

EMAGIN CORP  
Form 10-K  
March 25, 2010

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

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

or

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

Commission file number 001-15751

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

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

56-1764501  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

3006 Northup Way, Suite 103, Bellevue, Washington 98004  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(425) 284-5200  
(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, \$.001 Par Value Per Share

Indicate by check mark whether 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 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 (§

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229.405 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 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 in 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, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer       Accelerated filer       Non-accelerated filer       Smaller Reporting  
Company

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

As of June 30, 2009, the aggregate market value of the issued and outstanding common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of the common stock as quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. OTC Bulletin Board of \$1.09 was approximately \$12.1 million. For purposes of the above statement only, all directors, executive officers and 10% shareholders are assumed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for any other purpose.

Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of February 28, 2010 was 17,073,558.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE – None

## eMAGIN CORPORATION

## FORM 10-K

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

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#### STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In this annual report, references to "eMagin Corporation," "eMagin," "Virtual Vision," "the Company," "we," "us," and "our" refer to eMagin Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Virtual Vision, Inc.

Except for the historical information contained herein, some of the statements in this Report contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are found in the sections entitled "Business," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation," and "Risk Factors." They include statements concerning: our business strategy; expectations of market and customer response; liquidity and capital expenditures; future sources of revenues; expansion of our proposed product line; and trends in industry activity generally. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by words such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "could," "anticipate," "intend," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "goal," or "continue" or similar terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, but not limited to, the risks outlined under "Risk Factors," that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. For example, assumptions that could cause actual results to vary materially from future results include, but are not limited to: our ability to successfully develop and market our products to customers; our ability to generate customer demand for our products in our target markets; the development of our target markets and market opportunities; our ability to manufacture suitable products at competitive cost; market pricing for our products and for competing products; the extent of increasing competition; technological developments in our target markets and the development of alternate, competing technologies in them; and sales of shares by existing shareholders. 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. Unless we are required to do so under federal securities laws or other applicable laws, we do not intend to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

## PART I

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### Introduction

eMagin Corporation (“eMagin, “we,” “our,” or “us,”) is a leader in OLED (organic light emitting diode) technology. We design, develop, manufacture, and market OLED on silicon microdisplays, virtual imaging products which utilize OLED microdisplays, and related products. We also perform research in the OLED field. Our virtual imaging products integrate OLED technology with silicon chips to produce high-resolution microdisplays smaller than one-inch diagonally which, when viewed through a magnifier, create virtual images that appear comparable in size to that of a computer monitor or a large-screen television. Our products enable our original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) customers to develop and market improved or new electronic products especially those that are mobile and highly portable. We believe that virtual imaging will become an important way for increasingly mobile people to have quick access to high resolution data, work, and experience new more immersive forms of communications and entertainment.

We believe our OLED microdisplays offer a number of significant advantages over other microdisplay options for near-to-eye applications including greatly increased power efficiency, less weight, and wider viewing angles. Using our active matrix OLED technology, many computer and electronic system functions can be built directly into the OLED microdisplay, resulting in compact, high resolution, power efficient systems. We have developed our own intellectual property and accumulated over 6 years of manufacturing know-how to create high performance OLED microdisplays.

As the first to exploit OLED technology for microdisplays, we believe that we enjoy a significant advantage in the commercialization of microdisplays for virtual imaging. We believe we are currently the only company to sell active matrix small molecule OLED-on-silicon microdisplays.

eMagin Corporation was created through the merger of Fashion Dynamics Corporation (“FDC”), which was organized on January 23, 1996 under the laws of the State of Nevada and FED Corporation (“FED”), a developer and manufacturer of optical systems and microdisplays for use in the electronics industry. Simultaneous with this merger, we changed our name to eMagin Corporation. eMagin is incorporated in the state of Delaware.

We derive the majority of our revenue from sales of our OLED microdisplay products. We also generate revenue from sales of optics, microdisplays combined with optics (“microviewers”), and virtual imaging systems (primarily our Z800 3DVisor™). In addition we earn revenue from non-recurring engineering (“NRE”) projects and under government contracts that support some of our research and development programs.

Using our active matrix OLED technology, many computer and video electronic system functions can be built directly into the OLED microdisplay, resulting in compact systems with expected lower overall system costs relative to alternative microdisplay technologies. Already proven in commercialized military and commercial systems, our portfolio of OLED microdisplays deliver high-resolution, flicker-free virtual images, working effectively even in extreme temperatures and high-vibration conditions with greatly increased system level power efficiency, less weight and wider viewing angles.

#### Our Technology Platforms

##### Small Molecule, Top-Emitting Active Matrix OLED Technology

There are two basic classes of OLED technology, dubbed single molecule or small molecule (monomer) and polymer. Our microdisplays are currently based upon active matrix small molecule OLED technology, which we refer to as active matrix OLED (“AMOLED”) because we build the displays directly on silicon chips. Our AMOLED technology uniquely permits millions of individual low-voltage light sources to be built on low-cost, silicon computer chips to produce single color, white or full-color display arrays. Using our OLED technology, many computer and video electronic system functions can be built directly into the silicon chip, under the OLED film, resulting in very compact, integrated systems with lowered overall system costs relative to alternative technologies.

OLEDs are thin films of stable organic materials that emit light of various colors when a voltage is impressed across them. OLEDs are emissive devices, which mean they create their own light, as opposed to liquid crystal displays, which require a separate light source. As a result, OLED devices use less power and can be capable of higher brightness and fuller color than liquid crystal microdisplays. Because the light they emit is Lambertian, which means that it appears equally bright from most forward directions, a moderate movement in the eye does not change the image brightness or color as it does in other technologies.

We have developed numerous and significant enhancements to OLED technology as well as key silicon circuit designs to effectively incorporate the OLED film on a silicon integrated circuit. For example, we have developed a unique, top-emitting structure for our OLED devices that enables OLED displays to be built on opaque silicon integrated circuits rather than only on glass. Our OLED devices emit full visible spectrum light that is isolated with color filters to create full color images. Our microdisplays have a brightness that can be greater than that of a typical notebook computer and can have a potential useful life of over 50,000 operating hours, in certain applications. New materials and device improvements, such as our recently developed OLED-XL™ technology, offer potential for even better performance for brightness, efficiency, and lifespan. In addition to our active matrix OLED technology, we have developed compact optic and lens enhancements which, when coupled with the microdisplay, provide the high quality large screen appearance that we believe a large proportion of the marketplace demands.

We believe that our AMOLED technology provides significant advantages over other microdisplay technologies in our targeted microdisplay markets. We believe these key advantages include:

- Low power consumption for improved battery life and longer system life;
  - High-speed performance resulting in clear video images;
- Wide angle light emission resulting in large apparent screen size;
  - Wide operating temperature range;
- Good environmental stability (vibration and humidity);
  - Low manufacturing cost; and
  - Low cost system solutions.

### Prism Optics

High quality, large view lenses with a wide range for eye positioning are essential for using our displays in near-eye systems. We have developed advanced molded plastic prism lenses which permit our AMOLED microdisplays to provide large field of view images that can be viewed for extended periods with reduced eye-fatigue. We have engaged a firm to manufacture our lenses in order to provide them in larger quantities to our customers and are using them in our own Z800 3DVisor personal display systems.

### Our Market Opportunities

The growth potential of our selected target market segments have been investigated using information gathered from key industry market research firms and resources, including Consumer Electronics Association, DisplaySearch, Mobile Display Report, Frost and Sullivan, McLaughlin Group, Nikkei, VisionGain and others. Such data was obtained using published reports and data obtained at industry symposia. We have also relied substantially on market projections obtained privately from industry leaders, industry analysts, and current and potential customers.

Most markets involve near-eye imaging applications for products such as viewfinders for digital cameras, or for head-wearable displays. These near-to-eye viewing products have been recently characterized by the McLaughlin Consulting Group as the Personal Viewer Market. The McLaughlin Group forecasts the total Personal Viewer Market to reach as much as 16.0 million units and \$5.7 billion in revenue by 2012.

Head-wearable display products incorporate microdisplays mounted in or on eyeglasses, goggles, simple headbands, helmets, or hardhats, and are often referred to as head-mounted displays (HMDs) or headsets. Head-wearable displays may block out surroundings for a fully immersive experience, or be designed as "see-through" or "see-around" to the user's surroundings. They may contain one (monocular) or two (binocular) displays. Some of the increased current interest is due to accelerating the timetable to adapt such systems to military applications such as night vision and fire and rescue applications. The virtual-imaging markets we are targeting broadly fall into the categories of military, industrial/medical, and consumer though many products serve multiple markets ("dual use"). Within each of these market sectors, we believe that our OLED microdisplays, when combined with compact optic lenses, will become a key component for a number of mobile electronic products.

### Military/First Responder

Properly implemented, we believe that head-mounted systems incorporating our microdisplays increases effectiveness by allowing hands-free operation and increasing situational awareness with enough brightness to be used in daylight, yet controllable for nighttime light security. As a COTS (commercial off the shelf) component, OLED microdisplays intrinsically demonstrate performance characteristics important to military and other demanding commercial and industrial applications, including high contrast, wide dimming range, shock and vibration resistance and insensitivity to high G-forces. The image does not suffer from flicker or color breakup in vibrating environments, and the



microdisplay's wide viewing angle allows ease of viewing for long periods of time. Most importantly, our OLED's very low power consumption reduces battery weight and increases allowed mission length. The OLED's inherent wide temperature range is especially of interest for military applications because the display can turn on instantly at temperatures far below freezing and can operate at very high temperatures in desert conditions. Our SXGA OLED-XL™ microdisplay provides power advantages over other microdisplay technologies, particularly liquid crystal displays which require backlights and heaters and cannot provide instant-on capabilities at low temperatures.

Our products' military applications primarily fall into three broad areas: (1) helmet-mounted displays for situational awareness and data, (2) night vision/thermal imaging goggles and viewers, and (3) training and simulation devices. Similar systems are of interest for other military applications as well as for demanding operations such as urban security, homeland defense, fire and rescue.

**Situational Awareness.** Situational awareness products include head mounted displays which are used to display mapping, logistics and status and handheld imagers for border patrol and training. In certain situations these products are combined with a weapon system in order to give the user the capability of selecting targets without direct exposure. Our OLED microdisplays have already been commercially implemented into a number of military situational awareness programs including: US Army Land Warrior Program, U.S. Army Mounted Warrior Program, US Army Remote Viewer Program, FELIN Fantassin à Equipements et Liaisons Intégrés Program (French Infantryman with Networked Equipment), and Israeli Advanced Integrated Soldier System, among others. OEM products include Intevac Vision Systems' I-Port™ EX3, I-Port™, Night-Port™, and Binocular 50™.

**Night Vision/Thermal Imaging.** Night Vision Goggles allow the user to see in low light conditions. The most modern versions usually include two different technologies: infrared/thermal, and image intensification. Third and fourth generation military devices usually use some combination of the two modes. Thermal imagers detect infrared energy (heat) and convert it into an electronic signal. The resulting signal needs to be presented on a display. Heat sensed by an infrared camera can be very precisely quantified, or measured, allowing the user to not only monitor thermal performance, but also identify and evaluate the relative severity of heat-related problems. Thermal imaging systems can be stand-alone handheld systems or integrated as part of the aiming mechanism for a larger system. Our OLED microdisplays are typically targeted to uncooled systems, as opposed to systems that require external cooling in order to increase their sensitivity. Advances in sensor technology, both in sensitivity and resolution as well as economic efficiency, have been driving factors in the adoption of thermal technologies for military applications. The power efficiency and environmental ruggedness of our products are strong competitive advantages, particularly in these small hand-held non-cooled systems. Fielded products incorporating eMagin OLED microdisplays include Northrop Grumman's Lightweight Laser Designator Rangefinders (LLDR), Thales SOPHIE™ handheld thermal imagers, and Thales MINIE™, LUCIE™, and MONIE™ night vision goggles.

**Training and Simulation.** Our OLED microdisplays and our Z800 3DVisor have been acquired by OEMs for use with their simulation and training products. The Z800's capability to integrate 360 degree head tracking and stereo vision, as well as its wide field of view are attractive attributes for any simulation or virtual reality system. Examples of commercialized training and simulation products include: Cubic CombatRedi™ tactical man-worn system with wireless communication, Drive Square's portable in-vehicle simulator, NVIS' Virtual Binocular SV™ and Monoscope SV™, Quantum 3D ExpeditionDI™, Rockwell Collins' SimEye SX45™ and SimEye SX60™, and Sensics' xSight.™

**Military Market Size.** The McLaughlin Group reports that in 2012 sales of thermal weapons sights are forecast to reach \$525M and sales of enhanced night vision systems are projected to reach \$1.75B, propelled by both higher volumes and higher prices for added capabilities of color, higher resolution, and digital connectivity. Sales of helmet-mounted personal viewers for situational awareness are forecast to reach \$330M in 2012, with growth resulting from higher definition and color displays. Our displays have already been commercialized or prototyped for situational awareness and night vision/thermal imaging applications by military systems integrators including Elbit, Insight Technologies, Intevac Vision Systems, Nivisys, Oasys Technology, Qioptiq, Rockwell Collins, Saab, Sagem, and Thales, among many others. Night Vision Equipment Corporation's HelmetIR-50™, a lightweight, military helmet mounted thermal imager, which provides hands-free operation and allows viewers to see through total darkness, battlefield obscurants, and even foliage, is the first OLED-equipped product to be listed on the US Government's GSA schedule. Similar systems are of interest for other military applications as well as for related operations such as urban security, fire and rescue.

#### Commercial, Industrial, and Medical

We believe that a wide variety of commercial and industrial markets offer significant opportunities due to increasing demand for instant data accessibility in mobile workplaces. Some examples of potential microdisplay applications include: immediate access to inventory such as parts, tools and equipment availability; instant accessibility to maintenance or construction manuals; routine quality assurance inspection; endoscopic surgery; and real-time viewing

of images and data for a variety of applications. As one potential example, a user wearing a HMD while using test equipment, such as oscilloscopes, can view technical data while simultaneously probing printed circuit boards. Current commercial products equipped with our OLED microdisplays in these sectors include those produced by Liteye, FLIR Systems, NordicNeuroLab, VRmagic GmbH, Sensics, and Total Fire Group, among others.

#### Consumer

We believe that the most significant driver of the longer term near-eye virtual imaging microdisplay market is growing consumer demand for mobile access to larger volumes of information and entertainment in smaller packages. This desire for mobility has resulted in the development of mobile video Personal Viewer products in two general categories: (i) an established market for electronic viewers incorporated in products such as viewfinders for digital cameras and video cameras which may potentially also be developed as personal viewers for cell phones and (ii) an emerging market for headset-application platforms which include accessories for mobile devices, portable DVD systems, electronic games, and other entertainment, and wearable computers.

As our OLED displays are manufactured in increasingly higher volumes at reduced costs, we believe that our OLED microdisplay products will be increasingly well positioned to compete with and displace liquid crystal displays in the rapidly growing consumer market as demand for higher-resolution, and better image quality evolves to meet the wish for more sophisticated Personal Viewers. Examples of potential applications for mobile Personal Viewers include handheld personal computers and mobile devices (such as smartphones, iPods™), whose small, direct view screens are often limitations, but which are now capable of running software applications that would benefit from a larger display accessory and entertainment and gaming video headset systems, which permit individuals to privately view television, including HDTV, video CDs, DVDs and video games on virtual large screens or stereovision.

## Our Products

Our commercial microdisplay products based on our SVGA series OLED microdisplays, first introduced in 2001, have received award recognition including: SID Display of the Year and Electronic Products Magazine Product of the Year. In 2008 we introduced engineering samples of our SXGA OLED microdisplays. We are in the process of completing development of the SVGA 3DS (SVGA 3D shrink, a smaller format SVGA display with a new cell architecture with embedded features). We expect to begin selling significant quantities of the SXGA product in 2010. In 2006 we introduced our OLED-XL technology, which provides longer luminance half life and enhanced efficiency for all of our microdisplay product lines. These OLED and OLED-XL products are being applied or considered for near-eye and headset applications in products to be manufactured by OEM customers for a wide variety of military, medical, industrial, and consumer applications. We offer our products to OEMs and other buyers as both separate components, integrated bundles coupled with our own optics, or full systems. We also offer engineering support to enable customers to quickly integrate our products into their own product development programs and offer design of customized displays with resolutions or features to meet special customer requirements.

SVGA+ OLED Microdisplay Series (Super Video Graphics Array of 800x600 plus 52 added columns of data). Our 0.62 inch diagonal SVGA+ OLED microdisplays have a resolution of 852x600 triad pixels (1.53 million picture elements). The product was dubbed "SVGA+" because it has 52 more display columns than a standard SVGA display, permitting users to run either (1) standard SVGA (800 x 600 pixels) to interface to the analog output of many portable computers or (2) 852 x 480, using all the data available from a DVD player in a 16:9 wide screen entertainment format. The display also has an internal NTSC monochrome video decoder for low power night vision systems. SVGA+ Rev3 OLED-XL microdisplay, the most power efficient OLED solution for near-eye personal viewer applications, uses less than 115 mW power in monochrome, such as for thermal imaging applications, and lower than 175 mW at 400 cd/m<sup>2</sup> (60Hz video at 70 cd/m<sup>2</sup>) for full color video. This new microdisplay has simpler calibration over temperature and is ideal for demanding binocular luminance and color matching. It also shares all the functional and design characteristics of eMagin's original SVGA OLEDs, responding instantly at temperatures as low as -40 degrees C.

SVGA-3D OLED Microdisplay (Super Video Graphics Array plus built-in stereovision capability). Our 0.59 inch diagonal SVGA-3D OLED microdisplays have a resolution of 800x600 triad pixels (1.44 million picture elements). A built-in circuit provides compatibility with single channel frame sequential stereoscopic vision without additional external components. The SVGA-3D OLED-XL is primarily used as components of our Z800 3DVisor.

SXGA OLED-XL (Super eXtended Graphics Array, 1280 x 1024). Our SXGA OLED microdisplay with 0.77 inch diagonal active area provides 3,932,160 sub-pixels in an active area that is only .15 inches larger than our SVGA+ microdisplay. The 1280 x 1024 triad pixel array comprises triads of vertical sub-pixels stacked side by side to make up each 12 x 12mm color pixel. The SXGA OLED-XL microdisplay offers both analog and digital signal processing, requiring less than 200mW under typical operation. The new SXGA microdisplays provide versatility and flexibility for OEM developers through a FPGA driver design available on a separate, lower power driver board, or as source code for integration into end product electronics for maximum power efficiency. The supported video formats are SXGA, 720p, DVGA (through 1280 x 960 pixel doubling), and both frame sequential and field sequential stereovision. Additional enhancements include increased pixel uniformity, improved color gamut, on-chip temperature sensor and compensation, and compatibility with both analog RGB and digital video signals. On-board circuitry ensures consistent color and brightness over a wide range of operating temperatures.

Lens and Design Reference Kits. We offer a WF05 prism optic, with mounting brackets or combined with OLED microdisplays to form an optic-display module. We provide Design Reference Kits, which include a microdisplay and associated electronics to help OEMs evaluate our microdisplay products and to assist their efforts to build and test new products incorporating our microdisplays.

**Integrated Modules.** We provide near-eye virtual imaging modules that incorporate our OLED-on-silicon microdisplays with our lenses and electronic interfaces for integration into OEM products. We have shipped customized modules to several customers, some of which have incorporated our products into their own commercial products.

**Z800 3DVisor™** Our Z800 3DVisors™ give users the ability to work with their hands while simultaneously viewing information or video on the display. The Z800 3DVisor enables more versatile portable computing, using a 0.59-inch diagonal microdisplay (SVGA-3D capable of delivering an image that appears comparable to that of a 19-inch monitor at 22 to 24 inches from the eye, or a 105 inch movie screen at 12 foot distance.) Our systems are currently being used for personal entertainment, electronic gaming, and military training and simulation, among other applications. This product has received industry recognition including: Digital Living Class 2005 Innovators, Consumer Electronics Association's Consumer Electronics Show (CES) 2006 Best of Innovation Awards for the entire display category as well as a Design and Innovations Award for the electronic gaming category, and, was recognized as one of Advanced Imaging's Solutions of the Year, as integrated in Chatten Associates' head-aimed remote viewer.

#### Government Contract Funding

We derive a portion of our revenue from funding that we receive pursuant to research contracts or subcontracts funded by various agencies of the U.S. Government. The revenue that we recognize from these contracts represents reimbursement by various U.S. Government entities. Our recent contracts have been awarded for development of power efficient microdisplay for US Army Night Vision and development of ultra-high resolution display for US Army telemedicine. Our government contracts require us to conduct the research effort described in the statement of work section of the contract. These contracts may be modified or terminated at the discretion of the government and typically are subject to appropriation and allocation of the required funding on an annual basis. On contracts for which we are the prime contractor, we subcontract portions of the work to various entities and institutions.

## Our Strategy

Our strategy is to strengthen our leadership position as a worldwide supplier of microdisplays and virtual imaging technology solutions for applications in high growth segments of the electronics industry by capitalizing on our experience and expertise in active matrix OLED technology. We aim to provide microdisplay and complementary accessories to enable OEM customers to develop and manufacture new and enhanced electronic products. Some key elements of our strategy to achieve these objectives include the following:

- Strengthen our technology leadership. As the first to exploit AMOLED microdisplays, we believe that we enjoy a significant advantage in bringing this technology to market. By continuing to invest in research and development, and protecting our intellectual property, we expect to further develop performance improvements and provide a competitive edge for our customers who integrate our displays into their end products.
- Optimize microdisplay manufacturing efficiencies while protecting proprietary processes. We intend to reduce our production costs primarily through increasing manufacturing yield and lowering fixed costs through reduced cycle time and increased automation, as well as equipment upgrades. We outsource certain portions of microdisplay production, such as chip fabrication, to minimize both our costs and time to market. We intend to retain the OLED-related processes in-house, where we have a core competency and manufacturing expertise. We also believe that by keeping these processes under tight control we can better protect our proprietary technology and process know-how. This strategy will also enhance our ability to continue to optimize and customize processes and devices to meet customer needs.
- Build and maintain strong design capabilities. We employ in-house design capabilities supplemented by outsourced design services. Building and maintaining this capability will allow us to reduce engineering costs, accelerate the design process and enhance design accuracy to respond to our customers' needs as new markets develop. In addition, we intend to maintain a product design staff capable of rapidly developing prototype products for our customers and strategic partners. Contracting third party design support to meet demand and for specialized design skills will also remain a part of our overall long term strategy.
- Leverage strategic relationships. External relationships play an important role in our research and development efforts. Suppliers, equipment vendors, government organizations, contract research groups, external design companies, customer and corporate partners, consortia, and university relationships all enhance the overall research and development effort and bring us new ideas and solutions. In addition, we participate in industry associations such as Society Information Display, FlexTech Alliance (formerly known as United States Display Consortium), OLED Association, Consumer Electronics Association, and the Association of the United States Army, among others. Furthermore, we have established a CRADA (Cooperative Research and Development Agreement) with the US Army/RDECOM/NVESD for the purpose of evaluating and characterizing new and existing AMOLED microdisplay configurations. We believe that strategic relationships allow us to better determine the demands of the marketplace and, as a result, allow us to focus our future research and development activities to satisfy our customers' evolving requirements.

## Sales and Marketing

We primarily provide our OLED display and optics components for OEMs to incorporate into their branded products and sell through their own well-established distribution channels. We have traditionally marketed and sold our products to customers through targeted selling, promotions, select advertising and attendance at trade shows. We identify companies with end products and applications for which we believe our products will provide a key differentiator. Marketing efforts focus on identifying prospects and communicating the product performance attributes foremost in the minds of purchasing decision-makers. This approach is intended to ensure the highest possible return on investment for our marketing expense.

We market our products in North America, Asia, and Europe directly from our sales office located in our Bellevue, Washington facility. We also have distributors in China and Korea. We sell the Z800 3DVisor to individual buyers,

OEM systems and equipment customers, through distributors, and through our e-commerce website, [www.3dvisor.com](http://www.3dvisor.com). The contents of our e-commerce website are not part of this Report.

An OEM design cycle typically requires between 6 and 36 months, depending on the uniqueness of the market, the complexity of the end product, or in the case of military OEM customers, government procurement schedules. Because our microdisplays are the main functional component that defines many of our customers' end products, we work closely with customers to provide technical assistance throughout the product evaluation and integration process.

## Customers

Customers for our products include both large multinational and smaller OEMs. We maintain relationships with OEMs in a diverse range of industries encompassing the military, industrial, medical, and consumer market sectors. During 2009, 57% of our net revenue was to firms based in the United States and 43% was to international firms as compared to 61% domestic revenue and 39% international revenue during 2008. In 2009, we had 10 customers that accounted for more than 56% of our total revenue as compared to 10 customers that accounted for more than 63% of our total revenue in 2008. In 2009, we had 1 customer that accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue as compared to 2008 when we had 2 customers that each accounted for more than 10% of our total revenue.

## Backlog

As of February 28, 2010, we had a backlog of approximately \$6.8 million for purchases through December 2010. This backlog primarily consists of non-binding purchase orders and purchase agreements but does not include expected revenue from R&D contracts or expected NRE (non-recurring engineering) programs under development.

The majority of our backlog consists of non-binding purchase orders or purchase agreements for delivery over the next six months. Most purchase orders are subject to rescheduling or cancellation by the customer with no or limited penalties. We believe that the backlog metric is of limited utility in predicting future sales because many of our OEM customers operate on a ship-to-order basis. Variations in the magnitude and duration of purchase orders and customer delivery requirements may result in substantial fluctuations in backlog from period to period.

## Manufacturing Facilities

We are located at IBM's Microelectronics Division facility, known as the Hudson Valley Research Park, located about 70 miles north of New York City in Hopewell Junction, New York. We lease approximately 37,000 square feet of space which houses our own equipment for OLED microdisplay fabrication and research and development, includes a 16,300 square foot class 10 clean room space, additional lower level clean room space, assembly space and administrative offices.

Facilities services provided by IBM include our clean room, pure gases, high purity de-ionized water, compressed air, chilled water systems, and waste disposal support. This infrastructure provided by our lease with IBM provides us with many of the resources of a larger corporation without the added overhead costs. It further allows us to focus our resources more efficiently on our product development and manufacturing goals.

We also lease a facility in Bellevue, Washington where we operate our Z800 3DVisor operations, finance function and business development activities. The facilities are well suited for designing and building limited volume prototypes and small quantity industrial or government products.

We believe manufacturing efficiency is an important factor for success, especially in the consumer markets. We currently have the equipment needed for profitable production in place. We plan to add equipment to increase capacity and yield over the next two years to meet expected demand for our microdisplays.

## Competition

The industry in which we operate is highly competitive. We face competition from legacy technologies such as cathode ray tubes (CRTs), liquid crystal on silicon microdisplays (LCOS), and transmissive liquid crystal displays (LCDs) as well as from alternative flat panel display technologies such as field emission and virtual scanning retinal displays. There are many large and small companies that manufacture or have in development products based on these technologies.



Currently, in the high resolution microdisplay market, we face competition from liquid crystal microdisplay manufacturers, such as those sold by Kopin Corporation. We are not aware of any current manufacturers of high resolution OLED microdisplays that compete with our microdisplay products.

In the future, we believe that our key competition will come from LCOS and small transmissive LCDs. While we believe that OLED technology has the capability to provide higher quality images, greater environmental ruggedness, reduced electronics cost and complexity, and improved power efficiency advantages over either type of liquid crystal based microdisplays, there is no assurance that these benefits will be fully realized or that liquid crystal manufacturers will not suitably improve these parameters to reduce these potential advantages of OLEDs.

To our knowledge, the only other companies that have publicly stated plans to commercially develop OLED microdisplays for near-eye applications are MicroEmissive Displays (MED) in Britain and MicroOLED in France. Though MED had raised substantial funds and created a new production facility, the company ceased business operations in 2008. We believe that one or more companies in Asia are investigating production of OLED microdisplays. We may also compete with potential licensees of Universal Display Corporation, Global OLED Technology LLC, or Cambridge Display Technology, among others, each of which potentially can license OLED technology portfolios. If other new OLED-based companies enter our markets with directly relevant display designs and without manufacturing and reliability issues, we will face competition, though we believe that our progress to date in this area gives us a substantial head start.

## Intellectual Property

We believe we have developed a substantial intellectual property portfolio of patents, trade secrets and manufacturing know-how. It is important to protect our investment in technology by obtaining and enforcing intellectual property rights, including rights under patent, trademark, trade secret and copyright laws. We seek to protect inventions we consider significant by applying for patents in the United States and other countries when appropriate.

Our intellectual property covers a wide range of materials, device structures, processes, and fabrication techniques, primarily concentrated in the following areas:

- OLED Materials, Structures, and Processes;
  - Display Color Processing and Sealing;
- Active Matrix Circuit Methodologies and Designs;
  - Lenses and Tracking (Eye and Head);
  - Ergonomics and Industrial Design;
- Wearable Computer Interface Methodology; and
- Legacy Field Emission and General Display Technologies.

We believe that, in addition to patent protection, our success is dependent upon non-patentable trade secrets and technical expertise. To protect this information and know-how from unauthorized use or disclosure, we use nondisclosure agreements and other measures to protect our proprietary rights, and we require all employees, and where appropriate, contractors, consultants, advisors and collaborators to enter into confidentiality and non-competition agreements. We believe that our intellectual property portfolio, coupled with our strategic relationships and accumulated manufacturing know-how in OLED, gives us a significant advantage over potential competitors.

## Employees

As of February 28, 2010, we had a total of 64 full time and part time staff. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. We have not experienced any work stoppages and consider our relations with our employees to be good.

## Available Information

Our website address is [www.emagin.com](http://www.emagin.com). We make available free of charge through our website our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, our Proxy Statements and all amendments to such reports filed under the Securities and Exchange Act after we electronically file such material with, or furnish such material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These reports may be accessed from our website by following the links under "Investors," then "SEC Filings." The information found on our website is not part of this or any other report we file with or furnish to the SEC. We assume no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements in this Annual Report or in other reports filed with the SEC, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless we are required to do so by law. A copy of this Annual Report and our other reports is available without charge upon written request to Investor Relations, eMagin Corporation, 3006 Northup Way, Suite 103, Bellevue, WA 98004.

We also post on our website the charters of our Audit, Compensation, Governance and Nominating committees, our Codes of Ethics and any amendments of or waiver to those codes of ethics, and other corporate governance materials recommended by the SEC as they occur, as well as earnings press releases and other business-related press releases. Our e-commerce site for sales of our Z800 3DVisor is [www.3dvisor.com](http://www.3dvisor.com). The contents of this website are not part of this Report.



## ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors and the other information included herein as well as the information included in other reports and filings made with the SEC before investing in our common stock. The following factors, as well as other factors affecting our operating results and financial condition, could cause our actual future results and financial condition to differ materially from those projected. The trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks, and you may lose part or all of your investment.

### RISKS RELATED TO OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS

We have had losses in the past and may incur losses in the future.

Our accumulated deficit is approximately \$197 million as of December 31, 2009. We have achieved profitability on a full year basis in 2009. We can give no assurances that we will continue to be profitable in the future. We cannot assure investors that we will sustain profitability or that we will not incur operating losses in the future.

We may not be able to execute our business plan due to a lack of cash from operations.

Prior to April 2008, we had not produced positive cash flows from operations. However, we have generated positive cash flows the past 7 quarters. We anticipate that our cash from operations will be sufficient to meet our requirements over the next twelve months. In the event that cash flow from operations is less than anticipated and we are unable to secure additional funding to cover our expenses, in order to preserve cash, we may have to reduce expenditures and effect reductions in our corporate infrastructure, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue our current level of operations. No assurance can be given that if additional financing is necessary, that it will be available, or if available, will be on acceptable terms.

Our operating results have significant fluctuations.

In addition to the variability resulting from the short-term nature of commitments from our customers, other factors contribute to significant periodic quarterly fluctuations in results of operations. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the receipt and timing of orders and the timing of delivery of orders;
- the inability to adjust expense levels or delays in adjusting expense levels, in either case in response to lower than expected revenues or gross margins;
  - the volume of orders relative to our manufacturing capacity;
  - product introductions and market acceptance of new products or new generations of products;
  - changes in cost and availability of labor and components;
    - product mix;
- variation in operating expenses; regulatory requirements, foreign currency fluctuations and changes in duties and tariffs;
  - pricing and availability of competitive products and services; and
  - changes, whether or not anticipated, in economic conditions.

Accordingly, the results of any past periods should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance.

### RISKS RELATED TO MANUFACTURING

The manufacture of active matrix OLED microdisplays is new and could result in manufacturing issues or delays.

Ours is an evolving technology and we are pioneers in this active matrix OLED microdisplay manufacturing technique. We cannot assure you that we will be able to produce our products in sufficient quantity and quality to maintain existing customers and attract new customers. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will not experience manufacturing problems which could result in delays in delivery of orders or product introductions.

We are dependent on a single manufacturing line.

We currently manufacture our products on a single manufacturing line. If we experience any significant disruption in the operation of our manufacturing facility or a serious failure of a critical piece of equipment, we may be unable to supply microdisplays to our customers. For this reason, some OEMs may also be reluctant to commit a broad line of products to our microdisplays without a second production facility in place. However, we try to maintain product inventory to fill the requirements under such circumstances. Interruptions in our manufacturing could be caused by manufacturing equipment problems, the introduction of new equipment into the manufacturing process or delays in the delivery of new manufacturing equipment. Lead-time for delivery of manufacturing equipment can be extensive. No assurance can be given that we will not lose potential sales or be unable to meet production orders due to production interruptions in our manufacturing line. In order to meet the requirements of certain OEMs for multiple manufacturing sites, we will have to expend capital to secure additional sites and may not be able to manage multiple sites successfully.

We rely on key sole source and limited source suppliers.

We depend on a number of sole source or limited source suppliers for certain raw materials, components, and services. These include circuit boards, graphic integrated circuits, passive components, materials and chemicals, and equipment support. We maintain several single-source supplier relationships, either because alternative sources are not available or because the relationship is advantageous due to performance, quality, support, delivery, capacity, or price considerations. Even where alternative sources of supply are available, qualification of the alternative suppliers and establishment of reliable supplies could result in delays and a possible loss of sales, which could be detrimental to operating results. We do not manufacture the silicon integrated circuits on which we incorporate our OLED technology. Instead, we provide the design layouts to a sole semiconductor contract manufacturer who manufactures the integrated circuits on silicon wafers. Our inability to obtain sufficient quantities of components and other materials or services on a timely basis could result in manufacturing delays, increased costs and ultimately in reduced or delayed sales or lost orders which could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

Our results of operations, financial condition, and business would be harmed if we were unable to balance customer demand and capacity.

As customer demand for our products, particularly new products, changes we must be able to ramp up or adjust our production capacity to meet demand. We are continually taking steps to address our manufacturing capacity needs for our products. If we are not able to increase our capacity or if we increase our capacity too quickly, our business and results of operations could be adversely impacted. If we experience delays or unforeseen costs associated with adjusting our capacity levels, we may not be able to achieve our financial targets. For some of our products, vendor lead times exceed our customers' required delivery time causing us to order to forecast rather than order based on actual demand. Ordering raw material and building finished goods based on forecasts exposes us to numerous risks including potential inability to service customer demand in an acceptable timeframe, holding excess inventory or having unabsorbed manufacturing overhead.

Variations in our production yields impact our ability to reduce costs and could cause our margins to decline and our operating results to suffer.

All of our products are manufactured using technologies that are highly complex. The number of usable items, or yield, from our production processes may fluctuate as a result of many factors, including but not limited to the following:

- variability in our process repeatability and control;
- contamination of the manufacturing environment or equipment;
- equipment failure, power outages, or variations in the manufacturing process;
- lack of consistency and adequate quality and quantity of piece parts and other raw materials;
  - defects in packaging either within or without our control; and
- any transitions or changes in our production process, planned or unplanned.

We could experience manufacturing interruptions, delays, or inefficiencies if we are unable to timely and reliably procure components from single-sourced suppliers.

We maintain several single-source supplier relationships, either because alternative sources are not available or because the relationship is advantageous due to performance, quality, support, delivery, capacity, or price considerations. If the supply of a critical single-source material or component is delayed or curtailed, we may not be able to ship the related product in desired quantities and in a timely manner. Even where alternative sources of supply are available, qualification of the alternative suppliers and establishment of reliable supplies could result in delays and a possible loss of sales, which could harm operating results.

## RISKS RELATED TO OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

We may not be successful in protecting our intellectual property and proprietary rights.

We rely on a combination of patents, trade secret protection, licensing agreements and other arrangements to establish and protect our proprietary technologies. If we fail to successfully enforce our intellectual property rights, our competitive position could suffer, which could harm our operating results. Patents may not be issued for our current patent applications, third parties may challenge, invalidate or circumvent any patent issued to us, unauthorized parties could obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, rights granted under patents issued to us may not afford us any competitive advantage, others may independently develop similar technology or design around our patents, and protection of our intellectual property rights may be limited in certain foreign countries. On April 30, 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *KSR International Co. vs. Teleflex, Inc.*, mandated a more expansive and flexible approach towards a determination as to whether a patent is obvious and invalid, which may make it more difficult for patent holders to secure or maintain existing patents. Any future infringement or other claims or prosecutions related to our intellectual property could have a material adverse effect on our business. Any such claims, with or without merit, could be time consuming to defend, result in costly litigation, divert management's attention and resources, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Protection of intellectual property has historically been a large yearly expense for eMagin. We have not been in a financial position to properly protect all of our intellectual property, and may not be in a position to properly protect our position or stay ahead of competition in new research and the protecting of the resulting intellectual property.

In addition to patent protection, we also rely on trade secrets and other non-patented proprietary information relating to our product development and manufacturing activities. We try to protect this information through appropriate efforts to maintain its secrecy, including requiring employees and third parties to sign confidentiality agreements. We cannot be sure that these efforts will be successful or that the confidentiality agreements will not be breached. We also cannot be sure that we would have adequate remedies for any breach of such agreements or other misappropriation of our trade secrets or that our trade secrets and proprietary know-how will not otherwise become known or be independently discovered by others.

## RISKS RELATED TO THE MICRODISPLAY INDUSTRY

The commercial success of the microdisplay industry depends on the widespread market acceptance of microdisplay systems products.

The market for microdisplays is emerging. Our success will depend on consumer acceptance of microdisplays as well as the success of the commercialization of the microdisplay market. As an OEM supplier, our customer's products must also be well accepted. At present, it is difficult to assess or predict with any assurance the potential size, timing and viability of market opportunities for our technology in this market.

The microdisplay systems business is intensely competitive.

We do business in intensely competitive markets that are characterized by rapid technological change, changes in market requirements and competition from both other suppliers and our potential OEM customers. Such markets are typically characterized by price erosion. This intense competition could result in pricing pressures, lower sales, reduced margins, and lower market share. Our ability to compete successfully will depend on a number of factors, both within and outside our control. We expect these factors to include the following:

- our success in designing, manufacturing and delivering expected new products, including those implementing new technologies on a timely basis;
  - our ability to address the needs of our customers and the quality of our customer services;
  - the quality, performance, reliability, features, ease of use and pricing of our products;
    - successful expansion of our manufacturing capabilities;
  - our efficiency of production, and ability to manufacture and ship products on time;
- the rate at which original equipment manufacturing customers incorporate our product solutions into their own products;
  - the market acceptance of our customers' products; and
  - product or technology introductions by our competitors.

Our competitive position could be damaged if one or more potential OEM customers decide to manufacture their own microdisplays, using OLED or alternate technologies. In addition, our customers may be reluctant to rely on a relatively small company such as eMagin for a critical component. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competition, and the failure to do so would have a materially adverse effect upon our business, operating results and financial condition.

The display industry may be cyclical.

Our business strategy is dependent on OEM manufacturers building and selling products that incorporate our OLED displays as components into those products. Industry-wide fluctuations could cause significant harm to our business. The OLED microdisplay sector may experience overcapacity, if and when all of the facilities presently in the planning stage come on line, leading to a difficult market in which to sell our products.

Our competitors have many advantages over us.

As the microdisplay market develops, we expect to experience intense competition from numerous domestic and foreign companies including well-established corporations possessing worldwide manufacturing and production facilities, greater name recognition, larger retail bases and significantly greater financial, technical, and marketing resources than us, as well as from emerging companies attempting to obtain a share of the various markets in which our microdisplay products have the potential to compete. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competition, and the failure to do so would have a materially adverse effect



upon our business, operating results and financial condition.

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Our products are subject to lengthy OEM development periods.

We sell most of our microdisplays to OEMs who will incorporate them into products they sell. OEMs determine during their product development phase whether they will incorporate our products. The time elapsed between initial sampling of our products by OEMs, the custom design of our products to meet specific OEM product requirements, and the ultimate incorporation of our products into OEM consumer products is significant often with a duration of between one and three years. If our products fail to meet our OEM customers' cost, performance or technical requirements or if unexpected technical challenges arise in the integration of our products into OEM consumer products, our operating results could be significantly and adversely affected. Long delays in achieving customer qualification and incorporation of our products could adversely affect our business.

Our products will likely experience rapidly declining unit prices.

In the markets in which we expect to compete, prices of established 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, there can be no assurance that these cost reduction plans will be successful, that we will have the resources to fund the expenditures necessary to implement certain cost-saving measures, or that our costs can be reduced as quickly as any reduction in unit prices. We may also 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 would be materially and adversely affected.

#### RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

Our success depends on attracting and retaining highly skilled and qualified technical and consulting personnel.

We must hire highly skilled technical personnel as employees and as independent contractors in order to develop our products. The competition for skilled technical employees is intense and we may not be able to retain or recruit such personnel. 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 attracting and retaining new personnel may have a materially adverse affect on our business and our operating results.

Our success depends in a large part on the continuing service of key personnel.

Changes in management could have an adverse effect on our business. We are dependent upon the active participation of several key management personnel and will also need to recruit additional management in order to expand according to our business plan. The failure to attract and retain additional management or personnel could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial performance.

Our operating results are substantially dependent on the development and acceptance of new products and technology innovations.

Our future success may depend on our ability to develop new and lower cost solutions for existing and new markets and for customers to accept those solutions. We must introduce new products in a timely and cost-efficient manner, and we must secure production orders for those products from our customers. The development of new products is a highly complex process, and we historically have experienced delays in completing the development and introduction of new products. Some or all of those technologies or products may not successfully make the transition from the

research and development lab. Even when we successfully complete a research and development effort with respect to a particular product or technology, it may fail to gain market acceptance. The successful development and introduction of these products depends on a number of factors, including the following:

- achievement of technology breakthroughs required to make commercially viable devices;
  - the accuracy of our predictions of market requirements;
    - acceptance of our new product designs;
    - acceptance of new technology in certain markets;
- the availability of qualified research and development and product development personnel;
  - our timely completion of product designs and development;
    - our ability and available resources to expand sales;
- our ability to develop repeatable processes to manufacture new products in sufficient quantities and at low enough costs for commercial sales;
  - our customers' ability to develop competitive products incorporating our products; and
    - acceptance of our customers' products by the market.

If any of these or other factors become problematic, we may not be able to develop and introduce these new products in a timely or cost-effective manner.

If government agencies discontinue or curtail their funding for our research and development programs our business may suffer.

Changes in federal budget priorities could adversely affect our contract revenue. Historically, government agencies have funded a significant part of our research and development activities. When the government changes budget priorities, such as in time of war or for other reasons, our funding has the risk of being redirected to other programs. Government contracts are also subject to the risk that the government agency may not appropriate and allocate all funding contemplated by the contract. In addition our government contracts generally permit the contracting authority to terminate the contract for the convenience of the government. The full value of the contracts would not be realized if they were prematurely terminated. We may be unable to incur sufficient allowable costs to generate the full estimated contract values. Furthermore, the research and development and product procurement contracts of the customers we supply may be similarly impacted. If the government funding is discontinued or reduced, our ability to develop or enhance products could be limited and our business results or operations and financial conditions could be adversely affected.

Our business depends on new products and technologies.

The market for our products is characterized by rapid changes in product, design and manufacturing process technologies. Our success depends to a large extent on our ability to develop and manufacture new products and technologies to match the varying requirements of different customers in order to establish a competitive position and become profitable. Furthermore, we must adopt our products and processes to technological changes and emerging industry standards and practices on a cost-effective and timely basis. Our failure to accomplish any of the above could harm our business and operating results.

We generally do not have long-term contracts with our customers.

Our business has primarily operated on the basis of short-term purchase orders. We receive some longer term purchase agreements, and procurement contracts, but we cannot guarantee that we will continue to do so. Our current purchase agreements can be cancelled or revised without penalty, depending on the circumstances. We plan production primarily on the basis of internally generated forecasts of demand based on communications with customers, and available industry data which makes it difficult to accurately forecast revenues. If we fail to accurately forecast operating results, our business may suffer and the value of your investment in eMagin may decline.

Our business strategy may fail if we cannot continue to form strategic relationships with companies that manufacture and use products that could incorporate our active matrix OLED technology.

Our prospects could be significantly affected by our ability to develop strategic alliances with OEMs for incorporation of our active matrix OLED microdisplay technology into their products. While we intend to continue to establish strategic relationships with manufacturers of electronic consumer products, personal computers, chipmakers, lens makers, equipment makers, material suppliers and/or systems assemblers, there is no assurance that we will be able to continue to establish and maintain strategic relationships on commercially acceptable terms, or that the alliances we do enter in to will realize their objectives. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business depends to some extent on international transactions.

We purchase needed materials from companies located abroad and may be adversely affected by political and currency risk, as well as the additional costs of doing business with foreign entities. Some customers in other countries have longer receivable periods or warranty periods. In addition, many of the foreign OEMs that are the most likely long-term purchasers of our microdisplays expose us to additional political and currency risk. We may find it necessary to locate manufacturing facilities abroad to be closer to our customers which could expose us to various

risks, including management of a multi-national organization, the complexities of complying with foreign laws and customs, political instability and the complexities of taxation in multiple jurisdictions.

Our business may expose us to product liability claims.

Our business may expose us to potential product liability claims. Although no such claims have been brought against us to date, and to our knowledge no such claim is threatened or likely, we may face liability to product users for damages resulting from the faulty design or manufacture of our products. While we plan to maintain product liability insurance coverage, there can be no assurance that product liability claims will not exceed coverage limits, fall outside the scope of such coverage, or that such insurance will continue to be available at commercially reasonable rates, if at all.

Our business is subject to environmental regulations and possible liability arising from potential employee claims of exposure to harmful substances used in the development and manufacture of our products.

We are subject to various governmental regulations related to toxic, volatile, experimental and other hazardous chemicals used in our design and manufacturing process. Our failure to comply with these regulations could result in the imposition of fines or in the suspension or cessation of our operations. Compliance with these regulations could require us to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant expenses. We develop, evaluate and utilize new chemical compounds in the manufacture of our products. While we attempt to ensure that our employees are protected from exposure to hazardous materials, we cannot assure you that potentially harmful exposure will not occur or that we will not be liable to employees as a result.

Current adverse economic conditions may adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

The current economic conditions and market instability may affect our customers and suppliers. Any adverse financial or economic impact to our customers may impact their ability to pay timely, or result in their inability to pay. It may also impact their ability to fund future purchases, or increase the sales cycles which could lead to a reduction in revenue and accounts receivable. Our suppliers may increase their prices or may be unable to supply needed raw materials on a timely basis which could result in our inability to meet customers' demand or affect our gross margins. Our suppliers may, also, impose more stringent payment terms on us. The timing and nature of any recovery in the credit and financial markets remains uncertain, and there can be no assurance that market conditions will improve in the near future or that our results will not be materially and adversely affected.

## RISKS RELATED TO OUR STOCK

The substantial number of shares that are or will be eligible for sale could cause our common stock price to decline even if eMagin is successful.

Sales of significant amounts of common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could materially affect the market price of our common stock. These sales might also make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. As of February 28, 2010, we have outstanding common shares of 17,073,558 plus (i) options to purchase 2,798,711 shares, (ii) warrants to purchase 8,990,102 shares and (iii) convertible preferred stock to purchase 7,652,000 shares of common stock.

We have a staggered board of directors and other anti-takeover provisions, which could inhibit potential investors or delay or prevent a change of control that may favor you.

Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes and our Board members are elected for terms that are staggered. This could discourage the efforts by others to obtain control of eMagin. Some of the provisions of our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws and Delaware law could, together or separately, discourage potential acquisition proposals or delay or prevent a change in control. In particular, our board of directors is authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock (less any outstanding shares of preferred stock) with rights and privileges that might be senior to our common stock, without the consent of the holders of the common stock.

Changes in internal controls or accounting guidance could cause volatility in our stock price.

Guidance regarding implementation and interpretation of the provisions of Section 404 continues to be issued by the standards-setting community. Smaller reporting companies are subject to the audit of internal controls for the first time in fiscal years that end on or after June 15, 2010. As a result of the ongoing interpretation of new guidance and the audit testing to be completed in the near future, our internal controls over financial reporting may include an unidentified material weakness which would result in receiving an adverse opinion on our internal controls over financial reporting from our independent registered public accounting firm. This could result in significant additional expenditures responding to the Section 404 internal control audit, heightened regulatory scrutiny and potentially an adverse effect to the price of our stock.

In addition, due to increased regulatory scrutiny surrounding publicly traded companies, the possibility exists that a restatement of past financial results could be necessitated by an alternative interpretation of present accounting guidance and practice. Although management does not currently anticipate that this will occur, a potential result of such interpretation could be an adverse effect on our stock price.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock has been subject to wide fluctuations. During our four most recently completed fiscal quarters, the closing price of our stock ranged from \$0.35 to \$1.95 and decreased to a low of \$0.35 on March 2, 2009. The market price of our common stock in the future is likely to continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

- variations in our operating results and financial conditions;
- actual or anticipated announcements of technical innovations, new product developments, or design wins by us or our competitors;
  - general conditions in the semiconductor and flat panel display industries; and
  - worldwide economic and financial conditions.

In addition, the public stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market price for many technology companies and that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. The broad market fluctuations and other factors may continue to adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

#### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

#### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate offices are located in Bellevue, Washington. Our Washington location includes administrative, finance, operations, research and development and sales and marketing functions and consists of leased space of approximately 5,100 square feet. The lease expires in 2014. Our manufacturing facility is located in Hopewell Junction, New York, where we lease approximately 37,000 square feet from IBM. The NY facility houses our equipment for OLED microdisplay fabrication, assembly operations, research and development, and administrative functions. The lease expires in 2014. We believe our facilities are adequate for our current and near-term needs. We believe we will be able to renew these leases or obtain alternative spaces under acceptable terms. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information about lease commitments.

#### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

A former employee ("plaintiff") of the Company commenced legal action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on or about October 12, 2007, alleging that the plaintiff was subject to gender based discrimination and retaliation in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ( Case No. 07-CV-8827 (KMK) . The plaintiff seeks unspecified compensatory damages, punitive damages and attorneys' fees. On November 26, 2007, the Company served and filed its Answer, in which it denied the material allegations of the Complaint and asserted numerous affirmative defenses. The Company and the plaintiff settled this action in May 2009. The settlement did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations.

On December 6, 2005, New York State Urban Development Corporation commenced action against eMagin in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, asserting breach of contract and seeking to recover a \$150,000 grant which was made to eMagin based on goals set forth in the agreement for recruitment of employees. On July 13, 2006, eMagin agreed to a settlement with the New York State Urban Development Corporation to repay \$112,200 of the \$150,000 grant. The settlement required that repayments be made on a monthly basis in the amount of \$3,116.67 per month commencing August 1, 2006 and ending on July 1, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, the settlement was paid and \$37,800 was forgiven as a result of timely payments and was recorded in other income on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

On March 17, 2010, Gary Jones, a former executive at the Company filed a complaint for damages in the Superior Court of the State of Washington for King County (the "Complaint") against the Company and the Company's Chief Financial Officer. The Complaint alleges unspecified damages for failure to pay contractual payments and wages under Washington law and includes, among other claims, breach of contract, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, promissory estoppel and misrepresentation. The Company denies the allegations raised in the Complaint and intends to vigorously defend itself. There can be no assurance of the outcome of this matter.

#### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITYHOLDERS

None.



## PART II

## ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "EMAN". The following table sets forth the range of high and low prices per share of our common stock for each period indicated.

	2008		2009	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$ 1.47	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.32
Second quarter	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.40	\$ 0.60
Third quarter	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.52	\$ 2.08	\$ 0.97
Fourth quarter	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.21	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.38

As of February 28, 2010, there were 504 holders of record of our common stock. Because brokers and other institutions hold many of the shares on behalf of shareholders, we are unable to determine the actual number of shareholders represented by these record holders.

## Dividends

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently anticipate that we will retain all future earnings to fund the operation of our business and do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

## Recent Issuances of Unregistered Stock

None.

## Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth the aggregate information of our equity compensation plans in effect as of December 31, 2009:

Plan	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans excluding securities reflected in first column
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders – 2003 Stock Option Plan	1,251,882	\$ 1.00	53,006
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders – 2008 Incentive Stock Plan	1,565,692	\$ 1.47	222,626



## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”. The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 and the balance sheet data at December 31, 2009 and 2008 are derived from our audited financial statements which are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the balance sheet data at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are derived from our audited financial statements which are not included in this Form 10-K. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for future periods. The following information is presented in thousands, except per share data.

## Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:

	2009	For the Year Ended December 31,			2005
		2008	2007	2006	
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenue	\$ 23,822	\$ 18,739	\$ 17,554	\$ 8,169	\$ 3,745
Cost of goods sold	10,175	10,673	12,628	11,359	10,219
Gross profit (loss)	13,647	8,066	4,926	(3,190)	(6,474)
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	1,996	2,081	2,949	4,406	4,020
Selling, general and administrative	6,900	6,254	6,591	8,860	6,316
Total operating expenses	8,896	8,335	9,540	13,266	10,336
Income (loss) from operations	4,751	(269)	(4,614)	(16,456)	(16,810)
Other (expense) income, net	(399)	(1,590)	(13,874)	1,190	282
Net income (loss) prior to income tax provision	4,352	(1,859)	(18,488)	(15,266)	(16,528)
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,262	\$ (1,859)	\$ (18,488)	\$ (15,266)	\$ (16,528)
Income (loss) per share, basic	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.13)	\$ (1.59)	\$ (1.52)	\$ (1.94)
Income (loss) per share, diluted	\$ 0.17	\$ (0.13)	\$ (1.59)	\$ (1.52)	\$ (1.94)

## Shares used in calculation of income (loss) per share:

Basic	16,344	14,175	11,633	10,058	8,541
Diluted	25,503	14,175	11,633	10,058	8,541

## Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:

	2009	2008	December 31,		2005
			2007	2006	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,295	\$ 2,404	\$ 713	\$ 1,415	\$ 6,727
Working capital (deficit)	\$ 8,615	\$ 3,300	\$ (4,708)	\$ (305)	\$ 8,868
Total assets	\$ 13,980	\$ 10,104	\$ 6,648	\$ 7,005	\$ 14,142
Long-term obligations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 60	\$ 2,229	\$ 56
Total shareholders’ equity (capital deficit)	\$ 9,771	\$ 3,661	\$ (4,170)	\$ (1,164)	\$ 10,401



## ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### Introduction

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and Notes thereto. Our fiscal year ends December 31. This document contains certain forward-looking statements including, among others, anticipated trends in our financial condition and results of operations and our business strategy. (See Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors "). These forward-looking statements are based largely on our current expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Important factors to consider in evaluating such forward-looking statements include (i) changes in external factors or in our internal budgeting process which might impact trends in our results of operations; (ii) unanticipated working capital or other cash requirements; (iii) changes in our business strategy or an inability to execute our strategy due to unanticipated changes in the industries in which we operate; and (iv) various competitive market factors that may prevent us from competing successfully in the marketplace.

### Overview

We design and manufacture miniature displays, which we refer to as OLED-on-silicon-microdisplays, and microdisplay modules for virtual imaging, primarily for incorporation into the products of other manufacturers. Microdisplays are typically smaller than many postage stamps, but when viewed through a magnifier they can contain all of the information appearing on a high-resolution personal computer screen. Our microdisplays use organic light emitting diodes, or OLEDs, which emit light themselves when a current is passed through the device. Our technology permits OLEDs to be coated onto silicon chips to produce high resolution OLED-on-silicon microdisplays.

We believe that our OLED-on-silicon microdisplays offer a number of advantages in near to the eye applications over other current microdisplay technologies, including lower power requirements, less weight, fast video speed without flicker, and wider viewing angles. In addition, many computer and video electronic system functions can be built directly into the OLED-on-silicon microdisplay, resulting in compact systems with lower expected overall system costs relative to alternate microdisplay technologies.

Since our inception in 1996 through 2004, we derived the majority of our revenues from fees paid to us under research and development contracts, primarily with the U.S. federal government. We have devoted significant resources to the development and commercial launch of our products. We commenced limited initial sales of our SVGA+ microdisplay in May 2001 and commenced shipping samples of our SVGA-3D microdisplay in February 2002. From inception to December 31, 2009, we have recognized an aggregate of approximately \$74.2 million from sales of our products. As of February 28, 2010, we have a backlog of approximately \$6.8 million in products ordered for delivery through December 31, 2010 compared to a backlog of \$7.4 million in products ordered for delivery through December 31, 2009. This backlog consists of non-binding purchase orders and purchase agreements. These products are being applied or considered for near-eye and headset applications in products such as thermal imagers, night vision goggles, entertainment headsets, handheld Internet and telecommunication appliances, viewfinders, and wearable computers to be manufactured by original equipment manufacturer (OEM) customers. We have also shipped a limited number of our Z800 3DVisor personal display systems. In addition to marketing OLED-on-silicon microdisplays as components, we also offer microdisplays as an integrated package, which we call Microviewer that includes a compact lens for viewing the microdisplay and electronic interfaces to convert the signal from our customer's product into a viewable image on the microdisplay.

We have developed a strong portfolio of our own patents, manufacturing know-how and technology to create high performance OLED-on-silicon microdisplays and related optical systems. We believe our technology and intellectual property portfolio, gives us a leadership position in OLED and OLED-on-silicon microdisplay technology. We believe that we are the only company to demonstrate publicly and market full-color small molecule OLED-on-silicon microdisplays.

#### Company History

We began as a developmental stage company. As of January 1, 2003, we were no longer classified as a development stage company. We have transitioned to manufacturing our product and intend to significantly increase our marketing, sales, and research and development efforts, and expand our operating infrastructure. Currently, most of our operating expenses are labor related and therefore semi-fixed. If we are unable to generate significant revenues, our net losses in any given period could be greater than expected.

## Critical Accounting Policies

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") defines "critical accounting policies" as those that require application of management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods. Not all of the accounting policies require management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments or estimates. However, the following policies could be deemed to be critical within the SEC definition.

### Revenue and Cost Recognition

Revenue on product sales is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, such as when a purchase order or contract is received from the customer, the price is fixed, title and risk of loss to the goods has changed and there is a reasonable assurance of collection of the sales proceeds. We obtain written purchase authorizations from our customers for a specified amount of product at a specified price and consider delivery to have occurred at the time of shipment. We record a reserve for estimated sales returns, which is reflected as a reduction of revenue at the time of revenue recognition. Products sold directly to consumers have a thirty day right of return. Revenue on consumer products is deferred until the right of return has expired.

Revenues from research and development activities relating to firm fixed-price contracts are generally recognized on the percentage-of-completion method of accounting as costs are incurred (cost-to-cost basis). Revenues from research and development activities relating to cost-plus-fee contracts include costs incurred plus a portion of estimated fees or profits based on the relationship of costs incurred to total estimated costs. Contract costs include all direct material and labor costs and an allocation of allowable indirect costs as defined by each contract, as periodically adjusted to reflect revised agreed upon rates. These rates are subject to audit by the other party.

### Product Warranty

We offer a one-year product replacement warranty. In general, our standard policy is to repair or replace the defective products. We accrue for estimated returns of defective products at the time revenue is recognized based on historical activity as well as for specific known product issues. The determination of these accruals requires us to make estimates of the frequency and extent of warranty activity and estimate future costs to replace the products under warranty. If the actual warranty activity and/or repair and replacement costs differ significantly from these estimates, adjustments to recognize additional cost of revenue may be required in future periods.

### Use of Estimates

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management utilizes certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

eMagin's cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, short-term investments, accounts payable and debt are stated at cost which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

## Stock-based Compensation

eMagin maintains several stock equity incentive plans. The 2005 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “ESPP”) provides our employees with the opportunity to purchase common stock through payroll deductions. Employees purchase stock semi-annually at a price that is 85% of the fair market value at certain plan-defined dates. As of December 31, 2009, the number of shares of common stock available for issuance was 300,000. As of December 31, 2009, the plan had not been implemented.

The 2003 Stock Option Plan (the “2003 Plan”) provides for grants of shares of common stock and options to purchase shares of common stock to employees, officers, directors and consultants. Under the 2003 plan, an ISO grant is granted at the market value of our common stock at the date of the grant and a non-ISO is granted at a price not to be less than 85% of the market value of the common stock. These options have a term of up to 10 years and vest over a schedule determined by the Board of Directors, generally over a five year period. The amended 2003 Plan provides for an annual increase in common stock available for issuance by 3% of the diluted shares outstanding on January 1 of each year for a period of 9 years which commenced January 1, 2005. In 2009, no options were issued from the 2003 Plan.

The 2008 Incentive Stock Plan (“the 2008 Plan”) adopted and approved by the Board of Directors on November 5, 2008 provides for shares of common stock and options to purchase shares of common stock to employees, officers, directors and consultants. As of December 31, 2009, there were 498,533 shares of common stock issued to consultants and there were 1,278,841 options granted from this plan.

The Company accounts for the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors by estimating the fair value of stock awards at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Stock-based compensation expense is reduced for estimated forfeitures and is amortized over the vesting period using the straight-line method.



## Results of Operations

The following table presents certain financial data as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated. Our historical operating results are not necessarily indicative of the results for any future period.

	As a Percentage of Total Revenue		
	2009	2008	2007
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:			
Revenue	100%	100%	100%
Cost of goods sold	43	57	72
Gross profit	57	43	28
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	8	11	17
Selling, general and administrative	29	33	38
Total operating expenses	37	44	55
Income (loss) from operations	20	(1)	(27)
Other expense	(2)	(9)	(78)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	18	(10)	(105)
Provision for income taxes	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	18%	(10)%	(105)%

## Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

## Revenues

Revenues increased by approximately \$5.1 million to a total of approximately \$23.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from approximately \$18.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, representing an increase of 27%. The increase in revenue was due to increased customer demand.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, product revenue increased approximately \$4.0 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. The 26% increase was due to higher customer demand and product availability for our OLED displays and z800s. For the year ended December 31, 2009, contract revenue increased 34% or approximately \$1.0 million as compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase was a result of an increase in the research and development projects in 2009 as compared to 2008.

## Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold includes direct and indirect costs associated with production. Cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2009 were approximately \$10.2 million as compared to approximately \$10.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of approximately \$0.5 million. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of revenues improved to 43% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 57% for the year ended December 31, 2008. Cost of goods is comprised primarily of material and labor cost with the labor portion of cost of goods mostly fixed. Improved manufacturing yield and lower royalty expense resulted in a lower cost of goods sold.



The following table outlines product, contract and total gross profit and related gross margins for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Product revenue gross profit	\$ 11,910	\$ 6,644
Product revenue gross margin	60%	42%
Contract revenue gross profit	\$ 1,737	\$ 1,422
Contract revenue gross margin	43%	47%
Total gross profit	\$ 13,647	\$ 8,066
Total gross margin	57%	43%

The gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2009 was approximately \$13.6 million as compared to approximately \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of \$5.6 million. Gross margin was 57% for the year ended December 31, 2009 up from 43% for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase was mainly attributable to our increase in product gross margin of 18% offset by a reduction in the contract gross margin of 4%.

The product gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2009 was approximately \$11.9 million as compared to approximately \$6.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of \$5.3 million. Product gross margin was 60% for the year ended December 31, 2009 up from 42% for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase was attributed to the fuller utilization of our fixed production overhead due to improved yields and a reduction in royalty expense. See Note 12 of the Consolidated Financial Statements - Commitments and Contingencies for further discussion on the royalty expense.

The contract gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2009 was approximately \$1.7 million as compared to approximately \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of \$0.3 million. Contract gross margin was 43% for the year ended December 31, 2009 down from 47% for the year ended December 31, 2008. The contract gross margin is dependent upon the mix of costs, internal versus external third party costs, with the external third party costs causing a lower gross margin and reducing the contract gross profit.

#### Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include salaries, development materials and other costs specifically allocated to the development of new microdisplay products, OLED materials and subsystems. Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 were relatively unchanged at approximately \$2.0 million as compared to approximately \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of approximately \$0.1 million. The decrease was primarily due to an increase in the allocation of research and development resources and expenses related to contracts to cost of goods sold and a reduction of expense due to the streamlining of the research and development effort in the subsystems area offset by an increase in internal product development costs.

#### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist principally of salaries, fees for professional services including legal fees, as well as other marketing and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 were approximately \$6.9 million as compared to approximately \$6.3 million for

the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of approximately \$0.6 million. The increase is primarily related to an increase in personnel costs, shareholder related costs, professional fees and tradeshow costs offset by a decrease in reserve for allowance for bad debts and rent expense.

#### Other (Expense) Income

Other income (expense), net consists primarily of interest income earned on investments, interest expense related to the secured debt, and income from the licensing of intangible assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, interest expense was approximately \$466 thousand as compared to approximately \$2.0 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the interest expense associated with debt was approximately \$63 thousand, loan fees associated with the new line of credit was approximately \$13 thousand, interest on liquidated damages of approximately \$28 thousand and the amortization of the deferred costs associated with the debt was approximately \$362 thousand. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 was comprised of interest associated with debt of approximately \$0.7 million; the amortization of the deferred costs associated with debt of approximately \$1.3 million; the amortization of the debt discount associated with debt of approximately \$25 thousand; and other expenses of approximately \$2 thousand. The decrease in interest expense was primarily a result of carrying a lower balance on our line of credit, the repayment and conversion of the 8% Senior Secured Convertible Notes in December 2008, and lower amortization of deferred debt issuance costs.

Other income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was approximately \$67 thousand as compared to approximately \$400 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2008. The other income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was interest income of approximately \$6 thousand; approximately \$4 thousand of miscellaneous income; and approximately \$57 thousand for a settlement of a liability. Other income for the year ended December 31, 2008 was interest income of approximately \$11 thousand; approximately \$18 thousand of income from equipment salvage; gain on the license of intangibles of approximately \$557 thousand (see Note 12 of the Consolidated Financial Statements - Commitments and Contingencies); and offset by approximately \$186 thousand of liquidated damages expense related to registration payment arrangements.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures.

#### Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

##### Revenues

Revenues increased by approximately \$1.1 million to a total of approximately \$18.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from approximately \$17.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, representing an increase of 7%. This increase was primarily due to increased contract revenue from research and development projects. Our contract revenue increased approximately \$1.6 million while our product revenue decreased approximately \$0.5 million.

##### Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold includes direct and indirect costs associated with production of our products. Cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was approximately \$10.7 million and \$12.6, respectively, a decrease of \$1.9 million. The decrease included an inventory write-off of approximately \$0.4 million in 2007 related to a non-recurring production issue that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2007. An increase in yield in 2008 accounted for the remaining difference. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of revenues improved from 72% in 2007 to 57% in 2008. Cost of goods is comprised primarily of material and labor cost. The labor portion of cost of goods is mostly fixed. Increased display production output volume and improved manufacturing yield results in a lower cost of goods sold percentage.

The following table outlines product, contract and total gross profit and related gross margins for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Product revenue gross profit	\$ 6,644	\$ 4,280
Product revenue gross margin	42%	26%
Contract revenue gross profit	\$ 1,422	\$ 646
Contract revenue gross margin	47%	47%
Total gross profit	\$ 8,066	\$ 4,926
Total gross margin	43%	28%

The gross profit was approximately \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the gross profit was approximately \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The gross margin was 43% for the year ended

December 31, 2008 up from 28% for the year ended December 31, 2007. The gross margin improvement was attributed primarily to improved manufacturing yield.

The product gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2008 was approximately \$6.6 million as compared to approximately \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$2.3 million. Product gross margin was 42% for the year ended December 31, 2008 up from 26% for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase was attributed to the fuller utilization of our fixed production overhead due to improved yields and the 2007 inventory write-off related to a non-recurring production issue.

The contract gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2008 was approximately \$1.4 million as compared to approximately \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$0.8 million. Contract gross margin was 47% for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

#### Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include salaries, development materials and other costs specifically allocated to the development of new microdisplay products, OLED materials and subsystems. Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 were approximately \$2.1 million as compared to approximately \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of \$0.8 million. The 29% decrease was due to the re-deployment of research and development personnel to production contract services which are included in cost of goods sold and to a streamlining of the research and development effort in the subsystems area which resulted in expense reductions.

## Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenses for employees in the functional areas of business development, finance, information technology, quality assurance and other corporate expenses. This includes fees for professional services, such as audit and legal fees associated with audit, SEC filings, and other public company related matters, as well as other marketing and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased by approximately \$0.3 million to a total of approximately \$6.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$6.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The 5% decrease was primarily related to a reduction of marketing expenses, personnel costs and other cost reductions.

## Other (Expense) Income

Other (expense) income, net consists primarily of interest income earned on investments, interest expense related to the secured debt, loss from the change in the derivative liability, loss on the extinguishment of debt and other income from the licensing of intangible assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, interest expense was approximately \$2.0 million as compared to \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2008 was comprised of interest associated with debt of approximately \$0.7 million; the amortization of the deferred costs associated with debt of approximately \$1.3 million; the amortization of the debt discount associated with debt of \$25 thousand; and other expenses of approximately \$2 thousand. Interest expense for 2007 consisted of interest expense associated with debt of approximately \$744 thousand; the amortization of the deferred costs associated with debt of approximately \$418 thousand; and the amortization of the debt discount associated with the debt of approximately \$1.9 million. The majority of the decrease in interest expense in 2008 as compared to 2007 was a reduction in the amortization of debt discount associated with debt of \$1.9 million offset by an increase in the amortization of deferred costs associated with debt of \$0.9 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the change in the derivative liability was \$0 compared to a loss of approximately \$853 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2007. The loss on extinguishment of debt was \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to a loss of \$10.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Other income for the year ended December 31, 2008 was approximately \$400 thousand which consisted of interest income of approximately \$11 thousand; approximately \$18 thousand of income from equipment salvage; gain on the license of intangibles of \$557 thousand; and offset by approximately \$186 thousand of liquidated damages expense related to registration payment arrangements as compared to approximately \$815 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2007 which consisted of interest income of approximately \$43 thousand, a gain on the license of intangible assets of \$869 thousand, offset by a write-off of a miscellaneous receivable of \$103 thousand, and other income of \$7 thousand. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements - Commitments and Contingencies.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately \$5.3 million of cash as compared to approximately \$2.4 million as of December 31, 2008. The increase of approximately \$2.9 million was due to cash provided by operations of approximately \$5.3 million offset by cash used for financing and investing activities of approximately \$2.4 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, net cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$5.3 million, attributable to our net income of approximately \$4.3 million, non-cash expenses of \$1.5 million offset by approximately \$0.5 million from the change in operating assets and liabilities. Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was approximately \$138 thousand, attributable to improved net loss of approximately \$1.9 million, approximately \$1.1 million from the change in operating assets and liabilities and

offset by non cash expenses of approximately \$3.0 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$721 thousand primarily related to the purchase of equipment. Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was approximately \$311 thousand primarily related to the purchase of equipment.

Net cash used by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2009 was approximately \$1.7 million primarily to pay down the line of credit. Net cash provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2008 was approximately \$1.9 million and was comprised of approximately \$5.5 million from proceeds of sale of common and preferred stock, net of issuance costs and approximately \$1.9 million from proceeds from the line of credit offset by the payments of long-term debt of approximately \$5.5 million.

As we have reported, our business continues to experience revenue growth. This trend, if it continues, may result in higher accounts receivable levels and may require increased production and/or higher inventory levels. We anticipate that our cash needs to fund these requirements as well as other operating or investing cash requirements over the next twelve months will be less than our current cash on hand and the cash we anticipate generating from operations. We anticipate that we will not require additional funds over the next twelve months other than perhaps for discretionary capital spending. If unanticipated events arise during the next twelve months, we believe we can raise sufficient funds. However, if we are unable to obtain sufficient funds, we may have to reduce the size of our organization and/or be forced to reduce and/or curtail our production and operations, all of which could have a material adverse impact on our business prospects.



## Contractual Obligations

The following chart describes the outstanding contractual obligations of eMagin as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Total	Payments due by period		
		1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years
Operating lease obligations	\$ 4,913	\$ 1,094	\$ 2,276	\$ 1,543
Line of credit	40	40	—	—
Purchase obligations (a)	3,066	3,066	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,019</b>	<b>\$ 4,200</b>	<b>\$ 2,276</b>	<b>\$ 1,543</b>

(a) The majority of purchase orders outstanding contain no cancellation fees except for minor re-stocking fees.

## Effect of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements, including the expected dates of adoption and estimated effects on results of operations and financial condition.

## ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

## Market rate risk

We are exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchanges rates.

## Interest rate risk

We hold our assets in cash and cash equivalents. We do not hold derivative financial instruments or equity securities.

## Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Our revenue and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. We have conducted some transactions in foreign currencies and expect to continue to do so; we do not anticipate that foreign exchange gains or losses will be significant. We have not engaged in foreign currency hedging to date.

Our international business is subject to risks typical of international activity, including, but not limited to, differing economic conditions; change in political climates; differing tax structures; and other regulations and restrictions. Accordingly, our future results could be impacted by changes in these or other factors.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders  
eMagin Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of eMagin Corporation (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity (capital deficit) and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts - listed in the index at item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits include 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 includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of eMagin Corporation as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of its operations and its consolidated cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the financial statement schedule referred to above, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

/s/ Eisner LLP  
Eisner LLP

New York, New York  
March 24, 2010

eMAGIN CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31,  
2009            2008  
(In thousands, except  
share and per share  
amounts)

ASSETS

Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,295	\$ 2,404
Investments – held to maturity	100	97
Accounts receivable, net	4,563	3,643
Inventory	2,179	2,374
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	687	796
Total current assets	12,824	9,314
Equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements, net	1,021	381
Intangible assets, net	43	47
Other assets	92	—
Deferred financing costs, net	—	362
Total assets	\$ 13,980	\$ 10,104

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,026
Accrued compensation	956	837
Other accrued expenses	791	804
Advance payments	211	694
Deferred revenue	238	164
Current portion of debt	—	1,691
Other current liabilities	891	798
Total current liabilities	4,209	6,014

Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)

Redeemable common stock: 522,500 shares redeemable as of December 31, 2008	—	429
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	-----

Shareholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$.001 par value: authorized 10,000,000 shares:

Series B Convertible Preferred stock, (liquidation preference of \$5,739,000) stated value \$1,000 per share, \$.001 par value: 10,000 shares designated and 5,739 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2009 and 2008

Common stock, \$.001 par value: authorized 200,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding, -----16,967,244 shares in 2009 and 15,213,959 shares, net of redeemable common stock, in 2008	—	—
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---

Additional paid in capital	17	15
	206,664	204,818

Accumulated deficit	(196,910)	(201,172)
Total shareholders' equity	9,771	3,661
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 13,980	\$ 10,104

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

eMAGIN CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Product	\$ 19,775	\$ 15,730	\$ 16,169
Contract	4,047	3,009	1,385
Total revenue, net	23,822	18,739	17,554
<b>Cost of goods sold:</b>			
Product	7,865	9,086	11,889
Contract	2,310	1,587	739
Cost of goods sold	10,175	10,673	12,628
Gross profit	13,647	8,066	4,926
<b>Operating expenses:</b>			
Research and development	1,996	2,081	2,949
Selling, general and administrative	6,900	6,254	6,591
Total operating expenses	8,896	8,335	9,540
Income (loss) from operations	4,751	(269)	(4,614)
<b>Other income (expense):</b>			
Interest expense	(466)	(1,990)	(3,087)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	(10,749)
(Loss) gain on warrant derivative liability	—	—	(853)
Other income, net	67	400	815
Total other expense, net	(399)	(1,590)	(13,874)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	4,352	(1,859)	\$ (18,488)
Provision for income taxes	90	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,262	\$ (1,859)	\$ (18,488)
<b>Income (loss) per common share, basic</b>			
Income (loss) per common share, basic	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.13)	\$ (1.59)
<b>Income (loss) per common share, diluted</b>			
Income (loss) per common share, diluted	\$ 0.17	\$ (0.13)	\$ (1.59)
<b>Weighted average number of shares outstanding:</b>			
Basic	16,344	14,175	11,633
Diluted	25,503	14,175	11,633

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

eMAGIN CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (CAPITAL DEFICIT)  
(In thousands)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock			Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity (Capital Deficit)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2006	—	\$—	10,341	\$10	179,651	\$ (180,825 )	\$ (1,164 )	
Debt conversion	—	—	797	1	310	—	311	
Issuance of common stock for services	—	—	1,310	1	1,129	—	1,130	
Exercise of common stock warrants	—	—	10	—	3	—	3	
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,652	—	1,652	
Expiration of derivative liability- warrants	—	—	—	—	2,653	—	2,653	
Beneficial conversion premium	—	—	—	—	5,078	—	5,078	
Fair value of warrants issued	—	—	—	—	4,655	—	4,655	
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(18,488 )	(18,488 )	
Balance, December 31, 2007	—	\$—	12,458	\$12	\$195,131	\$ (199,313 )	\$ (4,170 )	
Sale of preferred stock, net of issuance costs	4	—	—	—	3,933	—	3,933	
Sale of common stock, net of issuance costs	—	—	1,587	2	1,578	—	1,580	
Debt conversion	2	—	718	1	1,956	—	1,957	
Issuance of common stock for services	—	—	326	—	303	—	303	
	—	—	—	—	928	—	928	

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Stock-based compensation							
Put option waiver	—	—	125		150	—	150
Fair value of warrants issued	—	—	—	—	883	—	883
Deemed dividend, put option	—	—	—	—	(44 )	—	(44 )
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,859 )	(1,859 )
Balance, December 31, 2008	6	\$—	15,214	\$15	\$204,818	\$ (201,172 )	\$ 3,661
Issuance of common stock for services							
Expiration of put options	—	—	499	—	304	—	304
Exercise of common stock warrants	—	—	727	1	(1 )	—	—
Exercise of common stock options	—	—	5	—	5	—	5
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,110	—	1,110
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	4,262	4,262
Balance, December 31, 2009	6	\$—	16,967	\$17	\$206,664	\$ (196,910 )	\$ 9,771

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



eMAGIN CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(In thousands except share data)		
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,262	\$ (1,859)	\$ (18,488)
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:</b>			
Depreciation and amortization	82	223	392
Amortization of deferred financing and waiver fees	362	1,295	418
(Reduction) increase of provision for sales returns and doubtful accounts	(273)	499	(79)
Stock based compensation	1,110	928	1,652
Amortization of common stock issued for services	233	95	1,130
Amortization of discount on notes payable	—	25	1,925
Loss on warrant derivative liability	—	—	853
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—	10,749
Gain on settlement	(38)	—	—
Write-off of miscellaneous receivable	—	—	103
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>			
Accounts receivable	(647)	(1,759)	(1,390)
Inventory	195	(559)	670
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5	399	1
Advance payments	(483)	659	(409)
Deferred revenue	74	(15)	53
Accounts payable, accrued compensation, and accrued expenses	285	429	(381)
Other current liabilities	93	(222)	858
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	5,260	138	(1,943)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Purchase of equipment	(718)	(308)	(16)
Proceeds from maturity of (purchase of) investments – held to maturity	(3)	(3)	77
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(721)	(311)	61
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
Proceeds from sale of preferred stock, net of issuance costs	—	3,933	—
Proceeds from sale of common stock, net of issuance costs	—	1,580	—
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	5	—	3
Borrowings from line of credit	—	1,934	1,108
Proceeds from long-term debt	—	—	500
Payments related to deferred financing costs	—	(117)	(368)
Payments of debt and capitalized lease obligations	(1,653)	(5,466)	(63)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,648)	1,864	1,180
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,891	1,691	(702)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,404	713	1,415
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 5,295	\$ 2,404	\$ 713
Cash paid for interest	\$ 107	\$ 702	\$ 426
Cash paid for taxes	\$ 138	\$ 44	\$ 78
<b>Supplemental non-cash transactions:</b>			

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Issuance of common stock for services charged to prepaid expenses	\$	304	\$	202	\$	—
Issuance of 726,910 shares of common stock for cashless exercise of 2.9 million warrants	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—
Conversion of debt to common stock	\$	—	\$	251	\$	311
Conversion of debt to convertible preferred stock – series B	\$	—	\$	1,706	\$	—
Issuance of 485,000 and 162,500 shares of common stock for deferred financing costs in 2008 and 2007, respectively.	\$	—	\$	340	\$	195
Issuance of 1,120,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants for deferred financing costs in 2008.	\$	—	\$	715	\$	—

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

eMAGIN CORPORATION  
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - NATURE OF BUSINESS

eMagin Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary (the “Company”) designs, develops, manufactures, and markets OLED on silicon microdisplays and virtual imaging products which utilize OLED microdisplays. The Company’s products are sold mainly in North America, Asia, and Europe.

Note 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of eMagin Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, management utilizes certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue and cost recognition

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, selling price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Product revenue is generally recognized when products are shipped to customers, net of allowances for anticipated returns. The Company records a reserve for estimated sales returns, which is reflected as a reduction of revenue at the time of revenue recognition. The Company defers revenue recognition on products sold directly to the consumer with a maximum thirty day right of return. Revenue is recognized upon the expiration of the right of return.

The Company also earns revenues from certain R&D activities (contract revenues) under both firm fixed-price contracts and cost-type contracts, including some cost-plus-fee contracts. Revenues relating to firm fixed-price contracts are generally recognized on the percentage-of-completion method of accounting as costs are incurred (cost-to-cost basis). Revenues on cost-plus-fee contracts include costs incurred plus a portion of estimated fees or profits based on the relationship of costs incurred to total estimated costs. Contract costs include all direct material and labor costs and an allocation of allowable indirect costs as defined by each contract, as periodically adjusted to reflect revised agreed upon rates. These rates are subject to audit by the other party.

Shipping and handling fees and costs

Shipping and handling fees billed to customers are netted against the shipping and handling costs which are recorded as cost of sales.

Product warranty

The Company offers a one-year product replacement warranty. In general, the standard policy is to repair or replace the defective products. The Company accrues for estimated returns of defective products at the time revenue is recognized based on historical activity as well as for specific known product issues. The determination of these accruals requires the Company to make estimates of the frequency and extent of warranty activity and estimate future costs to replace the products under warranty. If the actual warranty activity and/or repair and replacement costs differ significantly from these estimates, adjustments to recognize additional cost of revenue may be required in future periods.

Research and development expenses

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents

All highly liquid instruments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

#### Investments-held to maturity

Securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and are carried at amortized cost on the accompanying balance sheet.

#### Accounts receivable

The majority of the Company's commercial accounts receivable are due from Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEM's"). Credit is extended based on an evaluation of a customer's financial condition and, generally, collateral is not required. Accounts receivable are payable in U.S. dollars, are due within 30-90 days and are stated at amounts due from customers net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Any account outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms is considered past due.

#### Allowance for doubtful accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects an estimate of probable losses inherent in the accounts receivable balance. The allowance is determined based on a variety of factors, including the length of time receivables are past due, historical experience, the customer's current ability to pay its obligation, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company will record a specific reserve for individual accounts when the Company becomes aware of a customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, deterioration in the customer's operating results or financial position, or deterioration in the customer's credit history. If circumstances related to customers change, the Company would further adjust estimates of the recoverability of receivables.

#### Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in first-out method. Cost includes materials, labor, and manufacturing overhead related to the purchase and production of inventories. The Company regularly reviews inventory quantities on hand, future purchase commitments with the Company's suppliers, and the estimated utility of the inventory. If the Company review indicates a reduction in utility below carrying value, the inventory is reduced to a new cost basis.

#### Equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements

Equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements are stated at cost. Depreciation on equipment is calculated using the straight-line method of depreciation over its estimated useful life. Amortization of leasehold improvements is calculated by using the straight-line method over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or lease terms. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

The Company performs impairment tests on its long-lived assets when circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If required, recoverability is tested by comparing the estimated future undiscounted cash flows of the asset or asset group to its carrying value. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized based on the excess of the assets' carrying amounts over their estimated fair values.

#### Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets consist of patents that are amortized over their estimated useful lives of fifteen years using the straight line method. Total intangible amortization expense was approximately \$4 thousand for each of the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. The accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2009 was \$22 thousand.

### Advertising

Costs related to advertising and promotion of products is charged to sales and marketing expense as incurred. Advertising expense was \$0 for each of the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, and \$10 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2007.

### Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of changes in tax rates will be recognized as income or expense in the period that the change occurs. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is recorded when it is more likely than not that some or all of the benefit from the deferred tax asset will not be realized. Changes in circumstances, assumptions and clarification of uncertain tax regimes may require changes to any valuation allowances associated with the Company's deferred tax assets.

Due to the Company's operating loss carryforwards, all tax years remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject. In the event that the Company is assessed interest or penalties at some point in the future, it will be classified in the financial statements as tax expense.

## Net income (loss) per common share

The net income (loss) per common share ("basic EPS") is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and excluding any potential dilution. Net income (loss) per common share assuming dilution ("diluted EPS") is computed by reflecting potential dilution from the exercise of stock options, warrants, and convertible preferred stock.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted EPS calculations (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	For the Years Ended		
	2009	2008	2007
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,262	\$ (1,859)	\$ (18,488)
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	16,343,650	14,175,220	11,633,367
Effective of dilutive shares:			
Dilution from stock options and warrants	1,507,550	—	—
Convertible preferred stock	7,652,000	—	—
Dilutive potential common shares	9,159,550	—	—
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	25,503,200	14,175,220	11,633,367

For the year ended December 31, 2009, there were stock options and warrants outstanding to acquire 4,113,592 shares of the Company common stock which were excluded from the calculation of its diluted earnings per share as their effect would be anti-dilutive. The convertible preferred stock is included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as all shares are assumed converted.

The years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 do not include options, warrants, convertible notes, redeemable stock, and convertible preferred stock to purchase common equivalent shares of 22,069,412 and 17,728,020, respectively, as their effect would be antidilutive.

## Comprehensive income (loss)

Companies are required to report all changes in equity during a period, except those resulting from investment by owners and distributions to owners, for the period in which they are recognized. Comprehensive income (loss) is the total of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) items, such as unrealized gains or losses on foreign currency translation adjustments. Comprehensive income (loss) must be reported on the face of the annual financial statements. The Company's operations did not give rise to any material items includable in comprehensive income (loss), which were not already in net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007. Accordingly, the Company's comprehensive income (loss) is the same as its net income (loss) for the periods presented.

## Stock-based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for share-based compensation arrangements. The fair values of stock options are estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Stock-based compensation expense is reduced for estimated forfeitures and is amortized over the vesting period using the straight-line method. Compensation cost recognized for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 includes a) compensation cost for all share-based compensation granted prior to, but not vested as of January 1, 2006, based on

the estimated grant-date fair value estimated and b) compensation cost for all share-based compensation granted beginning January 1, 2006, based on the estimated grant-date fair value. The compensation cost was recognized using the straight-line attribution method.

Fair value of financial instruments

At December 31, 2009, the Company's cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, short-term investments and accounts payable are shown at cost which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.



### Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are deposited with financial institutions which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. To date, the Company has not experienced any loss associated with this risk.

### Note 3- RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued new accounting guidance which requires entities to provide greater transparency about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. The new accounting guidance is effective prospectively for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application permitted. The adoption of the new accounting guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB provided accounting guidance that an entity should use a two-step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. The guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and must be applied to all instruments outstanding on the date of adoption. The adoption of accounting guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance which requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information for periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of this accounting guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. In February 2010, the FASB amended the guidance and removed the contradictions between the requirements of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles U.S. GAAP ("GAAP") and the Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") filing rules. As a result public companies will no longer have to disclose the date of evaluation of subsequent events in both issued and revised financial statements.

In July 2009, the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification: or "ASC") became the single source of authoritative nongovernmental GAAP except for additional authoritative rules and interpretive releases issued by the SEC. The Codification did not create any new GAAP standards but incorporated existing accounting and reporting standards into a new topical structure with a new referencing system to identify authoritative accounting standards, replacing the prior references to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS"), Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF"), FASB Staff Position ("FSP"), etc. Authoritative standards included in the Codification are designated by their ASC topical reference, and new standards will be designated as Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU"), with a year and assigned sequence number. Beginning with the interim report for the third quarter of 2009, the Company adopted the Codification and it had no effect on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

### Note 4- RECEIVABLES

Receivables consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008

Trade receivables	\$	5,147	\$	4,500
Less allowance for doubtful accounts		(584)		(857)
Net receivables	\$	4,563	\$	3,643

Note 5 - INVENTORY

The components of inventory were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Raw materials	\$ 806	\$ 1,109
Work in process	709	280
Finished goods	664	985
Total inventory	\$ 2,179	\$ 2,374

## Note 6 – PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Vendor prepayments	\$ 266	\$ 180
Other prepaid expenses*	421	383
Other current assets*	—	233
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 687	\$ 796

\*No individual amounts greater than 5% of current assets.

## Note 7 – EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

Equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Computer hardware and software	\$ 1,046	\$ 1,039
Lab and factory equipment	4,323	3,612
Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment	306	306
Assets under capital leases	66	66
Leasehold improvements	473	473
Total equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements	6,214	5,496
Less: accumulated depreciation	(5,193)	(5,115)
Equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements, net	\$ 1,021	\$ 381

Depreciation expense was \$78 thousand, \$219 thousand, and \$388 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. Assets under capital leases are fully amortized.

## Note 8 - DEBT

Debt is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Current portion of debt:		
Other debt	\$ —	\$ 60
Line of credit	—	1,631
Total debt, net	\$ —	\$ 1,691

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, approximately \$0.4 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, of deferred debt issuance costs and waiver fees were amortized to interest expense. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, interest expense, includes interest paid or accrued, of approximately \$76 thousand and \$667 thousand, respectively, on outstanding debt.

## Line of Credit

2009

At December 31, 2009, the Company had available a credit facility with Access Business Finance, LLC (“Access”) under which the Company may borrow up to a maximum of \$3 million based on a borrowing base equivalent of 75% of eligible accounts receivable. The interest on the line of credit is equal to the Prime Rate plus 4.00% but may not be less than 7.25% with a minimum monthly interest payment of \$5,000. The term of the agreement with Access is for one year and automatically renews for successive one year terms unless, at least 60 days prior to the end of the current term, the Company gives Access prior written notice of its intent not to renew or if Access, at least ten days prior to the end of the current term, gives the Company written notice of its intent not to renew. The renewal date is September 1, 2010 and the fees for renewing the credit facility are \$25,000. The Company’s obligations under the agreement are secured by its assets. The Company paid \$25,000 in loan fees to Access which were charged to prepaid expense and will be amortized over the life of the Agreement. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had not borrowed on its line of credit.

Prior to Access, the Company had a line of credit with Moriah Capital, L. P. (“Moriah”) which matured on August 7, 2009 and was not renewed.

2008

On August 7, 2007, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Moriah Capital, L.P. (“Moriah”) and established a revolving line of credit (the “Loan”) of \$2.5 million. The Company was permitted to borrow an amount not to exceed 90% of its domestic eligible accounts receivable and 50% of its eligible inventory capped at \$600 thousand. As part of the transaction, the Company issued 162,500 shares of unregistered common stock valued at \$195 thousand and paid a servicing fee of \$82.5 thousand to Moriah which were amortized to interest expense over the life of the agreement. In conjunction with entering into this loan and issuing unregistered common stock, the Company granted Moriah registration rights. In addition, the Company granted Moriah a put option pursuant to which Moriah can sell to the Company the 162,500 shares of its common stock for \$195,000, or prorated for any portion thereof for one year from the issue date (“the 2007 Put Option”). The Loan was convertible into shares of the Company’s common stock pursuant to the terms of the Loan Conversion Agreement. The Loan was to mature on August 7, 2008, however Moriah extended the maturity date to August 20, 2008 when the loan agreement was further amended as explained below.

On January 30, 2008, the Company amended and restated its Loan agreement (“Amended Loan Agreement”) with Moriah. The Amended Loan Agreement’s borrowing base calculation was modified to include 70% of eligible foreign accounts receivable. The Amended Loan Agreement eliminated the optional conversion of principal up to \$2.0 million into common stock. In connection with the Amended Loan Agreement, the Company entered into a Warrant Issuance Agreement and issued a Warrant to purchase 750,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$1.50 per share with an expiration date of January 29, 2013.

The Amended Loan Agreement has specific terms to which the Company must comply including (a) maintaining a lockbox account into which payments from related accounts receivable must be deposited, (b) periodic certifications as to borrowing base amounts equaling or exceeding net balances outstanding under the Line of Credit, and (c) a requirement that a registration statement with respect to shares held or to be issued to the lender be filed within thirty days of January 30, 2008. A delay in establishing the required lockbox account created a technical default under the Line of Credit agreement. Similarly, the production and subsequent discovery of defective displays resulted in an inadvertent overstatement of inventory during December 2007, January 2008 and early February 2008 that created a technical default under the agreement. Finally, the Company was not able to complete the registration of shares within the thirty day timeframe mandated in the amended agreement. On March 25, 2008 the Company received a waiver from the lender (a) waiving compliance with the lockbox account requirement through March 14, 2008, (b) waiving compliance with the borrowing base requirement in so far as it related exclusively to the defective displays inadvertently included in inventory, and (c) extending the period for filing a registration statement for certain shares held or to be issued to the lender until April 29, 2008. The Company established a lockbox account by March 14, 2008 and filed a registration statement with the SEC on April 29, 2008.

Effective March 25, 2008, the Company amended the Warrant Issuance Agreement (“Amended Warrant Agreement”) with Moriah. In connection with such amendment, the Company issued a waiver fee in the form of a Warrant to purchase an additional 250,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$1.50 expiring March 25, 2013.

The Company determined the fair value of the 1,000,000 warrants to be \$729 thousand of which \$168 thousand was expensed immediately and \$561 thousand was amortized to interest expense over the life of the loan. The following assumptions were used to determine the fair value of the warrants: dividend yield of 0%; risk free interest rates of 2.61 % and 2.96%; expected volatility of 90.9% and 92.3%; and expected contractual term of 5 years.

The Company and Moriah entered into Amendment No. 3 to the Loan and Security Agreement dated August 20, 2008 (the “Amendment No. 3”). Pursuant to Amendment No. 3, the Company issued Moriah an Amended and Restated Revolving Loan Note (the “Amended Note”) and the maturity date was extended to August 7, 2009. The Company paid Moriah \$85 thousand in servicing fees which were amortized to interest expense over the life of the agreement.

Pursuant to Amendment No. 3, the following changes were made to the Loan: the maximum amount the Company can borrow was increased to \$3 million; the borrowing base calculation was modified to increase eligible foreign accounts receivable to 80% and increased the eligible inventory to the lesser of 70% or \$800 thousand; and financial covenants were added.

The Company issued Moriah a warrant, which terminates on August 7, 2013, to purchase up to 370,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$1.30 per share. The Company determined the fair value of the warrants to be approximately \$154 thousand which was recorded as a deferred debt issuance cost. The following assumptions were used to determine the fair value of the warrants: dividend yield of 0%; risk free interest rates of 3.16 %; expected volatility of 87.7%; and expected contractual term of 5 years. The deferred debt issuance costs were amortized to interest expense over the life of the loan.

Pursuant to Amendment No. 3, the Company and Moriah, also, entered into an Amended and Restated Securities Issuance Agreement. The Company issued 485,000 shares of unregistered common stock valued at approximately \$340 thousand which was recorded as a deferred debt issuance cost and was amortized to interest expense over the life of the agreement. In addition, the holders of the Amended 8% Notes and the investors in the Purchase Agreement (See Note 10 – Shareholders' Equity) consented to the Amended Note and received a total of 144,000 shares of unregistered common stock valued at approximately \$101 thousand which was recorded as waiver fees and expensed to interest expense.

Pursuant to Amendment No. 3, the Company and Moriah entered into an Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement (the “Amended Registration Rights Agreement”). The Company agreed to use its best efforts to file a registration statement to register the 485,000 shares of the Company’s common stock issued pursuant to the Amended and Restated Securities Issuance Agreement and the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrant, provided that the Company is permitted to do so under applicable securities rules and regulations and after certain other registration statements that the Company was obligated to file on behalf of selling shareholders have been declared effective.

#### 8% Amended Senior Secured Convertible Notes

On July 23, 2007, the Company entered into Amended Agreements with the note holders of the Original Notes issued July 21, 2006 and March 28, 2007 and agreed to issue each holder an 8% Amended Senior Secured Convertible Note (“Amended Note”) in the principal amount equal to the principal amount outstanding as of July 23, 2007 which was in total approximately \$6.0 million. The significant changes to the Amended Notes include the following:

- the due dates have been changed from July 23, 2007 and January 21, 2008 to December 21, 2008;
  - the annual interest rate has been changed from 6% to 8%;
- the Amended Notes are convertible into 8,407,612 shares of the Company’s common stock. The conversion price for \$5.8 million of principal is at a conversion price of \$0.75, originally \$2.60 and the conversion price for \$250,000 of principal remains the same at \$0.35;
- the Agreement adjusts the exercise price of the amended Warrants from \$3.60 to \$1.03 per share for 1,553,468 shares of common stock and requires the issuance of warrants for an additional 3,831,859 shares of common stock at \$1.03 per share with an expiration date of July 21, 2011. The warrants are subject to anti-dilution adjustment rights;
- 50% of the Amended Notes can be converted into the Company’s newly designated Series A Senior Secured Convertible Preferred Stock which is convertible into common stock at the same rate as the Amended Notes;
- the liquidated damages of 1% per month will no longer accrue and the deferred balance at July 23, 2007 is forgiven; and
  - there is no minimum cash or cash equivalents balance requirement.

The Company determined the change in the present value of the expected cash flows between the Amended Notes and the Original Notes issued July 21, 2006 was greater than 10%; therefore (a) for financial reporting purposes, the modifications to the Original Notes issued July 21, 2006 were treated as an extinguishment of debt and (b) on July 23, 2007, the Company recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of approximately \$10.7 million reflecting the difference between (i) the recorded amount of debt, net of related discounts, of approximately \$4.8 million and (ii) the fair value of the new debt instrument of approximately \$10.7, which was determined by multiplying the number of convertible shares underlying the note by the closing market price of the common stock on July 23, 2007 plus the change in the fair value of the warrants on July 23, 2007, the date of the modification, of approximately \$4.7 million, which was considered a fee paid by the debtor to the creditor. The Company has also recorded a beneficial conversion charge of approximately \$5.1 million on the Amended Notes, which was calculated by multiplying the intrinsic value of the common stock by the underlying convertible shares, adjusting the Amended Notes to their face value of approximately \$5.8 million. The Original Note issued on March 28, 2007 and amended on July 23, 2007 was not treated as an extinguishment but a modification.

On December 22, 2008, the Company paid approximately \$4.03 million to its 8% Amended Senior Secured Convertible Note Holders (“the Amended Note Holders”) which was comprised of approximately \$4.01 million of principal and approximately \$0.02 million of accrued interest. The remaining Note Holders elected to convert approximately \$1.95 million to equity. See Note 10 – Shareholders’ Equity for additional information.

#### Note 9 - INCOME TAXES

Income (loss) before income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Domestic	\$4,352	\$(1,859 )	\$(18,488 )
Total	\$4,352	\$(1,859 )	\$(18,488 )

The federal income tax provision (benefit) is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
<b>Current:</b>			
Federal	\$90	\$ -	\$ -
Total current tax expense	90	-	-
<b>Deferred:</b>			
Federal	-	-	-
Total deferred tax expense	-	-	-
Total tax expense	\$90	\$ -	\$ -



Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of (a) temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes, and (b) operating losses and tax credit carryforwards.

The tax effects of significant items comprising the Company's deferred taxes as of December 31 are as follows (numbers are in thousands):

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Deferred tax assets:			
Federal and state net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 39,391	\$ 40,964	\$ 42,266
Research and development tax credit carryforwards	1,440	1,454	1,397
Stock based compensation	1,240	879	609
Depreciation and amortization	385	466	552
Other provisions and expenses not currently deductible	988	851	585
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 43,444	\$ 44,614	\$ 45,409
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Prepaid expenses	\$ (197 )	\$ -	\$ -
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$ (197 )	\$ -	\$ -
Less valuation allowance	\$ (43,247 )	\$ (44,614 )	\$ (45,409)
Net deferred taxes	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

The Company accounts for income taxes under an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of changes in tax rates will be recognized as income or expense in the period that the change occurs. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is recorded when it is more likely than not that some or all of the benefit from the deferred tax asset will not be realized. Changes in circumstances, assumptions and clarification of uncertain tax regimes may require changes to any valuation allowances associated with the Company's deferred tax assets.

Realization of the future tax benefits is dependent on the Company's ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryforward period. Because of the Company's history of operating losses, management does not believe that realization of the deferred tax assets arising from the above-mentioned future tax benefits is more likely than not and, accordingly, has provided a valuation allowance.

As of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company has net deferred tax assets of approximately of \$43.2, \$44.6, and \$45.4 million, respectively, primarily resulting from the future tax benefit of net operating loss carryforwards. The valuation allowance decreased by \$1.4 million during 2009, \$795 thousand during 2008 and increased by \$3.3 million during 2007.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company utilized approximately \$4.8 million of its prior years' net operating loss carryforward. The current tax provision of \$90 thousand represents alternative minimum tax. As of December 31, 2009, eMagin has federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$116 million and \$2 million, respectively. The federal research and development tax credit carryforwards are approximately \$1.5 million. The net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards will be available to offset future taxable income, if any, through December 2029. The utilization of net operating losses is subject to a limitation due to the change of ownership provisions under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and similar state provisions. Such limitation

may result in the expiration of the net operating losses before their utilization. The Company has done analysis regarding prior year ownership changes, and it has been determined that the Section 382 limitation on the utilization of net operating losses will currently not materially affect the Company's ability to utilize its net operating losses.

The difference between the statutory federal income tax rate on the Company's pre-tax income and the Company's effective income tax rate is summarized as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2009	2008		2007		
U.S. Federal income tax benefit at federal statutory rate	34%	34	%	34	%	
Change in valuation allowance	(31)%	43	%	(18)	)%	
Change in effective state tax rate	(1)%	(75	)%			—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	—		(20	)%	
Other, net	—%	(2	)%	4	%	
Effective tax rate	2%	0	%	0	%	

The Company did not have unrecognized tax benefits which would require an adjustment to the January 1, 2007 beginning balance of retained earnings. The Company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 or December 31, 2007. The Company recognizes interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in tax expense. During the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Company recognized no interest and penalties.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and New York. Due to the Company's operating losses, all tax years remain open to examination by major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject.

## Note 10 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

### Preferred Stock

#### Preferred Stock – Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (“the Preferred Stock – Series B”)

The Company has designated 10,000 shares of the Company’s preferred stock as Preferred Stock – Series B at a stated value of \$1,000 per share. The Preferred Stock – Series B is convertible into common stock at a conversion price of \$0.75 per share. The Preferred Stock – Series B does not pay interest. The holders of the Preferred Stock – Series B are not entitled to receive dividends unless the Company’s Board of Directors declare a dividend for holders of the Company’s common stock and then the dividend shall be equal to the amount that such holder would have been entitled to receive if the holder converted its Preferred Stock – Series B into shares of the Company’s common stock. Each share of Preferred Stock – Series B has voting rights equal to (i) the number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of such shares of Preferred Stock – Series B at such time (determined without regard to the shares of Common Stock so issuable upon such conversion in respect of accrued and unpaid dividends on such share of Preferred Stock) when the Preferred Stock – Series B votes together with the Company’s Common Stock or any other class or series of stock of the Company and (ii) one vote per share of Preferred Stock when such vote is not covered by the immediately preceding clause. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company, the Preferred Stock – Series B is entitled to receive liquidation preference before the Common Stock. The Company may at its option redeem the Preferred Stock – Series B by providing the required notice to the holders of the Preferred Stock – Series B and paying an amount equal to \$1,000 multiplied by the number of shares for all of such holder’s shares of outstanding Preferred Stock – Series B to be redeemed.

On December 22, 2008, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement pursuant to which the Company sold and issued an aggregate of 4,033 shares of its Preferred Stock – Series B for an aggregate price of approximately \$4.03 million and warrants to purchase 1,875,467 shares of common stock at \$1.03 per share. The warrants expire on December 22, 2013. The net proceeds received after expenses were approximately \$3.93 million. The fair value of the warrants was recorded as equity and there was no impact on the consolidated financial position of the results of operations. In addition, the Company entered into an Exchange Agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with three holders (“Holders”) of its outstanding Amended Notes. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, the Holders exchanged \$1.7 million of their outstanding Amended Notes and unpaid interest of \$6 thousand, and received 1,706 shares of the Preferred Stock – Series B. There was no gain or loss on the extinguishment of debt.

As of December 31, 2009, there were 5,739 shares of Preferred Stock – Series B issued and outstanding.

#### Preferred Stock – Series A Senior Secured Convertible Preferred Stock (“the Preferred Stock – Series A”)

The Company designated but did not issue 3,198 shares of the Company’s preferred stock as Series A Senior Secured Convertible Preferred Stock (“the Preferred Stock - Series A”) at a stated value of \$1,000 per share. The Preferred Stock - Series A was entitled to cumulative dividends which accrued at a rate of 8% per annum, payable on December 21, 2008. Each share of the Preferred Stock - Series A had voting rights equal to (1) in any case in which the Preferred Stock - Series A voted together with the Company's Common Stock or any other class or series of stock of the Company, the number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of such shares of Preferred Stock - Series A at such time (determined without regard to the shares of Common Stock so issuable upon such conversion in respect of accrued and unpaid dividends on such share of Preferred Stock - Series A) and (2) in any case not covered by the immediately preceding clause one vote per share of Preferred Stock - Series A. Preferred Stock - Series A had a mandatory redemption at December 21, 2008. As of December 31, 2009, there were no shares issued or outstanding.

Common Stock

2009

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company received approximately \$5 thousand for options exercised and there were 2.9 million warrants exercised on a cashless basis resulting in 726,910 shares of common stock issued.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company also issued approximately 498,513 shares of common stock for payment of approximately \$304 thousand for services rendered and to be rendered in the future. As such, the Company recorded the fair value of the services in prepaid expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2008, the 522,500 shares underlying the 2007 and 2008 put options (“put options”) granted to Moriah were presented on the balance sheet as redeemable common stock in the amount of \$429 thousand which represented the amount for which the shares may be redeemed at the option of Moriah. On August 7, 2009, the put options expired when Moriah elected not to exercise its put options. The 522,500 shares are classified as permanent equity on the December 31, 2009 balance sheet.

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2008

On December 22, 2008, an investor converted \$250 thousand of the principal amount of the Amended Note and approximately \$1 thousand of accrued and unpaid interest totaling \$251 thousand and received 717,620 shares of Common Stock at the conversion price of \$0.35.

On December 22, 2008, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement pursuant to which the Company sold and issued 5,739 shares of Preferred Stock – Series B at a stated value of \$1,000 per share (see Preferred Stock above for additional information). The Preferred Stock – Series B is convertible into Common Stock at a conversion price of \$0.75. The Company may at its option redeem the Preferred Stock – Series B by providing the required notice to the holders of the Preferred Stock – Series B and paying an amount equal to \$1,000 multiplied by the number of shares for all of such holder's shares of outstanding Preferred Stock – Series B to be redeemed. The total shares of Common Stock underlying the Preferred Stock – Series B is 7,652,000. As mentioned above in Preferred Stock – Series B, warrants were issued to purchase 1,875,467 shares of common stock at \$1.03 per share. The warrants terminate on December 22, 2013.

The Company entered into a Registration Rights Agreement to register for resale of the shares of the Company's common stock issuable upon conversion of the Preferred Stock sold in the offering and the shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants. Subject to the terms of the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company is required to file a registration statement on Form S-1 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") within 30 days following the date that the Company is permitted to file a registration statement by (i) the rules and regulations of the SEC and (ii) the agreements set forth on Schedule B to the Registration Rights Agreement, which as of December 31, 2009 prohibit the Company from filing the initial Registration Statement until certain other registration statements are filed. After filing the Registration Statement, the Company is to cause such Registration Statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Act") as promptly as possible but in no event later than 90 days after the filing date (or no later than 120 days after the filing date in the event of SEC "full review" of the Registration Statement). The Holders that exchanged their Notes pursuant to the Exchange Agreement received the same registration rights.

As a result of the December 22, 2008 Securities Purchase Agreement, the outstanding 650,000 Series F Common Stock Purchase Warrants that were issued to participants of the Securities Purchase Agreement dated October 25, 2004, were repriced from \$3.31 to \$2.50 and the April 2, 2008 Common Stock Purchase Warrants were repriced from \$1.28 to \$1.13. The repricing of the warrants had no effect on the consolidated financial statements.

On August 20, 2008, the Company and Moriah Capital entered into Amendment No. 3 to the Loan and Security Agreement ("Amendment No. 3") effective August 7, 2008. The Company issued Moriah a warrant, which terminates on August 7, 2013, to purchase up to 370,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$1.30 per share.

In addition, the Company and Moriah entered into an Amended and Restated Securities Issuance agreement (the "Amended and Restated Securities Issuance Agreement") on August 20, 2008. On August 7, 2007, in connection with the Securities Issuance Agreement, (the "Original Securities Issuance Agreement"), the Company issued Moriah 162,500 shares of the Company's common stock (the "2007 Shares"). With respect to the Amended and Restated Securities Issuance Agreement, Moriah agreed to waive the Company's obligation to buy back the 2007 Shares with respect to 125,000 of such shares with a redemption amount of \$150,000 and to extend the Company's obligation to buy back 37,500 of such 2007 Shares for an additional 12 month period. The Company issued Moriah 485,000 shares of its Common Stock of which 125,000 shares were issued as additional consideration for the extension of the loan and security agreement and 360,000 shares were issued in lieu of the issuance to Moriah of the Contingent Issued Shares (as described in the Original Securities Issuance Agreement). Additionally, Moriah had a put option pursuant to which Moriah could sell to the Company 162,500 shares of its common stock for \$195,000, pro-rated for any

portion thereof, relating to the remaining 37,500 shares subject to the 2007 Put Option and the 125,000 shares issued to extend the loan and security agreement, the Put Waiver shares. In conjunction with the issuance of the 360,000 shares, the Company granted Moriah a put option pursuant to which such shares could be put to the Company for \$234,000 (the "2008 Put Option"). On August 7, 2009, the put options expired when Moriah elected not to exercise its put options.

At December 31, 2008, the shares underlying the put options were presented as redeemable common stock and presented separately from permanent equity. At December 31, 2008, an aggregate of 522,500 shares related to the 2007 and 2008 put options were presented on the balance sheet as redeemable common stock in the amount of \$429,000, representing the amount for which the shares may have been redeemed at the option of the holders at such date. As a result of the expiration of the put options in August 2009, the 522,500 shares were classified as permanent equity on the December 31, 2009 balance sheet.

The Company and Moriah entered into an Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement (the "Amended Registration Rights Agreement") and the Company agreed to use its best efforts to file a registration statement to register the 485,000 shares of the Company's common stock issued and the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the Warrant.

On August 19, 2008, the Holders of the Amended Notes and the Investors in the Purchase Agreement consented to the Company's execution of the Amended Note, Amendment No. 3, Amended and Restated Securities Issuance Agreement, and the Amended Registration Rights Agreement. In consideration for the consent, a total of 144,000 shares of common stock valued at \$101,000 were issued to the Holders and Investors based on individual participation in the Amended Notes and Purchase Agreement on September 4, 2008.

As a result of the Amended and Restated Securities Issuance Agreement, the outstanding 650,000 Series F Common Stock Purchase Warrants that were issued to participants of the Securities Purchase Agreement dated October 25, 2004, were repriced from \$3.45 to \$3.31 and the April 2, 2008 Common Stock Purchase Warrants were repriced from \$1.30 to \$1.28. The repricing of the warrants had no effect on the consolidated financial statements.

On April 2, 2008, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement ("Purchase Agreement"), pursuant to which the Company sold and issued 1,586,539 shares of common stock, par value of \$0.001 per share, at a price of \$1.04 per share and warrants to purchase an additional 793,273 shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1.65 million. The net proceeds received after expenses were approximately \$1.58 million. The warrants are exercisable at a price of \$1.30 per share and expire on April 2, 2013.

As a result of the Purchase Agreement, the outstanding 650,000 Series F Common Stock Purchase Warrants that were issued to participants of the Securities Purchase Agreement dated October 25, 2004, were repriced from \$4.09 to \$3.45. The repricing of the warrants had no effect on the consolidated financial statements.

A registration rights agreement was entered into on April 2, 2008 in connection with the private placement which required the Company to file a registration statement for the resale of the common stock and the shares underlying the warrants within 45 days of the signing of the agreement. The Company was to use its best efforts to have the registration statement declared effective within 90 days of the signing of the agreement or if a SEC review occurs, 120 days. In addition, the Company was to use its best efforts to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement until all common stock has been sold or may be sold without volume restrictions pursuant to Rule 144(k) of the Securities Act.

If the registration statement is not effective within the grace periods (“Event Date”) or the Company cannot maintain its effectiveness (“Event Date”), the Company must pay partial liquidated damages (“damages”) in cash to each investor equal to 2% of the aggregate purchase price paid by each investor under the Purchase Agreement on the Event Date and each monthly anniversary of the Event Date (or on a pro-rata basis for any portion of a month) until the registration statement is effective. The Company is not liable for any damages with respect to the warrants or warrant shares. The maximum damages payable to each investor is 36% of the aggregate purchase price. If the Company fails to pay the damages to the investors within 7 days after the date payable, the Company must pay interest at a rate of 15% per annum to each investor which accrues daily from the date payable until damages are paid in full.

The Company filed the registration statement within the 45 day period however the Company was notified that the registration statement was under review by the SEC. The amended registration statement was not filed by August 2, 2008 which was the 120th day from the signing of the purchase agreement and therefore the registration statement is not effective. As of December 31, 2009, the registration statement is not effective.

The Company accounted for the registration payment arrangement under guidance that requires the contingent obligation to make future payments be recognized and measured using a reasonable estimate. The Company estimated \$399 thousand to be the maximum potential damages that the Company may be required to pay the investors if the registration statement is not effective within three years of the signing of the agreement. The Company estimated \$186 thousand to be a reasonable estimate of the potential damages that may be due to the investors as the securities are subject to the provisions of Rule 144. As a result, the Company recorded a liability of \$186 thousand in the consolidated balance sheets and the associated expense in other income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Effective March 25, 2008, the Company amended the Warrant Issuance Agreement (“Amended Warrant Agreement”) with Moriah. In connection with such amendment, the Company issued a Warrant to purchase an additional 250,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$1.50 expiring March 25, 2013.

On January 30, 2008, the Company amended and restated its Loan and Security Agreement (“Amended Loan Agreement”) with Moriah. As part of the amended agreement, the Loan Conversion agreement was terminated which eliminated the optional conversion of principal up to \$2.0 million into common stock at \$1.50. In connection with the Amended Loan agreement, the Company issued a Warrant to purchase 750,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$1.50 per share with an expiration date of January 29, 2013. Effective March 25, 2008, the Company amended the Warrant Issuance Agreement with Moriah. In connection with such amendment, the Company issued a Warrant to purchase an additional 250,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$1.50 expiring March 25, 2013.

The Company determined the fair value of the 1,000,000 warrants issued to Moriah to be \$729 thousand. The Company valued the warrants using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company recorded \$168 thousand as interest expense and the remaining \$561 thousand was recorded as deferred debt issuance costs and amortized over the life of the loan. The following assumptions were used to determine the fair value of the warrants: dividend yield of 0%; risk free interest rates of 2.61 % and 2.96%; expected volatility of 90.9% and 92.3%; and expected contractual term of 5 years.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, there were no stock options and warrants exercised. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company also issued approximately 326,000 shares of common stock for payment of approximately \$303 thousand for services rendered and to be rendered in the future. As such, the Company recorded the fair value of the services in prepaid expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008.



2007

On August 16, 2007, an investor elected to convert approximately \$58 thousand of the Amended Note. The investor received 76,923 shares of Common Stock at the conversion price of \$0.75.

On August 7, 2007, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Moriah Capital, L.P. ("Moriah") and established a revolving line of credit (the "Loan") of \$2.5 million. As part of the transaction, the Company issued 162,500 shares of unregistered common stock valued at \$195 thousand, recognized as deferred financing costs, and paid a servicing fee of \$82,500 to Moriah which was amortized to interest expense over the life of the agreement. For the year ended December 31, 2007, approximately \$116 thousand was amortized to interest expense. In conjunction with entering into this loan and issuing unregistered common stock, the Company granted Moriah registration rights. The Loan was convertible into shares of the Company's common stock pursuant to the terms of the Loan Conversion agreement. The Loan matured on August 8, 2008 however the Company extended the line of credit an additional year. On January 30, 2008 and March 25, 2008, the loan agreement was amended.

A registration rights agreement was entered into in connection with the Loan which required the Company to file a registration statement for the resale of the common stock issued. The Company must use its best efforts to have the registration statement declared effective by the end of a specified grace period and also maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement until all shares of common stock have been sold or may be sold without volume restrictions pursuant to Rule 144(k) of the Securities Act.

Additionally, the Company granted Moriah a put option pursuant to which Moriah can sell to the Company the 162,500 shares of its common stock for \$195 thousand, or prorated for any portion thereof ("the Put Option"). The Put Option expires if the Put Option is not exercised during the Put Period which is the earlier of a) ten business days commencing on the anniversary date of the loan agreement or b) ten business days commencing on the date which is nine months after the registration statement for the registration of the issued 162,500 shares of common stock is declared effective.

On July 23, 2007, the Company entered into Agreements with the note holders and agreed to issue each holder an Amended Note in the principal amount equal to the principal amount outstanding as of July 23, 2007 which was in total approximately \$6.0 million. The Amended Notes were convertible into 8,407,612 shares of the Company's common stock. The conversion price for \$5.8 million of principal was at a conversion price of \$0.75 and the conversion price for \$250 thousand of principal remains the same at \$0.35. The Agreement adjusted the exercise price of the amended Warrants from \$3.60 to \$1.03 per share for 1,553,468 shares of common stock and required the issuance of warrants for an additional 3,831,859 shares of common stock at \$1.03 per share with an expiration date of July 21, 2011. The warrants are subject to anti-dilution adjustment rights. 50% of the Amended Notes were convertible into the Company's newly designated Series A Senior Secured Convertible Preferred Stock which was convertible into common stock at the same rate as the Amended Notes.

The Company had recorded the fair value of the warrants associated with the Note as a liability as the warrant agreement required a potential net-cash settlement in the first year of the warrant agreement if the registration statement is not effective. The liability was adjusted to fair value at each reporting period. As of July 23, 2007, the potential net-cash settlement had expired. As a result, the fair value of the warrant liability on July 23, 2007, approximately \$2.7 million, was reversed. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company recorded losses of approximately \$0.8 million from the change in the fair value of the warrant derivative liability. The change in the fair value of the warrant liability was recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as other income (expense).

On July 23, 2007, an investor converted \$250 thousand of the principal amount of the Original Note due on July 23, 2007 and approximately \$2 thousand of accrued and unpaid interest totaling \$252 thousand and received 720,476 shares of Common Stock at the conversion price of \$0.35. On August 16, 2007, an investor elected to convert

approximately \$58 thousand of the Amended Note. The investor received 76,923 shares of Common Stock at the conversion price of \$0.75.

On March 28, 2007, the Company entered into a Note Purchase Agreement for the sale of \$500 thousand of 6% senior secured convertible debentures (the "Note") and warrants to purchase approximately 1,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.001 per share. The investor purchased the Note with a conversion price of \$0.35 per share that may convert into approximately 1,400,000 shares of common stock and issued warrants exercisable at \$0.48 per share for approximately 1,000,000 shares of common stock expiring in July 2011. On April 9, 2007, the Company closed the transaction and received approximately \$460 thousand, net of offering costs of approximately \$40 thousand, which are amortized over the life of the Note. The Note was amended on July 23, 2007 as described in Footnote 8: Debt.

As a result of the issuance of the Note, the outstanding 116,573 Series A Common Stock Purchase Warrants, that were issued to certain accredited and/or institutional investors pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated January 9, 2004, were re-priced from \$2.60 to \$0.35 and the outstanding 650,000 Series F Common Stock Purchase Warrants, that were issued to certain accredited and/or institutional investors pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated October 25, 2004, were re-priced from \$8.60 to \$7.12. As a result of the issuance of the Amended Notes the outstanding 650,000 Series F Common Stock Purchase Warrants that were issued to certain accredited and/or institutional investors pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement dated October 25, 2004, were re-priced from \$7.12 to \$4.39 in accordance with the anti-dilution provision of the original agreement. These warrants were further re-priced in connection with the loan agreement with Moriah from \$4.39 to \$4.09. The repricing of the warrants had no effect on the consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, there were no stock options exercised and the Company received approximately \$3 thousand in proceeds for warrants exercised. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company also issued approximately 1.3 million shares of common stock for payment of approximately \$1.1 million for services rendered and to be rendered in the future. In addition, the Company issued 162,500 shares of common stock subject to a put option for payment of approximately \$0.2 million for services rendered. As such, the Company recorded the fair value of the services in prepaid expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Note 11 - STOCK COMPENSATION

Employee stock purchase plan

In 2005, the stockholders approved the 2005 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"). The ESPP provides the Company's employees with the opportunity to purchase common stock through payroll deductions. Employees purchase stock semi-annually at a price that is 85% of the fair market value at certain plan-defined dates. At December 31, 2009, the number of shares of common stock available for issuance was 300,000. As of December 31, 2009, the plan had not been implemented.

Incentive compensation plans

In 2000, the Company established the 2000 Stock Option Plan (the "2000 Plan"). The Plan permits the granting of options and stock purchase rights to employees and consultants of the Company. The 2000 Plan allows for the grant of incentive stock options meeting the requirements of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") or non-qualified stock options which are not intended to meet such requirements.

In 2003, the Company established the 2003 Stock Option Plan (the "2003 Plan"). The 2003 Plan provided for the granting of options to purchase an aggregate of 920,000 shares of the common stock to employees and consultants. On July 2, 2003, the shareholders approved the plan and the 2003 Plan was subsequently amended by the Board of Directors on July 2, 2003 to reduce the number of additional shares that may be provided for issuance under the "evergreen" provisions of the 2003 Plan. The amended 2003 Plan provides for an increase of 200,000 shares in January 2004 and an annual increase on January 1 of each year for a period of nine (9) years commencing on January 1, 2005 of 3% of the diluted shares outstanding. The shareholders approved an amendment to the 2003 Plan to provide grants of shares of common stock in addition to options to purchase shares of common stock. In 2009, no options were issued from the 2003 Plan.

The 2008 Incentive Stock Plan ("the 2008 Plan") adopted and approved by the Board of Directors on November 5, 2008 provides for shares of common stock and options to purchase shares of common stock to employees, officers, directors and consultants. The 2008 Plan has an aggregate of 2,000,000 shares. As of December 31, 2009, there were 498,533 shares of common stock issued to consultants and there were 1,278,841 options granted from this plan.

Vesting terms of the options range from immediate vesting to a ratable vesting period of 5 years. Option activity for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balances at December 31, 2006	1,065,745	\$ 2.94		
Options granted	228,577	1.41		
Options exercised	—	—		
Options forfeited	(203,943)	2.90		
Options cancelled	(196,056)	2.67		
Balances at December 31, 2007	894,323	\$ 2.62		
Options granted	927,253	0.89		
Options exercised	—	—		
Options forfeited	(205,903)	2.29		
Options cancelled	—	—		
Balances at December 31, 2008	1,615,673	\$ 1.63		
Options granted	1,278,840	1.03		
Options exercised	(5,342)	0.98		
Options forfeited	(71,597)	2.60		
Options cancelled	—	—		
Balances at December 31, 2009	2,817,574	\$ 1.33	6.12	\$ 2,101,989
Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2009(1)	2,769,913	\$ 1.26	6.61	\$ 1,533,506
Exercisable at December 31, 2009	2,136,697	\$ 1.40	6.61	\$ 1,533,506

(1) The expected to vest options are the result of applying the pre-vesting forfeiture rate assumptions to total unvested options.

At December 31, 2009, there were 275,632 shares available for grant under the 2008, 2003 and 2000 Plans.

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the difference between the exercise price of the underlying options and the quoted price of the Company's common stock on December 31, 2009 for the options that were in-the-money. As of December 31, 2009 there were 2,421,628 options that were in-the-money. The Company's closing stock price was \$1.88 as of December 31, 2009. The Company issues new shares of common stock upon exercise of stock options.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2009:

Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercisable Price

## Life (In Years)

\$	0.34 - \$0.98	1,221,451	6.32	\$	0.83	891,385	\$	0.81
\$	1.00 - \$1.80	1,200,177	7.14		1.20	893,390		1.24
\$	2.60 - \$2.70	358,746	2.49		2.62	316,222		2.61
\$	3.50 - \$22.50	37,200	1.78		9.75	35,700		9.65
		2,817,574	6.12	\$	1.33	2,136,697	\$	1.40

On July 21, 2006, certain employees and Directors of the Company agreed to cancel approximately 467,000 shares underlying existing stock options in return for the re-pricing of approximately 869,000 existing options at \$2.60 per share having a weighted average original exercise price of \$11.97. Option grants that have not been re-priced remain unchanged. The unvested options which were re-priced continue to vest on original vesting schedules, but in no event vest prior to January 19, 2007. Previously vested options which were re-priced were fully vested on January 19, 2007. Re-priced grants will be forfeited if the individual leaves voluntarily. The Company has accounted for the re-pricing and cancellation transactions as a modification.

## Stock based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for share-based compensation arrangements. The fair value of stock options is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Stock-based compensation expense is reduced for estimated forfeitures and is amortized over the vesting period using the straight-line method.

The following table summarizes the allocation of stock-based compensation to expense categories for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands):

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cost of revenue	\$ 134	\$ 134	\$ 215
Research and development	201	237	357
Selling, general, and administrative	775	557	1,080
Total stock compensation expense	\$ 1,110	\$ 928	\$ 1,652

At December 31, 2009, total unrecognized compensation costs related to stock options was approximately \$0.3 million, net of estimated forfeitures. Total unrecognized compensation cost will be adjusted for future changes in estimated forfeitures and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.1 years. The total fair value of the shares that vested in 2009 was \$0.8 million.

Options granted to non-employees are measured at the grant date using a fair value options pricing model and remeasured to the current fair market value at each reporting period as the underlying options vest and services are rendered. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, there were 60,000 options granted to consultants. The following assumptions were used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options granted: dividend yield – 0%; risk free interest rates – 1.44% to 1.70%; expected volatility – 68.4% to 84.1%; and expected term – 3 years.

In determining the fair value of stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, the following key assumptions were used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Risk free interest rates	1.44 – 2.51%	1.71% - 3.37 %	3.28% - 4.23%
Expected volatility	68% - 86%	87% -92%	105% -106%
Expected term ( in years)	3-5.5 years	5 years	5 years

We have not declared or paid any dividends and do not currently expect to do so in the near future. The risk-free interest rate used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model is based on the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury securities with an equivalent term. Expected volatility is based on the weighted average historical volatility of the Company's common stock for the most recent five year period. The expected term of options represents the period that eMagin's stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding and was determined based on historical experience and vesting schedules of similar awards.



## Warrants

At December 31, 2009, there are 9,267,821 warrants to purchase shares of common stock outstanding and exercisable at exercise prices ranging from \$0.48 to \$10.00 and expiration dates ranging from April 25, 2010 to December 22, 2013.

	Shares	Outstanding Warrants Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balances at December 31, 2005	2,619,725	\$ 10.20
Warrants granted	1,805,037	3.49
Warrants exercised	—	—
Warrants expired	(876,588)	6.90
Balances at December 31, 2006	3,548,174	\$ 7.05
Warrants granted	4,831,859	0.88
Warrants exercised	(9,524)	0.35
Warrants expired	(30,000)	4.26
Balances at December 31, 2007	8,340,509	\$ 2.65
Warrants granted	4,038,740	1.22
Warrants exercised	—	—
Warrants expired	(100,009)	27.60
Balances at December 31, 2008	12,279,239	\$ 1.88
Warrants granted	—	—
Warrants exercised	(2,900,000)	1.03
Warrants expired	(111,418)	1.28
Balances at December 31, 2009	9,267,821	\$ 2.16

## Note 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

## Royalties

The Company signed a license agreement on March 29, 1999 with Eastman Kodak (“Kodak”), under which it is obligated to make royalty payments. Under this agreement, the Company must pay to Kodak a minimum royalty plus a certain percentage of net sales with respect to certain products, which percentages are defined in the agreement. The percentages are on a sliding scale depending on the amount of sales generated. Any minimum royalties paid will be credited against the amounts due based on the percentage of sales. The royalty agreement terminates upon the expiration of the issued patent which is the last to expire.

Effective May 30, 2007, Kodak and eMagin entered into an intellectual property agreement where eMagin assigned Kodak the rights, title, and interest to a Company owned patent currently not being used by the Company and in consideration, Kodak waived the royalties due under existing licensing agreements for the first six months of 2007, and reduced the royalty payments by 50% for the second half of 2007 and for the entire calendar year of 2008. In addition, the minimum royalty payment was delayed until December 1st for the years 2007 and 2008. The Company recorded approximately \$556 thousand and \$868 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, as income from the license of intangible assets and included this amount in other income on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, royalty expense of approximately \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, was included in cost of goods sold. As of January 1, 2009, the royalty payments reverted to 100%. The minimum annual royalty payment for 2009 of \$125 thousand was paid in



January 2009.

In late 2008, the Company began evaluating the status of its manufacturing process and the use of the IP associated with its license agreement. After this analysis and after making a few changes to its manufacturing process, the Company determined it was no longer using the IP covered under the license agreement. The associated royalty liability has been reduced by the Company to royalties on inventory produced prior to the manufacturing process changes. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded approximately \$272 thousand as royalty expense in its consolidated statements of operations and the associated liability on its consolidated balance sheet as the Company believes this is the amount due under the agreement which is based on applying the royalty formula to only the sold displays produced prior to the manufacturing process changes.

As the Company has determined it is no longer using the IP covered under the license agreement in its manufacturing process, the Company believes that it is no longer required to pay the minimum annual royalty payment of \$125,000 and as such has not paid or accrued this amount in 2010. However, the Company has approximately \$109 thousand of inventory manufactured using the Kodak IP which if sold would result in royalty due of approximately \$27 thousand. Going forward, the Company will continue to recognize the reduced royalty liability on sales of product produced prior to the manufacturing process change. There can be no assurance that the licensor will not challenge the Company's position.

The Company was notified Kodak sold substantially all rights and obligations under the Company's license agreement to Global OLED Technology, owned by LG Electronics, as of December 30, 2009.

## Operating leases

The Company leases office facilities and office, lab and factory equipment under operating leases. The Company currently has lease commitments for space in Hopewell Junction, New York and Bellevue, Washington.

The Company's manufacturing facilities are leased from IBM in Hopewell Junction, New York. eMagin leases approximately 37,000 square feet to house its equipment for OLED microdisplay fabrication and for research and development, an assembly area and administrative offices. The lease expires May 31, 2014.

eMagin corporate headquarters are located in Bellevue Washington. eMagin leases approximately 5,100 square feet. The lease expires in August 31, 2014.

The future minimum lease payments through 2014 are \$4.9 million. Rent expense was approximately \$1.3 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under long-term operating leases (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2010	\$ 1,094
2011	1,119
2012	1,157
2013	1,197
2014	346
Net minimum lease payments	\$ 4,913

## Employee benefit plans

eMagin has a defined contribution plan (the 401(k) Plan) under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, which is available to all employees who meet established eligibility requirements. Employee contributions are generally limited to 15% of the employee's compensation. Under the provisions of the 401(k) Plan, eMagin may match a portion of the participating employees' contributions. There was no matching contribution to the 401(k) Plan for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

## Legal proceedings

A former employee ("plaintiff") of the Company commenced legal action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on or about October 12, 2007, alleging that the plaintiff was subject to gender based discrimination and retaliation in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ( Case No. 07-CV-8827 (KMK) . The plaintiff sought unspecified compensatory damages, punitive damages and attorneys' fees. The Company and the plaintiff settled this action in May 2009. The settlement did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations.

On December 6, 2005, New York State Urban Development Corporation commenced action against eMagin in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York asserting breach of contract and seeking to recover a \$150,000 grant which was made to eMagin based on goals set forth in the agreement for recruitment of employees. On July 13, 2006, eMagin agreed to a settlement with the New York State Urban Development Corporation to repay \$112,200 of the \$150,000 grant. The settlement required that repayments be made on a monthly

basis in the amount of \$3,116.67 per month commencing August 1, 2006 and ending on July 1, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, the settlement was paid and \$37,800 was forgiven as a result of timely payments and was recorded in other income on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Note 13 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

2009

None.

2008

On December 22, 2008, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Stillwater LLC, a beneficial owner of more than 5%, pursuant to which the Company sold and issued an aggregate of 4,033 shares of its Preferred Stock – Series B for an aggregate price of approximately \$4.03 million and warrants to purchase 1,875,467 shares of common stock at \$1.03 per share. The proceeds from the Securities Purchase Agreement were used to pay approximately \$4.01 million of the outstanding principal of its Amended Notes and approximately \$0.02 million of accrued interest. One employee had an Amended Note of \$10 thousand which was repaid. Alexandra Global Master Fund Ltd (“Alexandra”), a beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company's common stock, had its Amended Note of \$3 million repaid.

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In addition, the Company entered into an Exchange Agreement (the “Exchange Agreement”) with three holders (“Holders”) of its outstanding Amended Notes. Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, the Holders exchanged \$1.7 million of their outstanding Amended Notes and unpaid interest, \$6 thousand, and received 1,706 shares of the Preferred Stock. Paul Cronson, Board member, through Navacorp III, LLC - a Note Holder, exchanged an Amended Note of \$200 thousand for 200 shares of Preferred Stock – Series B. Rainbow Gate Corporation, a corporation whose investment manager is the sole member of Stillwater LLC and whose controlling shareholder is the same as Ginola Limited’s, exchanged an Amended Note of \$700 thousand and accrued interest of \$3 thousand for 703 shares of Preferred Stock – Series B. Ginola Limited, a beneficial owner of more than 5%, exchanged an Amended Note of \$800 thousand and accrued interest of \$3 thousand for 803 shares of Preferred stock – Series B. Stillwater LLC disclaims beneficial ownership of shares owned by Rainbow Gate Corporation. On December 22, 2008, Stillwater LLC converted its \$250 thousand Amended Note and accrued interest of approximately \$1.2 thousand to 717,620 shares of Common Stock.

On April 2, 2008, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (“Purchase Agreement”), pursuant to which the Company sold and issued 1,586,539 shares of common stock, par value of \$0.001 per share, at a price of \$1.04 per share and warrants to purchase an additional 793,273 shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1.65 million. The net proceeds received after expenses were approximately \$1.58 million. The warrants are exercisable at a price of \$1.30 per share and expire on April 2, 2013.

Stillwater LLC, as a beneficial owner of more than 5%, invested \$500 thousand and received 480,769 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase additional 240,385 shares of common stock. Ginola Limited, as a beneficial owner of more than 5%, invested \$250 thousand and received 240,385 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 120,193 shares of common stock. Crestflower Corporation invested \$250 thousand and received 240,385 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase additional 120,193 shares of common stock. Ginola Limited and Crestflower share the same directors; however, Ginola Limited disclaims beneficial ownership of shares owned by Crestflower Corporation.

2007

On July 23, 2007, the Company entered into Agreements with the note holders and issued 8% Amended Senior Secured Convertible Notes (“Amended Notes”) to the note holders in the principal amount equal to the principal amount outstanding as of July 23, 2007. The due date for the principal payment was extended to December 21, 2008 and the interest rate increased to 8%. The Amended Notes were convertible into 8,407,612 shares of the Company’s common stock. The conversion price for approximately \$5.77 million of principal was revised from \$2.60 to \$.75 per share and the conversion price of \$.35 per share for \$250 thousand of principal was unchanged. \$3.0 million of the Notes were convertible into 3,010 shares of the Company’s newly formed Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (the “Preferred”) at a conversion price of \$1 thousand per share. The Preferred was convertible into common stock at the same price allowable by the Amended Notes, subject to adjustment as provided for in the Certificate of Designations. The Amended Notes adjusted the exercise price from \$3.60 to \$1.03 per share for 1,553,468 warrants and required the issuance of 3,831,859 warrants exercisable at \$1.03 per share pursuant to which the note holders may acquire common stock until July 21, 2011.

Stillwater LLC was a beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company’s common stock. Rainbow Gate Corporation, a corporation whose investment manager is the sole member of Stillwater LLC and whose controlling shareholder is the same as Ginola Limited’s, had an Amended Note of \$700 thousand which was convertible into 933,333 shares and received 653,333 warrants exercisable at \$1.03 per share. Ginola Limited had an Amended Note of \$800 thousand which was convertible into 1,066,333 shares and received 746,666 warrants exercisable at \$1.03 per share. Stillwater LLC disclaimed beneficial ownership of shares owned by Rainbow Gate Corporation.

Two employees and one board member participated in the Agreements. Olivier Prache, Senior VP of Display Operations, had an Amended Note of \$10 thousand which was convertible into 13,333 shares, received 9,333 warrants which are exercisable at \$1.03 per share, and has 5,385 warrants which are exercisable at \$3.60 per share. John Atherly, former CFO as of January 2, 2008, had an Amended Note of \$40 thousand which was convertible into 53,333 shares and received 37,333 warrants which are exercisable at \$1.03 per share. Paul Cronson, Board member, through Navacorp III, LLC, had an Amended Note of \$200 thousand which was convertible into 266,666 shares and received 186,666 warrants which are exercisable at \$1.03 per share.

Alexandra Global Master Fund Ltd (“Alexandra”) was a beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company’s common stock. Alexandra had an Amended Note of \$3 million which was convertible into 4 million shares and received 2.8 million warrants exercisable at \$1.03 per share.

On March 28, 2007, the Company entered into an amendment to the Stillwater Agreement, originally dated July 21, 2006. On April 9, 2007, the sale of the Stillwater Note and Warrant was complete and the Company issued a 6% Senior Secured Convertible Note in the principal amount of \$500 thousand and warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$0.48. On July 23, 2007, Stillwater elected to convert \$250 thousand of the principal amount of the Note and approximately \$2 thousand of accrued and unpaid interest. Stillwater received 720,476 shares of Common Stock at the conversion price of \$0.35. The remaining 50% was amended to an 8% Amended Senior Secured Convertible Note on July 23, 2007.

A family member of an outside director of eMagin was the holder of a Series A warrant to purchase an aggregate of 4,286 shares of common stock. As a result of the Stillwater transaction, the exercise price of all Series A warrants was reduced from \$5.50 to \$0.35 per share.

Note 14 – SEPARATION AND EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

2009

On May 8, 2009, the Company signed a three year executive employment agreement with Paul Campbell to serve as the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President and Treasurer. Mr. Campbell had been serving as the Company's Interim Chief Financial Officer since April 15, 2008. Pursuant to the employment agreement, Mr. Campbell is paid an annual salary of \$282 thousand and was granted options to purchase 340,000 shares of the Company's common stock which are exercisable at \$1.09 per share, the market price on the date of the grant. The options vest as follows: one third of the options vest immediately and one third will vest annually on the subsequent two anniversary dates. If Mr. Campbell voluntarily terminates his employment with the Company, other than for good reason as defined in the employment agreement, he shall cease to accrue salary, personal time off, benefits and other compensation on the date of voluntary termination. The Company may terminate Mr. Campbell's employment with or without cause. If the Company terminates without cause, Mr. Campbell will be entitled to one year of salary.

In connection with the employment of Paul Campbell, the Company entered into an agreement with Tatum LLC ("Tatum"). Pursuant to the agreement with Tatum, the Company paid Tatum a signing fee of approximately \$99 thousand and shall pay Tatum \$1 thousand per month for as long as Mr. Campbell is employed by eMagin. In addition, the Company granted Tatum 60,000 options with the same vesting and exercise price as Mr. Campbell's and will pay Tatum 15% of any cash bonus that is paid to Mr. Campbell.

2008

Effective June 1, 2008, Andrew G. Sculley became the Company's Chief Executive Officer, President and Director pursuant to a three year employment agreement dated May 13, 2008. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Sculley will be paid a salary of \$300 thousand, per annum, increasing to \$310 thousand, per annum, after six months and to \$320 thousand, per annum, at the end of the first year. Mr. Sculley was granted 500,000 qualified stock options which are exercisable at \$0.81 per share, the market price on the date of the grant. The options vest as follows: 166,667 shares vest immediately, 166,667 vests on the first anniversary date, and 166,666 vests on the second anniversary date. If Mr. Sculley voluntarily terminates his employment with the Company, other than for good reason as defined in the employment agreement, he shall cease to accrue salary, personal time off, benefits and other compensation on the date of voluntary termination. The Company may terminate Mr. Sculley's employment with or without cause. If the Company terminates without cause, Mr. Sculley will be entitled to one year of salary.

Effective April 15, 2008, Mr. Paul Campbell began serving as the Company's Interim Chief Financial Officer pursuant to an agreement between the Company and Tatum, LLC, dated April 2, 2008 (the "Tatum Agreement"). Pursuant to the Tatum Agreement, for a minimum term of three months, Mr. Campbell will be paid a salary of \$24.5 thousand per month and the Company will also pay Tatum a fee of \$10.5 thousand per month plus \$300 per business day. The Tatum Agreement was modified in January 2009 to exclude the \$300 per business day. Either party may terminate the Tatum Agreement by providing the other with at least 30 days notice.

Effective April 14, 2008, Michael D. Fowler, the Company's Interim Chief Financial Officer, resigned his position with the Company. There was no separation agreement executed between Mr. Fowler and the Company. Michael D. Fowler became the Company's Interim Chief Financial Officer effective December 27, 2007.

Effective January 31, 2008, K.C. Park resigned as Interim Chief Executive Officer, President and Director. Dr. Park and the Company entered into a Separation Agreement and General Release ("Separation Agreement"). The Company recorded severance expense of \$60 thousand. Dr. Park and the Company also entered into a Consulting Agreement ("Agreement") for the term, February 1 through August 1, 2008. Dr. Park was paid a sum of \$75 thousand. In addition to the compensation, Dr. Park received non-qualified stock options to acquire 56,250 shares of common stock which

are fully vested and exercisable on the dates of the grant. On May 1, 2008, Dr. Park received non-qualified stock options to acquire 51,703 shares of common stock at the fair market value and are fully vested.

Effective January 30, 2008, the Company entered into an amended employment agreement with Susan K. Jones, Chief Business Officer. The amended agreement provides for an annual base salary of \$315 thousand, an extension of the term of the agreement to January 31, 2010, modification and clarification of the basis for the incentive component of her salary, and extension of the change-of-control/material change/termination-without-cause compensation payout periods to the greater of 18 months or the remaining term of the amended employment agreement. See Note 16-Subsequent Events for additional disclosure.

Effective January 2, 2008, John Atherly resigned as Chief Financial Officer. There was no separation agreement executed between Mr. Atherly and the Company.

## Note 15 - CONCENTRATIONS

The Company had one customer that accounted for approximately 12% of its total revenue in 2009 and two customers that each accounted for 11% of its total revenue in 2008.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, approximately 57% of the Company's net revenues were derived from customers in the United States and approximately 43% of the Company's net revenues were derived from international customers. For the year ended December 31, 2008, approximately 61% of the company's net revenues were derived from customers in the United States and approximately 39% of the Company's net revenues were derived from international customers. For the year ended December 31, 2007, approximately 51% of the company's net revenues were derived from customers in the United States and approximately 49% of the Company's net revenues were derived from international customers.

At December 31, 2009, there were ten customers who comprised 71% of the outstanding accounts receivable and at December 31, 2008, there were five customers who comprised 60% of the outstanding accounts receivable. The Company had one customer that accounted for 12% and two customers that accounted for 11% of its outstanding accounts receivable in 2009.

The Company purchases principally all of its silicon wafers from a single supplier located in Taiwan.

## Note 16 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 3, 2010, the Company and Susan Jones signed an agreement that extends the termination date of the employment agreement (as amended) between the Company and Ms. Jones until the sooner to occur of April 30, 2010, the date on which a new employment agreement is executed or when negotiation of a new employment agreement has ceased.

On March 17, 2010, Gary Jones, a former executive at the Company filed a complaint for damages in the Superior Court of the State of Washington for King County (the "Complaint") against the Company and the Company's Chief Financial Officer. The Complaint alleges unspecified damages for failure to pay contractual payments and wages under Washington law and includes, among other claims, breach of contract, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, promissory estoppel and misrepresentation. The Company denies the allegations raised in the Complaint and intends to vigorously defend itself. There can be no assurance of the outcome of this matter.

## Note 17 – QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

Summarized quarterly financial information for 2009 and 2008 are as follows (in thousands except per share data):

	Quarters Ended			
	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2009
Revenues	\$ 5,144	\$ 5,852	\$ 6,107	\$ 6,719
Gross margin	\$ 2,459	\$ 3,799	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,889
Net income before provision for income tax	\$ 394	\$ 1,339	\$ 1,190	\$ 1,429
Net income	\$ 394	\$ 1,339	\$ 1,190	\$ 1,339
Net income per share – basic	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08		