

MICROVISION, INC.  
Form 10-Q  
November 05, 2015

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

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FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 001-34170

[MicroVision, Inc.](#)

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

**Delaware**

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

**91-1600822**

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

6244 185th Avenue NE, Suite 100  
Redmond, Washington 98052

(Address of Principal Executive Offices, including Zip Code)

(425) 936-6847

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(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file 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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES ☒ NO ☐

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). YES ☐ NO ☒

As of November 2, 2015, 47,232,000 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.001 par value, were outstanding.

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## PART I

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MicroVision, Inc.  
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except per share data)  
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
<b>Assets</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,160	\$ 8,349
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$38 and \$52	574	669
Inventory	269	116
Other current assets	543	491
Total current assets	12,546	9,625
Property and equipment, net	1,662	894
Restricted cash	435	435
Intangible assets, net	877	973
Other assets	18	18
Total assets	\$ 15,538	\$ 11,945
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,627	\$ 1,626
Accrued liabilities	2,776	2,729
Deferred revenue	1,002	-
Billings on uncompleted contracts in excess of related costs	5	230
Total current liabilities	5,410	4,585
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	6,401	-
Deferred rent, net of current portion	381	488
Total liabilities	12,192	5,073
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001; 25,000 shares authorized; zero and zero shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.001; 100,000 shares authorized; 47,216 and 44,758 shares issued and outstanding	47	45
Additional paid-in capital	482,372	475,656
Accumulated deficit	(479,073)	(468,829)
Total shareholders' equity	3,346	6,872
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 15,538	\$ 11,945

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

MicroVision, Inc.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations  
(In thousands, except per share data)  
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Product revenue	\$ 2,078	\$ 16	\$ 5,001	\$ 18
Royalty revenue	309	-	777	26
Contract revenue	11	722	1,564	1,063
Development revenue	-	230	-	1,691
Total revenues	2,398	968	7,342	2,798
Cost of product revenue	1,810	5	4,921	28
Cost of contract revenue	3	363	792	507
Total cost of revenues	1,813	368	5,713	535
Gross profit	585	600	1,629	2,263
Research and development expense	2,231	2,369	6,140	7,148
Sales, marketing, general and administrative expense	1,873	1,587	5,740	5,387
Gain on sale of previously reserved inventory	(1)	-	(1)	(455)
Total operating expenses	4,103	3,956	11,879	12,080
Loss from operations	(3,518)	(3,356)	(10,250)	(9,817)
Loss on warrant exchange	-	-	-	(4,967)
Other income, net	5	1	6	10
Net loss	\$ (3,513)	\$ (3,355)	\$ (10,244)	\$ (14,774)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.36)
Weighted-average shares outstanding - basic and diluted	47,216	43,858	46,292	40,605

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

MicroVision, Inc.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(In thousands)  
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (10,244)	\$ (14,774)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operations:		
Depreciation	297	331
Amortization of intangible assets	96	99
Non-cash share-based compensation expense	718	717
Loss on warrant exchange	-	4,967
Inventory write-downs	287	42
Other non-cash adjustments	(46)	(76)
Change in:		
Accounts receivable, net	95	(553)
Inventory	(440)	(72)
Other current and non-current assets	(43)	(118)
Accounts payable	(53)	110
Accrued liabilities	(6)	(5)
Deferred revenue	7,403	-
Billings on uncompleted contracts in excess of related costs	(225)	(577)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,161)	(9,909)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment	-	34
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,011)	(173)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,011)	(139)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Principal payments under capital leases and long-term debt	-	(15)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants	5,983	15,584
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,983	15,569
Change in cash and cash equivalents	2,811	5,521
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	8,349	5,375
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 11,160	\$ 10,896
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 1	\$ 2
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities		
Non-cash additions to property and equipment	\$ 155	\$ -
Issuance of common stock for exchange of warrants	\$ -	\$ 9,869

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

MicroVision, Inc.  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
September 30, 2015  
(Unaudited)

1. MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, and Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 have been prepared by MicroVision, Inc. ("we" or "us") and have not been audited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to state fairly the financial position at September 30, 2015 and the results of operations and cash flows for all periods presented have been made and consist of normal recurring adjustments. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The year-end condensed balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. You should read these condensed consolidated financial statements in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that may be attained for the entire fiscal year.

We have incurred significant losses since inception. We have funded our operations to date primarily through the sale of common stock, convertible preferred stock, warrants, the issuance of convertible debt and, to a lesser extent, from development contract revenues, product sales and licensing activities. At September 30, 2015, we had \$11.2 million in cash and cash equivalents.

Based on our current operating plan, and without additional funds from our existing At-the-Market (ATM) facility discussed in Note 8, we anticipate that we have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to fund our operations through June 2016. We will require additional cash to fund our operating plan past that time. We plan to obtain additional cash through the issuance of equity or debt securities and/or product sales and licensing activities. There can be no assurance that additional cash will be available or that, if available, it will be available on terms acceptable to us or on a timely basis. If adequate funds are not available on a timely basis, we intend to consider limiting our operations substantially. This limitation of operations could include reducing our planned investments in our production capabilities or research and development projects, resulting in reductions in staff, operating costs, and capital expenditures.

We are introducing new technology into an emerging market which creates significant uncertainty about our ability to accurately project revenue, costs and cash flows. Our capital requirements will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to, the rate at which original device manufacturers (ODM) or original equipment manufacturers (OEM) introduce products incorporating our PicoP® display technology and the market acceptance and competitive position of such products. If revenues are less than we anticipate, if the mix of revenues and the associated margins vary from anticipated amounts or if expenses exceed the amounts budgeted, we may require additional capital earlier than expected to fund our operations. In addition, our operating plan provides for the development of strategic relationships with suppliers of components and systems and equipment manufacturers that may require additional investments by us.

We have received a report from our independent registered public accounting firm regarding the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 that includes an explanatory paragraph expressing substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements are prepared assuming we will continue as a going concern.





## 2. NET LOSS PER SHARE

Basic net loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting periods. Diluted net loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and taking into account the dilutive effect of all potentially dilutive securities, including common stock equivalents and convertible securities outstanding. Potentially dilutive common stock equivalents primarily consist of warrants, employee stock options and nonvested equity shares. Diluted net loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, is equal to basic net loss per share because the effect of all potential common stock outstanding during the periods, including options, warrants and nonvested equity shares is anti-dilutive.

The components of basic and diluted net loss per share were as follows (in thousands, except loss per share data):

	<b>Three Months Ended September 30,</b>		<b>Nine Months Ended September 30,</b>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Numerator:				
Net loss available for common shareholders - basic and diluted	\$ (3,513)	\$ (3,355)	\$ (10,244)	\$ (14,774)
Denominator:				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	47,216	43,858	46,292	40,605
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.36)

We excluded the following convertible securities from diluted net loss per share, as the effect of including them would have been anti-dilutive:

	<b>Three Months Ended September 30,</b>		<b>Nine Months Ended September 30,</b>	
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Options outstanding and warrants exercisable	8,218,000	8,990,000	8,218,000	8,990,000
Nonvested equity shares	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
	8,278,000	9,050,000	8,278,000	9,050,000

## 3. KEY ACCOUNTING POLICY - REVENUE RECOGNITION

We enter into arrangements that can include various combinations of product sales, services, and licensing activities. In March 2015, we signed a license agreement as part of a multiple-element arrangement with a customer for our PicoP® display technology. The license agreement granted the customer a non-exclusive license to manufacture and sell display modules that incorporate our PicoP display technology.

For multiple-element arrangements, we use a hierarchy to determine the contract consideration to be used for allocating revenue to deliverables: (i) vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value (VSOE), (ii) third party evidence of selling price (TPE) and (iii) best estimate of selling price. Because VSOE and TPE do not exist for the March 2015 agreement, we have allocated the contract consideration based on our best estimate.

Under the terms of this multiple-element arrangement, we received an \$8.0 million upfront payment in March 2015, and we will receive a per unit royalty for each display module sold by the customer. We expect to recognize revenue on the initial \$8.0 million payment over a period of eight years which is the expected time frame that we will provide services under the agreement. Ongoing per unit royalties are reported by our customer quarterly and will be recognized as revenue as they are earned. Products delivered under multiple-element arrangements will be recognized upon acceptance of the deliverables by the customer or the expiration of the contractual acceptance period, after which there are no rights of return.



#### 4. CONCENTRATION OF MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, one commercial customer accounted for 96% and 98% of our total revenue, respectively. One commercial customer accounted for approximately 99% of our net accounts receivable balance at September 30, 2015. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, three commercial customers accounted for approximately 92% and 91% of our total revenue, respectively. One commercial customer accounted for 100% of our net accounts receivable balance at September 30, 2014.

A significant concentration of our components and the products we sell are currently manufactured and obtained from single or limited source suppliers which are primarily located in foreign countries. The loss of any single or limited source supplier, the failure of any of these suppliers to perform as expected, or the disruption in the supply chain of components from these suppliers could subject us to risks and uncertainties regarding, but not limited to, increased cost of sales, possible loss of revenues, or significant delays in product deliveries, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

#### 5. INVENTORY

Inventory consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
(in thousands)				
Raw materials	\$	152	\$	42
Finished goods		117		74
	\$	269	\$	116

The inventory at September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consisted of raw materials and finished goods assemblies. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market. Management periodically assesses the need to account for obsolescence of inventory and adjusts the carrying value of inventory to its net realizable value when required. In addition, we reduce the value of our inventory to its estimated scrap value when management determines that it is not probable that the inventory will be consumed through the normal course of business during the next twelve months. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had recorded aggregate write-downs of \$7.2 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, which primarily consisted of outdated product lines. From time to time, we may enter into arrangements to sell the obsolete or scrap inventory, or enter into consignment agreements with third parties to sell the units, resulting in a gain in the period such transactions are realized.

#### 6. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

We use the straight-line attribution method to allocate the fair value of share-based compensation expense over the requisite service period of the related award. The value of restricted or unrestricted shares is determined using the fair value method, which is based on the number of shares granted and the closing price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on the date of grant. The value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with estimates of option lives, stock price volatility and interest rates, then expensed over the periods of service allowing for pre-vest forfeitures. Changes in the estimated inputs or using other option valuation methods could result in materially different option values and share-based compensation expense.

The following table shows the amount of share-based compensation expense included in each line item of the consolidated statements of operations for each period shown:

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2015		2014		2015		2014	
(in thousands)								
Cost of product revenue	\$	7	\$	-	\$	15	\$	-
Cost of contract revenue		-		27		-		27
Research and development expense		82		36		198		23
Sales, marketing, general and administrative expense		205		148		505		667

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Total share-based compensation expense	\$	294	\$	211	\$	718	\$	717
				7				

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## Options Activity and Positions

The following table summarizes shares, weighted-average exercise price, weighted-average remaining contractual term and aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding and options exercisable as of September 30, 2015:

	Shares		Weighted-Average Exercise Price		Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)		Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of September 30, 2015	3,180,000	\$	5.53		7.5	\$	2,259,000
Exercisable as of September 30, 2015	1,595,000	\$	8.43		6.0	\$	1,274,000

As of September 30, 2015, our unamortized share-based employee compensation related to stock options was \$2.6 million which we plan to amortize over the next 3.1 years and our unamortized share-based compensation related to the restricted stock units was \$135,000 which we plan to amortize over the next 8 months.

## 7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

On March 31, 2014, Asia Optical Co., Inc., a supplier pursuant to an agreement entered into in 2008, filed a complaint for arbitration with the American Arbitration Association claiming that we ordered products from them and failed to take delivery of and pay for such products. The relief sought in the complaint is \$3.6 million plus attorneys' fees, interest and arbitration costs. We contest the claim and are defending against it. An adverse outcome of these proceedings could materially and adversely affect our financial condition. At this stage, we cannot predict the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome or the range of potential loss.

We are also subject to various claims and pending or threatened lawsuits in the normal course of business. We are not currently party to any other legal proceedings that we believe are reasonably possible to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Adverse Purchase Commitments

We have periodically entered into noncancelable purchase contracts in order to ensure the availability of materials to support production of our products. We continuously assess our outstanding commitments and recognize a loss on purchase commitments when required if such commitments are in excess of our product needs or the costs are not expected to be recoverable. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had \$500,000 accrued for commitments to purchase materials for the SHOWWX™ Pico projector that were in excess of our estimated future proceeds from the sale of that product.

## 8. COMMON STOCK AND WARRANTS

In May 2015, we entered into an ATM agreement with Meyers Associates, L.P. Under the terms of the agreement, we may, from time to time, at our discretion, offer and sell shares of our common stock having an aggregate value of up to \$6.0 million. As of September 30, 2015, we have received gross proceeds of approximately \$1.8 million before issuance costs of approximately \$71,000 from the sale of 555,000 shares of our common stock.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we received \$3.3 million from the exercise of warrants we issued in connection with earlier financing transactions to purchase 1.5 million shares of our common stock.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we received gross proceeds of \$1.0 million as part of an ATM agreement we entered into with Meyers Associates, L.P. in June 2014. We have completed sales under this agreement, having received total proceeds of approximately \$4.5 million before issuance costs of approximately \$206,000 from the sale of 2.0 million shares of our common stock.

In March 2014, we raised \$13.9 million before issuance costs of approximately \$1.0 million through an underwritten offering of 7.2 million shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 2.1 million shares of our common stock.

In February 2014, we issued 3.7 million shares of our common stock under the warrant exchange provisions of our then-outstanding warrants. We recognized a loss of \$5.0 million on the exchange as the fair market value of the common stock issued was greater than the obligation recorded due to an increase in our stock price since December 31, 2013 to the date the warrants were exchanged.

## 9. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-11 (ASU 2015-11), Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory, which changes the measurement principle for inventory from the lower of cost or market to the lower of cost and net realizable value. ASU 2015-11 defines net realizable value as estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The new guidance must be applied on a prospective basis and is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the implementation of this standard to have a material effect on our financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 (ASU 2014-09), Revenue from Contracts with Customers, an updated standard on revenue recognition. ASU 2014-09 provides enhancements to the quality and consistency of how revenue is reported while also improving comparability in the financial statements of companies reporting using International Financial Reporting Standards and GAAP. The core principle of the new standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard also will result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively, and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. In July 2015, the FASB voted to defer the effective date of this update for one year. ASU 2014-09 will be effective in the first quarter of fiscal 2018 and may be applied on a full retrospective or modified retrospective approach. We are still evaluating the impact of implementation of this standard on our financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15 (ASU 2014-15), Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, which provides guidance on determining when and how to disclose going concern uncertainties in the financial statements. The new standard requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. An entity must provide certain disclosures if conditions or events raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. ASU 2014-15 will be effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the implementation of this standard to have a material effect on our financial statements.

## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### Forward-Looking Statements

The information set forth in this report in Item 2, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and Item 3, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk," includes "Forward-Looking Statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and is subject to the safe harbor created by those sections. Such statements may include, but are not limited to, projections of revenues, income or loss, capital expenditures, plans for product development and cooperative arrangements, technology development by third parties, future operations, financing needs or plans of MicroVision, Inc., as well as assumptions relating to the foregoing. The words "anticipate," "could," "would," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "goal," "may," "plan," "project," "will," and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in our forward-looking statements include risk factors identified below in Item 1A.

### Overview

We are developing our proprietary PicoP® display technology which can be adopted by our customers to create high-resolution miniature laser display and imaging modules. Our PicoP display technology incorporates our patented expertise in two-dimensional Micro-Electrical Mechanical Systems (MEMS), lasers, optics, and electronics to specify a small form factor display module that projects a high quality video or still image with lower power needs than other micro-display technologies. Our ingredient brand strategy is to develop and supply PicoP® display technology reference designs and/or key components directly or through licensing arrangements to ODMs and OEMs in various market segments, including consumer electronics and automotive, for integration into their products.

Our development efforts are focused on enhancing the performance of PicoP display technology through the improvement of the optical system, drive electronics hardware and software design, and the performance of various components of the display module. We also provide engineering support to our customers as they prepare to manufacture display modules as well as providing support to ODMs and OEMs during the integration and optimization of display modules incorporating PicoP display technology for specific products.

Our primary objective for the consumer electronics market is to enable a large screen viewing experience produced by a small projector for mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets and other consumer electronics products. The projector can either be embedded in the device directly or paired with the device via a standalone companion product. These potential products would allow users to watch digital videos, play games, and display images and other data onto a variety of surfaces, freeing users from the limitations of a small screen.

A display module based on PicoP display technology could also be combined with other components and systems to be embedded into a vehicle or integrated into a portable standalone aftermarket head-up display (HUD). Vehicle HUD systems allow for important information, such as safety warnings or navigation instructions, to be projected in the driver's field of vision where the information can be accessed without taking the user's eyes off the road.

We also see potential for PicoP display technology in other areas that are not currently major areas of focus. PicoP display technology could be combined with other components and systems to be incorporated into a pair of glasses to provide the user with a see-through or occluded personal display to watch digital videos, play games or access other content.

Devices enabled by PicoP display technology could be used in field-based professions such as service repair or sales to view and share information such as schematics for equipment repair, sales data, orders or contact information on a

larger, more user-friendly display. We also see potential for embedding PicoP display technology in industrial products such as 3D measuring and digital signage.



A key aspect of our business strategy is the development and procurement of intellectual property rights relating to our technology. We generate intellectual property from our internal research and development activities and our ongoing performance on development contracts. We also have acquired exclusive rights to various technologies under licensing and acquisition agreements.

In March 2015, we signed a license agreement with a customer for our PicoP display technology. The license agreement granted the customer a non-exclusive license to MicroVision's PicoP display technology for use in display modules the customer manufactures and sells for up to eight years. As part of the agreement, we received an \$8.0 million upfront payment in March 2015, and we will receive ongoing per unit royalties for each display module sold by the customer.

We have incurred substantial losses since inception and expect to incur a substantial loss during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015.

## Results of Operations

### Product revenue

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(in thousands)	2015		2014		\$ change	% change
Three months ended September 30	\$	2,078	\$	16	\$ 2,062	12,887.5
Nine months ended September 30		5,001		18	4,983	27,683.3

Product revenue is revenue from sales of products under our ingredient brand business model. Our product sales generally include acceptance provisions. We recognize product revenue upon acceptance of the product by the customer or the expiration of the contractual acceptance period, after which there are no rights of return. Provisions are made for warranties at the time revenue is recognized. Our quarterly product revenue may vary substantially due to the timing of product orders from customers, product shipments, production constraints and availability of components and raw materials.

Product revenue was higher during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 than the same period in 2014, as a result of increased product sales to a prominent electronics company. The backlog of product orders at September 30, 2015 was approximately \$13.5 million, compared to \$2.0 million at September 30, 2014, and primarily consisted of orders we received in March 2015 from the same customer. The product backlog is scheduled for delivery within the next twelve months.

Fulfillment and delivery of the backlog is dependent upon the successful supply chain development and delivery of required components to us. From time to time, delivery delays and components received that do not meet quality standards have resulted in delivery delays to our customers. During the three months ended September 30, 2015, one of our suppliers delivered fewer components than we expected which limited deliveries to our customers.

### Royalty revenue

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(in thousands)	2015		2014		\$ change	% change
Three months ended September 30	\$	309	\$	-	\$ 309	-
Nine months ended September 30		777		26	751	2,888.5

Royalty revenue is revenue under license agreements to our PicoP® display technology. We recognize revenue on upfront license fees over the expected time frame that we provide services or have ongoing obligations under the agreement. Ongoing per unit royalties are recognized as revenue as they are earned.

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During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, royalty revenue included both a prorated portion of the upfront license fee and ongoing per unit royalties on display modules sold by our customers.

## Contract revenue

(in thousands)	2015		2014		\$ change	% change
Three months ended September 30	\$	11	\$	722	\$ (711)	(98.5)
Nine months ended September 30		1,564		1,063	501	47.1
				11		

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Contract revenue includes revenue from support service contracts and the sale of prototype units and evaluation kits incorporating our PicoP display technology. Our contract revenue in a particular period is dependent upon when we enter into a contract, the value of the contracts we have entered into, and the availability of technical resources to perform work on the contracts.

In October 2014, we entered into a \$1.5 million agreement to provide display module support services to a prominent electronics company for the production readiness, initial production and market launch for products incorporating our PicoP display technology. Because we were unable to estimate costs on the contract, revenue was recognized using the completed-contract method. Under the completed-contract method, revenue and contract costs were deferred and both were recognized when all deliverables and obligations were completed. During the three months ended June 30, 2015, we recognized the full contract value of \$1.5 million in revenue having completed all deliverables and obligations under the agreement. Our contract backlog at September 30, 2015 was approximately \$5,000 compared to \$68,000 at September 30, 2014.

#### Development revenue

(in thousands)		2015		2014	\$ change	% change
Three months ended September 30	\$	-	\$	230	\$ (230)	(100.0)
Nine months ended September 30		-		1,691	(1,691)	(100.0)

Development revenue is revenue from performance on collaborative research and development agreements with commercial customers researching and developing commercial applications for our technology.

In March 2013, we entered into a \$4.6 million collaborative research and development agreement with a prominent electronics company to incorporate our PicoP display technology into a display module that could enable a variety of new products.

Based on the terms of this agreement, we recognized development revenue as work progressed on the agreement and as our customer accepted the deliverables using a proportional method based on the lesser of the cumulative proportion of total planned costs to be incurred under the agreement versus the cash payments received plus outstanding billings for work accepted by the customer. During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we recognized \$1.7 million of revenue on this agreement. As of September 30, 2014, we completed all deliverables and obligations under the collaborative research and development agreement and recognized the full contract value of \$4.6 million.

Development revenue was zero during each of the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. Our backlog of collaborative research and development agreements was zero at September 30, 2015 and 2014.

#### Cost of product revenue

(in thousands)		2015	% of product revenue	2014	% of product revenue	\$ change	% change
Three months ended September 30	\$	1,810	\$ 87.1	\$ 5	31.3	\$ 1,805	36,100.0
Nine months ended September 30		4,921	98.4	28	155.6	4,893	17,475.0

Cost of product revenue includes the direct and allocated indirect costs of manufacturing products sold to customers. Direct costs include labor, materials and other costs incurred directly, or charged to us by our contract manufacturers, in the manufacture of these products. Indirect costs include labor, manufacturing overhead, and other costs associated with operating our manufacturing capabilities and capacity. Manufacturing overhead includes the costs of procuring, inspecting and storing material, facility and depreciation costs and reserves for estimated warranty expenses, and is allocated to cost of product revenue based on the proportion of indirect labor which supported production activities.

Cost of product revenue can fluctuate significantly from period to period, depending on the volume and product mix and the level of manufacturing overhead expense. The increase in cost of product revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to 2014, was primarily attributed to the higher volume of direct materials and the higher costs of quality inspections and manufacturing overhead to support an increase in production.

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During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we expensed approximately \$288,000 and \$651,000, respectively, of manufacturing overhead associated with production capacity in excess of production requirements, compared to zero in each of the same periods in 2014. Additionally, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we recorded a provision for scrap of zero and \$287,000, respectively, compared to \$17,000 and \$42,000 in each of the same periods in 2014. Cost of product revenue for the same periods in 2014 included a credit of \$20,000 related to the expiration of the warranty period on prior period product sales.

### Cost of contract revenue

(in thousands)		<b>2015</b>	<b>% of contract revenue</b>		<b>2014</b>	<b>% of contract revenue</b>	<b>\$ change</b>	<b>% change</b>
Three months ended September 30	\$	3	27.3	\$	363	50.3	(360)	(99.2)
Nine months ended September 30		792	50.6		507	47.7	285	56.2

Cost of contract revenue includes both the direct and allocated indirect costs of providing support services and producing prototype units and evaluation kits. Direct costs include labor, materials and other costs incurred directly in producing prototype units and evaluation kits or performing on a contract. Indirect costs include labor and other costs associated with operating our research and development department and building our technical capabilities and capacity. Cost of contract revenue is determined by the level of direct and indirect costs incurred, which can fluctuate substantially from period to period.

The decrease in cost of contract revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2015, compared to 2014, was primarily attributed to reduced contract activity compared to the prior year. The increase in cost of contract revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to 2014, was primarily attributed to higher direct and indirect costs recognized in connection with the completion of all deliverables and obligations under the \$1.5 million display module support services contract with a prominent electronics company.

### Research and development expense.

(in thousands)		<b>2015</b>		<b>2014</b>		<b>\$ change</b>	<b>% change</b>
Three months ended September 30	\$	2,231	\$	2,369	\$	(138)	(5.8)
Nine months ended September 30		6,140		7,148		(1,008)	(14.1)

Research and development expense consists of compensation related costs of employees and contractors engaged in internal research and product development activities, direct material to support development programs, laboratory operations, outsourced development and processing work, and other operating expenses. We assign our research and development resources based on the business opportunity of the available projects, the skill mix of the resources available and the contractual commitments we have made to our customers.

We believe that a substantial level of continuing research and development expense will be required to further develop our technology. Accordingly, we anticipate our level of research and development spending will continue to be substantial.

The decrease in research and development expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to the same period in 2014, was primarily attributable to the allocation of resources to a commercial contract during the period, and these costs were recognized as cost of contract revenue upon completion of all deliverables and obligations under the agreement.

### Sales, marketing, general and administrative expense.

(in thousands)		<b>2015</b>		<b>2014</b>		<b>\$ change</b>	<b>% change</b>
Three months ended September 30	\$	1,873	\$	1,587	\$	286	18.0
Nine months ended September 30		5,740		5,387		353	6.6



Sales, marketing, general and administrative expense includes compensation and support costs for marketing, sales, management and administrative staff, and for other general and administrative costs, including legal and accounting services, consultants and other operating expenses. The increase in our sales, marketing, general and administrative expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 was attributed to increased business development payroll costs and higher outsourced professional and contract services costs.

Gain on sale of previously reserved inventory.

Gain on sale of previously reserved inventory includes the sales of excess component inventory for outdated or discontinued products which was fully reserved in prior periods. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, gain on sale of previously reserved inventory was zero, compared to \$455,000 during the same period in 2014.

Loss on warrant exchange.

In February 2014, we issued 3.7 million shares of our common stock under the warrant exchange provisions of our then-outstanding warrants. We recorded a loss of \$5.0 million on the exchange as the fair market value of the common stock issued was greater than the obligation recorded due to an increase in our stock price since December 31, 2013 to the date the warrants were exchanged.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have incurred significant losses since inception. We have funded operations to date primarily through the sale of common stock, convertible preferred stock, warrants, the issuance of convertible debt and, to a lesser extent, from development contract revenues, product sales and licensing activities. At September 30, 2015, we had \$11.2 million in cash and cash equivalents.

Based on our current operating plan, and without additional funds from our existing ATM facility, we anticipate that we have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to fund our operations through June 2016. We will require additional cash to fund our operating plan past that time. We plan to obtain additional cash through the issuance of equity or debt securities and/or product sales and licensing activities. There can be no assurance that additional cash will be available or that, if available, it will be available on terms acceptable to us or on a timely basis. If adequate funds are not available on a timely basis, we intend to consider limiting our operations substantially. This limitation of operations could include reducing our planned investment in our production capabilities or research and development projects, resulting in reductions in staff, operating costs, and capital expenditures.

We received a report from our independent registered public accounting firm regarding the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 that includes an explanatory paragraph expressing substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements are prepared assuming we will continue as a going concern.

#### Operating Activities.

Cash used by operating activities totaled approximately \$2.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to cash used in operating activities of \$9.9 million during the same period in 2014. The change in cash flows from operating activities primarily reflects an \$8.0 million upfront payment we received in March 2015 under the terms of the license agreement with a customer for our PicoP® display technology.

#### Investing Activities.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled approximately \$1.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$139,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The

increase in investing activities was primarily comprised of additional capital expenditures to support an increase in production capacity at our contract manufacturers.



## Financing Activities.

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled approximately \$6.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$15.6 million during the same period in 2014.

In May 2015, we entered into an ATM agreement with Meyers Associates, L.P. Under the terms of the agreement, we may, from time to time, at our discretion, offer and sell shares of our common stock having an aggregate value of up to \$6.0 million. As of September 30, 2015, we have received gross proceeds of approximately \$1.8 million before issuance costs of approximately \$71,000 from the sale of 555,000 shares of our common stock.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we received \$3.3 million from the exercise of warrants we issued in connection with earlier financing transactions to purchase 1.5 million shares of our common stock.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we received gross proceeds of \$1.0 million as part of an ATM agreement we entered into with Meyers Associates, L.P. in June 2014. We have completed sales under this agreement, having received total proceeds of approximately \$4.5 million before issuance costs of approximately \$206,000 from the sale of 2.0 million shares of our common stock.

In March 2014, we raised \$13.9 million before issuance costs of approximately \$1.0 million through an underwritten offering of 7.2 million shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 2.1 million shares of our common stock.

## ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

### Interest Rate and Market Liquidity Risks

As of September 30, 2015, all of our cash and cash equivalents have variable interest rates. Therefore, we believe our exposure to market and interest rate risks is not material.

Our investment policy generally directs that the investment manager should select investments to achieve the following goals: principal preservation, adequate liquidity and return. As of September 30, 2015, our cash and cash equivalents are comprised of money market savings accounts.

The values of cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2015, are as follows:

(in thousands)	Amount	Percent
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,160	100.0 %
Less than one year	-	- %
	\$ 11,160	100.0 %

### Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Our major contract and collaborative research and development agreements, product sales, and licensing activity payments are currently made in U.S. dollars. However, in the future we may enter into contracts or collaborative research and development agreements in foreign currencies that may subject us to foreign exchange rate risk. We have purchase orders and contracts in foreign currencies and may enter into such arrangements from time to time in the future. We believe our exposure to currency fluctuations related to these arrangements is not material. We may enter into foreign currency hedges to offset material exposure to currency fluctuations when we can adequately determine the timing and amounts of the exposure.

#### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report and, based on this evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

### PART II

#### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On March 31, 2014, Asia Optical Co., Inc., a supplier pursuant to an agreement entered into in 2008, filed a complaint for arbitration with the American Arbitration Association claiming that we ordered products from them and failed to take delivery of and pay for such products. The relief sought in the complaint is \$3.6 million plus attorneys' fees, interest and arbitration costs. We contest the claim are defending against it. An adverse outcome of these proceedings could materially and adversely affect our financial condition. At this stage, we cannot predict the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome or the range of potential loss.

We are also subject to various claims and pending or threatened lawsuits in the normal course of business. We are not currently party to any other legal proceedings that management believes are reasonably possible to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

#### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risk Factors Relating to the MicroVision Business.

We have a history of operating losses and expect to incur significant losses in the future.

We have had substantial losses since our inception. We cannot assure you that we will ever become or remain profitable.

- As of September 30, 2015, we had an accumulated deficit of \$479.1 million.
- We incurred consolidated net losses of \$468.8 million from inception through 2014, and a net loss of \$10.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

The likelihood of our success must be considered in light of the expenses, difficulties and delays frequently encountered by companies formed to develop and commercialize new technologies. In particular, our operations to date have focused primarily on research and development of our technology platform and development of demonstration units. We are unable to accurately estimate future revenues and operating expenses based upon historical performance.

We cannot be certain that we will succeed in obtaining additional development revenue or commercializing our technology or products. In light of these factors, we expect to continue to incur substantial losses and negative cash flow at least through 2015 and likely thereafter. We cannot be certain that we will achieve positive cash flow at any time in the future.

We will require additional capital to fund our operations and to implement our business plan. If we do not obtain additional capital, we may be required to curtail our operations substantially. Raising additional capital may dilute the value of current shareholders' shares.

Based on our current operating plan, and without additional funds from our existing ATM facility, we anticipate that we have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to fund our operations through June 2016. We will require additional cash to fund our operating plan past that time. We plan to obtain additional cash through the issuance of equity or debt securities and/or product sales and licensing activities.

We are introducing new technology into an emerging market which creates significant uncertainty about our ability to accurately project revenue, costs and cash flows. Our capital requirements will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to, the rate at which ODMs and OEMs introduce products incorporating PicoP® display technology and the market acceptance and competitive position of such products. If revenues are less than we anticipate, if the mix of revenues and the associated margins varies from anticipated amounts or if expenses exceed the amounts budgeted, we may require additional capital earlier than expected to fund our operations. In addition, our operating plan provides for the development of strategic relationships with suppliers of components, products and systems, and equipment manufacturers that may require additional investments by us.

Additional capital may not be available to us, or if available, on terms acceptable to us or on a timely basis. Raising additional capital may involve issuing securities with rights and preferences that are senior to our common stock and may dilute the value of our current shareholders' shares. If adequate funds are not available on a timely basis, we may consider limiting our operations substantially to extend funds as we pursue other financing opportunities and business relationships. This limitation of operations could include reducing investments in our production capabilities or research and development projects, resulting in reductions in staff, operating costs, and capital expenditures. Reducing operations may jeopardize our ability to achieve our business goals or satisfy our customer requirements.

Qualifying a new contract manufacturer or foundry for our products could cause us to experience delays that result in lost revenues and damaged customer relationships.

We rely on single-source suppliers to manufacture our products, including our MEMS chips in wafer form. The lead time to establish a relationship with a new or alternative contract manufacturer or foundry is a time-consuming process, as our unique technology may require significant manufacturing process adaptation to achieve full manufacturing capacity. Accordingly, we may be unable to establish a relationship with new or alternative contract manufacturer(s) in the short term, or at all, at prices or on other terms that are acceptable to us. Changes in our supply chain may result in increased cost and delay and may subject us to risks and uncertainties regarding, but not limited to, product warranty, product liability and quality control standards. The loss of any single or limited source supplier, the failure of any of these suppliers to perform as expected or the disruption in the supply chain of components from these suppliers could cause significant delays in product deliveries which may result in lost revenues and damaged customer relationships. To the extent that we are not able to establish a relationship with a new or alternative contract manufacturer or foundry in a timely manner, we may be unable to meet contract or production milestones which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to secure significant third party manufacturing resources.

Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to provide our components and future products in commercial quantities at competitive prices and on schedule. Accordingly, we will be required to obtain access, through business partners or contract manufacturers, to manufacturing capacity and processes for the commercial production of our expected future products. Additionally, we have made significant capital investments in manufacturing process equipment, much of which is held at our foreign contract manufacturers' facility. While this arrangement helps to ensure the supply of components and finished goods assemblies, our foreign contract manufacturers could experience severe financial difficulties or other disruptions in their business, and such continued supply could be significantly reduced or terminated, and the net realizable value of these assets could be negatively affected.

In addition, we cannot be certain that we will successfully obtain access to needed manufacturing resources concurrent with a significant increase in our planned production levels. Future manufacturing limitations of our suppliers could constrain the number of products that we are able to develop and produce.

We are dependent on third parties in order to develop, manufacture, sell and market products with our technology and components.

Our ingredient brand strategy for commercializing our technology in products incorporating PicoP® display technology includes entering into development, manufacturing, sales and marketing arrangements with ODMs, OEMs and other third parties. While these arrangements may lower our operating expenses, they also reduce our direct control over production and distribution and may subject us to risks and uncertainties regarding, but not limited to, product warranty, product liability and quality control standards. We cannot be certain that we will be able to negotiate arrangements on acceptable terms, if at all, or that these arrangements will be successful in yielding commercially viable products. If we cannot establish these arrangements, we would require additional capital to undertake such activities on our own and would require extensive manufacturing, sales and marketing expertise that we do not currently possess and that may be difficult to obtain.

In addition, we could encounter significant delays in introducing PicoP display technology or find that the development, manufacture or sale of products incorporating a display module with PicoP display technology would not be feasible. To the extent that we enter into development, manufacturing, sales and marketing or other arrangements, our revenues will depend upon the performance of third parties. We cannot be certain that any such arrangements will be successful.

We cannot be certain that our technology platform or products incorporating PicoP display technology will achieve market acceptance. If products incorporating PicoP display technology do not achieve market acceptance, our revenues may not grow.

Our success will depend in part on customer acceptance of PicoP display technology. PicoP display technology may not be accepted by manufacturers who use display technologies in their products, by systems integrators, ODMs, and OEMs who incorporate our components into their products or by end users of these products. To be accepted, PicoP display technology must meet the expectations of our potential customers in the consumer, automotive, and other markets. If our technology or products incorporating PicoP display technology do not achieve market acceptance, we may not be able to continue to develop our technology platform.

Future products based on our PicoP display technology are dependent on advances in technology by other companies.

Our PicoP display technology will continue to rely on technologies, such as light sources, MEMS and optical components that are developed and produced by other companies. The commercial success of certain future products based on our technology 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 or our customers' specific uses. There are no guarantees that such activities will result in useful technologies or products that will be profitable.

We are dependent on a small number of customers for our revenue. Our quarterly performance may vary substantially and this variance, as well as general market conditions, may cause our stock price to fluctuate greatly and potentially expose us to litigation.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, one commercial customer accounted for 96% and 98% of our total revenue, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, three commercial customers accounted for 92% and 91% of our total revenue, respectively. Our customers take time to obtain, and the loss of a significant customer could negatively affect our revenue.

Our quarterly operating results may vary significantly based upon:

- market acceptance of products incorporating PicoP display technology;
- changes in evaluations and recommendations by any securities analysts following our stock or our industry generally;
- announcements by other companies in our industry;
- changes in business or regulatory conditions;
- announcements or implementation by our competitors of technological innovations or new products;
- the status of particular development programs and the timing of performance under specific development agreements;
- economic and stock market conditions; or
- other factors unrelated to our company or industry.

In one or more future quarters, our results of operations may fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors and the trading price of our common stock may decline as a consequence. In addition, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, shareholders often have instituted securities class action litigation against that company. If we become involved in a class action suit, it could divert the attention of management, and, if adversely determined, could require us to pay substantial damages.



We or our customers may fail to perform under open orders, which could adversely affect our operating results and cash flows.

Our backlog of open orders totaled \$13.5 million as of September 30, 2015. We may be unable to meet the performance requirements, including performance specifications or delivery dates, required by such purchase orders. Further, our customers may be unable or unwilling to perform their obligations thereunder on a timely basis, or at all if, among other reasons, our products and technologies do not achieve market acceptance, our customers' products and technologies do not achieve market acceptance or our customers otherwise fail to achieve their operating goals. To the extent we are unable to perform under such purchase orders or to the extent customers are unable or unwilling to perform, our operating results and cash flows could be adversely affected.

It may become more difficult to sell our stock in the public market or maintain our listing on the NASDAQ Global Market.

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Market. To maintain our listing on this market, we must meet NASDAQ's listing maintenance standards. If we are unable to continue to meet NASDAQ's listing maintenance standards for any reason, our common stock could be delisted from The NASDAQ Global Market. If our common stock were delisted, we likely would seek to list our common stock on The NASDAQ Capital Market, the American Stock Exchange or on a regional stock exchange. Listing on such other market or exchange could reduce the liquidity of our common stock. If our common stock were not listed on The NASDAQ Capital Market or an exchange, trading of our common stock would be conducted in the over-the-counter (OTC) market on an electronic bulletin board established for unlisted securities or directly through market makers in our common stock. If our common stock were to trade in the OTC market, an investor would find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations for the price of, the common stock.

A delisting from The NASDAQ Global Market and failure to obtain listing on such other market or exchange would subject our common stock to so-called penny stock rules that impose additional sales practice and market-making requirements on broker-dealers who sell or make a market in such securities. Consequently, removal from The NASDAQ Global Market and failure to obtain listing on another market or exchange could affect the ability or willingness of broker-dealers to sell or make a market in our common stock and the ability of purchasers of our common stock to sell their securities in the secondary market. In addition, when the market price of our common stock is less than \$5.00 per share, we become subject to penny stock rules even if our common stock is still listed on The NASDAQ Global Market. While the penny stock rules should not affect the listing of our common stock on The NASDAQ Global Market, these rules may further limit the market liquidity of our common stock and the ability of investors to sell our common stock in the secondary market. The market price of our common stock has traded below \$5.00 per share during 2015 and 2014. On November 2, 2015, the closing price of our common stock was \$2.89 per share.

Our lack of financial and technical resources relative to our competitors may limit our revenues, potential profits, overall market share or value.

Our current products and potential future products will compete with established manufacturers of existing products and companies developing new technologies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical and other resources than we have. Because of their greater resources, our competitors may develop products or technologies that may be superior to our own. The introduction of superior competing products or technologies could result in reduced revenues, lower margins or loss of market share, any of which could reduce the value of our business.

We may not be able to keep up with rapid technological change and our financial results may suffer.



The information display industry has been characterized by rapidly changing technology, accelerated product obsolescence and continuously evolving industry standards. Our success will depend upon our ability to further develop our technology platform and to cost effectively introduce new products and features in a timely manner to meet evolving customer requirements and compete with competitors' product advances.

We may not succeed in these efforts due to:

- delays in product development;
- lack of market acceptance for our products and technology; or
- lack of funds to invest in product research, development and marketing.

The occurrence of any of the above factors could result in decreased revenues, market share and value of our business.

We could face lawsuits related to our use of PicoP® display technology or other technologies. Defending these suits would be costly and time-consuming. An adverse outcome in any such matter could limit our ability to commercialize our technology and products, reduce our revenues and increase our operating expenses.

We are aware of several patents held by third parties that relate to certain aspects of light scanning displays and image capture products. These patents could be used as a basis to challenge the validity, limit the scope or limit our ability to obtain additional or broader patent rights of our patents or patents we have licensed. A successful challenge to the validity of our patents or patents we have licensed could limit our ability to commercialize our technology or display modules enabled by PicoP display technology and, consequently, materially reduce our revenues. Moreover, we cannot be certain that patent holders or other third parties will not claim infringement by us with respect to current and future technology. Because U.S. patent applications are held and examined in secrecy, it is also possible that presently pending U.S. applications will eventually be issued with claims that will be infringed by our products or our technology.

The defense and prosecution of a patent suit would be costly and time-consuming, even if the outcome were ultimately favorable to us. An adverse outcome in the defense of a patent suit could subject us to significant costs, to require others and us to cease selling products that incorporate PicoP display technology, to cease licensing our technology or to require disputed rights to be licensed from third parties. Such licenses, if available, would increase our operating expenses. Moreover, if claims of infringement are asserted against our future co-development partners or customers, those partners or customers may seek indemnification from us for any damages or expenses they incur.

If we fail to manage expansion effectively, our revenue and expenses could be adversely affected.

Our ability to successfully offer products and implement our business plan in a rapidly evolving market requires an effective planning and management process. The growth in business and relationships with customers and other third parties has placed, and will continue to place, a significant strain on our management systems and resources. We will need to continue to improve our financial and managerial controls, reporting systems and procedures and will need to continue to train and manage our work force.

Our products and products incorporating PicoP display technology may be subject to future environmental, health and safety regulations that could increase our development and production costs.

Our products and products incorporating PicoP display technology could become subject to future environmental, health and safety regulations or amendments that could negatively impact our ability to commercialize PicoP display technology. Compliance with any such new regulations would likely increase our cost to develop and produce products incorporating PicoP display technology, and violations may result in fines, penalties or suspension of production. If we become subject to any environmental, health, or safety laws or regulations which require us to cease or significantly change our operations to comply, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

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, 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, (ii) demand for our current and future products and (iii) our ability to commercialize products. We cannot predict the timing, strength, or duration of any economic slowdown or subsequent economic recovery, worldwide, or in the

display industry.

Because we plan to continue using foreign contract manufacturers, our operating results could be harmed by economic, political, regulatory and other factors in foreign countries.

We currently use foreign contract manufacturers and plan to continue to use foreign contract manufacturers to manufacture current and future products, where appropriate. These international operations are subject to inherent risks, which may adversely affect us, including:

- political and economic instability;
- high levels of inflation, historically the case in a number of countries in Asia;
- burdens and costs of compliance with a variety of foreign laws, regulations and sanctions;
- foreign taxes and duties;
- changes in tariff rates or other trade and monetary policies; and
- changes or volatility in currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Our contract manufacturing facilities could be damaged or disrupted by a natural disaster or labor strike, either of which would materially affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

A major catastrophe, such as an earthquake, monsoon, flood or other natural disaster, labor strike, or work stoppage at our contract manufacturers' facilities, our suppliers, or our customers, could result in a prolonged interruption of our business. A disruption resulting from any one of these events could cause significant delays in product shipments and the loss of sales and customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

If our licensors and we are unable to obtain effective intellectual property protection for our products, processes and technology, we may be unable to compete with other companies.

Intellectual property protection for our products is important and uncertain. If we do not obtain effective intellectual property protection for our products, processes and technology, we may be subject to increased competition. Our commercial success will depend in part on our ability and the ability of our licensors to maintain the proprietary nature of the PicoP® display technology and other key technologies by securing valid and enforceable patents and effectively maintaining unpatented technology as trade secrets. We protect our proprietary technology by seeking to obtain United States and foreign patents in our name, or licenses to third party patents, related to proprietary technology, inventions, and improvements that may be important to the development of our business. However, our patent position and the patent position of our licensors involve complex legal and factual questions. The standards that the United States Patent and Trademark Office and its foreign counterparts use to grant patents are not always applied predictably or uniformly and can change. Additionally, the scope of patents are subject to interpretation by courts and their validity can be subject to challenges and defenses, including challenges and defenses based on the existence of prior art. Consequently, we cannot be certain as to the extent to which we will be able to obtain patents for our new products and technology or the extent to which the patents that we already own or license from others protect our products and technology. Reduction in scope of protection or invalidation of our licensed or owned patents, or our inability to obtain new patents, may enable other companies to develop products that compete directly with ours on the basis of the same or similar technology.

We also rely on the law of trade secrets to protect unpatented know-how and technology to maintain our competitive position. We try to protect this know-how and technology by limiting access to the trade secrets to those of our employees, contractors and partners with a need to know such information and by entering into confidentiality agreements with parties that have access to it, such as our employees, consultants and business partners. Any of these parties could breach the agreements and disclose our trade secrets or confidential information, or our competitors might learn of the information in some other way. If any trade secret not protected by a patent were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our competitive position could be negatively affected.

We could be subject to significant product liability claims that could be time-consuming and costly, divert management attention and adversely affect our ability to obtain and maintain insurance coverage.

We could be subject to product liability claims if any of our product applications are alleged to be defective or cause harmful effects. For example, because some of our display modules incorporating our technology are designed to scan a low power beam of colored light into the user's eye, the testing, manufacture, marketing and sale of these products involve an inherent risk that product liability claims will be asserted against us.

Additionally, any misuse of our display technology or our products by end-users or third parties that obtain access to our display technology could result in negative publicity and could harm our brand and reputation. 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 contracts and collaborative research and development agreements have long sales cycles, which make it difficult to plan our expenses and forecast our revenues.

Our contracts and collaborative research and development agreements have long sales cycles that involve numerous steps including determination of a product application, exploring the technical feasibility of a proposed product, evaluating the costs of manufacturing a product or to qualify a contract manufacturer for production. Our long sales cycle, which can last several years, makes it difficult to predict the quarter in which contract signing and revenue recognition will occur. Delays in entering into contracts and collaborative research and development agreements could cause significant variability in our revenues and operating results for any particular quarterly period.

Our contracts and collaborative research and development agreements may not lead to any product or any products that will be profitable.

Our contracts and collaborative research and development agreements, including without limitation, those discussed in this document, are exploratory in nature and are intended to develop new types of products for new applications. Our efforts may prove unsuccessful and these relationships may not result in the development of any product or any products that will be profitable.

Loss of any of our key personnel could have a negative effect on the operation of our business.

Our success depends on our executive officers and other key personnel and on the ability to attract and retain qualified new personnel. Achievement of our business objectives will require substantial additional expertise in the areas of sales and marketing, research and product development and manufacturing. Competition for qualified personnel in these fields is intense, and the inability to attract and retain additional highly skilled personnel, or the loss of key personnel, could hinder our ability to compete effectively in the display and image capture market and adversely affect our business strategy and execution.

#### ITEM 6. Exhibits

- 31.1 Principal Executive Officer Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Principal Financial Officer Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Principal Executive Officer Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code (18 U.S.C. 1350), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Principal Financial Officer Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) and Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code (18 U.S.C. 1350), as

adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101.INS XBRL Instance Document  
101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema  
101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase  
101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase  
101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase  
101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

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.

MICROVISION, INC.

Date: November 5, 2015

BY: /s/ Alexander Y. Tokman

Alexander Y. Tokman

Chief Executive Officer and Director  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 5, 2015

BY: /s/ Stephen P. Holt

Stephen P. Holt

Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal  
Accounting Officer)



EXHIBIT INDEX

The following documents are filed herewith.

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
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31.1		
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