



**Management's Discussion
and Analysis
For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020**



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**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

The following discussion and analysis of the operations, results, and financial position of POET Technologies Inc., (the “Company” or “POET”) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 (the “Period”) should be read in conjunction with the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and the related notes thereto, both of which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The effective date of this report is November 18, 2020. All financial figures are in United States dollars (“USD”) unless otherwise indicated. The abbreviation “U.S.” used throughout refers to the United States of America.

Forward-Looking Statements

This management discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. It uses words such as “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “likely”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “intend”, “plan”, “forecast”, “project”, “estimate”, and other similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, risks and uncertainties relating to the early stage of the Company’s development and the possibility that future development of the Company’s technology and business will not be consistent with management’s expectations, difficulties in achieving commercial production or interruptions in such production if achieved, inherent risks of managing design and development operations in multiple countries, risks associated with supplier and sub-contractor delays and other operating uncertainties, the inherent uncertainty of cost estimates and the potential for unexpected costs and expenses, the uncertainty of profitability and cessation of business for failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis, amongst other factors. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or Management’s estimates or opinions should change, except to the extent required by law. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Note on Discontinued Operations in 2019 and Prior Period Disclosures

On November 8, 2019, the Company closed on the sale of its wholly owned subsidiary, DenseLight Semiconductors Pte. Ltd., to a consortium of investors organized under DenseLight Semiconductor Technology (Shanghai) Ltd. (“DL Shanghai”) for US\$26,000,000. POET shareholders approved the sale with 99% of votes submitted at a Special Meeting held on October 24, 2019, ratifying the Share Sale Agreement (“SSA”) signed by the Company on August 20, 2019. The buyer assumed control of DenseLight upon closing. The sale proceeds were paid over multiple tranches. The first tranche payment was received on November 8, 2019 in the amount of US\$8 million. Shares of DenseLight were placed in escrow in the Buyer’s name, to be released by the escrow agent to the Buyer upon receipt of the remaining payments. The second tranche payment was made in two installments, with the first paid on February 19, 2020 consisting of US\$4.75 million and the second on March 30, 2020 of US\$8.25 million with US\$5 million remaining outstanding at March 31, 2020.

During the second quarter, after taking into consideration the length of time it had taken the Buyer to make the foregoing payments and the Company's expectations regarding the likelihood of receiving an additional payment, the Company determined that it was in its best interest to accept partial payments as final payment on the Company's remaining \$5,000,000 receivable. The Company determined, after negotiating payments of \$1,500,000, received on June 29, 2020 and \$1,000,000, received on July 3, 2020, that the remaining \$2,500,000 was not collectible. As a result, the company recognized a credit loss of \$2,500,000 during the period ended September 30, 2020 (nil - 2019).

Upon closing the transaction in November 2019, the Company recognized a gain on the sale of \$8,707,280. The Company received an additional \$2,000,000 in excess of the sale proceeds which was immediately paid to Oak Capital on behalf of the Buyer for due diligence, legal and other expenses.

Although it continued to operate as a single entity until the sale was closed, to meet financial reporting standards, the Company was required to report DenseLight as "discontinued operations" separate from the remainder of the Company through and until Friday, November 8, 2019. This MD&A and the associated unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 have reported DenseLight as discontinued operations separate from its parent company, POET Technologies, Inc. Prior periods reported on in this MD&A have been revised to conform with this disclosure.

Since the acquisition of DenseLight in mid-2016, all of the Company's revenues had been derived from its activities in Singapore. The majority of sales since the acquisition were in light source products developed, marketed and sold by DenseLight to customers globally. In addition, the Company accepted contracts from various customers for Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) work that also formed a portion of its reported sales. During 2019, a significant portion of the Company's revenues derived from a Non-Recurring Engineering (NRE) contract with a major customer for work directly related to the Optical Interposer. Purchase Orders ("PO's") received and accepted by POET were issued to DenseLight, on the basis that the bulk of the contracted development work was performed at the DenseLight facility by DenseLight employees. During the sale process, it was agreed between POET, DenseLight and the Buyer that DenseLight would retain those PO's already issued and conclude the work, while retaining all of the associated costs. Only newly issued PO's for additional development work on the Optical Interposer and related components would be issued to POET, with POET contracting with DenseLight and other third parties to perform portions of those projects.

The Share Sale Agreement included an Earn-Out provision which provided for additional consideration in the amount of US\$4 million to be paid to the Company in the event that the audited revenues of DenseLight for the year ending December 31, 2019 were at least US\$9 million with gross margins comparable to prior periods. DenseLight did not meet this revenue target. For more information about the details of the SSA and the Buyer, please refer to the Management Information Circular, which can be found on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and the TMX Trust website (www.tmxtrust.com).

Until November 8, 2019, majority of the Company's R&D activities were conducted at DenseLight or with third parties under the direction of POET. Upon the sale of DenseLight, the Company retained sole ownership and all intellectual property and rights to its principal invention, the POET Optical Interposer™. The Optical Interposer will form the basis for the Company's future growth and is therefore the focus of the Business Overview.

Letter of Intent to Form \$50 Million Joint Venture

On June 30, 2020, the Company signed a Letter of Intent to establish a joint venture with Xiamen Sanan Integrated Circuit Co. Ltd. ("Sanan IC") to manufacture cost-effective, high-performance optical engines based on POET's proprietary CMOS compatible Optical Interposer platform technology.

The proposed joint venture ("JV") will be formed with contributions of US\$50 million based on a combined commitment of cash and intellectual property from Sanan IC and intellectual property and know-how from POET. Sanan IC is a world-class wafer foundry service company with an advanced compound semiconductor technology platform, serving the optical, RF microelectronics and power electronics markets.

Sanan IC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sanan Optoelectronics Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Stock Exchange, SSE: 600703), the leading manufacturer of advanced ultra-high brightness LED epitaxial wafers and chips in the world. The JV is expected to design, develop, manufacture and sell 100G, 200G and 400G optical engines with customized lasers and photodiodes from Sanan IC combined with optical interposer platform technology from POET. Based on know-how from both companies, such optical engines are engineered for high yield and large-scale to meet the burgeoning market for high-speed data communications applications, including internet data centers and 5G carrier networks.

The proposed joint venture will offer a new generation of cost-effective, high-performance optical engines based on POET's Optical Interposer to module manufacturers, systems suppliers, data center operators and network providers globally.

On October 20, 2020 (subsequent to the period end), the Company signed a Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") with Sanan IC to manufacture cost-effective, high-performance optical engines based on POET's proprietary CMOS compatible Optical Interposer platform technology. In conjunction with the signing of the JVA, Sanan IC and the Company formed a joint venture company, Super Photonics Xiamen Co., Ltd. ("JVC"). The JVC will assemble, test, package and sell optical engines, a primary component of optical transceivers that transmit data between switches and servers in data centers and between data centers and metro areas.

BUSINESS

Overview

The Company is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario. The Company's shares trade under the symbol "PTK" on the TSX Venture Exchange in Canada and under the symbol "POETF" on the OTCQX in the U.S.

POET designs, develops, manufactures and sells integrated opto-electronic solutions for data communications and telecommunications markets. POET has developed and is marketing its proprietary POET Optical Interposer™ platform which utilizes a novel waveguide technology that allows the integration of electronic and photonic devices into a single multi-chip module. The integration of devices into a single package is achieved by applying advanced wafer-level semiconductor manufacturing techniques and novel packaging methods developed by POET. POET's Optical Interposer eliminates costly components, assembly and testing methods employed in conventional photonics solutions. In addition to lowering costs compared to conventional devices, POET's Optical Interposer provides a flexible and scalable platform for a variety of photonics applications ranging from data centers to consumer products.

POET's Optical Interposer is a platform technology upon which multiple applications can be based, including transceivers for data- and tele-communications, integrated photonics on electronic switching devices, low-cost components for the networking and cellular markets, automotive LIDAR and a variety of sensing and other applications using light as a medium for data transmission. In each case, devices traditionally associated with photonics, such as laser diodes, light emitting diodes, detectors, amplifiers and the associated waveguides and other passive devices are designed specifically in the context of the Optical Interposer to meet the needs and functions of specific applications.

POET has targeted as the first application of the Optical Interposer the development of Optical Engines for transceivers used in data centers. Transceivers are used to convert digital electronic signals into light signals and to transmit and receive those light signals via fiber optic cables within datacenters and between datacenters and metropolitan centers in a vast data and tele-communications network. In 2019 we delivered prototypes of certain components designed for our Optical Engines and we expect to continue to do so throughout 2020. These prototypes address the emerging high-growth segment of the current market for optical transceivers. Continued development of our Optical Engine prototypes is intended to add several commonly used communication protocols and data speeds to increase the functionality of our Optical Engines and to address broader markets.

Research & Development

Virtually all of POET's R&D expenditures in recent years have been in some way connected to the Optical Interposer. We expect to continue to spend the majority of our R&D resources for the foreseeable future on Optical Interposer-based devices directed at specific application areas in connection with strategic partners already selling to those application areas.

As a platform technology, Optical Interposer development does not have a specific end point. Each application of the Optical Interposer requires design and development specific to that application. POET's product roadmap is currently focused on the development of Optical Engines for optical transceivers. Optical Engines include all of the photonics-related components of a transceiver but do not include several of the electronic devices needed for a functioning transceiver module. Nor does it include the external packaging and optical fibers. Nevertheless, Optical Engines represent a significant portion of the cost and value of most optical transceivers.

The success of the Optical Interposer is derived from the unique and proprietary integration of "active" and "passive" components at the chip level, with all of the processing, assembly, packaging and test done at wafer-level. Wafer-level processing eliminates the complex, high-cost individual alignment steps required in conventional and silicon photonics-based assembly following placement of each photonic device in the package. In addition to eliminating the alignment steps, wafer-level processing also eliminates the capital expense of the equipment typically used to measure the alignment. The Optical Interposer platform allows the use of known-good device components, eliminates multiple points of potential failure in alternative processing methods, and eliminates much of the labor associated with fabrication of photonics devices.

The "active" components that are included in a POET Optical Engine include lasers, detectors and modulators fabricated on InP or Silicon substrate and specifically designed to be integrated into the Optical Interposer fabric. We have supplemented our active component device development with co-development partners and license agreements, including for certain types of lasers and modulators. This not only reduces the risk to internal development and accelerates time to market, but it also ensures second sources of Optical Interposer-compatible active components, a critical part of our strategy going forward.

In parallel to these activities, POET is also engaged in development programs in two other areas for the Optical Interposer platform, namely Passive Component design and development and Core Integration development.

Passive devices include filters, mux-demux devices, waveguides and spot size converters, all designed and fabricated using POET's proprietary materials and processes. The Optical Interposer devices are fabricated at a third-party foundry. We transferred the basic processes for producing our Optical Interposers to our foundry partner in 2018 and since then we have continued to improve those processes in order to make them suitable for high volume manufacturing.

Core Integration development relates primarily to advanced packaging methods that, combined with the unique design of the Optical Interposer, allows true wafer-scale assembly and test. We do not believe that such true wafer-scale integration has yet been demonstrated by any other approach in the photonics industry. We are able to achieve chip-level integration and wafer-scale assembly, test and packaging because all of the active devices are designed to be placed and "matched" to passive device interfaces on the foundational Optical Interposer wafer using pick-and-place assembly techniques. We eliminate the high cost and cumbersome process of testing each component following placement. Once placed and tested at wafer scale, each Optical Interposer device is sealed, the wafer is separated into hundreds of individual die, and the final Optical Engine is ready for shipment to the customer. Each of these process steps, from flip-chipping of devices onto the Optical Interposer, pick and place assembly, hermetic sealing and singulation required substantial innovation and development, including several techniques that are unique in the photonics and compound semiconductor industries.

We are working with leading industry partners on Optical Engines and other components for 400G transceivers, which is the next generation of transceiver modules that are expected to be introduced into data centers in the coming months and years. We believe that the Optical Interposer platform is very relevant to markets beyond data communications, such as telecommunications, automotive LIDAR, and integration with Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs), including switches and graphics generators.

Industry Background

The explosion in data, storage and information distribution is driving extraordinary growth in internet traffic and cloud services. The expected growth in the networking and data communication market is the result of many factors, among them being, the growth of wireless and mobile traffic (which will account for 71% of total Internet Provider (IP) traffic by 2022¹), social media activity, the progression of video transmission, the emergence of imaging such as virtual/augmented/mixed reality and 3D video, the continued migration to cloud storage, the propagation of sensors feeding the Internet of Things, and the evolution of big data analytics and machine learning/artificial intelligence. These factors will continue to drive a long-term increased demand for more capacity and higher speeds.

Photonics has traditionally been employed to transmit and receive data over long distances because light can carry considerably more content and data at faster speeds than other means of transmission, such as radio waves or copper wires. Optical transmission becomes more energy efficient as compared to electronic alternatives when the transmission length and speed increase. As a natural consequence, optics have systematically replaced copper in many of the data center communication links where speed, bandwidth and energy are at a premium.

Data center operators are increasing the size and scale of their facilities, while simultaneously looking to component suppliers for solutions capable of providing higher data transmission rates. Within data centers, data communications over distances 500 m to 2 km have already been transitioned from inherently lower speed copper cable to optical fibers. Furthermore, short reach communications, either rack-to-rack or within the rack as well as

¹ Cisco *Visual Networking Index: Forecast and Methodology, 2017-2022, White Paper*, Executive Summary, Feb. 27, 2019

those requiring speeds of up to 100G, are now increasingly being converted from copper to optical cables.

Outside the Data Centers, future 5G build-out of mobile communications will drive speed and capacity requirements closer to the user with significant reduction in latency. Compared to 4G, 5G technology standard offers much faster download and upload speed, minimum delay in data communication and processing, as well as much higher density in device connections. 5G will enable advances in virtual reality, augmented reality, autonomous driving, high-definition video, and the Internet of Things, among other applications. All of these applications require advanced photonics devices to provide higher speeds and more bandwidth.

Photonics Markets

POET's intent is to sell its Optical Interposer-based solutions in the Optical Data Communications market.

The global optical communication and networking equipment market size was valued at US\$18.9 billion in 2020 and is projected to reach US\$ 27.8 billion by 2025; it is growing at a CAGR of 8.0% from 2020 to 2025. Rising adoption of cloud-based services and virtualization services all over the world, increasing data traffic due to increased internet usage, and growing number of data centers are the factors driving the optical communication and networking equipment industry growth.²

Within the overall Data Communications market, sales of optical transceivers are expected to grow from US\$5.7 billion in 2020 to US\$ 9.2 billion by 2025, at a CAGR of 10.0%. Increasing the adoption of smart devices and rising data traffic has spurred the growth of the optical transceiver market. Other drivers for the optical transceiver industry growth include growing demand for cloud computing applications and the increasing requirement for compact and energy-efficient transceivers.³

The primary segments for optical transceivers are Ethernet, wide area network (WAN) and dense wavelength division multiplexing (DWDM), all of which are predominantly addressed by InP-based optical technologies. Ethernet transceivers are expected by the Company to represent the largest of these three segments, with 100G coarse wavelength division multiplexing (CWDM) driving a majority of the growth. The trend in this segment is for integrated photonic transceivers, incorporating approaches such as silicon photonics, which is comparable to that of POET, overtaking conventional technologies using discrete components within the next few years.

The majority of today's conventional discrete transceiver suppliers are shipping 100G transceivers in a 4x25G format, having developed assembly methods for placing multiple laser chips on one substrate and coupling the output into one fiber using micro-optic filters and other elements. POET's approach is to use the Optical Interposer to combine multiple active and passive devices into a single device, or "Optical Engine", which when combined with control electronics and an outer housing, constitutes a pluggable optical transceiver. We plan to sell our optical engines to manufacturers and assemblers of optical transceiver modules. We believe our Optical Engine solution will have a significant cost advantage over both conventional modules as well as silicon photonics in the <2km data center market, while also being scalable to 10km, and supporting 200G, 400G and 800G datacom speeds.

Demand for ethernet optical transceivers declined in the first half of 2019 for the first time since 2009, accompanied by a steep drop in prices. In the latter part of the year, demand increased only to be forestalled by the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020. Nevertheless, the deficiencies in network infrastructure became apparent during crisis, causing a renewed emphasis globally on infrastructure investment which, along with increased growth in internet traffic, should translate into renewed growth in 2020 and beyond. The life cycles of transceivers

² MarketsandMarkets Research Private Ltd. *Optical Communication and Networking Equipment Market*, February 2020

³ MarketsandMarkets Inc. *Optical Transceiver Market*, March 2020

at each speed node are exceedingly long, extending 6 – 10 years or more, with multiple generations in each node. As a result, we believe that the 100G/200G market is a viable market for POET. In addition, during the past year, widespread adoption of 400G has been delayed and the opportunity for Optical Engines based on the POET Optical Interposer to be designed-in to modules of major suppliers persists.

Our Strategy

Our vision for the Company is to become the global leader in chip-scale photonic solutions by deploying our Optical Interposer technology to enable the seamless integration of electronics and photonics for a broad range of vertical market applications.

Our strategy includes the following key elements:

· *Introduce the Optical Interposer concept to suppliers of transceivers and data center operators and form commercial partnerships for product development.* Because of the magnitude of the cost savings and performance advantages that may be derived from the use of POET’s Optical Engines for transceiver applications, we expect to generate significant interest among both the suppliers of transceiver modules and their ultimate customers, the data center operators. In addition, the POET Optical Interposer provides a straightforward and cost-effective path to higher speed transceivers, including up to 400G and higher, providing a single platform that can span several device generations. We anticipate that several companies will be interested in pursuing commercial partnerships with POET in order to qualify and design-in our Optical Engines.

· *Promote the POET Optical Interposer as a true platform technology across several photonic applications and markets.* The POET Optical Interposer is designed to be a flexible platform for the combination or integration of various photonic and electronic components. The low cost makes it suitable for applications like transceivers and automotive LIDAR. The compatibility of the Optical Interposer manufacturing process with standard silicon CMOS processing and the ability to construct architectures with substantially lower energy consumption opens up large and critical data processing applications where super high-speed processing is essential, such as integration with next generation switches and artificial intelligence.

· *Pursue multiple potential sources of non-product revenue and strategic partnerships.* In addition to product sales, we have been pursuing Non-Recurring Engineering (“NRE”) revenues from end-use customers and/or from strategic partners. In particular, we believe our 400G transceiver components represent a uniquely attractive opportunity for collaborative development with a strategic partner(s).

· *Pursue a “fab-light” strategy.* “Fab-light” is a common business model in the semiconductor industry. Such a strategy allows the Company to invest more in design and development of Optical Interposer-based solutions, expand its marketing and sales presence globally and spend less on capital equipment and maintenance of facilities, enabling a faster path to profitability.

· *Pursue complementary strategic alliance or acquisition opportunities.* We intend to evaluate and selectively pursue strategic alliances or acquisition opportunities that we believe will accelerate our penetration of specific applications or vertical markets with our technology or products.

Our Products

- POET is currently engaged in the development of 400G Optical Engines and components for 400G transceiver assemblies.
- Through the JVC in Xiamen, China, the Company will also market and sell 100G and 200G Optical Engines for 400G transceiver assemblies.

Intellectual Property

We have 69 issued patents and 13 patent applications pending, including three (3) provisional patent applications in process. The patents cover device structures, underlying technology related to the Optical Interposer, applications of the technology and fabrication processes. We believe these patents provide a significant barrier to entry against competition, along with trade secrets and know-how. We intend to continue to apply for additional patents in the future. Currently, we are working on the design of integrated devices, manufacturing processes, assembly and packaging processes and products for data communication applications in the data center market.

MD&A Highlights

During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company reported net loss from continuing operations before taxes of \$13,160,750.

The net loss included \$4,246,926 spent on research and development activities directly related to the development and commercialization of the POET Optical Interposer Platform. Research and development included non-cash operating costs of \$410,140 related to stock-based compensation. \$5,758,559 was spent on selling, marketing and administration expenses which included non-cash operating costs of \$2,309,141 related to stock-based compensation and \$570,718 related to depreciation and amortization.

The Company incurred \$689,080 of interest expense related to funds borrowed at various dates and from various lenders in 2019 by way of convertible debentures. During the period, \$323,489 worth of the convertible debentures were converted into 1,085,000 units of the Company. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant of the Company.

The Company's balance sheet as of September 30, 2020 reflects assets with a book value of \$14,475,697 compared to \$24,077,355 as of December 31, 2019. Six-six percent (66%) of the book value at September 30, 2020 was in current assets consisting primarily of cash and cash equivalents of \$9,445,015 compared to eighty-four percent (84%) of the book value as of December 31, 2019, which consisted primarily of receivable from the sale of discontinued operations of \$18,000,000.

Significant Events and Milestones During 2020

In 2020, we continued to execute on our stated strategic plan. We achieved the following significant milestones during the nine months ended September 30, 2020:

- 1) On February 3, 2020, the Company announced the successful completion of its proof of concept project with a North American-based networking company to provide initial device prototypes of its Optical Interposer platform to systematically address specific integration requirements.
- 2) On February 19, 2020, the Company announced that despite the recent business interruptions in China resulting from COVID-19, it had received the scheduled Tranche 2a payment of \$4,750,000.
- 3) On March 19, the Company extended the expiry dates of 12,545,350 warrants from March 21, 2020 to July 23, 2020.
- 4) On March 30, 2020, the Company announced that it had received the scheduled Tranche 2b payment of \$8,250,000.
- 5) On June 29, 2020 the Company extended the expiry dates of 12,545,350 warrants from July 23, 2020 to September 30, 2020

- 6) On June 30, 2020, the Company announced that it signed a Letter of Intent to establish a joint venture with Xiamen Sanan Integrated Circuit Co. Ltd. ("Sanan IC") to manufacture cost-effective, high-performance optical engines based on POET's proprietary CMOS compatible Optical Interposer platform technology.
- 7) On June 29, 2020 and July 3, 2020, the Company received cumulative \$2,500,000 as the final payment from the Buyer of DenseLight on the balance due from the sale of DenseLight. The receivable from the sale of DenseLight is now fully settled with no further obligations from the Buyer.
- 8) On August 26, 2020, the Company held its annual general and special meeting virtually. All resolutions put forward for ratification were ratified by shareholders.
- 9) On September 9, 2020 the Company announced that that it has signed a development and supply agreement with a leading European optical systems company with global operations for a 400G data center application.
- 10) On September 30, 2020 the Company extended the expiry dates of 12,545,350 warrants from September 30, 2020 to November 17, 2020
- 11) On October 21, 2020, the Company announced the signing of a Joint Venture agreement with Sanan IC and that both Companies have formed Super Photonics Xiamen Co., Ltd. ("Super Photonics"), a Joint Venture Company, to offer a new generation of cost-effective, high-performance optical engines to transceiver module manufacturers, systems suppliers, data center operators and network providers globally.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Following are the highlights of financial data of the Company for the most recently completed eight quarters, which have been derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS:

	<u>Sep 30/20</u>	<u>Jun 30/20</u>	<u>Mar 31/20</u>	<u>Dec 31/19</u>	<u>Sep 30/19</u>	<u>Jun 30/19</u>	<u>Mar.31/19</u>	<u>Dec.31/18</u>
Research and development	\$1,217,849	\$1,250,475	\$1,419,744	\$836,815	\$373,592	\$422,270	\$213,827	\$366,476
Depreciation and amortization	206,819	189,582	174,317	118,912	41,748	34,798	48,216	36,093
Professional fees	123,664	177,149	125,001	411,001	366,885	174,296	168,623	262,953
Wages and benefits	442,605	475,114	543,571	441,784	375,358	403,387	399,190	347,909
Management and consulting fees	-	-	-	61,260	31,230	30,834	31,033	31,242
Stock-based compensation ⁽¹⁾	1,096,013	846,485	776,783	643,315	837,638	684,861	722,327	896,952
General expense, rent and facility	167,608	559,679	213,027	270,918	162,156	231,017	243,911	62,907
Amortization of debt issuance costs	-	-	-	145,917	124,522	101,901	-	-
Impairment and other loss	-	2,500,000	-	1,764,459	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	243,805	228,591	216,684	301,577	320,794	197,540	-	-
Other (income), including interest	<u>(13,910)</u>	<u>(18,543)</u>	<u>(1,362)</u>	<u>(5,677)</u>	<u>(40)</u>	<u>(1,579)</u>	<u>(3,244)</u>	<u>(1,734)</u>
Net loss, continuing operations before taxes	<u>\$ 3,484,453</u>	<u>\$ 6,208,532</u>	<u>\$ 3,467,765</u>	<u>\$ 4,990,281</u>	<u>\$ 2,633,883</u>	<u>\$ 2,279,325</u>	<u>\$ 1,823,883</u>	<u>\$ 2,002,798</u>
Net (income) loss, discontinued operations, net of taxes	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$(8,151,301)</u>	<u>\$310,332</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,553</u>	<u>\$ 858,659</u>	<u>\$ 1,592,893</u>

	<u>Sep 30/20</u>	<u>Jun 30/20</u>	<u>Mar 31/20</u>	<u>Dec 31/19</u>	<u>Sep 30/19</u>	<u>Jun 30/19</u>	<u>Mar.31/19</u>	<u>Dec.31/18</u>
Net loss per share, continuing operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Net income (loss) per share, discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)

(1) Stock based compensation allocated between General & Administrative and Research & Development issuances are combined for MD&A purposes. For financial statement presentation purposes, stock-based compensation is split between *General & Administrative* and *Research & Development*.

Following are the highlights of financial data of discontinued operations, net of taxes for the most recently completed eight quarters. Note: discontinued operations were sold on November 8, 2019:

	<u>Jun 30/20</u>	<u>Jun 30/20</u>	<u>Mar. 31/20</u>	<u>Nov 8/19</u>	<u>Sep 30/19</u>	<u>Jun 30/19</u>	<u>Mar.31/19</u>	<u>Dec31/18</u>
Sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (52,912)	\$ (1,182,729)	\$ (1,358,473)	\$ (1,832,241)	\$ (1,555,714)
Cost of sales	-	-	-	79,080	348,869	410,447	362,977	509,164
Research and development	-	-	-	584,703	1,638,295	1,811,028	1,672,079	2,165,088
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630,179
Professional fees	-	-	-	4,570	7,639	19,735	14,540	12,314
Wages and benefits	-	-	-	125,525	301,842	253,852	206,641	260,288
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	(347,365)	80,009	81,642	110,106	120,175
General expenses and rent	-	-	-	153,614	265,074	256,107	388,112	449,864
Impairment and other loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,058)
Interest expense	-	-	-	8,764	26,131	26,215	13,384	-
Other (income), including interest	-	-	-	-	(1,174,798)	-	(76,939)	(901,922)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	-	-	-	(8,707,280)	-	-	-	-
Income taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(74,485)
Net (income) loss before taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,151,301)	\$ 310,332	\$ 1,500,553	\$ 858,659	\$ 1,592,893

Explanation of Quarterly Results for the three months ended September 30, 2020 (“Q3 2020”) compared to the same three month period in the prior year (“Q3 2019”)

Net loss from continuing operations for Q3 2020 was \$3,484,453 compared to a net loss of \$2,633,883 in Q3 2019, an increase of \$850,570 (32%). The following discusses the significant variances between Q3 2020 and Q3 2019.

R&D increased by \$792,975 (212%) to \$1,166,567 in Q3 2020 from \$373,592 in Q3 2019. The increase is a result of a redistribution of R&D activities and costs that were typically accounted for by DenseLight reflected in discontinued operations and are now being accounted for by the Company. Additionally, the Company established a new test facility in Singapore which only became fully operational in late 2019. All such test activities and related costs were incurred at DenseLight in Q3 2019.

Interest expense was \$243,805 in Q3 2020 as compared to \$320,794 in Q3 2019. The Company raised \$6,805,772 in short-term loans and convertible debentures between April 2019 and September 2019. The Company is required to pay monthly interest on the convertible debentures at a rate of 12%. Interest on short-term loans ranged from 15% - 19.25%. The lower interest in Q3 2020 is a result of the repayment of all short-term loans in Q4 2019 and the conversion of \$323,489 of convertible debentures into 1,085,000 units of the Company. The interest incurred includes non-cash interest cost of \$141,332.

Related to the issuance of other debt in 2019 is the amortization of debt issuance cost. The amortized debt issuance cost in Q3 2019 was directly related to the debt that was repaid in Q4 2019, as a result amortized debt issuance cost in Q3 2020 was nil compared to \$124,522 in Q3 2019.

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$165,071 (395%) to \$206,819 in Q3 2020 from \$41,748 in Q3 2019. With the sale of DenseLight, the Company embarked on a “fab-light” strategy with a required test facility situated in Singapore. The increase in depreciation and amortization was a result of assets acquired for this new facility. The Company will continue to acquire assets throughout 2020 which will result in substantial increase in depreciation and amortization in 2020 compared to 2019.

Wages and benefits increased by \$118,529 (32%) to \$493,887 in Q3 2020 from \$375,358 in Q3 2019. In late 2019, the Company recruited and hired three senior individuals for roles for which there was a need. These roles included a President & General Manager of the Company, a Vice President & General Manager for the new Singapore testing facility and a Vice President of Product Marketing & Business Development. Wages and benefits for the year include the wages and benefits of these three new hires. Q3 2019 did not include similar wages and benefits.

Professional fees decreased by \$243,221 (66%) to \$123,664 in Q3 2020 from \$366,885 in Q3 2019. The increase in professional fees was a result of legal and other professional fees incurred relating to the sale of the Company’s DenseLight subsidiary. The services of professionals in multiple jurisdictions were required during the due diligence process in 2019 in drafting the SSA and to assist with negotiations.

Non-cash stock-based compensation increased by \$258,376 (31%) to \$1,096,013 in Q3 2020 from \$837,638 in Q3 2019. The valuation of stock options is driven by a number of factors including the number of options granted, the strike price and the volatility of the Company’s stock. The stock option expense is dependent on the timing of the stock option grant and the amortization of the options as they vest. The stock options vest in accordance with the policies determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant consistent with the provisions of the Plan

Discontinued Operations

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company reported the activities of DenseLight as a discontinued operation. DenseLight was sold on November 8, 2019. While the Company had reporting results of discontinued operations in Q3 2019, there are no comparative results for DenseLight in Q3 2020.

Explanation of Results for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 (the “period”) compared to the same nine month period in the prior year (“2019”)

Net loss from continuing operations for the period was \$13,160,750 compared to a net loss of \$6,737,091 in 2019, an increase of \$6,423,659 (95%). The following discusses the significant variances between the period and 2019.

R&D increased by \$2,827,097 (280%) to \$3,836,786 in the period from \$1,009,689 in 2019. The increase is a result of a redistribution of R&D activities and costs that were typically accounted for by DenseLight reflected in discontinued operations and are now being accounted for by the Company. Additionally, the Company established a new test facility in Singapore which became fully operational in late 2019. All such test activities and related costs were incurred at DenseLight in 2019.

Interest expense was \$689,080 in the period as compared to \$518,334 in 2019, an increase of \$170,746 (33%). The Company raised \$6,805,772 in short-term loans and convertible debentures between April 2019 and September 2019. The Company is required to pay monthly interest on the convertible debentures at a rate of 12%. Interest on short-term loans ranged from 15% - 19.25%. The short-term loans were only outstanding for a brief period in 2019, additionally interest incurred on convertible debentures were for the six months from April 2019 to September 2019. Conversely, interest expense during the period on convertible debentures is for the nine months of 2020.

Related to the issuance of other debt in 2019 is the amortization of debt issuance cost. The amortized debt issuance cost in 2019 was directly related to the debt that was repaid in Q4 2019, as a result amortized debt issuance cost in the period was nil compared to \$226,423 in 2019.

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$445,956 (357%) to \$570,718 in the period from \$124,762 in 2019. With the sale of DenseLight, the Company embarked on a “fab-light” strategy with a required test facility situated in Singapore. The increase in depreciation and amortization was a result of assets acquired for this new facility. The Company will continue to acquire assets throughout 2020 which will result in substantial increase in depreciation and amortization in 2020 compared to 2019.

Wages and benefits increased by \$334,637 (28%) to \$1,512,572 in the period from \$1,177,935 in 2019. In late 2019, the Company recruited and hired three senior individuals for roles for which there was a need. These roles included a President & General Manager of the Company, a Vice President & General Manager for the new Singapore testing facility and a Vice President of Product Marketing & Business Development. Wages and benefits for the year include the wages and benefits of these three new hires. 2019 did not include similar wages and benefits.

General expenses and rent and facility increased by \$303,229 (48%) to \$940,314 in the period from \$637,085 in 2019. On June 30, 2020, the Company announced the signing of a \$50 million joint venture. General expenses include a one-time cost of \$328,000 paid to a firm instrumental in introducing the joint venture parties and assisting with negotiations.

Impairment and other loss was \$2,500,000 in the period compared to nil in 2019. Impairment and other loss consisted of a credit loss of \$2,500,000 relating to the receivable from the sale of discontinued operations. In Q2 2020, after taking into consideration the length of time it took the Buyer of DenseLight to make the required payments and the Company’s expectations regarding the likelihood of receiving the balance that was due at the time, the Company determined, and the Buyer accepted, that it was in the Company’s best interest to accept partial payments as final payment on the outstanding balance. The Company used the opportunity to restructure its relationship with DenseLight to better accommodate the Company’s current supply needs.

Non-cash stock-based compensation increased by \$474,456 (21%) to \$2,719,281 in the period from \$2,244,825 in 2019. The valuation of stock options is driven by a number of factors including the number of options granted, the strike price and the volatility of the Company’s stock. The stock option expense is dependent on the timing of the stock option grant and the amortization of the options as they vest. The stock options vest in accordance with the policies determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant consistent with the provisions of the Plan

Management and consulting fees was nil in 2020 compared to \$93,097 in 2019. Before becoming employees of the Company, certain employees provided services on a consulting basis in 2019. The Company did not incur such consulting services in 2020.

Discontinued Operations

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company reported the activities of DenseLight as a discontinued operation. DenseLight was sold on November 8, 2019. While the Company had reporting results of discontinued operations in 2019, there are no comparative results for DenseLight in the period.

Explanation of Material Variations by Quarter for the Last Eight Quarters

Q3 2020 compared to Q2 2020

Net loss from continuing operations decreased by \$2,2724,079 (44%) in Q3 2020 to \$3,484,453 from \$6,208,532 in Q2 2020.

R&D decreased by \$83,908 (7%) to \$1,166,567 in Q3 2020 from \$1,250,475 in Q2 2020. The decrease is a result of the unpredictable nature of R&D activity and timing of such costs. R&D is expected to fluctuate period over period.

Professional fees decreased by \$53,485 (30%) to \$123,664 in Q3 2020 from \$177,149 in Q2 2020. The Company incurred legal and other professional fees relating to negotiating and drafting agreements related to the \$50 million joint venture that was announced on June 30, 2020. While the fees incurred in Q2 2020 are higher than the fees in Q3 2020, the Company expects that the fees will increase in a subsequent quarter due to the Company concluding such negotiations subsequent to Q3 2020.

General expenses and rent and facility decreased by \$392,071 (70%) to \$167,608 in Q2 2020 from \$559,679 in Q2 2020. In Q2 2020, the Company announced the signing of a \$50 million joint venture. General expenses include a one-time cost of \$328,000 paid to a firm instrumental in introducing the joint venture parties and assisting with negotiations.

Impairment and other loss was nil in Q3 2020 compared to \$2,500,000 in Q2 2020. Impairment and other loss consisted of a credit loss of \$2,500,000 relating to the receivable from the sale of discontinued operations. In Q2 2020, after taking into consideration the length of time it took the Buyer of DenseLight to make the required payments and the Company's expectations regarding the likelihood of receiving the balance that was due at the time, the Company determined, and the Buyer accepted, that it was in the Company's best interest to accept partial payments as final payment on the outstanding balance.

Q2 2020 compared to Q1 2020

Net loss from continuing operations increased by \$2,740,767 (79%) in Q2 2020 to \$6,208,532 from \$3,467,765 in Q1 2020.

R&D decreased by \$169,269 (12%) to \$1,250,475 in Q2 2020 from \$1,419,744 in Q1 2020. The decrease is a result of the unpredictable nature of R&D activity and timing of such costs. R&D is expected to fluctuate period over period.

Professional fees increased by \$52,148 (42%) to \$177,149 in Q2 2020 from \$125,001 in Q1 2020. The increase in professional fees was a result of legal and other professional fees incurred relating negotiating and drafting agreements related to the \$50 million joint venture that was announced on June 30, 2020.

General expenses and rent and facility increased by \$346,652 (163%) to \$559,679 in Q2 2020 from \$213,027 in Q1 2020. On June 30, 2020, the Company announced the signing of a \$50 million joint venture. General expenses include a one-time cost of \$328,000 paid to a firm instrumental in introducing the joint venture parties and assisting with negotiations

Wages and benefits decreased by \$68,457 (13%) to \$475,114 in Q2 2020 from \$543,571 in Q1 2020. The decrease is primarily the result of one full-time employee who transitioned to working on a part-time basis in Q2 2020.

Impairment and other loss was \$2,500,000 in Q2 2020 compared to nil in Q1 2020. Impairment and other loss consisted of a credit loss of \$2,500,000 relating to the receivable from the sale of discontinued operations. In Q2 2020, after taking into consideration the length of time it took the Buyer of DenseLight to make the required payments and the Company's expectations regarding the likelihood of receiving the balance that was due at the time, the Company determined, and the Buyer accepted, that it was in the Company's best interest to accept partial payments as final payment on the outstanding balance.

Q1 2020 compared to Q4 2019

Net loss from continuing operations decreased by \$1,522,516 (31%) in Q1 2020 to \$3,467,765 from \$4,990,281 in Q4 2019.

R&D increased by \$582,929 (70%) to \$1,419,744 in Q1 2020 from \$836,815 in Q4 2019. The increase is a result of NRE costs incurred related to the active devices to be integrated on the Optical Interposer.

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$55,405 (47%) to \$174,317 in Q1 2020 from \$118,912 in Q4 2019. The increase in depreciation and amortization was a result of assets acquired primarily for the purposes of the newly established test facility in Singapore.

Wages and benefits increased by \$101,787 (23%) to \$543,571 in Q1 2020 from \$441,784 in Q4 2019. In late 2019, the Company recruited and hired three senior individuals for roles for which there was a gap. These roles included a President & General Manager of the Company, a Vice President & General Manager for the new Singapore testing facility and a Vice President of Product Marketing & Business Development. Q4 2019 included only partial compensation of these new employees. Additionally, one individual who served as a full-time consultant was hired by the Company, this resulted in a transfer of costs from consulting fees to wages and benefits during the period. While wages and benefits increased, consulting fees decreased.

General expenses and rent decreased by \$57,891 (21%) to \$213,027 in Q1 2020 from 270,918 in Q4 2019. The decrease was primarily a result of reduced travel in Q1 2020 due to travel restrictions in place due to Covid-19. Q4 2019 expenses were also unusually high due ancillary costs incurred related to the various financings that occurred in 2019 and certain indenture fees related to maintaining the warrants of a previous equity financing that occurred in 2018. The Company also held a special meeting in October which resulted in non-recurring general expenses associated with calling and hosting a special meeting.

Interest expense decreased by \$84,893 (28%) to \$216,684 in Q1 2020 from \$301,577 in Q4 2019. The Company is paying interest on \$7,729,921 of debt raised between April 2019 and September 2019. Interest is reduced in Q1 2020 because the Company repaid \$4,000,000 of the debt in Q4 2019, an additional \$293,675 of debt was converted to units of the Company in January 2020. The Company incurred interest on \$3,429,105 of debt for most of Q1 2020 as compared to \$7,729,921 for most of Q4 2019.

Related to the issuance of debt in 2019 is the amortization of debt issuance cost. The amortized debt issuance cost was directly related to the debt that was repaid in Q4 2019, as a result amortized debt issuance cost in Q1 2020 was nil compared to \$145,917 in Q4 2019.

In Q4 2019, the Company performed an impairment analysis on its goodwill and intangible assets related to the acquisition of BB Photonics in 2016. The Company determined that these assets were impaired and consequently recognized an impairment loss of \$1,764,459. No impairment was recognized in Q1 2020.

Q4 2019 compared to Q3 2019

Net loss from continuing operations increased by \$2,356,398 (89%) in Q4 2019 to \$4,990,281 from \$2,633,883 in Q3 2019.

R&D increased by \$463,223 (124%) to \$836,815 in Q4 2019 from \$373,592 in Q3 2019. The increase is a result of a redistribution of R&D activities that were typically accounted for by DenseLight and are now being accounted for by the Company. Additionally, the Company established a new test facility in Singapore which became fully operational in Q4 2019. All such test activities and related costs were incurred at DenseLight in Q3 2019.

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$77,164 (185%) to \$118,912 in Q4 2019 from \$41,748 in Q3 2019. The increase in depreciation and amortization was a result of assets acquired primarily for the purposes of the newly established test facility in Singapore.

Wages and benefits increased by \$66,426 (18%) to \$441,784 in Q4 2019 from \$375,358 in Q3 2019. In late 2019, the Company recruited and hired three senior individuals for roles for which there was a gap. These roles included a President & General Manager of the Company, a Vice President & General Manager for the new Singapore testing facility and a Vice President of Product Marketing & Business Development. Q3 2019 did not include compensation to these new employees.

General expenses and rent increased by \$108,762 (67%) to \$270,918 in Q4 2019 from \$162,156 in Q3 2019. The increase was primarily a result of ancillary costs incurred related to the various financings that occurred in 2019 and certain indenture fees related to maintaining the warrants of a previous equity financing that occurred in 2018. The Company also incurred substantial travel and related costs due to the time and effort required in negotiating and addressing due diligence matters respecting the sale of DenseLight.

In Q4 2019, the Company performed an impairment analysis on its goodwill and intangible assets related to the acquisition of BB Photonics in 2016. The Company determined that these assets were impaired and consequently recognized an impairment loss of \$1,764,459. No impairment was recognized in Q3 2019.

Non-cash stock-based compensation decreased by \$194,323 (23%) to \$643,315 in Q4 2019 from \$837,638 in Q3 2019. The valuation of stock options is driven by a number of factors including the number of options granted, the strike price and the volatility of the Company's stock. The stock option expense is dependent on the timing of the stock option grant and the amortization of the options as they vest. The stock options vest in accordance with the policies determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant consistent with the provisions of the Plan.

Management and consulting fees increased by \$30,030 (96%) to \$61,260 in Q4 2019 from \$31,230 in Q3 2019. The increase was a result of one new consultant who was retained in Q4 2019 to assist with the new strategy of the Company post the sale of DenseLight. The Consultant was subsequently hired by the Company.

Discontinued Operations

Due to the sale of DenseLight on November 8, 2019, the analysis of the period over period reporting is affected by the fact that Q4 2019 is reported as a stub period from October 1, 2019 to November 8, 2019 while Q3 2019 is reported as a full operating quarter. All expenses in Q4 2019 are therefore lower than those of Q3 2019. Significant changes unaffected by the stub reporting in Q4 2019 are therefore reported below.

Non-cash stock-based compensation was \$(347,365) in Q4 2019 compared to \$80,009 in Q3 2019. The difference of \$427,374 (534%) was a result of the cancellation of stock options granted to employees of DenseLight. Company policy stipulates that unvested stock options must be cancelled once an individual is no longer a member of the POET team. The cancellation of those unvested stock options resulted in a recovery of amounts expensed in prior periods.

Other income, including interest was nil in Q4 2019 compared to \$1,174,798 in Q3 2019. The Q3 2019 income was a result of recoveries from the EDB in Singapore. The Company was entitled to a recovery of certain qualifying expenses from the EDB. The EDB program ended in Q3 2019.

Q3 2019 compared to Q2 2019

Net loss from continuing operations increased by \$354,558 (16%) in Q3 2019 to \$2,633,883 from \$2,279,325 in Q2 2019.

Professional fees increased by \$192,589 (110%) to \$366,885 in Q3 2019 from \$174,296 in Q2 2019. The increase in professional fees was a result of legal and other professional fees incurred relating to the sale of the Company's DenseLight subsidiary. The services professionals in multiple jurisdictions were required during the due diligence process, drafting the SSA and to assist with negotiations.

Interest expense increased by \$123,254 (62%) to \$320,794 for Q3 2019 as compared to \$197,540 Q2 2019. The Company raised \$6,805,772 of debt financing, net of directly related issue costs between Q2 and Q3 2019. The company is required to pay monthly interest on the debt.

Related to the issuance of debt is the amortization of debt issuance cost of \$124,552 in Q3 2019 compared to \$101,901 in Q2 2019. The Company paid \$147,077 in costs related to a bridge loan of \$3,100,000 from Espresso Capital Ltd. Additionally, the Company issued 3,289,500 warrants to the lender to purchase common shares at a price of CAD\$0.35 per share. The warrants expire on April 18, 2020. The fair value of the warrants was estimated on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: volatility of 78.91%, interest rate of 1.62% and an expected life of 1 year. The estimated fair value assigned to the warrants was \$221,620. The total cost of \$368,697 was deferred and charged against the bridge loan and will be amortized over the life of the bridge loan.

General expenses and rent decreased by \$68,861 (30%) to \$162,156 in Q3 2019 from \$231,017 in Q2 2019. General expenses and rent was unusually high due to ancillary costs incurred related to the various financings that occurred primarily in Q2 2019 and certain indenture fees related to maintaining the warrants of a previous equity financing that occurred in 2018.

Non-cash stock-based compensation increased by \$152,777 (22%) to \$837,638 in Q3 2019 from \$684,861 in Q2 2019. The valuation of stock options is driven by a number of factors including the number of options granted, the strike price and the volatility of the Company's stock. The stock option expense is dependent on the timing of the stock option grant and the amortization of the options as they vest. The stock options vest in accordance with the policies determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant consistent with the provisions of the Plan.

Discontinued Operations

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company is reporting the activities of its subsidiary, DenseLight as a discontinued operation. As a result, all comparative reporting has been represented to conform to the new presentation.

Net loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes decreased by \$1,190,221 (79%) to \$310,332 in Q3 2019 from \$1,500,553 in Q2 2019.

Revenue during Q3 2019 decreased by \$175,744 (13%) to \$1,182,729 from \$1,358,473 in Q2 2019. The Company is executing the second part of its NRE revenue program which is gradually yielding lower revenues. While revenue decreased, gross margin remained consistent between Q2 and Q3 2019, \$833,860 (71%) from 948,026 (70%).

R&D, net of stock-based compensation decreased by \$172,733 (10%) to \$1,638,295 in Q3 2019 from \$1,811,028 in Q2 2019. The decrease was a result of reduced outsourcing in Q3 2019 compared to Q2 2019. The different stage of development of the Company's programs will result in periodic fluctuations in cost.

Wages and benefits increased by \$47,990 (19%) to \$301,842 in Q3 2019 from \$253,852 in Q2 2019. During Q3 2019, the number of employees who did not take vacation was unusually high compared to Q2 2019, as a result the vacation wages and benefits increased during Q3 2019 resulting from increased vacation benefits.

Other income including interest was \$1,174,798 in Q3 2019 compared to nil in Q2 2019. The reported income in Q3 2019 is a result of the accrued EDB recoveries. The Company did not file an EDB claim in Q2 2019, so no recovery was recorded in that period. Recoveries are reflected in the period in which claims are filed.

Q2 2019 compared to Q1 2019

Net loss from continuing operations increased by \$455,442 (25%) in Q2 2019 to \$2,279,325 from \$1,823,883 in Q1 2019.

R&D increased by \$208,443 (97%) to \$422,270 in Q2 2019 from \$213,827 in Q1 2019. In preparation for the divestiture of DenseLight and the transfer of R&D activity, the Company has increased its locally initiated R&D activity, primarily in Ottawa, Ontario with Mill View Photonics. The Company also expanded its R&D team to include new skilled waveguide specialists.

Interest expense was \$197,540 for Q2 2019 as compared to nil in Q1 2019. The Company raised \$5,438,019 of debt financing, net of directly related issue costs in Q2 2019. The company is required to pay monthly interest on the debt. The Company did not have debt obligations prior to Q2 2019.

Related to the issuance of debt in Q2 2019 is the amortization of debt issuance cost of \$101,901. The Company paid \$147,077 in costs related to a bridge loan of \$2,600,000. Additionally, the Company issued 3,289,500 warrants to the lender to purchase common shares at a price of CAD\$0.35 per share. The warrants expire on April 18, 2020. The fair value of the warrants was estimated on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: volatility of 78.91%, interest rate of 1.62% and an expected life of 1 year. The estimated fair value assigned to the warrants was \$221,620. The total cost of \$368,697 was deferred and charged against the bridge loan and will be amortized over the life of the bridge loan. During Q2 2019, the Company recorded amortized debt issuance cost of \$101,901. There was no debt issuance cost in Q1 2019.

Discontinued Operations

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company is reporting the activities of its subsidiary, DenseLight as a discontinued operation. As a result, all comparative reporting has been represented to conform to the new presentation.

Net loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes increased by \$641,894 (75%) to \$1,500,553 in Q2 2019 from \$858,659 in Q1 2019.

Revenue during Q2 2019 decreased by \$473,768 (26%) to \$1,358,473 from \$1,832,241 in Q1 2019. The Company executed the first part of its NRE revenue in Q1 2019 which yielded higher revenues for that period. The Company is now focused on the second phase of the NRE contract. The lower revenue also resulted in reduced gross margins from 80% in Q1 2019 to 70% in Q2 2019.

R&D, net of stock-based compensation increased by \$138,949 (8%) to \$1,811,028 in Q2 2019 from \$1,672,079 in Q1 2019. R&D wages and benefits represent the largest segment of R&D. The Company increased compensation to R&D employees to make the company's compensation more competitive with the industry.

Wages and benefits increased by \$47,211 (23%) to \$253,852 in Q2 2019 from \$206,641 in Q1 2019. Wages and benefits was higher in Q2 2019 than Q1 2019 because the Company had one additional sales person in Q2 2019. Additionally, the Company increased compensation to administrative employees to make the company's compensation more competitive with the industry.

General administrative and rent decreased by \$132,005 (34%) to \$256,107 in Q2 2019 from \$388,112 in Q1 2019. The Company renewed its lease in mid Q1 2019, however, the application of the new IFRS 16 standard in January 2019 resulted in the re-characterization of rent. Rent expense has now been replaced with interest cost related to a lease liability and amortization related to a right of use asset. Since mid Q1 2019, rental payments are being applied against the newly established lease liability. There was a corresponding reduction in rent expense in Q2 2019 and an increase in interest cost. Due to the cessation of amortization, no amortization was recorded against the right of use asset. A portion of the Q1 2019 rental payments was charged to rent expense in Q1 2019.

Other (income) loss, including interest decreased by \$76,939 (100%) to nil in Q2 2019 from \$76,939 in Q1 2019. The Company routinely receives a cash credit for gold reserves that are deposited within the chamber of certain equipment whenever the chamber is replaced. The Company received \$76,939 in cash credits in Q1 2019. No credit was received in Q2 2019.

Q1 2019 compared to Q4 2018

Net loss from continuing operations decreased by \$178,915 (9%) in Q1 2019 to \$1,823,883 from \$2,002,798 in Q4 2018.

R&D decreased by \$152,649 (42%) to \$213,827 in Q1 2019 from \$366,476 in Q4 2018. The Company initiated consulting arrangements with Mill View Photonics in Q4 2018 to assist with waveguide and filter designs for the Optical Interposer. The Company expanded its relationship into a collaborative agreement in Q1 2019. The higher R&D costs in Q4 2018 were a result of payment made to Mill View Photonics for its consulting services along with their initial review and assessment of the Optical Interposer platform. The Company also relied on fewer consultants in Q1 2019 as their services were not currently needed. The Company will likely re-engage those consultants for future developmental efforts.

Professional fees decreased by \$94,330 (36%) to \$168,623 in Q1 2019 from \$262,953 in Q4 2018. The professional fees incurred in Q4 2018 included the fees related to the preparation and filing of a final short form prospectus in November 2018.

General expenses and rent increased by \$181,004 (288%) to \$243,911 in Q1 2019 from \$62,907 in Q4 2018. The increase is primarily a result of the impact of foreign exchange on the Company's foreign denominated currency. The Company had an exchange gain in Q4 2018 while it conversely had an exchange loss in Q1 2019. Additionally, Q4 2018 expense was unusually low as a result of an insurance refund received in Q4 2018 resulting from a claim made by the Company.

Wages and benefits increased by \$51,281 (15%) to \$399,190 in Q1 2019 from \$347,909 in Q4 2018. Payroll related costs are higher in Q1 than Q4 because the Company is required to make mandatory payroll remittances for all employees in Q1. These remittances reduce over time as the Company approaches its yearly maximums. Additionally, the Company reversed a payroll over-accrual of \$20,000 in Q4 2018 from Q3 2018. The reversal resulted in an unusually low amount being reported in Q4 2018.

Discontinued Operations

Net loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes decreased by \$734,234 (46%) to \$858,659 in Q1 2019 from \$1,592,893 in Q4 2018.

The primary reason for the reduced loss in Q1 2019 was the increase of revenue of \$276,527 (18%) to \$1,832,241 in Q1 2019 from \$1,555,714 in Q4 2018 primarily resulting from the NRE revenue that the Company started to report in Q4 2018. Gross margin on Q1 2019 revenue was \$1,469,264 or 80% compared to \$1,046,550 or 67% in Q4 2018.

R&D, net of stock-based compensation decreased by \$493,009 (23%) to \$1,672,079 in Q1 2019 from \$2,165,088 in Q4 2018. R&D in Q4 2018 was higher than Q1 2019 due to the annual wage supplement (AWS) accrued for R&D staff in Singapore. The AWS represents an additional one month of salary routinely paid to certain qualifying staff. The Company pays the AWS in order to maintain competitive wages in Singapore.

As per IFRS, depreciation and amortization ceases when reporting discontinued operations, as a consequence no depreciation and amortization was reported in Q1 2019. Depreciation and amortization was \$630,179 in Q4 2018.

Wages and benefits decreased by \$53,647 (21%) to \$206,641 in Q1 2019 from \$260,288 in Q4 2018. Similar to R&D, Q4 2018 wages and benefits was higher than Q1 2019 due to the annual wage supplement (AWS) accrued for G&A staff. The AWS represents an additional one month of salary routinely paid to certain qualifying staff. The Company pays the AWS in order to maintain competitive wages in Singapore.

Other (income) loss, including interest decreased by \$824,983 (183%) in Q1 2019 to \$76,939 from \$901,922 in Q4 2018. The \$824,983 decrease in other income in Q1 2019 was a result of the accrued EDB recoveries recorded in the Q4 2018. The Company did not file an EDB claim in Q1 2019, so no recovery was recorded in that period. EDB Recoveries are reflected in the period in which claims are filed. Other income in Q1 2019 was a result of a cash credit received for the sale of gold particles to a service provider that recovers gold particles when servicing the Company's equipment.

Segment Disclosure

The Company and its subsidiaries operate in a single segment; the design, manufacture and sale of semi-conductor products and services for commercial applications. The Company's operating and reporting segment reflects the management reporting structure of the organization and the manner in which the chief operating decision maker regularly assesses information for decision making purposes, including the allocation of resources. A summary of the Company's operations is below:

OPEL, ODIS and PTS

OPEL, ODIS and PTS are the developers of the POET platform semiconductor process IP for monolithic fabrication of integrated circuit devices containing both electronic and optical elements on a single die.

BB Photonics

BB Photonics develops photonic integrated components for the datacom and telecom markets utilizing embedded dielectric technology that enables the low-cost integration of active and passive devices into photonic integrated circuits

POET Technologies (the "Company") operates geographically in the United States, Canada and Singapore. Geographical information is as follows:

2020

As of September 30,	Singapore	US	Canada	Consolidated
Current assets	\$ 258,161	\$ 220,376	\$ 9,094,884	\$ 9,573,421
Property and equipment	3,928,972	191,667	-	4,120,639
Patents and licenses	-	426,073	-	426,073
Right of use assets	110,823	244,741	-	355,564
Total Assets	\$ 4,297,956	\$ 1,082,857	\$ 9,094,884	\$ 14,475,697

For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	Singapore	US	Canada	Consolidated
Selling, marketing and administration	\$ 786,143	\$ 3,873,801	\$ 1,098,615	\$ 5,758,559
Research and development	1,369,532	1,025,491	1,851,903	4,246,926
Interest expense	15,649	16,316	657,115	689,080
Credit loss on receivable from the sale of discontinued operations	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
Other income, including interest	-	-	(33,815)	(33,815)
Net loss	\$ 2,171,324	\$ 4,915,608	\$ 6,073,818	\$ 13,160,750

2019

As of December 31,	Singapore	US	Canada	Consolidated
Current assets	\$ 86,849	\$ 22,523	\$ 20,150,022	\$ 20,259,394
Property and equipment	3,055,906	87,154	-	3,143,060
Patents and licenses	-	452,384	-	452,384
Right of use assets	222,517	-	-	222,517
Total Assets	\$ 3,365,272	\$ 562,061	\$ 20,150,022	\$ 24,077,355

For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	Singapore	US	Canada	Consolidated
Selling, marketing and administration	\$ -	\$ 3,929,285	\$ 818,338	\$ 4,747,623
Research and development	23,299	603,434	622,841	1,249,574
Interest expense	-	-	518,334	518,334
Amortization of debt issuance costs	-	-	226,423	226,423
Other income, including interest	-	-	(4,863)	(4,863)
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ 23,299	\$ 4,532,719	\$ 2,181,073	\$ 6,737,091
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 2,669,544	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,669,544
Net loss	\$ 2,692,843	\$ 4,532,719	\$ 2,181,073	\$ 9,406,635

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company had working capital of \$4,894,257 on September 30, 2020 compared to \$15,354,149 on December 31, 2019. The Company's balance sheet as of September 30, 2020 reflects assets with a book value of \$14,475,697 compared to \$24,077,355 as of December 31, 2019. Six-six percent (66%) of the book value at September 30, 2020 was in current assets consisting primarily of cash and cash equivalents of \$9,445,015 compared to eighty-four percent (84%) of the book value as of December 31, 2019, which consisted primarily of receivable from the sale of discontinued operations of \$18,000,000

As at September 30, 2020, the Company has accumulated losses of \$(152,309,557). During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company had negative cash flows from operations of \$6,580,991. The Company has prepared a cash flow forecast which indicates that it does not have sufficient working capital to meet its operating requirements and may therefore need to raise additional funds to continue as a going concern. As a result, there is

substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the next twelve months from the issuance of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

To address the future funding requirements, management has undertaken the following initiatives:

1. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$950,000 of payables, that while current, have been negotiated to be settled over periods extending beyond 12 months.
2. The Company will be encouraging convertible debenture holders to convert their convertible debentures, which are currently all in-the-money, into common shares and warrants. During the period, holders of certain convertible debentures converted \$323,489 worth of the convertible debentures into 1,085,000 units of the Company.
3. Initiated a strict working capital monitoring program.

Debt Financings

Convertible Debentures

In 2019, the Management approved the issuance of up to \$10.5 million of unsecured convertible debentures (the "Convertible Debentures") of the Company. The Convertible Debentures were sold in multiple tranches, on a brokered private placement basis through the Company's financial advisors, IBK Capital. In 2019, the Company closed five tranches of the private placement of the Convertible Debentures that raised gross proceeds of \$3,729,921. The Convertible Debentures, bear interest at 12% per annum, compounded annually with 1% payable at the beginning of each month and mature two years from the date of issue. The Company paid \$373,502 in brokerage fees and other costs related to the closing of these five tranches.

The Convertible Debentures are convertible at the option of the holders thereof into units at any time after October 31, 2019 at a conversion price of CAD\$0.40 per unit for a total 12,470,730 units of the Company. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of CAD\$0.50 per share for a period of two years from the date upon which the convertible debenture is converted into units. Upon completing the sale of DenseLight and receiving the full sale proceeds, holders of Convertible Debentures will have the right to cause the Company to repurchase the Convertible Debentures at face value, subject to certain restrictions. The Convertible Debentures are governed by a trust indenture between the Company and TSX Trust Company as trustee. The Company has notified the trustee and the holders of the debentures that the sale of DenseLight has been completed and holders may, at their discretion, cause the Company to repurchase the Convertible debentures within the established repurchasing parameters.

Insiders of the Company subscribed for 14.3% or \$535,000 of the Convertible Debentures, including the Company's board of directors and senior management team. Insiders of IBK Capital subscribed for 4% or \$146,000 of the Convertible Debentures.

The debt components of the Convertible Debentures were fair valued using effective discount rates ranging from 28.74% to 29.71% which the Company determined would be the interest rate of the debts without a conversion feature. The difference between the fair value of the debt component and the loan is allocated to the equity component and is included in shareholders' equity.

Because the Convertible Debentures are denominated in Canadian dollars and the conversion price is also denominated in Canadian dollars, the number of equity instruments that would be issued upon exercise of the convertible debentures are fixed. As a result, the equity component of the convertible debentures will not be periodically remeasured.

During the period, holders of certain convertible debentures converted \$323,489 worth of the convertible debentures into 1,085,000 units of the Company.

The following table reflects the details of convertible debentures:

Convertible Debentures	Loan	Equity Component	Accretion	Debt Component
Issued April 3, 2019 (net of issue costs)	\$ 1,293,519	\$ (242,004)	\$ 281,356	\$ 1,332,871
Issued May 3, 2019 (net of issue costs)	847,968	(157,905)	182,659	872,722
Issued June 3, 2019 (net of issue costs)	496,995	(93,276)	96,472	500,191
Issued August 2, 2019 (net of issue costs)	290,365	(54,993)	50,329	285,701
Issued September 19, 2019 (net of issue costs)	122,965	(23,019)	17,535	117,481
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	-	-	-	(1,911)
Balance September 30, 2020	\$ 3,051,812	\$ (571,197)	\$ 628,351	\$ 3,107,055

Related Party Transactions

Compensation to key management personnel (Executive Chairman and CEO, CFO, President & General Manager of the Company, President & General Manager of DenseLight, Treasurer) for the nine months ended September 30 was as follows:

	2020	2019
Salaries	\$ 1,130,425	\$ 1,087,500
Share-based payments (1)	1,628,286	1,577,302
Total	\$ 2,758,711	\$ 2,664,802

(1) Share-based payments are the fair value of options granted to key management personnel and expensed during the various years as calculated using the Black-Scholes model.

All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amounts, which are the amounts of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Subsequent Events

On October 21, 2020, the Company signed a Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") with Sanan IC to manufacture cost-effective, high-performance optical engines based on POET's proprietary CMOS compatible Optical Interposer platform technology. In conjunction with the signing of the JVA, Sanan IC and the Company formed a joint venture company, Super Photonics Xiamen Co., Ltd. ("JVC"). The JVC will assemble, test, package and sell optical engines, a primary component of optical transceivers that transmit data between switches and servers in data centers and between data centers and metro areas.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful life of the asset using the following method and useful lives:

Machinery and equipment	Straight Line, 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight Line, 5 years or life of the lease, whichever is less
Office equipment	Straight Line, 3 - 5 years

Patents and licenses

Patents and licenses are recorded at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over 12 years. Ongoing maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Stock-based Compensation

Stock options and warrants awarded to non-employees are accounted for using the fair value of the instrument awarded or service provided, whichever is considered more reliable. Stock options and warrants awarded to employees are accounted for using the fair value method. The fair value of such stock options and warrants granted is recognized as an expense on a proportionate basis consistent with the vesting features of each tranche of the grant. The fair value is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with assumptions applicable at the date of grant.

Other stock-based payments

The Company accounts for other stock-based payments based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued or service provided, whichever is more reliable.

Cumulative Translation Adjustment

IFRS requires certain gains and losses such as certain exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of the financial statements of a self-sustaining foreign operation to be included in comprehensive income.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, receivable from the sale of discontinued operations, convertible debentures and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest risk arising from these financial instruments. The Company estimates that the fair value of these instruments approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

The Company has classified financial assets and (liabilities) as follows:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents, measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$9,445,015	\$1,428,129
Receivables, measured at amortized cost:		
Receivable from the sale of discontinued operations	-	18,000,000
Other liabilities, measured at amortized cost:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,418,074)	(1,725,708)
Convertible debentures	(3,107,055)	(3,089,033)
Covid-19 government support loans	(216,779)	-

Exchange Rate Risk

The functional currency of each of the entities included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements is the local currency where the entity is domiciled. Functional currencies include the US, Singapore and Canadian dollar. Most transactions within the entities are conducted in functional currencies. As such, none of the entities included in the consolidated financial statements engage in hedging activities. The Company is exposed to a foreign currency risk with the Canadian and Singapore dollar. A 10% change in the Canadian and Singapore dollar would increase or decrease other comprehensive loss by \$498,000.

Interest Rate Risk

Cash equivalents bear interest at fixed rates, and as such, are subject to interest rate risk resulting from changes in fair value from market fluctuations in interest rates. The Company does not depend on interest from its investments to fund its operations.

Credit Risk

The Company is not exposed to credit risk at this point as it does not currently generate revenue from its operations.

World Economic Risk

Like many other companies, the world economic climate could have an impact on the Company's business and the business of many of its current and prospective customers. A slump in demand for electronic-based devices, due to a world economic crisis may impact any anticipated licensing revenue.

Obsolescence Risk

The Company designs, manufactures and sells various highly technological electronic products that could become obsolete should lower priced competitors or new technology enter the market. This would expose the company to obsolescence risk in inventory balances, but also a risk of obsolescence in the product offering. The redesign of the product offering could take significant time or could never occur.

Liquidity Risk

The Company predominately relies on equity funding for liquidity to meet current and foreseeable financial requirements. The Company currently does not maintain credit facilities. The Company's existing cash and cash resources are considered sufficient to fund operating and investing activities beyond one year from the issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

Strategy and Outlook

There are a number of projects that the Company expects will address the short-term and long-term growth plans of the Company including, but not limited to the following:

- *Introduce the Optical Interposer concept to suppliers of transceivers and data center operators and form commercial partnerships for product development;*
- *Promote the POET Optical Interposer as a true platform technology across several photonic applications and markets;*
- *Pursue multiple potential sources of non-product revenue and strategic partnerships;*
- *Continue to invest in our capabilities and infrastructure;*
- *Selectively pursue other opportunities that leverage our existing expertise; and*

· Pursue complementary strategic alliance or acquisition opportunities.

Outstanding Share Data

Common Shares

Total common shares of the Company outstanding at September 30, 2020 and November 18, 2020 were 292,728,710 and 293,925,585 respectively.

Stock Options, Warrants and Compensation Options

Total warrants outstanding to purchase common shares of the Company at September 30, 2020 and November 18, 2020 were 45,599,850 and 33,204,500 priced respectively between CA\$0.50 and CA\$0.75; and CA\$0.50 and CA\$0.52 per common share.

Total stock options outstanding as at September 30, 2020 and November 18, 2020 were 52,714,705 and 51,068,142 respectively priced between CA\$0.23 and CA\$0.92 per common share.

Additional detailed share data information is available in the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Key Business Risks and Uncertainties

We have a history of large operating losses. We may not be able to achieve or sustain profitability in the future and as a result we may not be able to maintain sufficient levels of liquidity.

We have historically incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations since our inception. As of December 31, 2019, we had an accumulated deficit of \$139,148,807. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, we incurred net losses of \$5,952,875 and \$16,322,779 respectively.

We incurred additional losses of \$13,160,750 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020.

As of September 30, 2020, we held \$9,445,015 in cash and cash equivalents, and we had working capital of \$4,894,257.

The optical data communications industry in which we have chosen to operate is subject to significant risks, including rapid growth and volatility, dependence on rapidly changing underlying technologies, market and political risks and uncertainties and extreme competition. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to anticipate or overcome any or all of these risks and uncertainties, especially as a small company operating in an environment dominated by large, well-capitalized competitors with substantially more resources.

The optical data communications industry is subject to significant operational fluctuations. In order to remain competitive, we incur substantial costs associated with research and development, qualification, production capacity and sales and marketing activities in connection with products that may be purchased, if at all, long after we have incurred such costs. In addition, the rapidly changing industry in which we operate, the length of time between developing and introducing a product to market, frequent changing customer specifications for products, customer cancellations of products and general down cycles in the industry, among other things, make our prospects difficult to evaluate. As a result of these factors, it is possible that we may not (i) generate sufficient positive cash flow from operations; (ii) raise funds through the issuance of equity, equity-linked or convertible

debt securities; or (iii) otherwise have sufficient capital resources to meet our future capital or liquidity needs. There are no guarantees we will be able to generate additional financial resources beyond our existing balances.

The Company has contributed Intellectual Property and certain exclusive manufacturing and sales rights to a new Joint Venture Company (JVC) in return for an equity stake. The partner in the JVC is contributing cash to cover capital and operating expenses in the JVC until it is profitable, providing the means to bring the Company's products to market in a key market on which it has focused the majority of its development efforts. The joint venture is dependent on the commitment and capabilities of both parties to the JVC and we cannot guarantee that it will produce the desired results.

On October 21, 2020, the Company signed a Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") with Sanan IC to manufacture cost-effective, high-performance optical engines based on POET's proprietary CMOS compatible Optical Interposer platform technology. In conjunction with the signing of the JVA, Sanan IC and the Company formed a joint venture company, Super Photonics Xiamen Co., Ltd. ("JVC"), which will be owned 48% by the Company. The JVC will assemble, test, package and sell optical engines, a primary component of optical transceivers, based on certain Intellectual Property contributed by the Company to the joint venture and cash contributed by Sanan IC to cover all capital and operating expenses of the JVC until it is self-sustaining.

JVC gives POET the ability to bring its technology to market without having to absorb the high capital cost of an assembly and test operation and the high operating expense of a marketing and sales operation. The optical transceiver market is the primary market targeted by the Company for its initial optical engine products and has been the focus of its recent development efforts. The JVC has exclusive rights to manufacture 100G, 200G and 400G optical engines globally and to market and sell 100G and 200G optical engines globally and 400G optical engines within the China territory. We have created forecasts and projections of the expected revenue and profits of the joint venture. While we believe that both parties will work diligently to ensure the success of the joint venture, we cannot guarantee its success due to the competitive nature of the industry, the early stage development of this joint venture, and the need for close cooperation between the parties to the joint venture. Both joint venture partners must work to maximize the potential of the Intellectual Property and business licenses contributed by POET and the cash and expertise contributed by Sanan IC. As a joint venture company, the JVC's governance relies on the unanimous agreement to major decisions of the joint venture, including its strategic direction. Unresolved disagreements on major issues could result in the winding up of the joint venture and the termination of the contributed licenses.

We divested our major operating asset, adopted a new "fab-light" strategy, and we plan to focus on the Optical Interposer as our main business. Any or all of these decisions if incorrect may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial position and cash flows, and pose further risks to the successful operation of our business over the short and long-term.

There are substantial risks associated with our adoption of a "fab-light" strategy, including the immediate loss of all or a substantial part of our revenue, the loss of control over an internal development asset, and the loss of key technical knowledge available from personnel who will no longer be employed by the Company, many of whom we may have to replace.

We have some previous experience with managing development without an internal development resource under a similar "fab-light" strategy which was not successful, and there is no guarantee that our new approach to operating a company with our chosen strategy will be successful. Further, our strategy will be solely dependent on the future market acceptance and sale of Optical Interposer-based solutions, which are either not fully developed or are in qualification stages, and which no customer has yet fully committed to adopting in a production product.

We have taken substantial measures to protect POET's intellectual property in the Optical Interposer, including development and production with a separate third-party company which engaged no DenseLight engineering personnel. We conducted development of component devices separately at our DenseLight facility and took measures to protect POET's intellectual property on those developments as well. However, we cannot guarantee

that all our measures to protect our intellectual property on either the POET Optical Interposer or its component devices have been totally effective. Following divestment, we will have little or no control over any leakage of certain proprietary information or know-how and additional development with the DenseLight operation on component devices may expose our intellectual property to parties that we cannot control. Further, we cannot guarantee that DenseLight or any other third-party that we rely on to perform development, manufacturing, packaging or testing services will perform as expected and produce the devices we will need to grow our Optical Interposer business.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in addressing these or any other significant risks we may encounter in the divestment of DenseLight, the adoption of a “fab-light” strategy or the focus of our business solely on the Optical Interposer.

We have closed the sale of our DenseLight subsidiary. If for any reason the holders or our convertible debentures decide to redeem rather than convert their debentures at the time we receive the final payment and provide notice to holders that they are entitled to redeem, we could experience a significant outflow of cash that could interrupt our operating plans, delay new product introduction and cause significant harm to the Company.

The sale of DenseLight has been completed and holders of our convertible debentures have been advised that they are now entitled to redeem their convertible debentures for cash. While we encourage all convertible debenture holders to convert their convertible debentures (which are all in the money) into units consisting of common shares and warrants, we recognize that some convertible debenture holders may not choose to do so. Given the environment that COVID-19 has produced and the likely losses that have been incurred by the holders of our convertible debentures in other investments, we are concerned that substantial numbers of them may do so, resulting in a significant outflow of cash during a critical period of time for the Company. While we intend to contact all the convertible debentures holders to explain the burden that redemptions would place on the Company, we cannot guarantee that our appeals for restraint in redemptions would be successful.

The outstanding amount owed in connection with the convertible debentures is \$3,429,105. If all or a majority of the purchasers of the convertible debentures request redemption, the Company may have to divert its limited cash to these repayments rather than into its operations.

We may not be able to obtain additional capital when desired, on favorable terms or at all.

We operate in a market that makes our prospects difficult to evaluate and, to remain competitive, we will be required to make continued investments in capital equipment, facilities and technology. We expect that substantial capital will be required to continue technology and product development, to expand our contract manufacturing capacity if we need to do so and to fund working capital for anticipated growth. If we do not generate sufficient cash flow from operations or otherwise have the capital resources to meet our future capital needs, we may need additional financing to implement our business strategy.

If we raise additional funds through the issuance of our common stock or convertible securities, the ownership interests of our stockholders could be significantly diluted. These newly issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing stockholders. Additional financing may not, however, be available on terms favorable to us, or at all, if and when needed, and our ability to fund our operations, take advantage of unanticipated opportunities, develop or enhance our infrastructure or respond to competitive pressures could be significantly limited. If we cannot raise required capital when needed, including under our short form prospectus filed with the Canadian Securities Exchange and the U.S. SEC in October 2016 and subsequently refreshed in November 2018, we may be unable to continue technology and product development, meet the demands of existing and prospective customers, adversely affecting our sales and market opportunities and consequently our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The process of developing new, technologically advanced products in semiconductor manufacturing and photonics products is highly complex and uncertain, and we cannot guarantee a positive result.

The development of new, technologically advanced products is a complex and uncertain process requiring frequent innovation, highly skilled engineering and development personnel and significant capital, as well as the accurate anticipation of technological and market trends. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify, develop, manufacture, market or support new or enhanced products successfully or on a timely basis. Further, we cannot assure you that our new products will gain market acceptance or that we will be able to respond effectively to product introductions by competitors, technological changes or emerging industry standards. We also may not be able to develop the underlying core technologies necessary to create new products and enhancements, license these technologies from third parties, or remain competitive in our markets.

If our customers do not qualify our products for use on a timely basis, our results of operations may suffer.

Prior to the sale of new products, our customers typically require us to “qualify” our products for use in their applications. At the successful completion of this qualification process, we refer to the resulting sales opportunity as a “design win.” Additionally, new customers often audit our manufacturing facilities and perform other evaluations during this qualification process. The qualification process involves product sampling and reliability testing and collaboration with our product management and engineering teams in the design and manufacturing stages. If we are unable to accurately predict the amount of time required to qualify our products with customers, or are unable to qualify our products with certain customers at all, then our ability to generate revenue could be delayed or our revenue would be lower than expected and we may not be able to recover the costs associated with the qualification process or with our product development efforts, which would have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We have limited operating history in the datacom market, and our business could be harmed if this market does not develop as we expect.

The initial target market for our Optical Interposer-based optical engine is the datacom market and we have no experience in selling products in this market. We may not be successful in developing a product for this market and even if we do, it may never gain widespread acceptance by large data center operators. If our expectations for the growth of the datacom market are not realized, our financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

Customer demand is difficult to forecast accurately and, as a result, we may be unable to match production with customer demand.

We make planning and spending decisions, including determining the levels of business that we will seek and accept, production schedules, component procurement commitments, personnel needs and other resource requirements, based on our estimates of product demand and customer requirements. Our products are typically sold pursuant to individual purchase orders. While our customers may provide us with their demand forecasts, they are typically not contractually committed to buy any quantity of products beyond firm purchase orders. Furthermore, many of our customers may increase, decrease, cancel or delay purchase orders already in place without significant penalty. The short-term nature of commitments by our customers and the possibility of unexpected changes in demand for their products reduce our ability to accurately estimate future customer requirements. If any of our customers decrease, stop or delay purchasing our products for any reason, we will likely have excess manufacturing capacity or inventory and our business and results of operations would be harmed.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, which could result in lost sales and lower revenues.

The market for optical components and modules is highly competitive and this competition could result in our existing customers moving their orders to our competitors. We are aware of a number of companies that have

developed or are developing optical component products, including LEDs, lasers, pluggable components, modules and subsystems, photonic integrated circuits, among others, that compete (or may in the future compete) directly with our current and proposed product offerings.

Some of our current competitors, as well as some of our potential competitors, have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, broader customer relationships and industry alliances and substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. We may not be able to compete successfully with our competitors and aggressive competition in the market may result in lower prices for our products and/or decreased gross margins. Any such development could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our products, including those sold by predecessor company, OPEL Solar, could contain defects that may cause us to incur significant costs or result in a loss of customers or subject us to claims for which we may not be fully insured.

Our predecessor company, Opel Solar, sold solar systems and products between 2007 and 2012, and some of those products may still be under warranty. We have not undertaken to quantify the size of that warranty obligation and it is not recorded on our balance sheet because it is not determinable. Although we carry product liability insurance, this insurance may not adequately cover our costs arising from defects or warranty claims related to those products.

Our current products sold by DenseLight are complex and undergo quality testing as well as formal qualification by our customers. Our customers' testing procedures are limited to evaluating our products under likely and foreseeable failure scenarios and over varying amounts of time. For various reasons, such as the occurrence of performance problems that are unforeseeable in testing or that are detected only when products age or are operated under peak stress conditions, our products may fail to perform as expected long after customer acceptance. Failures could result from faulty components or design, problems in manufacturing or other unforeseen reasons. As a result, we could incur significant costs to repair or replace defective products under warranty, particularly when such failures occur in installed systems. Our products are typically embedded in, or deployed in conjunction with, our customers' products, which incorporate a variety of components, modules and subsystems and may be expected to interoperate with modules produced by third parties. As a result, not all defects are immediately detectable and when problems occur, it may be difficult to identify the source of the problem. We will continue to face this risk going forward because our products are widely deployed in many demanding environments and applications worldwide. In addition, we may in certain circumstances honor warranty claims after the warranty has expired or for problems not covered by warranty to maintain customer relationships. Any significant product failure could result in litigation, damages, repair costs and lost future sales of the affected product and other products, divert the attention of our engineering personnel from our product development efforts and cause significant customer relations problems, all of which would harm our business. Although we carry product liability insurance, this insurance may not adequately cover our costs arising from defects in our products or otherwise.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers and key contract manufacturers who could disrupt our business and technology development activities if they stopped, decreased, delayed or were unable to meet our demand for shipments of their products or manufacturing of our products.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers of epitaxial wafers and contract manufacturers for our Indium Phosphide ("InP") development and production activities. Some of these suppliers are sole source suppliers. We typically have not entered into long-term agreements with our suppliers. As a result, these suppliers generally may stop supplying us materials and other components at any time. Our reliance on a sole supplier or limited number of suppliers could result in delivery problems, reduced control over technology development, product development, pricing and quality, and an inability to identify and qualify another supplier in a timely manner. Some of our suppliers that may be small or under-capitalized may experience financial difficulties that could prevent them from supplying us materials and other components. In addition, our suppliers, including our sole source suppliers, may experience manufacturing delays or shutdowns due to circumstances beyond their control

such as earthquakes, floods, fires, labor unrest, political unrest or other natural disasters. A change in supplier could require technology transfer that could require multiple iterations of test wafers. This could result in significant delays in resumption of production.

Any supply deficiencies relating to the quality or quantities of materials or equipment we use to manufacture our products could materially and adversely affect our ability to fulfill customer orders and our results of operations. Lead times for the purchase of certain materials and equipment from suppliers have increased and, in some cases, have limited our ability to rapidly respond to increased demand, and may continue to do so in the future. To the extent we introduce additional contract manufacturing partners, introduce new products with new partners and/or move existing internal or external production lines to new partners, we could experience supply disruptions during the transition process. In addition, due to our customers' requirements relating to the qualification of our suppliers and contract manufacturing facilities and operations, we cannot quickly enter into alternative supplier relationships, which prevent us from being able to respond immediately to adverse events affecting our suppliers.

Our international business and operations expose us to additional risks.

We have significant tangible assets located outside the United States and Canada. Conducting business outside Canada and the United States subjects us to a number of additional risks and challenges, including:

- periodic changes in a specific country's or region's economic conditions, such as recession;
- licenses and other trade barriers;
- the provision of services may require export licenses;
- environmental regulations;
- certification requirements;
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;
- inadequate protection of intellectual property rights in some countries;
- preferences of certain customers for locally produced products;
- potential political, legal and economic instability, foreign conflicts, and the impact of regional and global infectious illnesses in the countries in which we and our customers, suppliers and contract manufacturers are located;
- Canadian and U. S. and foreign anticorruption laws;
- seasonal reductions in business activities in certain countries or regions; and
- fluctuations in freight rates and transportation disruptions.

These factors, individually or in combination, could impair our ability to effectively operate one or more of our foreign facilities or deliver our products, result in unexpected and material expenses, or cause an unexpected decline in the demand for our products in certain countries or regions. Our failure to manage the risks and challenges associated with our international business and operations could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we fail to attract and retain key personnel, our business could suffer.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to attract and retain key personnel, including executive management. Competition for highly skilled technical personnel is extremely intense and we may face difficulty identifying and hiring qualified engineers in many areas of our business. We may not be able to hire and retain

such personnel at compensation levels consistent with our existing compensation and salary structure. Our future success also depends on the continued contributions of our executive management team and other key management and technical personnel, each of whom would be difficult to replace. The loss of services of these or other executive officers or key personnel or the inability to continue to attract qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our predecessor company received, and our current companies receive and expect to receive in the future subsidies and other types of funding from government agencies in the locations in which we operate. The funding agreements stipulate that if we do not comply with various covenants, including eligibility requirements, and/or do not achieve certain pre-defined objectives, those government agencies may reclaim all or a portion of the funding provided. If they find that we were ineligible for such funding, then they may both reclaim the funds and add penalties and interest. If this were to occur, we would either not be in a position to repay the claimed amounts or would have to borrow large sums in order to do so or refinance with dilutive financing, which could adversely affect our financial condition.

Our predecessor company, Opel Solar and an affiliated company, ODIS, now a wholly-owned subsidiary, received research and development grants from the United States Air Force and from NASA; and we expect that our recently formed subsidiary in Singapore may also apply for certain grants to defer the cost of development. The rules for eligibility vary widely across government agencies, are complex and may be subject to different interpretations. Furthermore, some of the grants set pre-defined development or spending objectives, which we may not achieve. We cannot guarantee that one or more agencies will not seek repayment of all or a portion of the funds provided or make claims that we were ineligible to receive such funds, and if this were to occur, we could have to borrow large sums or refinance with dilutive financing in order to make the repayments, which would adversely affect our financial condition.

In March and April of 2020, in response to the financial challenges companies face as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States and Canadian Governments, both launched financial assistance programs by way of Government backed loans. These loans may either be partially or fully forgiven if recipient companies meet certain spending or repayment criteria. If such criteria are not met, recipients of these government backed loans may be required to repay the loans in full plus a prescribed amount of interest. The Company received \$216,207 of such loans. While we are confident that we meet all the criteria for receiving such loans, we cannot guarantee that we may not be required to repay the loans in full plus any incurred interest and or penalties.

If we fail to protect, or incur significant costs in defending, our intellectual property and other proprietary rights, our business and results of operations could be materially harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights. We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright, trade secret and unfair competition laws, as well as license agreements and other contractual provisions, to establish and protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights. We have applied for patent registrations in the U.S. and in foreign countries, some of which have been issued. We cannot guarantee that our pending applications will be approved by the applicable governmental authorities. Moreover, our existing and future patents and trademarks may not be sufficiently broad to protect our proprietary rights or may be held invalid or unenforceable in court. A failure to obtain patents or trademark registrations or a successful challenge to our registrations in the U.S. or foreign countries may limit our ability to protect the intellectual property rights that these applications and registrations intended to cover.

Policing unauthorized use of our technology is difficult and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent the misappropriation, unauthorized use or other infringement of our intellectual property rights. Further, we may not be able to effectively protect our intellectual property rights from misappropriation or other infringement in foreign countries where we have not applied for patent protections, and where effective patent, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property laws may be unavailable or may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as Canadian or U.S. law. We may seek to secure comparable intellectual property protections in

other countries. However, the level of protection afforded by patent and other laws in other countries may not be comparable to that afforded in Canada and the U.S.

We also attempt to protect our intellectual property, including our trade secrets and know-how, through the use of trade secret and other intellectual property laws, and contractual provisions. We enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and independent consultants. We also use non-disclosure agreements with other third parties who may have access to our proprietary technologies and information. Such measures, however, provide only limited protection, and there can be no assurance that our confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements will not be breached, especially after our employees end their employment, and that our trade secrets will not otherwise become known by competitors or that we will have adequate remedies in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of proprietary information. Unauthorized third parties may try to copy or reverse engineer our products or portions of our products, otherwise obtain and use our intellectual property, or may independently develop similar or equivalent trade secrets or know-how. If we fail to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights, or if such intellectual property and proprietary rights are infringed or misappropriated, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially harmed.

In the future, we may need to take legal actions to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property or from otherwise gaining access to our technology. Protecting and enforcing our intellectual property rights and determining their validity and scope could result in significant litigation costs and require significant time and attention from our technical and management personnel, which could significantly harm our business. We may not prevail in such proceedings, and an adverse outcome may adversely impact our competitive advantage or otherwise harm our financial condition and our business.

We may be involved in intellectual property disputes in the future, which could divert management's attention, cause us to incur significant costs and prevent us from selling or using the challenged technology.

Participants in the markets in which we sell our products have experienced frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. There can be no assurance that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us, and we cannot be certain that our products would not be found infringing on the intellectual property rights of others. Regardless of their merit, responding to such claims can be time consuming, divert management's attention and resources and may cause us to incur significant expenses. Intellectual property claims against us could result in a requirement to license technology from others, discontinue manufacturing or selling the infringing products, or pay substantial monetary damages, each of which could result in a substantial reduction in our revenue and could result in losses over an extended period of time.

If we fail to obtain the right to use the intellectual property rights of others that are necessary to operate our business, and to protect their intellectual property, our business and results of operations will be adversely affected.

From time to time, we may choose to or be required to license technology or intellectual property from third parties in connection with the development of our products. We cannot assure you that third party licenses will be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Generally, a license, if granted, would include payments of up-front fees, ongoing royalties or both. These payments or other terms could have a significant adverse impact on our results of operations. Our inability to obtain a necessary third-party license required for our product offerings or to develop new products and product enhancements could require us to substitute technology of lower quality or performance standards, or of greater cost, either of which could adversely affect our business. If we are not able to obtain licenses from third parties, if necessary, then we may also be subject to litigation to defend against infringement claims from these third parties. Our competitors may be able to obtain licenses or cross-license their technology on better terms than we can, which could put us at a competitive disadvantage.

If we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, the accuracy and timing of our financial reporting may be adversely affected.

Preparing our consolidated financial statements involves a number of complex manual and automated processes, which are dependent upon individual data input or review and require significant management judgment. One or more of these elements may result in errors that may not be detected and could result in a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act in the U.S. requires, among other things, that as a publicly traded company we disclose whether our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures are effective. As long as we qualify as an “emerging growth company” under the JOBS Act, we will not have to provide an auditor’s attestation report on our internal controls. During the course of any evaluation, documentation or attestation, we or our independent registered public accounting firm may identify weaknesses and deficiencies that we may not otherwise identify in a timely manner or at all as a result of the deferred implementation of this additional level of review.

Our internal controls cannot guarantee that no accounting errors exist or that all accounting errors, no matter how immaterial, will be detected because a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the control system’s objectives will be met. If we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, our ability to accurately and timely report our financial results could be adversely impacted. This could result in late filings of our annual and quarterly reports under the *Securities Act* (Ontario) and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, restatements of our consolidated financial statements, a decline in our stock price, suspension or delisting of our common stock by the TSX Venture Exchange, or other material adverse effects on our business, reputation, results of operations or financial condition.

Our ability to use our net operating losses and certain other tax attributes may be limited.

As of December 31, 2019, we had accumulated net operating losses (“NOLs”), of approximately \$98 million. Varying jurisdictional tax codes have restrictions on the use of NOLs, if a corporation undergoes an “ownership change,” the Company’s ability to use its pre-change NOLs, R&D credits and other pre-change tax attributes to offset its post-change income may be limited. An ownership change is generally defined as a greater than 50% change in equity ownership. Based upon an analysis of our equity ownership, we do not believe that we have experienced such ownership changes and therefore our annual utilization of our NOLs is not limited. However, should we experience additional ownership changes, our NOL carry forwards may be limited.

We are subject to governmental export and import controls that could subject us to liability or impair our ability to compete in international markets.

We are subject to export and import control laws, trade regulations and other trade requirements that limit which raw materials and technology we can import or export and which products we sell and where and to whom we sell our products. Specifically, the Bureau of Industry and Security of the U.S. Department of Commerce is responsible for regulating the export of most commercial items that are so called dual-use goods that may have both commercial and military applications. A limited number of our products are exported by license under certain classifications. Export Control Classification requirements are dependent upon an item’s technical characteristics, the destination, the end-use, and the end-user, and other activities of the end-user. Should the regulations applicable to our products change, or the restrictions applicable to countries to which we ship our products change, then the export of our products to such countries could be restricted. As a result, our ability to export or sell our products to certain countries could be restricted, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Changes in our products or any change in export or import regulations or related legislation, shift in approach to the enforcement or scope of existing regulations, or change in the countries, persons or technologies targeted by such regulations, could result in delayed or decreased sales of our products to existing or potential customers. In such event, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our manufacturing operations are subject to environmental regulation that could limit our growth or impose substantial costs, adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations.

Our properties, operations and products are subject to the environmental laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which we operate and sell products. These laws and regulations govern, among other things, air emissions,

wastewater discharges, the management and disposal of hazardous materials, the contamination of soil and groundwater, employee health and safety and the content, performance, packaging and disposal of products. Our failure to comply with current and future environmental laws and regulations, or the identification of contamination for which we are liable, could subject us to substantial costs, including fines, cleanup costs, third-party property damages or personal injury claims, and make significant investments to upgrade our facilities or curtail our operations. Identification of presently unidentified environmental conditions, more vigorous enforcement by a governmental authority, enactment of more stringent legal requirements or other unanticipated events could give rise to adverse publicity, restrict our operations, affect the design or marketability of our products or otherwise cause us to incur material environmental costs, adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to risks and increased expenses and business risk as a result of Restriction on Hazardous Substances, or RoHS directives.

Following the lead of the European Union, or EU, various governmental agencies have either already put into place or are planning to introduce regulations that regulate the permissible levels of hazardous substances in products sold in various regions of the world. For example, the RoHS directive for EU took effect on July 1, 2006. The labeling provisions of similar legislation in China went into effect on March 1, 2007. Consequently, many suppliers of products sold into the EU have required their suppliers to be compliant with the new directive. We anticipate that our customers may adopt this approach and will require our full compliance, which will require a significant amount of resources and effort in planning and executing our RoHS program, it is possible that some of our products might be incompatible with such regulations. In such events, we could experience the following consequences: loss of revenue, damages reputation, diversion of resources, monetary penalties, and legal action.

Failure to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which generally prohibits companies operating in the U.S. from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. In addition, we are required to maintain records that accurately and fairly represent our transactions and have an adequate system of internal accounting controls. Non-U.S. companies, including some that may compete with us, may not be subject to these prohibitions, and therefore may have a competitive advantage over us. If we are not successful in implementing and maintaining adequate preventative measures, we may be responsible for acts of our employees or other agents engaging in such conduct. We could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Natural disasters or other catastrophic events could harm our operations.

Our operations in the U.S., Canada and Singapore could be subject to significant risk of natural disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, flooding and tornadoes, as well as other catastrophic events, such as epidemics, terrorist attacks or wars. For example, our wafer fabrication facility in Singapore is in an area that is susceptible to hurricanes. Any disruption in our manufacturing facilities arising from these and other natural disasters or other catastrophic events could cause significant delays in the production or shipment of our products until we are able to arrange for third parties to manufacture our products. We may not be able to obtain alternate capacity on favorable terms or at all. Our property insurance coverage with respect to natural disaster is limited and is subject to deductible and coverage limits. Such coverage may not be adequate or continue to be available at commercially reasonable rates and terms. The occurrence of any of these circumstances may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operation.

We may be subject to disruptions or failures in information technology systems and network infrastructures that could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

We rely on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of complex information technology systems and network infrastructures to operate our business. A disruption, infiltration or failure of our information technology systems as a result of software or hardware malfunctions, system implementations or upgrades, computer viruses, third-party security breaches, employee error, theft or misuse, malfeasance, power disruptions, natural disasters or accidents could cause a breach of data security, loss of intellectual property and critical data and the release and misappropriation of sensitive competitive information and partner, customer, and employee personal data. Any of these events could harm our competitive position, result in a loss of customer confidence, cause us to incur significant costs to remedy any damages and ultimately materially adversely affect our business and financial condition.

A significant disruption in, or breach in security of, our information technology systems or violations of data protection laws could materially adversely affect our business and reputation.

In the ordinary course of business, we collect and store confidential information, including proprietary business information belonging to us, our customers, suppliers, business partners and other third parties and personally identifiable information of our employees. We rely on information technology systems to protect this information and to keep financial records, process orders, manage inventory, coordinate shipments to customers, and operate other critical functions. Our information technology systems may be susceptible to damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to power outages, hardware failures, telecommunication failures and user errors. If we experience a disruption in our information technology systems, it could result in the loss of sales and customers and significant incremental costs, which could materially adversely affect our business. We may also be subject to security breaches caused by computer viruses, illegal break-ins or hacking, sabotage, or acts of vandalism by disgruntled employees or third parties. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyberattack or cyber intrusion, including by computer hackers, foreign governments and cyber terrorists, has increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. Our information technology network and systems have been and, we believe, continue to be under constant attack. Accordingly, despite our security measures or those of our third-party service providers, a security breach may occur, including breaches that we may not be able to detect. Security breaches of our information technology systems could result in the misappropriation or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information.

The COVID-19 outbreak could adversely affect our results of operations.

The global outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in Canada, the United States, Singapore and other countries halting or sharply curtailing the movement of people, goods and services. The curtailed activity has negatively affected many businesses, including businesses that operate in our sector. The prolonged economic impact of COVID-19 remains uncertain. At this point, we believe the conditions may have a material adverse impact on our business. Given the rapidly changing developments we cannot accurately predict what effects these developments will have on our business, which will depend on, among other factors, the ultimate geographic spread of the virus, governmental limitations, the duration of the outbreak, travel restrictions and business closures.

The Company may experience these factors in the future and these factors may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Please refer to the Company's Annual Information Forms filed on SEDAR for a detailed discussion of Risks and Uncertainties most recently filed on April 29, 2020.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com including the information contained in the Company's Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR on April 29, 2020.



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