shares	Amount	
Balance — December 31, 2011	3,536,865	\$ 3,537	\$ 19,716,963	\$(26,469,144)	—	\$ (76,104) \$(6,824,748)
Forgiveness of Debt	—	—	46,037	—	—	46,037
Stock Compensation Expense	—	—	172,233	—	—	172,233
Forgiveness of Subscriptions Receivable			(2,031)		76,104	74,073
2012 Net Income	—	—	—	322,840	—	322,840
Balance — December 31, 2012	3,536,865	\$ 3,537	\$ 19,933,202	\$(26,146,304)	—	\$ — \$(6,209,565)
Issuance of Common Stock in Public Offering	4,025,000	4,025	8,045,975			8,050,000
Direct Financing Associated Costs			(1,358,641)			(1,358,641)
Conversion of Term Debt and Accrued Interest	1,158,003	1,158	2,314,849			2,316,007
Conversion of Accrued Compensation and Interest	821,285	821	1,641,748			1,642,569
Exercise of Warrants Stock Compensation Expense	59,300	59	133,366			133,425
Issuance of Warrants in Conjunction with Public Offering			(8,236,786)			(8,236,786)
Reclass Fair Value of Warrant Derivative Liability upon			526,245			526,245

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Expiration of Full Ratchet Price Protection								
Reclass Fair Value of Warrant Derivative Liability upon Exercise		85,409						85,409
2013 Net (Loss)	—	—	—	(10,146,228)	—	—	—	(10,146,228)
Balance — December 31, 2013	9,600,453	\$ 9,600	\$ 23,244,639	\$ (36,292,532)	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (13,038,293)

* All share amounts for all periods reflect the Company's 1-for-75 reverse stock split, which was effective February 6, 2013.

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

VUZIX CORPORATION**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	For Years Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Sales of Products	\$ 1,856,806	\$ 2,692,152
Sales of Engineering Services	532,247	536,076
Total Sales	2,389,053	3,228,228
Cost of Sales — Products	1,354,909	2,135,484
Cost of Sales — Engineering Services	227,186	205,542
Total Cost of Sales	1,582,095	2,341,026
Gross Profit	806,958	887,202
Operating Expenses:		
Research and Development	1,751,397	1,153,403
Selling and Marketing	1,091,514	1,225,154
General and Administrative	2,165,341	2,181,310
Depreciation and Amortization	377,840	468,817
Impairment of Patents and Trademarks	73,423	64,703
Total Operating Expenses	5,459,515	5,093,387
(Loss) from Continuing Operations	(4,652,557)	(4,206,185)
Other Income (Expense)		
Interest and Other (Expense) Income	—	232
Other Taxes	(88,274)	(20,398)
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	(13,692)	(11,111)
(Loss) on Sale of Assets	(40,352)	—
(Loss) on Debt Extinguishment (Note 19)	(1,272,296)	—
Gain (Loss) on Derivative Valuation (Note 17)	(3,575,278)	—
Interest Expense	(503,779)	(509,925)
Total Other Income (Expense)	(5,493,671)	(541,202)
(Loss) from Continuing Operations Before Provision for Income Taxes	(10,146,228)	(4,747,387)
Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes (Note 21)	—	—
(Loss) from Continuing Operations	(10,146,228)	(4,747,387)

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Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations (Note 4)	—	(747,580)
Gain on Disposal of Discontinued Operations (Note 5), net of tax	—	5,817,807
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (10,146,228)	\$ 322,840
Earnings (Loss) per Share from Continuing Operations (Note 6)		
Basic	\$ (1.69)	\$ (1.34)
Diluted	\$ (1.69)	\$ (1.34)
Earnings (Loss) per Share		
Basic	\$ (1.69)	\$ 0.09
Diluted	\$ (1.69)	\$ 0.09
Weighted-average Shares Outstanding		
Basic	5,988,595	3,536,865
Diluted	5,988,595	3,651,100

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

VUZIX CORPORATION**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Income (Loss)	\$(10,146,228)	\$ 322,840
Non-Cash Adjustments		
Depreciation and Amortization	377,840	468,817
Impairment of Patents and Trademarks	73,423	64,703
Stock-Based Compensation Expense	159,272	172,233
Loss on Sale of Assets	40,352	—
Interest Converted into Common Stock	222,032	—
Amortization of Term Debt Discount	25,302	777,550
Amortization and Write-off of Term Debt Discount	732,584	—
Amortization and Write-off of Debt Issuance Costs	257,692	—
Warrants Issued for Debt Extinguishment	97,913	—
Loss on Derivative Liability Valuation	3,575,278	—
Gain on Sale of Discontinued Operation	—	(5,817,807)
Forgiveness of Debt	—	46,037
Non Cash Compensation	—	74,073
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets		
Accounts Receivable	(44,320)	607,885
Inventories	(266,446)	717,499
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	(37,993)	14,857
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	(379,634)	(912,122)
Accrued Expenses	34,592	99,832
Customer Deposits	107,698	(329,073)
Income Taxes Payable	54,365	1,386
Accrued Compensation	—	200,000
Accrued Interest	24,728	667,994
Net Cash Flows (Used in) Provided by From Operating Activities	(5,091,550)	(2,823,296)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from Sales of Assets, Net of Direct Costs	—	7,520,197
Purchases of Tooling and Equipment	(145,929)	(180,189)
Investments in Software	(240,561)	—
Investments in Patents and Trademarks	(72,704)	(67,923)

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Net Cash (Used in) Provided by From in Investing Activities	(459,194)	7,272,085
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Issuance of Common Stock in Public Offering	8,050,000	—
Direct Offering Associated Costs	(1,204,779)	(57,500)
Net Change in Lines of Credit	(112,500)	(539,581)
Repayment of Capital Leases	(55,733)	(92,739)
Repayment of Long-Term Debt and Short-Term Notes Payable	(2,137,983)	(4,474,879)
Issuance Costs of Senior Convertible Debt	(183,809)	—
Proceeds from Exercise of Warrants	56,250	—
Proceeds from Senior Convertible Debt	1,000,000	—
Proceeds from Notes Payable	382,884	364,488
Net Cash Flows (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	5,794,330	(4,800,211)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	243,586	(351,422)
Cash and Cash Equivalents — Beginning of Period	66,554	417,976
Cash and Cash Equivalents — End of Period	\$310,140	\$66,554
Supplemental Disclosures		
Interest Paid	230,112	170,512
Income Taxes Paid	32,533	19,012
Non-Cash Investing and Financings Activities		
Conversion of Accrued Compensation and Interest into Common Stock	1,642,569	—
Conversion of Term Debt and Accrued Interest into Common Stock	2,316,007	—
Warrant Derivative Liability of Common Stock Offering and Debt Conversions	8,236,786	—
Discount on senior convertible debenture attributed to warrants	732,584	—
Warrants granted to Senior Debt Holders for Early Debt Repayment	97,913	—
Warrants granted for senior convertible debenture issuance costs	66,603	—

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

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation

The results of the Company's Tactical Display Group business have been classified and presented as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations (Note 4).

All per share amounts, outstanding shares, warrants, options and shares issuable pursuant to convertible securities for all periods reflect the Company's 1-for-75 reverse stock split, which was effective February 6, 2013.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Operations

Vuzix Corporation (the Company) was formed in 1997 under the laws of the State of Delaware and maintains its corporate offices in Rochester, New York. The Company is engaged in the design, manufacture, marketing and sale of devices that are worn like eyeglasses and which feature built-in video screens that enable the user to view video and digital content, such as movies, computer data, the Internet or video games. Our products (known commercially as "Video Eyewear") are used to view high resolution video and digital information from portable devices, such as cell phones, portable media players, gaming systems and laptop computers and from personal computers. Our products provide the user with a virtual viewing experience that emulates viewing a large screen television or desktop computer monitor practically anywhere, anytime.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Vuzix Europe and Vuzix Finland, OY. All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

Segment Data, Geographic Information and Significant Customers

The Company is not organized by market and is managed and operated as one business. A single management team that reports to the chief operating decision maker comprehensively manages the entire business. The Company does not operate any material separate lines of business or separate business entities. Accordingly, the Company does not accumulate discrete information, other than product revenue and material costs, with respect to separate product lines and does not have separately reportable segments as defined by FASB ASC Topic 280, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."

Shipments to customers outside of the United States approximated 36% and 27% of sales in 2013 and 2012, respectively. No single international country represented more than 10% of revenues. The Company does not maintain significant amounts of long-lived assets outside of the United States other than tooling held by its third party manufacturers, primarily in China.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Company has at times had a concentration of sales to the U.S. government, the majority of which was reported as discontinued operations and they amounted to approximately 17% and 11% of sales in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Accounts receivable from the U.S. government accounted for 79% and -0-% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Another customer, who is also a minority stockholder, represented -0-% and 10% of our total revenues, all of which was reported as sales from discontinued operations in 2012.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries. Gains and losses arising upon settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at year end and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and maintains an allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable based upon the expected collectability of all accounts receivable.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company's cash received is applied against its revolving line of credit on a periodic basis based on projected monthly cash flows, reducing interest expense. Cash and cash equivalents can include highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments primarily consists of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, inventories, prepaid expenses and other assets, accounts payable, lines of credit, current portion of long-term debt and capital leases, customer deposits, accrued expenses, and income taxes payable.

As of the consolidated balance sheet date, the estimated fair values of the financial instruments were not materially different from their carrying values as presented due to the short maturities of these instruments and that the interest rates on the borrowing approximate those that would have been available for loans for similar remaining maturity and risk profiles at respective year ends.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company establishes an allowance for uncollectible trade accounts receivable based on the age of outstanding invoices and management's evaluation of collectability of outstanding balances. These provisions are established when the aging of outstanding amounts exceeds allowable terms and are re-evaluated at each quarter end for adequacy. In determining the adequacy of the provision, the Company considers known uncollectible or at risk receivables.

Provision for Future Warranty Costs

Warranty costs are accrued, to the extent that they are not recoverable from third party manufacturers, for the estimated cost to repair or replace products for the balance of the warranty periods. The Company's products are covered by standard warranty plans that extend normally 12 months to 24 months from the date of product shipment. The Company provides for the costs of expected future warranty claims at the time of product shipment or over-builds to cover replacements. The adequacy of the provision is assessed at each quarter end and is based on historical experience of warranty claims and costs.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost, or market using the first-in, first-out method. The Company does include direct overhead costs in its inventory valuation costing. The Company records provisions for excess, obsolete or slow moving inventory based on changes in customer demand, technology developments or other economic factors. The Company's products have product life cycles that range on average from two to three years currently. At both the product introduction and product discontinuation stage, there is a higher degree of risk of inventory obsolescence. The provision for obsolete and excess inventory is evaluated for adequacy at each quarter end. The estimate of the provision for obsolete and excess inventory is partially based on expected future product sales, which are difficult to forecast for certain products.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from product sales in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 605 “Revenue Recognition”. Product sales represent the majority of the Company’s revenue. The Company recognizes revenue from these product sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been provided, the sale price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Additionally, the Company sells its products on terms which transfer title and risk of loss at a specified location, typically shipping point. Accordingly, revenue recognition from product sales occurs when all factors are met, including transfer of title and risk of loss, which typically occurs upon shipment by the Company. If these conditions are not met, the Company will defer revenue recognition until such time as these conditions have been satisfied. The Company collects and remits sales taxes in certain jurisdictions and reports revenue net of any associated sales taxes. The Company also sells certain products through distributors who are granted limited rights of return for stock balancing against purchases made within a prior 90 day period, including price adjustments downwards that the Company implements on any existing inventory. The provision for product returns and price adjustments is assessed for adequacy both at the time of sale and at each quarter end and is based on recent historical experience and known customer claims.

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Revenue from any engineering consulting and other services is recognized at the time the services are rendered. The Company accounts for its longer-term development contracts, which to date have all been firm fixed-priced contracts, on the percentage-of-completion method, whereby income is recognized as work on contracts progresses, but estimated losses on contracts in progress are charged to operations immediately. The percentage-of-completion is determined using the cost-to-cost method. Amounts are generally billed on a monthly basis. To date all such contracts have been less than one calendar year in duration.

The Company recognizes software license revenue under ASC 985-605 “Software Revenue Recognition” and under ASC 605-25 “Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables”, and related interpretations, as amended. Licensed software may be sold as a stand-alone element, with other software elements, or in conjunction with hardware products. When the Company’s products consists of more than one element, it is considered to be a multiple element arrangement (MEA). When sold as a stand-alone element, the revenue is recognized upon shipment as discussed above. When sold as part of a MEA, revenue from the licensed software is recognized when the product and embedded software is shipped to the customer.

For either a single element transaction or a MEA, the Company allocates consideration to all deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. Amendments to ASC 605-25, which became effective January 1, 2011, establish a hierarchy to determine the stand-alone selling price as follows:

- Vendor Specific Objective Evidence of the fair value (VSOE),
- Third Party Evidence (TPE)
- Best Estimate of the Selling Price (ESP)

Sales which constitute a MEA are accounted for by determining if the elements can be accounted for as separate accounting units, and if so, by applying values to those units, per the hierarchy above. If VSOE is not available, management estimates the fair selling price using historical pricing for similar items, in conjunction with current pricing and discount policies.

Revenue from licensed software is recognized upon shipment and in accordance with industry-specific software recognition accounting guidance. Software updates that will be provided free of charge are evaluated on a

case-by-case basis to determine whether they meet the definition of an upgrade and create a multiple element arrangement. The consideration allocated to the unspecified software upgrade rights and non-software services is deferred and recognized rateably over the 24-month estimated life of the devices. The Company's BESP for the unspecified software upgrade right and non-software services is \$25 per unit for the M100 Smart Glass.

Fees charged to customers for post-contract Technical Support are recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Costs related to maintenance obligations are expensed as incurred.

Tooling and Equipment

Tooling and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of tooling and equipment is provided for using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Computers and Software	3 years
Manufacturing Equipment	5 years
Tooling	3 years
Furniture and Equipment	5 years

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Asset betterments are capitalized.

Patents and Trademarks

The Company capitalizes the costs of obtaining its patents and registration of Trademarks. Such costs are accumulated and capitalized during the filing periods, which can take several years to complete. Successful applications that result in the granting of a patent or trademark are then amortized over 15 years on a straight-line basis. Unsuccessful applications are written off and expensed in the fiscal period where the application is abandoned or discontinued.

Software Development Costs

The Company capitalizes the costs of obtaining its software once technological feasibility has been determined by management. Such costs are accumulated and capitalized and projects can take several years to complete. Unsuccessful or discontinued software projects are written off and expensed in the fiscal period where the application is abandoned or discontinued. Costs incurred internally in researching and developing a computer software product are charged to expense until technological feasibility has been established for the product. Once technological feasibility is established, all software costs are capitalized until the product is available for general release to customers. Judgment is required in determining when technological feasibility of a product is established. Generally, this occurs shortly before the products are released to manufacturing. The amortization of these costs is included in cost of revenue over the estimated life of the products, which currently is estimated as 3 years using a straight-line basis.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company regularly assesses all of its long-lived assets for impairment when events or circumstances indicate their carrying amounts may not be recoverable, in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 360-10, “Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.” In 2013, an impairment charge of \$73,423 was recorded related to abandoned patents and trademarks. In 2012, an impairment charge of \$64,703 was recorded related to abandoned patents and trademarks.

Research and Development

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Research and development costs, are expensed as incurred consistent with the guidance of FASB ASC Topic 730, “Research and Development,” and include employee related costs, office expenses, third party design and engineering services, and new product prototyping costs. Costs incurred internally in researching and developing a computer software product are charged to expense until technological feasibility has been established for the product.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Amounts charged to customers and costs incurred by the Company related to shipping and handling are included in net sales and cost of goods sold, respectively, in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 605-45, “Revenue Recognition – Principal Agent Consideration”, “Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs.”

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and recorded in “Selling and Marketing” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Advertising expense for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 amounted to \$231,552 and \$253,815, respectively. These amounts are inclusive of \$4,500 in 2012 that are included in Discontinued Operations.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740-10, “Income Taxes.” Accordingly, the Company provides deferred income tax assets and liabilities based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities based on currently enacted tax laws. A valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets in amounts for which realization is not considered more likely than not to occur.

The Company reports any interest and penalties accrued relating to uncertain income tax positions as a component of the income tax provision.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net (loss) income less accrued dividends on any outstanding preferred stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share calculations reflect the assumed exercise of all dilutive employee stock options and warrants applying the treasury stock method promulgated by FASB ASC Topic 260, “Earnings Per Share” and the conversion of any outstanding convertible preferred shares or notes payable that are-in-the-money, applying the as-if-converted method. However, if the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants and the conversion of any preferred shares or convertible notes payable are anti-dilutive, basic and diluted earnings per share are the same for all periods.

Stock-Based Employee Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based compensation to employees and directors in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 “Compensation Stock Expense,” which requires that compensation expense be recognized in the consolidated financial statements for share-based awards based on the grant-date fair value using a Black-Scholes valuation model of those awards. The Company uses the fair market value of our common stock on the date of each option grant based on market price of the Company’s common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange and since August 5, 2013 on the OTCQB. Stock-based compensation expense includes an estimate of forfeitures and is recognized over the requisite service periods of the awards on a straight-line or graded vesting basis, which is generally commensurate with the vesting term. As a result of the adoption of FASB ASC Topic 718, stock-based compensation expense associated with stock option grants for the years ending December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$159,272 and \$172,233, respectively.

The Company issues new shares upon stock option exercises. Please refer to Note 22, *Stock Option Plans*, for further information.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Derivative Liability and Fair Value Measurements

The Company has adopted the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” as of January 1, 2008 for financial instruments. This standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. ASC 820 permits an entity to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. In accordance with ASC 815-10-25, we measured the derivative liability using a Lattice pricing model at their issuance date and subsequently they are remeasured. Accordingly, at the end of each quarterly reporting date the derivative fair market value is remeasured and adjusted to current market value. Derivatives that have more than one year remaining in their life are shown as long term derivative liabilities.

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability. Such inputs include quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Such inputs are used to measure fair value when observable inputs are not available.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued new guidance which requires enhanced disclosures on offsetting amounts within the balance sheet, including disclosing gross and net information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset or subject to a master netting or similar agreement. The guidance is effective for the company beginning January 1, 2013 and is to be applied retrospectively. The adoption of this guidance, which is related to disclosure only, did not have an impact on the company’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Note 3 —Going Concern Issues

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm's report issued on our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 included an explanatory paragraph describing the existence of conditions that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, including continued operating losses and the potential inability to pay currently due debts. The Company has incurred a net loss from continuing operations consistently over the last 2 years. The Company incurred annual net losses from its continuing operations of \$10,146,228 in 2013 and \$4,747,387 in 2012, and has an accumulated deficit of \$36,292,532 as of December 31, 2013. The Company's ongoing losses have had a significant negative impact on the Company's financial position and liquidity.

The Company's cash requirements are primarily for funding operating losses, working capital, research, principal and interest payments on debt obligations, and capital expenditures. Historically, the Company has met these cash needs by borrowings under notes, sales of convertible debt, the sales of equity securities and the sale of assets. The major transactions over the last two years included:

- The sale of assets relating to the Company's Tactical Display Group business (the "TDG Assets") on June 15, 2012 and subsequent debt repayments and debt deferrals. The Company received net proceeds of \$7,520,197.
- On March 21, 2013, the Company issued a five year secured 16% convertible debenture in the amount of \$800,000.
- The entire principal amount and related accrued interest of this loan along with a \$160,000 early repayment penalty was repaid upon the closing of the Company's public offering on August 5, 2013.
- On July 15, 2013, the Company issued a five year secured 16% convertible debenture in the amount of \$200,000.
- The entire principal amount and related accrued interest of this loan along with a \$40,000 early repayment penalty was repaid upon the closing of the Company's public offering on August 5, 2013.
- On August 5, 2013, the Company closed its public offering of 4,025,000 shares of common stock, and warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 4,025,000 shares of common stock, at a public offering price of \$2.00 per share and \$0.0001 per warrant. The warrants have a per share exercise price of \$2.25, are exercisable immediately, and expire 5 years from the date of issuance. Total gross proceeds from the public offering were \$8,050,000, before underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses payable by Vuzix of \$1,358,641. Simultaneous with the closing of this public offering \$2,316,007 in outstanding secured debt and accrued interest thereon, converted into common stock and warrants with the same material terms at a conversion price equal to the offering price of \$2.00. Additionally \$1,642,569 in outstanding long-term accrued compensation and accrued interest owed to our officers was converted into common stock and similar warrants at a conversion price equal to the offering price of \$2.00.

The above public offering and related debt conversions and repayments have allowed the Company to cure all its prior debt defaults. Since the closing of the public offering on August 5, 2013, the Company has had the financial resources to better execute on its business plans and reduced the doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. However the Company's continued operating losses and large composition of old accounts payable continues to affect the efficient operations of the Company and slows new product development.

The Company's cash requirements 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. To the extent the Company has sufficient operating funds, it expects to carefully devote capital resources to the development of new products and to continue its waveguide and HD display engine development programs, hire and train additional staff, and undertake new product marketing activities. Such expenditures, along with further future net operating losses, product tooling expenses, and related working capital investments, will be the principal use of cash. The Company must 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, as discussed herein, and accordingly our consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Management's plans concerning these matters and managing our liquidity includes among other things:

- managing working capital through better optimization of inventory levels;
- focusing on selling higher gross margin products, which will mean a greater emphasis on augmented reality and smart glasses products;
- the introduction of see-through waveguide and new higher resolution Video Eyewear;
 - reducing operating costs wherever possible;
- minimizing capital expenditures by eliminating, delaying or curtailing discretionary and non-essential spending;
- deferring some research and development and delaying some planned new products based on new technology;
 - exploring options with respect to new equity financings or debt borrowings; and
 - exploring the licensing of our IP

The Company and its management cannot make assurances as to whether any of these actions can be effected on a timely basis, on satisfactory terms or maintained once initiated, and even if successful, whether its liquidity plan will limit certain of our operational and strategic initiatives designed to grow the business over the long term or whether such initiatives will be limited by the availability of capital.

Continued increases in product sales and engineering services will be important steps to achieving cash-flow positive operations. The Company in calendar 2014 is now effectively shipping all new models and products as compared to its offerings last year. However, if these products are not successful within a reasonable time period, we will have to raise additional capital to maintain operations and/or materially reduce our operating and new product development costs. New products incorporating our waveguide optics and HD resolution Video Eyewear products may be delayed as a result.

If the Company is required to raise additional funds by selling additional shares of its capital stock, or securities convertible into shares of its capital stock, the ownership interest of existing shareholders may be diluted. The amount of dilution could be increased by the issuance of warrants or securities with other dilutive characteristics, such as full ratchet anti-dilution clauses or price resets. The Company can give no assurance that it will be able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms or at all. If it is unable to become profitable and self-sustaining on a cash flow basis and needs to obtain future external funding, the Company could be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate its research and development programs, future commercialization efforts or otherwise curtail its business, which could adversely affect its business prospects. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)****Note 4 — Discontinued Operations**

In an effort to improve working capital, cure then existing debt defaults and pay down debts, on June 15, 2012, the Company sold and licensed those of its assets (including equipment, tooling, certain patents and trademarks) (the “TDG Assets”) that comprised its tactical defense group, which engaged in the business of selling and licensing products and providing services, directly and indirectly, to military, defense and security organizations (the “Business”). We recorded a gain of \$5,837,607 from the asset sale.

In accordance with ASC 205-20, the sale of the TDG Assets have been accounted for as discontinued operation. Accordingly, the operating results of the TDG Assets for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 have been reclassified as discontinued operations on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Below is a summary of these results:

For Years Ended December 31, 2013/2012	
Sales of Products	\$—\$1,768,754
Sales of Engineering Services	— 358,921
Total Sales	— 2,127,675
Total Cost of Sales	— 1,273,907
Gross Profit	— 853,768
Operating Expenses:	
Research and Development	— 295,138
Selling and Marketing	— 200,378
General and Administrative	— —
Depreciation and Amortization	— —
Interest Expense on Senior Debt*	— 353,584
Amortization Senior Debt Discount*	— 752,248

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Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations	— (747,580)
Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Discontinued Operations	— 5,837,607
Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes (Note 21)	— 19,800
	— 5,817,807
Net Income (Loss) from Discontinued Operations	\$—\$5,070,227
Basic Income (Loss) per Share	\$—\$1.43
Diluted Income (Loss) per Share	\$—\$1.43
Weighted-average Shares Outstanding Basic (Note 6)	— 3,536,865
Weighted-average Shares Outstanding Diluted (Note 6)	— 3,651,100

* Amounts reported represent the interest expense and the amortization of the discount on the Senior Term debt that was required to be repaid from the proceeds of the TDG Asset sale.

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Note 5 — Gain on Asset Disposal

In an effort to improve working capital, cure then existing debt defaults and pay down debts, on June 15, 2012, the Company entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) between the Company and TDG Acquisition Company, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“TDG”). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company sold and licensed those of its assets (including equipment, tooling, certain patents and trademarks) (the “TDG Assets”) that comprised its tactical defense group, which engaged in the business of selling and licensing products and providing services, directly and indirectly, to military, defense and security organizations (the “Business”). The Business included sale of the Company’s proprietary Tac-Eye displays and its night vision electronics and optics module products. The Company received a worldwide, royalty free, assignable grant-back license to all the patents and other intellectual property sold to TDG, for use in the manufacture and sale of products other than in the military, defense and security markets. The Company retained the right to sell goods and services to other end user consumers, and to TDG and TDG and the Company jointly received the right to sell goods and services into all markets other than the military, defense and security markets and the consumer market. Each party agreed to refer to the other, business opportunities for the sale of products and services in its markets. Also pursuant to the Agreement, the Company and TDG entered into a Vuzix Authorized Reseller Agreement, pursuant to which TDG is authorized as the exclusive reseller of the Company’s current and future products to military, defense and security organizations, unless TDG elects to have the Company make such sales directly.

The purchase price paid to the Company by TDG consists of two components: \$8,345,793 net of adjustments, which was paid at closing, and up to an additional \$2.5 million, which would be received only if TDG achieves certain quarterly and annual revenue targets from sales of goods and services to military, defense and security organizations. None of the \$2.5 million was received during the measurement period. The purchase price was determined by arm’s length negotiations between the parties.

The following represents the major components of the reported gain on sale:

Net Sales Price	\$ 8,345,793
Less:	
Professional Fees on Sale of Assets	(825,596)
Accounts Receivable Sold	(299,599)

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Inventories Sold	(1,135,042)
Tooling & Equipment Sold	(120,832)
Patents and Trademarks Sold	(113,117)
Federal Income Tax	(19,800)
Sales Taxes on Asset Sale	(14,000)
Net Gain on Sale of Asset	\$ 5,817,807

Note 6 — Net Earnings (Loss) Per Share (EPS)

ASC 260-10 “Earnings Per Share” requires the Company to calculate its net income (loss) per share based on basic and diluted net income (loss) per share, as defined. Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants issued by the Company, are reflected in diluted EPS using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, options and warrants will generally have a dilutive effect when the average market price of common stock during the period exceeds their exercise price. The dilutive effect of any outstanding convertible debt issued by the Company is reflected in diluted EPS using the if-converted method. For periods of net loss, basic and diluted EPS are the same as the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants and the conversion of convertible debt are anti-dilutive.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Net (Loss) from Continuing Operations (A)	\$(10,146,228)	\$(4,747,387)
Net Income (Loss) (B)	\$(10,146,228)	\$322,840
Add - Interest savings from converted debt	—	114,537
Adjusted Diluted Net Income (Loss) (F)	\$(10,146,228)	\$437,377
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:		
Weighted average basic shares outstanding (C)	5,988,595	3,536,865
Dilutive effect of options and warrants	2,984,199	31,354
Dilutive effect of convertible debt	-	82,881
Weighted Average Dilutive Shares Outstanding (D)	8,972,794	3,651,100
Earnings (Loss) Per Share From Continuing Operations		
Basic (A/C)	\$(1.69)	\$(1.34)
Diluted ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (D)	\$(1.69)	\$(1.34)
Earnings (Loss) Per Share		
Basic (B/C)	\$(1.69)	\$0.09
Diluted (F/D) ⁽¹⁾	\$(1.69)	\$0.09

(1) Due to net loss for period, dilutive loss per share is the same as basic.

(2) Due to the antidilutive impact of the convertible debt under the if-converted method, the diluted earnings per share is the same as basic.

Note 7 — Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accounts Receivable	\$ 214,920	\$ 170,600

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Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	—	—
Net	\$ 214,920	\$ 170,600

Note 8 — Inventories, Net

Inventories consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Purchased Parts and Components	\$ 1,094,250	\$ 945,550
Work in Process	153,065	46,259
Finished Goods	280,279	259,112
Less: Reserve for Obsolescence	(573,967))	(563,740))
Net	\$ 953,627	\$ 687,181

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)****Note 9 — Deferred Offering Costs**

Deferred offering costs consist principally of legal, accounting and underwriters' fees incurred related to the public offering of the Company's common stock and warrants as discussed in Note 3, which were charged to capital as of the completion of the offering on August 5, 2013.

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Professional and agents' fees paid	\$ —	\$ 57,500
Professional and agents' fees included Accrued Expenses	—	142,071
Total	\$ —	\$ 199,571

Note 10 — Tooling and Equipment, Net

Tooling and equipment consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Tooling and Manufacturing Equipment	\$ 1,748,006	\$ 1,685,006
Computers and Software	645,429	615,567
Furniture and Equipment	749,233	763,134
	 \$ 3,142,668	 \$ 3,063,707
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(2,696,339)	(2,398,740)
Net	\$ 446,329	\$ 664,967

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Total depreciation expense for tooling and equipment for the years ending December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$322,861 and \$409,421, respectively.

Note 11 — Patents and Trademarks, Net

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Patents and Trademarks	\$ 777,593	\$ 803,687
Less: Accumulated Amortization	(281,985)	(252,380)
Net	\$ 495,608	\$ 551,307

Total amortization expense for patents and trademarks for the years ending December 31, 2013 and 2012 it was \$54,979 and \$59,396, respectively. The estimated aggregate annual amortization expense for each of the next five fiscal years is \$50,058. We recorded an impairment charge of \$73,423 representing cost of \$98,798, less accumulated amortization of \$25,375 for the year ending December 31, 2013. We recorded an impairment charge of \$64,703 representing cost of \$171,868, less accumulated amortization of \$107,165 for the year ending December 31, 2012 regarding our abandoned patents and trademarks.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)****Note 12 — Software Development Costs**

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Software Development Costs	\$ 240,561	\$ —
Less: Accumulated Amortization	—	—
Net	\$ 240,561	\$ —

Total amortization expense for capitalized software development costs for the years ending December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$-0-, respectively. These costs will be amortized over 3 years. No amortization was recorded in 2013 because the related software project was not completed as of December 31, 2013.

Note 13 — Lines of Credit

The Company has available a \$112,500 line of credit with interest payable at the bank's prime rate plus 1%. The line is unsecured and personally guaranteed by an officer of the Company. The outstanding balance on this line of credit amounted to \$-0- and \$112,500 at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Note 14 — Notes Payable

Notes payable represent promissory notes payable by the Company.

December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
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Note payable to officers and shareholders of the Company. Principal along with accrued interest is payable on demand and paid on December 31, 2014. The notes bear interest at 18.5% and secured by all the assets of the Company.	\$ 229,787	\$ 165,738
Note payable secured by all the assets of Company and the guarantee of its President and CEO. The effective interest rate is 31%. The note is to be repaid in 12 blended monthly payments of \$5,645.	37,383	46,737
Note payable to an officer of the Company due on December 31, 2013. The note bears interest at 7.49% and monthly principal payments of \$2,691 plus accrued interest are required. The note is secured by all the assets of the Company.	11,297	45,734
	\$ 278,467	\$ 258,209

Note 15 — Customer Deposits

Customer deposits represents money the Company received in advance of providing a product or engineering services to a customer. These deposits include against unfulfilled deliverables of multiple-element products, including unspecified post-delivery support and software updates. Included in Customer Deposits is Unearned Revenue of \$39,700 as of December 31, 2013 as compared to \$-0- in 2012. All such deposits are short term in nature as the Company delivers the product, unfulfilled portions or engineering services to the customer before the end of its next annual fiscal period. These deposits are credited to the customer against product deliveries or at the completion of their order.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)****Note 16 — Accrued Expenses**

Accrued expenses consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accrued Wages and Related Costs	\$ 91,385	\$ 31,197
Accrued Compensation	360,670	181,322
Accrued Professional Services	69,500	181,227
Accrued Warranty Obligations	31,619	93,788
Other Accrued Expenses	1,090	32,138
 Total	 \$ 554,264	 \$ 519,672

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 European countries where it is two years. 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 years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

Accrued Warranty Obligations at December 31, 2011	\$ 118,611
Reductions for Settling Warranties	(126,308)
Warranty Issued During Year	101,485
 Accrued Warranty Obligations at December 31, 2012	 \$ 93,788
Reductions for Settling Warranties	(74,287)
Warranty Issued During Year	12,118
Accrued Warranty Obligations at December 31, 2013	\$ 31,619

Note 17 – Derivative Liability and Fair Value Measurements

The Company recognized a derivative liability for the warrants to purchase 186,480 shares of its common stock issued in connection with the \$800,000 convertible senior secured debenture issued on March 21, 2013. These warrants have a cashless exercise provision effective six months after the issuance date 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) within the first six months. In accordance with ASC 820-10-35 we measured the derivative liability using a Black-Scholes pricing model at the March 21, 2013 issuance date. On September 21, 2013, the exercise price adjustment feature expired causing the warrants to no longer require derivative accounting treatment. Accordingly the derivative liability was marked to market on September 21, 2013 and the fair value of \$526,245 related to these warrants was reclassified to Additional Paid-in Capital. See Note 23: Warrants for additional information on the warrants issued.

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Company recognized a derivative liability for the warrants to purchase 38,168 shares of its common stock issued in connection with the \$200,000 convertible senior secured debenture issued on July 15, 2013. These warrants have a cashless exercise provision effective six months after the issuance date 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) within the first six months. In accordance with ASC 815-10-25, we measured the derivative liability using a Monte Carlo Options Lattice pricing model at the July 15, 2013 issuance date and subsequently remeasured the liability on December 31, 2013. See Note 23: Warrants for additional information on the warrants issued.

The Company recognized a derivative liability for the warrants to purchase 6,004,288 shares of its common stock issued in connection with the equity offering and related debt conversions issued 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 ASC 815-10-25, we measured the derivative liability using a Lattice pricing model at the August 5, 2013 issuance date and subsequently remeasured the liability on December 31, 2013. See Note 23: Warrants for additional information on the warrants issued.

The Company recognized a derivative liability for the warrants to purchase 127,717 shares of its common stock issued in connection with obtaining the permission of the Company's senior debt holders for its August 5, 2013 public equity offering. These warrants have a cashless exercise provision effective six months after the issuance date 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) within the first six months. In accordance with ASC 815-10-25, we measured the derivative liability using a Lattice pricing model at the August 5, 2013 issuance date and subsequently remeasured the liability on December 31, 2013. On September 21, 2013 the exercise price adjustment feature expired for 102,357 of these warrants, causing these warrants to no longer require derivative accounting treatment. Accordingly the associated derivative liability was marked to market on September 21, 2013 and these warrants were reclassified to Additional Paid-in Capital. The remaining 25,360 warrants were subsequently remeasured as December 31, 2013. See Note 23: Warrants for additional information on the warrants issued.

Accordingly, at the end of each quarterly reporting date the derivative fair market value is remeasured and adjusted to current market value. The total derivative liability was revalued to \$12,035,816 based on the closing price of our common shares as of December 31, 2013, resulting in a loss of \$3,575,278 on the derivative's valuation for the year ending December 31, 2013 and \$-0- for the same period in 2012.

The Company concluded that the Put embedded in the senior secured convertible debentures in the event of the Company's default under the Debenture had such minimal value that it did not record an additional and separate liability for this contingency. Both debentures were repaid in full on August 5, 2013.

The Company has adopted ASC Topic 820 (originally issued as SFAS 157, "Fair Value Measurements") for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis. 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. 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

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

- 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.

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 30, 2013:

	Total	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	Level (3)
Assets	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$—
Total assets measured at fair value	—	—	—	—
 Liabilities				
Derivative Liability	12,035,816	—	—	12,035,816
Total liabilities measured at fair value (Long-Term)	\$ 12,035,816	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,035,816
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012		
Fair value – beginning of period	\$—	\$ —		
Warrants issue	9,067,283	—		
Reclassification of warrant liabilities to Additional Paid-in Capital	(526,245)	—		
Reclassification of warrant exercises to Additional Paid-in Capital	(80,500)	—		
Change in fair value	3,575,278	—		
 Fair value – end of period	\$ 12,035,816	\$ —		

For year ending December 30, 2013, the Monte Carlo Options Lattice pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of warrants issued during this period. The following summary table shows the assumptions used to compute the fair value of the warrants granted during 2013 at issuance and as of December 31, 2013 is:

December 31, 2013 At Issuance

Assumptions for Pricing Model:

Expected term in years	4.2 to 4.6	4.62 to 5.0
Volatility range for years 1 to 5	56 %	61 to 110 %
Risk-free interest rate	1.75 %	0.77 to 1.41 %
Expected annual dividends	None	None

Value of warrants issued:

Fair value of warrants	\$ 12,035,816	\$ 9,067,283
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Note 18 — Accrued Compensation

Accrued compensation represents amounts owed to officers of the Company for services rendered that remain outstanding. The principal is not subject to a fixed repayment schedule, and interest on the outstanding balances is payable at 8% per annum, compounding monthly. The respective interest amounts are included in Accrued Interest, under the Long-Term Liabilities. The unpaid principal amounts are shown as Long-Term Liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

	Accrued Compensation	Accrued Interest
Balance as at December 31, 2011	\$ 810,096	\$ 339,323
Additions 2012	200,000	103,315
Subtractions 2012	—	—
Balance as at December 31, 2012	1,010,096	442,638
Additions 2013	116,667	73,168
Subtractions 2013	(1,126,763)	(515,806)
Balance as at December 31, 2013	\$ —	\$ —

On March 27, 2013, the Company entered into a deferred compensation deferral and conversion option agreements with two of its officers, which agreements were subject to the closing of the Company's planned public stock offering and which agreements were effective upon such closing on August 5, 2013. Pursuant to those agreements the officers each converted the entire long-term portion their deferred compensation amounts plus accrued interest into shares of the Company's common stock and related warrants, at the conversion price of \$2.00, equal to the offering price of the Company's August 5, 2015 public stock offering. Current accrued compensation and general accrued wages as at December 31, 2013 and 2012 is included in Accrued Expenses – please refer to Note 16.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)****Note 19 — Long-Term Debt**

Long-term debt consisted of the following at December 31:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Note payable to an officer of the Company. The principal was not subject to a fixed repayment schedule, bore interest at 8% per annum and was secured by all of the assets of the Company	\$ —	\$ 209,208
Note payable to an officer of the Company. The principal and interest was subject to a fixed blended repayment schedule of 36 months, commencing July 15, 2013. The loan bore interest at 12% per annum and was secured by a subordinated position in all the assets of the Company.	—	225,719
Note payable for research and development equipment. The principal is subject to a fixed semi-annual repayment schedule commencing October 31, 2012 over 48 months.	256,727	396,004
The note carries a 0% interest, but imputed interest has been accrued based on a 12% discount rate and is reflected as a reduction in the principal.	(71,701)	(97,003)
Convertible, Senior Secured Term Debt. The principal was to be repaid over 15 months, with equal payments of principal beginning on October 15, 2012. The Company did not make any of the required principal payments and was in default. The loan bore interest at 13.5%, per annum, which was payable monthly on the 15 th of each month. The loan was secured by a first security position in all the Intellectual Property assets of the Company and a security interest in all of the other assets of the Company that was subordinate only to the security interest that secures the Company's working capital loan.	—	619,122
Long-term secured deferred trade payable for which the principal and interest was subject to a fixed blended repayment schedule of 24 and 36 months, commencing July 15, 2013. The deferred trade payable bears interest at 12% per annum and was secured by a subordinated position in all the assets of the Company.	—	1,320,643
Note payable for which the principal and interest is subject to a fixed blended repayment schedule of 36 months, commencing July 15, 2013. The loan bears interest at 12% per annum and is secured by a subordinated position in all the assets of the Company.	84,790	101,748
	\$ 269,816	\$ 2,775,441

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Less: Amount Due Within One Year	(99,320)	(1,060,188)
Amount Due After One Year	\$ 170,496	\$ 1,715,253

The aggregate maturities reflect future cash principle payments exclusive of non-cash amortization discount for all long-term borrowings as of December 31, 2013 are as follows:

2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
\$99,320	\$100,064	\$70,432	\$ —\$	—	\$269,816

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

In connection with the sale of the TDG Assets, certain of the Company's lenders entered into Loan Modification and Consent agreements pursuant to which each consented to the sale, as required by the loan agreements between the Company and each such lender, and released their security interests in the TDG Assets sold. Pursuant to a Loan Modification and Consent Agreement regarding the Company's Convertible, Senior Secured Term Debt Loan, which was in default at the time of the sale, the Company paid this Senior Lender \$4,450,000 in reduction of the obligations of the Company to the Senior Lender. The obligation of the Company to repay the remaining amount due to the Convertible Senior Secured Term Debt Lender, \$619,122 was represented by a new note in that amount. This new note carried an interest rate of 13.5%, to be paid monthly. The principal amount of the note was to be repaid over 15 months, with equal principal payments commencing on October 15, 2012. The Company did not make any of its required principal payments. The note plus accrued interest was repaid in full on August 5, 2013.

Pursuant to its original transaction with the holder of the Senior Secured Term Debt, the Company issued to that lender warrants to purchase up to 533,333 shares of common stock (the "Warrants"), at an exercise price of \$7.47 per share, exercisable at any time prior to December 23, 2014. The fair value of these Warrants, \$1,010,379 was reflected as a discount against the loan amount, but because of the loan's restructuring and the early repayment of the principal resulting from the TDG Assets sale, the unamortized discount of \$636,678 was fully expensed in the second quarter of 2012.

Pursuant to the various other Loan Modification and Consent agreements, each secured term note payable holder agreed to defer further payments on their respective Note Payable due from the Company until July 15, 2013 after which the notes were to be repaid in 24 to 36 equal monthly installments.

On March 27, 2013, and amended thereafter, the Company entered into several debt conversion agreements with the respective holders of \$2,374,682 of the long-term debt reflected in table above. Pursuant to the agreements, each lender agreed to convert its outstanding secured promissory note, together with accrued interest thereon into shares of the Company's common stock, subject to the closing of the Company's proposed public stock offering, at a conversion price equal to the public offering price. In connection with the closing of the public offering on August 5, 2013, \$1,755,570 of these loan amounts plus accrued interest were converted to shares of common stock and warrants and the remainder was repaid.

On March 21, 2013, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Hillair Capital Management L.P. (Hillair), pursuant to which, on March 21, 2013, the Company issued to Hillair a \$800,000 16% secured

convertible debenture due March 21, 2018. The debenture bore interest at a rate of 16% per year, payable quarterly in cash or shares of common stock at the Company's option. Commencing on February 1, 2014, the Company was required to redeem a certain amount under the debenture on a periodic basis in an amount equal to \$200,000 on each of February 1, 2014, May 1, 2014 and August 1, 2014 and \$50,000 on each of August 1, 2015, August 1, 2016, August 1, 2017 and March 21, 2018, until the debenture's maturity date of March 21, 2018; payable in cash or common stock at our option subject to certain conditions. The debenture was convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$4.29 per share, subject to certain conversion price adjustments. In connection with the debenture issuance, the Company also issued to Hillair five-year warrants to purchase 186,480 shares of its common stock at an initial exercise price of \$4.72 per share, which was subject to exercise price adjustments for only the first six months. Upon the closing of the public offering, the warrant exercise was reduced to \$2.25. The warrants were reflected as a derivative liability on the balance sheet and recorded as a discount against the debenture. See Note 17 for further details. Upon the closing of the public offering on August 5, 2013, the debenture principal and accrued interest was repaid along with an early repayment penalty of \$160,000, and the warrant exercise was reduced to \$2.25.

On July 15, 2013, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Hillair, pursuant to which the Company issued to Hillair a \$200,000 senior secured convertible debenture due March 21, 2018, and (ii) a common stock purchase warrant to purchase up to 38,168 shares of our common stock at an initial exercise price of \$5.24 per share, which is subject to exercise price adjustments for the first six months. The warrants may be exercised at any time on or after July 15, 2013 until March 21, 2018. The warrants were reflected as a derivative liability on the balance sheet and recorded as a discount against the debenture. The debenture was convertible into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$5.24 per share, subject to adjustments upon certain events. Interest on the Debenture accrued at the rate of 16% annually and was payable quarterly on February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1, beginning on August 1, 2013, on any redemption, conversion and at maturity. Interest was payable in cash or at the Company's option in shares of our common stock, provided certain conditions are met. Commencing on February 1, 2014, the Company would have been obligated to redeem a certain amount under the debenture on a periodic basis in an amount equal to \$50,000 on each of February 1, 2014, May 1, 2014 and August 1, 2014 and \$12,500 on each of August 1, 2015, August 1, 2016, August 1, 2017 and March 21, 2018, until the debenture's maturity date of March 21, 2018. Upon the closing of the public offering on August 5, 2013, the debenture principal and accrued interest was repaid along with an early repayment penalty of \$40,000, and the warrant exercise was reduced to \$2.25.

Upon closing of the debenture transaction, the Company retained Gentry Capital Advisors LLC (Gentry) as a financial advisor and agreed to pay Gentry a fee of \$50,000 over a period of 4 months commencing upon the closing. The Company also issued to Gentry five-year warrants to purchase 20,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.72 per share. The fair value of these warrants upon grant was calculated as \$66,603 and was reflected in the deferred debenture issuance costs. In connections with the issuance of the two debentures the Company incurred issuance costs which totaled \$257,691, inclusive of the financial advisor's warrant discussed above. These costs will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the five year life of the debenture.

The Company used cash from the August 5, 2013 offering for the repurchase and cancellation of the two debentures. As a result of the two debt repayments above, the Company incurred a loss on debt extinguishment of \$1,272,296 which also includes \$240,637 of unamortized capitalized debt issuance costs and \$685,965 of unamortized debt discounts which were written-off.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)****Note 20 — Capital Lease Obligations**

The Company maintains equipment held under capital lease obligations due in monthly installments ranging from \$1,419 to \$2,049 including interest at rates ranging from 25.15% to 26.71%. The related equipment is collateral to the leases. Final payments are due through September 2015.

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Total Principal Payments	\$ 41,552	\$ 97,285
Less: Amount Due Within One Year	(24,670)	(57,244)
Amount Due After One Year	\$ 16,882	\$ 40,041

Annual requirements for retirement of the capital lease obligations are as follows:

December 31,	Amount
2014	\$31,687
2015	18,445
Total Minimum Lease Payments	\$50,132
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(8,580)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$41,552

The following is a summary of assets held under capital leases:

December 31,	2013	2012

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Computers and Software	\$30,692	\$96,925
Furniture and Equipment	35,083	92,446
	\$65,775	189,371
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(52,275)	(81,190)
Net	\$13,500	\$108,181

Depreciation expense related to the assets under capital lease amounted to \$17,247 and \$34,433 for years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)****Note 21 — Income Taxes**

The Company files U.S. federal and U.S. state tax returns. At December 31, 2013, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$11,405,522, of which would have a favorable impact on our tax provision (benefit), if recognized.

Pre-tax earnings consisted of the following for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

December 31,	2013	2012
Total Pre-Tax (Loss) Earnings	\$(10,146,228)	\$382,838

The provision (benefit) for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was as follows:

	2013	2012
Current Income Tax Provision (Benefit)		
Federal – (all related to Gain on Sale of Discontinued Operations)	\$ —	\$19,800
State and Foreign	—	—
State Tax Credit Refund	—	—
Net Change in Liability for Unrecognized Tax Benefits	—	—
	\$ —	\$19,800
Deferred Provision (Benefit)	—	—
Total Provision (Benefit)	\$ —	\$19,800

A reconciliation of the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate to the effective rates for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is as follows:

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	2013	2012	
Federal Income Tax at Statutory Rate	34.4 %	34.0 %	
State Tax Provision, Net of Federal Benefit	0.5 %	3.5 %	
Foreign Income Taxed at Other Than 34%	(0.2)%	0.0 %	
Meals and Entertainment	0.0 %	1.4 %	
Stock Compensation Expense	(0.6)%	16.1 %	
Research and Development Credits	(0.2)%	4.2 %	
Loss on Derivative Valuation	(12.2)%	0.0 %	
Debt Discount	(0.2)%	0.0 %	
Officer's Life Insurance	0.0 %	0.3 %	
Change in Rate Assumptions	41.0 %	(114.5)%	
Adjustments to Prior Year Tax Credits	0.7 %	(11.6)%	
 Effective Tax Rate	 63.2 %	 (66.6)%	
Change in Valuations Allowance	(63.2)%	77.7 %	
 Net Effective Tax Rate	 0.0 %	 11.1 %	

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 consist of the following:

	2013	2012
Inventory and Inventory Related Items	\$ 196,871	\$ 234,000
Warranty Reserves	10,845	32,000
Accrued Interest	9,673	152,000
Accrued Services	(1,887)	28,000
Accrued Loss Contingency	—	9,000
Accrued Officer Compensation	111,276	—
Net Operating Loss Carryforwards	9,739,496	2,881,000
Accrued Compensation	—	405,000
Amortization	(143,364)	—
(Gain)Loss on Fixed Assets	100,464	—
Patents Costs and Loss on Abandonment or Sale of Patents	(81,093)	—
Charitable Contributions	2,487	—
Unrealized Gains/Losses	47,049	—
Tax Credit Carryforwards	1,466,429	1,399,000
Depreciation	7,832	11,000
 Total Gross Deferred Tax	 \$11,466,078	 \$5,151,000
Valuation Allowance — 100%	(11,466,078)	(5,151,000)
 Net Deferred Tax	 \$—	 \$—

As of December 31, 2013, the Company has available \$ 28,395,033 in net operating loss carryforwards which will begin to expire in 2018 if not utilized.

As the result of the assessment of the FASB ASC 740-10 (Prior Authoritative Literature: FASB Interpretation No. 48 (“FIN 48”), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109), the Company has no unrecognized tax benefits. By statute, tax years 2010 -2013 are open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject.

Cash paid for income taxes during the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were \$32,533 and \$19,012, respectively.

FASB ASC 740 (Prior Authoritative Literature: SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes), requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differing treatment of items for financial reporting and income tax reporting purposes. The deferred tax balances are adjusted to reflect tax rates by tax jurisdiction, based on currently enacted tax laws, which will be in effect in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. We have provided deferred income tax benefits on net operating loss carry-forwards to the extent we believe we will be able to utilize them in future tax filings.

Note 22 — Preferred Stock

Preferred stock

Shares of undesignated preferred stock may be issued in one or more series. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish and designate the different series and to fix and determine the voting powers and other special rights and qualifications. A total of 5,000,000 shares of preferred authorized are authorized as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. There were 0 shares issued or outstanding on December 31, 2013 and 2012. There were no preferred dividends owing as of December 31, 2013 or 2012.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)****Note 23 — Stock Warrants**

The following table shows the various changes in warrants for the years December 31, 2013 and 2012. A total of 6,551,654 warrants were issued during in 2013, with an aggregate fair value of \$9,067,283, see Note 17 for further details. A total of 206,420 warrants were re-priced to \$2.25 from \$4.72 and 38,168 warrants were re-priced to \$2.25 from \$5.24 upon the closing of the public offering on August 5, 2013.

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Warrants Outstanding, Beginning of Year	656,641	867,628
Exercised During the Year	(59,300)	—
Issued During the Year	6,551,654	—
Forfeited During the Year	(1,220)	(210,987)
Warrants Outstanding, End of Year	7,147,775	656,641

The outstanding warrants as of December 31, 2013 expire from December 31, 2014 to August 5, 2018. The weighted average remaining term of the warrants is 4.2 years. The weighted average exercise price is \$2.75 per share.

Note 24 — Stock Option Plans

The Company has the following Stock Option Plans (the “Plan”) that allow for the granting of both statutory and incentive stock options or ISOs, which can result in potentially favorable tax treatment to the participant, and non-statutory stock options. The exercise price per share subject to an option is determined by the administrator, but in the case of an ISO must not be less than the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the date of grant and in the case of a non-statutory stock option must not be less than 100% of the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the date of grant.

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	2007 Plan	2009 Plan	Total
Outstanding as of December 31, 2013	79,009	135,509	214,518
Available for future issuance under plan	—	342,420	342,420
Totals authorized by plan	79,009	477,929	556,938

The Plan gives the Board of Directors of the Company the ability to determine vesting periods for all options granted under the Plan, and allows option terms to be up to ten years from the original grant date. Employees' incentive stock options must vest at a minimum rate of 20% per year over a five year period, commencing on the date of grant. Most vest ratably over four years commencing on the date of the option grant. In the case of directors, such options are granted annually and they expire ten years after the date of their grant and vest ratably, on a monthly basis, over the next 12 months. Non-employee directors have vesting of 50% immediately on grant and the balance vest ratably, on a monthly basis, over the next 12 months. Advisors or consultants can have vesting range from 100 percent of the option grants vesting immediately to ratably, on a monthly basis, up to 48 months.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

The following table summarizes stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Exercise Price Range
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	267,856	\$ 8.87	\$0.46 – \$ 17.50
Granted	—	\$ —	\$—
Exercised	—	\$ —	\$—
Expired or Forfeited	(75,127)	\$ 0.65	\$0.46 – \$ 2.17
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	192,729	\$ 10.68	\$1.71 – \$ 17.50
Granted	45,000	\$ 2.00	\$2.00
Exercised	—	\$ —	\$—
Expired or Forfeited	(23,211)	\$ 2.71	\$1.94 – \$ 17.50
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	214,518	\$ 9.72	\$1.71 – \$ 17.50

As of December 31, 2013, there were 200,387 options that were fully vested and exercisable at weighted average exercise price of \$9.71 per share. The weighted average remaining contractual term on the vested options is 5.6 years.

The unvested balance of 14,131 options as of December 31, 2013, are exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$9.91 per share. The weighted average remaining contractual term on the vested options is 6.6 years.

The following tables summarize stock option information at December 31, 2013:

Total Options Outstanding

Range of exercise price	Shares	Weighted average remaining life (yrs)	Weighted average exercise price
\$1.71 to \$2.00	57,723	7.6	\$ 1.94

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\$7.50 to \$11.25	102,637	6.6	\$ 10.67
\$15.00 to \$17.50	54,158	3.6	\$ 16.23
	214,518	6.1	\$ 9.72

Exercisable Options Outstanding

Range of exercise price	Shares	Weighted average remaining life (yrs)	Weighted average exercise price
\$1.71 to \$2.00	57,723	7.6	\$ 1.93
\$7.50 to \$11.25	88,506	5.6	\$ 10.78
\$15.00 to 17.50	54,158	3.6	\$ 16.22
	200,387	5.6	\$ 9.71

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)****Unvested Options Outstanding**

Range of exercise price	Shares	Weighted average remaining life (yrs)	Weighted average exercise price
\$1.71 to \$2.00	—	—	\$ —
\$7.50 to \$11.25	14,131	6.6	\$ 9.91
\$15.00 to \$17.50	—	—	\$ —
	14,131	6.6	\$ 9.91

The weighted average exercise price of options granted during 2013 was \$2.00 with an aggregate value of \$81,884.

There were no options granted in 2012.

Cash received from option exercises in 2013 and 2012, amounted to \$-0- and \$-0-, respectively. All of the shares issued out of common stock.

With respect to any non-qualified stock options and incentive stock options that are exercised and held for less than one year, the Company recognizes a tax benefit upon exercise in an amount equal to the tax effect of the difference between the option price and the fair market value of the common stock on the exercise date.

The table below summarizes the impact of outstanding stock options on the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

December 31,	2013	2012
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Stock-Based Compensation Expense:

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Stock Options	\$159,272	\$172,233
Income Tax Benefit	—	—
Net Decrease in Net Income	\$159,272	\$172,233
Decrease in Earnings Per Share:		
Basic	\$0.027	\$0.049
Diluted	\$0.027	\$0.048

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

The Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of share-based awards under FASB ASC Topic 718. The Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model incorporates various and highly subjective assumptions, including expected term and expected volatility. For valuation purposes, stock option awards were categorized into two groups, stock option grants to employees and stock option grants to members of the Board of Directors.

The expected term of options granted was estimated to be the average of the vesting term, historical exercise and forfeiture rates, and the contractual life of the option. The expected volatility at the grant date is estimated using historical stock prices based upon the expected term of the options granted. The risk-free interest rate assumption is determined using the rates for U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds with maturities similar to those of the expected term of the award being valued. Cash dividends have never been paid and are not anticipated to be paid in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the assumed expected dividend yield is zero.

The following summary table shows the assumptions used to compute the fair value of stock options granted during 2013 and 2012 and their estimated value:

December 31,	2013	2012
Assumptions for Black-Scholes:		
Expected term in years	10.0	—
Volatility	128.80%	—
Risk-free interest rate	2.81 %	—
Expected annual dividends	None	None
 Value of options granted:		
Number of options granted	45,000	—
Weighted average fair value/share	\$2.00	\$N/A
Fair value of options granted	\$81,884	\$N/A

FASB ASC Topic 718 requires pre-vesting option forfeitures at the time of grant to be estimated and periodically revised in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Stock-based compensation expense is recorded only for those awards expected to vest using an estimated forfeiture rate based on historical pre-vesting forfeiture data.

Unrecognized stock-based compensation expense was approximately \$89,217 as of December 31, 2013, relating to a total of 14,131 unvested stock options under the Company's stock option plans. This stock-based compensation expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.1 years.

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VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Note 25 — Commitments

The Company leases office and manufacturing space under operating leases that expires on September 30, 2014. It requires monthly payments of \$4,200 plus insurance, taxes and common charges.

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 totaled \$104,766 and \$176,830, respectively.

Future minimum payments required under operating lease obligations as of December 31, 2013 were as follows:

2014	Total Minimum Lease Payments
	\$45,670 \$ 45,670

For 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.

Note 26 — Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has a Section 401(k) Savings Plan which covers employees who meet certain age and length of service requirements. To date the plan is comprised of 100% employee deferrals.

Note 27 — Litigation

We are not currently involved in any pending legal proceeding or litigation.

Note 28 — Concentrations

For 2013 and 2012, one customer accounted for approximately -0-% and 10% of sales, respectively. The sales to this customer were part of the discontinued operations referred to in Note 4. Sales to the U.S. government accounted for approximately 17% and 11%, respectively. Portions of these government sales were part of discontinued operations.

Accounts receivable from the U.S. government accounted for 79%, and 0% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

VUZIX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Note 29 — Related Party Transactions

During 2013, \$-0- and \$ 199,476 of revenues and purchases, respectively were derived from a minority stockholder (less than 5%) of the Company who also represented \$-0- of the accounts receivable balance and \$90,818 of the accounts payable balance at December 31, 2013.

During 2012, \$550,498 and \$ 274,373 of revenues and purchases, respectively were derived from a minority stockholder (less than 5%) of the Company who also represented \$-0- of the accounts receivable balance and \$66,000 of the accounts payable balance at December 31, 2012, \$361,910 of the Long Term Portion of Deferred Trade Payable balance and \$120,637 of the Current Portion of Deferred Trade Payables. All of these revenues were reported as discontinued operations.

Included in long-term debt as of December 31, 2012 and during half of 2013 were two notes payable to an officer of the Company. Pursuant to a debt conversion agreement, in connection with the closing of the public offering on August 5, 2013, these note amounts plus accrued interest were converted into shares of common stock based on the offering price of \$2.00 per share and warrants exercisable at \$2.25 per share. Interest expense related to the note payable amounted to \$32,507 for the period it was outstanding in 2013 and \$32,507 for the years ended December 31, 2012. Total accrued interest on the note payable was \$213,795 as of December 31, 2012. See Note 14 and 19 for details.

The Company has accrued compensation owed to two officers of the Company. On March 27, 2013, the Company entered into a deferred compensation deferral and conversion option agreements with these two officers, which agreements were subject to the closing of the Company's public stock offering and which agreements were effective upon such closing on August 5, 2013. Pursuant to those agreements the officers converted in connection with the closing of the public offering on August 5, 2013 a total of \$1,126,763 of their deferred compensation amounts plus accrued interest totaling \$515,806 into shares of the Company's common stock based on the offering price of \$2.00 per share and warrants exercisable at \$2.25 per share. See Note 19 for details. Interest expense related to accrued current and long-term accrued compensation amounts to \$107,209 and \$107,209 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Total current and long-term accrued interest on the accrued compensation was \$-0- as of December 31, 2013 and \$446,532 as of December 31, 2012. See Note 18 for details.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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, on the 9 day of April, 2014.

VUZIX CORPORATION

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

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW BY ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints jointly and severally, Paul J. Travers and Grant Russell, and each one of them, his or her attorneys-in-fact, each with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each said attorneys-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Paul J. Travers Paul J. Travers	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director <i>(Principal Executive Officer)</i>	April 9, 2014
/s/ Grant Russell Grant Russell	Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice- President and Director <i>(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)</i>	April 9, 2014
/s/ William Lee	Director	April 9, 2014

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William Lee

/s/ Michael Scott Director April 9, 2014
Michael Scott

/s/ Alexander Ruckdaeschel Director April 9, 2014
Alexander Ruckdaeschel

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Exhibit Index

- 2.1 (15) Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as June 15, 2012, by and between the registrant and TDG Acquisition Company LLC
- 3.1(2) Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation
- 3.2(2) Amended and Restated Bylaws
- 3.2(17) Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation
- 4.1(3) Specimen certificate evidencing shares of common stock
- 4.2(3) Specimen common stock purchase warrant
Form of Warrant Indenture between the registrant and Computershare Trust Company of Canada Certain instruments defining the rights of the holders of long-term debt of the registrant, none of which authorize a total amount of indebtedness in excess of 10% of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiary on a consolidated basis, have not been filed as exhibits. The registrant hereby agrees to furnish a copy of any of these agreements to the Commission upon request
- 4.4(6) Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated as of May 21, 2010 issued by the registrant to Kopin Corporation
- 4.5(7) Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated as of October 21, 2010 issued by the registrant to Kopin Corporation
- 4.6 (22) Form of Warrant
- 10.1(1) 2007 Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan
- 10.2(1) 2009 Stock Option Plan
- 10.3(2) Form of Option Agreement under 2009 Stock Plan
- 10.4(1) Form of Indemnification Agreement by and between the registrant and each director and executive officer
- 10.5(1) Employment Agreement dated as of August 1, 2007 by and between the registrant and Paul J. Travers
- 10.6(1) Employment Agreement dated as of August 1, 2007 by and between the registrant and Grant Russell
- 10.7(2)† Technology Purchase and Royalty Agreement dated as of December 23, 2005 between the registrant and New Light Industries, Ltd.
- 10.8(1) Warrant to purchase common stock dated as of December 23, 2005 issued by the registrant to New Light Industries, Ltd.
- 10.9(1) Rights Agreement dated as of December 23, 2005 by and between the registrant and New Light Industries, Ltd.
- 10.10(1) Demand Note in the original principal amount of \$247,690.92 by the registrant to the order of Paul J. Travers
- 10.11(1) Loan Agreement dated as of October 2008 by and between the registrant and Paul J. Travers
- 10.12(2) Promissory Note dated as of October 2008 by the registrant to the order of Paul J. Travers
- 10.13(6) Revolving Line of Trade Credit Agreement dated as of May 21, 2010 by and between the registrant and Kopin Corporation
- 10.14(6) Security Agreement dated as of May 21, 2010 by and between the Company and Kopin Corporation
- 10.15(7) Amendment to Revolving Line of Trade Credit Agreement dated as of October 8, 2010 by and between the registrant and Kopin Corporation
- 10.16(8) Convertible Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2010 by and between the registrant and LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.
- 10.17(8) Intellectual Property Security Agreement dated as of December 23, 2010 by and between the registrant and LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.
- 10.18(8) Warrant to Purchase Stock dated December 23, 2010 issued by the Vuzix Corporation to LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.

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10.19(8) Convertible Promissory Note issued by the registrant to LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.

10.20(9) Letter Agreement dated as of December 23, 2010 by and between the registrant and Kopin Corporation

- 10.21(9) Letter Agreement dated as of December 23, 2010 by and between the registrant and Vast Technologies Inc.
- 10.22(9) Letter Agreement dated as of December 23, 2010 by and between the registrant and Paul J. Travers
- 10.23(9) Letter Agreement dated as of December 23, 2010 by and between the registrant and John Burtis
- 10.24(9) Warrant issued by the registrant to Vast Technologies Inc. entitling Vast to purchase up to 1,662,274 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$.09965 per share
- 10.25 (23) Warrant issued by the registrant to Kopin Corporation
- 10.26(9) Warrant issued by the registrant to Paul J. Travers
- 10.27(9) Warrant issued by the registrant to John Burtis
- 10.28(18) Loan and Security Agreement dated as of March 21, 2011 by and between the registrant and Bridge Bank National Association
- 10.29(18) Intellectual Property Security Agreement dated as of March 21, 2011 by and between the registrant and Bridge Bank National Association
- 10.30(18) Intercreditor Agreement dated as of March 21, 2011 by and between the registrant and Bridge Bank National Association
- 10.31(18) Subordination Agreement dated as of March 21, 2011 by and between Kopin Corporation and Bridge Bank National Association
- 10.32(18) Subordination Agreement dated as of March 21, 2011 by and between Vast Corporation and Bridge Bank National Association
- 10.33(18) Subordination Agreement dated as of March 21, 2011 by and between Paul J. Travers and John Burtis, on the one hand, and Bridge Bank National Association on the other hand
- 10.34(10) Supplemental Agreement, dated as of December 8, 2011, by and between the registrant and LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.
- 10.35(11) Second Supplement Agreement, dated as of January 23, 2012, by and between the registrant and LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.
- 10.36(12) Third Supplemental Agreement, dated as of February 23, 2012 by and between the registrant and LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.
- 10.37(13) Fourth Supplemental Agreement, dated as of March 23, 2012, by and between the registrant and LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.
- 10.38 (14) Promissory Note and Security Agreement, dated as of May 19, 2012, by and between the registrant and LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.
- 10.39 (15) Shared Services Agreement, dated as of June 15, 2012, by and between Vuzix Corporation and TDG Acquisition Company LLC
- 10.40 (15) Reseller Agreement, dated as June 15, 2012, by and between Vuzix Corporation and TDG Acquisition Company LLC.
- 10.41 (15) Restrictive Covenants Agreement, dated as June 15, 2012, by and between Paul Travers and TDG Acquisition Company LLC
- 10.42 (15) Kopin Loan Modification Agreement dated as June 15, 2012, by and among the Company, Kopin Corporation, TDG Acquisition Company LLC and Chu, Ring & Hazel, LLP
- 10.43 (15) LC Master Fund Loan Modification Agreement, dated as June 15, 2012, by and between the Company and LC Master Fund, LLC
- 10.44 (16) Amended and Restated Convertible Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of June 15, 2012, by and between the Company and LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.
- 10.45 (16) Convertible Promissory Note, dated as of June 15, 2012, in the principal amount of \$619,122 issued by the Company in favor of LC Capital Master Fund Ltd.
- 10.46 (19) Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 21, 2013, by and between the registrant and Hillair Capital Investments L.P.
- 10.47 (19) 16% Senior Secured Convertible Debenture, dated as of March 27, 2013, issued to Hillair Capital Investments L.P.

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10.48 (19) Security Agreement, dated as of March 27,2013, by and between the registrant, subsidiaries of the registrant and Hillair Capital Investments L.P.

- 10.49 Subsidiary Guarantee, dated as of March 21,2013, by and between the guarantors named therein in favor of
(19) Hillair Capital Investments L.P.
- 10.50 Common Stock Purchase Warrant, dated as of March 27,2013, issued to Hillair Capital Investments L.P.
(19)
- 10.51 Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of March 27,2013, by and between the registrant, Travers Family
(19) LLC, Paul Travers, and Hillair Capital Investments L.P.
- 10.52 Form of Subordination Agreement
(19)
- 10.53 Debt Conversion Agreement by and between the registrant and Paul Travers
(20)
- 10.54 Debt Conversion Agreement by and between the registrant and Vast Technologies
(20)
- 10.55 Debt Conversion Agreement by and between the registrant and Kopin Corporation
(20)
- 10.56 Conversion/Exchange Agreement by and between the registrant and LC Capital Master Fund Ltd
(20)
- 10.57 Deferred Compensation and Conversion Option Agreement by and between the registrant and Paul Travers
(20)
- 10.58 Deferred Compensation and Conversion Option Agreement by and between the registrant and Grant Russell
(20)
- 10.59 Amendment to Debt Conversion Agreement by and between the registrant and Vast Technologies, Inc.
(20)
- 10.60 Amendment to Debt Conversion Agreement by and between the registrant and Kopin Corporation
(20)
- 10.61 Amendment to Debt Conversion Agreement by and between the registrant and Paul Travers
(20)
- 10.62 Amendment No. 2 to Debt Conversion Agreement by and between the registrant and Paul Travers
(24)
- 10.63 Amendment No.2 to Debt Conversion Agreement by and between the registrant and Vast Technologies
(24)
- 10.64 Amendment No.2 to Debt Conversion Agreement by and between the registrant and Kopin Corporation
(24)
- 10.65 Amendment to Conversion/Exchange Agreement by and between the registrant and LC Capital Master Fund
(24) Ltd
- 10.66 Amendment to Deferred Compensation and Conversion Option Agreement by and between the registrant and
(24) Paul Travers
- 10.67 Amendment to Deferred Compensation and Conversion Option Agreement by and between the registrant and
(24) Grant Russell
- 10.68 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated July 15, 2013 (21)
(21)
- 10.69 16% Senior Secured Convertible Debenture due March 21, 2018 (21)
(21)
- 10.70 Common Stock Warrant, dated July 15, 2013 (21)
(21)
- 10.71 Amendment No. 3 to Debt Conversion Agreement between the registrant and Vast Technologies, Inc.
(22)
- 10.72 Amendment No. 3 to Debt Conversion Agreement between the registrant and Kopin Corporation
(25)

- 10.73 (22) Amendment No. 3 to Debt Conversion Agreement between the registrant and Paul Travers
- 10.74 (22) Amendment No. 2 to Deferred Compensation and Conversion Option Agreement by and between the registrant and Paul Travers
- 10.75 (22) Amendment No. 2 to Deferred Compensation and Conversion Option Agreement by and between the registrant and Grant Russell
- 21 .1 (23) Subsidiaries
- 31.1 Certification of CEO as required by Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of CFO as required by Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Section 1350 CEO Certification
- 32.2 Section 1350 CFO Certification
- 101 The following materials, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (iv) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text

†

Confidential treatment granted as to certain portions.

(1) Filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on July 2, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(2) Filed as an exhibit to Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed October 16, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(3) Filed as an exhibit to Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed November 10, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(4) Filed as an exhibit to Amendment No. 5 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed November 27, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(5) Filed as an exhibit to Amendment No. 6 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed December 7, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.

(6) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 2, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.

(7) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed October 27, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.

(8) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.

(9) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.

(10) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 19, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference.

(11) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 27, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.

(12) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 29, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.

(13) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 27, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.

(14) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 24, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.

(15) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 21, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.

(16) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 3, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.

(17) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed February 6, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.

(18) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 25, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference.

(19) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 27, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.

(20) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 2, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.

(21) Filed as an exhibit to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 16, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.

(22) Filed as an exhibit to the S-1/A filed July 29, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.

(23) Filed as an exhibit to the S-1 filed December 21, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference.

(24) Filed as an exhibit to the S-1/A filed June 10, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.

(25) Filed as an exhibit to the S-1/A filed July 30, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference.