

NEOPHOTONICS CORP
Form 10-K
March 16, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

001-35061

(Commission File No.)

NeoPhotonics Corporation

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction

94-3253730
(I.R.S. Employer

of incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

2911 Zanker Road

San Jose, California 95134

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(Address of principal executive offices, zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

+1 (408) 232-9200

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

| Title of Each Class | Name of Exchange on Which Registered |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Common Stock, par value \$0.0025 per share | New York Stock Exchange |

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

None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933. Yes No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of June 30, 2014, the approximate aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based upon the last sale price of the Registrant's common stock on the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, June 30, 2014 (based upon the closing sale price of the Registrant's common

stock on the New York Stock Exchange), was approximately \$89,968,000. This calculation excludes 10,523,624 shares held by directors, executive officers and stockholders affiliated with our directors and executive officers.

As of February 28, 2015, the Registrant had 32,786,272 outstanding shares of Common Stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The Registrant has incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K portions of its Proxy Statement for its 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A. The Proxy Statement will be filed within 120 days of Registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

NEOPHOTONICS CORPORATION

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2014

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements”, and “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements including statements concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations, business strategies, competitive position, industry environment, potential growth opportunities and the effects of competition. Such statements are based upon our management’s beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to us. Forward-looking statements include statements that are not historical facts and can be identified by terms such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “potential,” “predicts,” “projects,” “should,” “will,” “would” or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are discussed in greater detail under the heading “Risk Factors.” Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, forward-looking statements represent our management’s beliefs and assumptions only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. You should read this Annual Report on Form 10-K completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

CONVENTIONS THAT APPLY IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

Unless otherwise indicated, references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to:

- “3G” refers to third-generation wireless architecture;
- “4G” refers to fourth-generation wireless architecture;
- “10G” refers to 10 Gbps;
- “100G products” collectively refers to all products sold by us designed for use at 100Gbps (“100G”), and in coherent transmission systems designed for use at 100Gbps or higher data rates. Some customers may use components designed for use at 100G at lower speeds. Our 100G products include both coherent transmission products and 100G network products that are not coherent;
- “III-V compound semiconductors” refers to compound semiconductor materials made from group III and group V elements of the periodic table, such as Indium Phosphide and Gallium Arsenide;
- “Access” refers to the portion of the telecommunications network that connects subscribers to their carriers network;
- “Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration” refers to state-of-the-art integration of multi-platform materials and devices;
- “CDC” refers to Colorless, Directionless, and Contentionless;
- “China” refers to the People’s Republic of China;
- “Coherent” refers to optical transmission systems that encode information in the phase of an optical signal and decode such information through comparison with an independent laser at the receiver and digital signal processing;
- “Contentionless” refers to the ability to switch two or more channels of the same wavelength or color from different directions through the same switch, such as a Multi-Cast Switch (MCS);
- “Design win” refers to a confirmation by a customer that a product or group of products may be used as part of a customer’s product and we have a purchase order for such products;

- “Drop Modules” refers to wavelength multiplexer modules;
- “ECL” refers to External Cavity Laser;
- “EML” refers to Externally Modulated Laser;
- “Gbps” refers to gigabits per second;

- “High Speed Products” refers to transmitter and receiver products as well as switching and other component products for 100G optical transmission applications over distances of 2 to 2,000 kilometers. Our high speed 100G and beyond products are based on our Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration technology. These technologies support encoding 100 gigabits or more per second of information for transmitting over a single channel and decoding the information at the receiver. Through 2014, our use of this term included our products designed for use at 40Gbps (“40G”) and that comprised less than 1% of our total revenue and approximately 1% of our revenue from high speed products in the year ended December 31, 2014. From 2015 onward, we intend that High Speed Products will refer exclusively to products sold by us and designed for use at 100Gbps or higher data rates.
- “ICR” refers to Integrated Coherent Receiver;
- “ICT” refers to Integrated Coherent Transmitter;
- “ITLA” refers to Integrable Tunable Laser Assembly;
- “Long Haul” refers to fiber optic communications between central offices in different cities, where distances range from a few hundred to two thousand kilometers;
- “LTE” refers to Long-Term Evolution wireless architecture;
- “Metro” refers to fiber optic communications between central offices within and around cities, with distances up to a few hundred kilometers;
- “MCS” refers to Multi-Cast Switch;
- “MPEG-2” refers to the Moving Picture Experts Group standard for compressed coding of moving pictures and associated audio information;

- “Network Products and Solutions” collectively refers to all products sold by us for use in optical communications networks and a variety of other applications that are designed for use at data rates that are less than 100Gbps, including 40G, 10G and lower data rates. These products include certain passive products that do not explicitly have a data rate specification, but that are most commonly used in networks at these data rates. From 2015 onward, Network Products and Solutions will include products sold by us and designed for use at 40G that, prior to 2015, were included with High Speed Products.
- “NLW” refers to Narrow Line Width;
- “petabytes” refers to one million billion bytes;
- “PIC” refers to Photonic Integrated Circuit;
- “PLC” refers to Planar Lightwave Circuit;
- “PON” refers to a Passive Optical Network;
- “QSFP” refers to 40G and 100G Quad Small Form-factor modules that are pluggable into standard industry interfaces for switches, routers and other telecommunications equipment;
- “ROADM” refers to Reconfigurable Optical Add Drop Multiplexer;
- “SFP+” refers to 10G Small Form-factor modules that are pluggable into standard industry interfaces for switches, routers and other telecommunications equipment;
- “U.S. GAAP” refers to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States;
- “WDM” refers to Wavelength-Division Multiplexing and is a technology that combines multiple channels onto a single fiber using different wavelengths, or colors, of light;
- “well-characterized” refers to the ability to predict the outcome of manufacturing processes based upon known statistics of various manufacturing inputs; and
- “WSS” refers to Wavelength Selective Switch.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, we use the terms “NeoPhotonics,” “we,” “us,” “our” and “the Company” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to refer to NeoPhotonics Corporation and, where appropriate, its subsidiaries.

BUSINESS

Overview

We develop, manufacture and sell optoelectronic products that transmit, receive and switch high speed digital optical signals for communications networks. The percentage of our total revenue derived from our high speed products (100G and beyond) increased to 43% in the year ended December 31, 2014, from 7% in the year ended December 31, 2011, reaching \$131.3 million of revenue in the year ended December 31, 2014.

Our 100G and beyond products require our Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration technology. We produce photonic integrated circuits (PICs) that comprise both arrayed and individual photonic functional elements using optimized materials systems and processes from our in-house Silicon, Indium Phosphide and Gallium Arsenide wafer fabrication. These individual PICs from different materials are then combined using our hybrid integration technology to make complete products, such as our Integrated Coherent Receiver (ICR) for 100G coherent transport applications.

According to Infonetics Research, Inc. (Infonetics), 100G networks are among the highest growth segments of the optical communications market, supporting the rapid expansion of backbone networks and accommodating increased mobile traffic. The high speed 100G and beyond market, which requires advanced photonic integration technology, is the core focus of our strategy. According to Infonetics, the percent of WDM system revenue that is attributable to 100G network applications has grown from 12% in 2012 to 41% in 2014 and is forecasted to grow to 52% of this market in 2016.

Our Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration technology progressively increases performance, reduces cost and reduces size of our products. These cost reductions and performance increases are required for the growth of network capacity.

As we penetrate the rapidly growing 100G market, we are reducing our product offerings for slower speeds and certain other products that do not meet our profitability standards. We continually seek to drive down our cost of goods, and are implementing initiatives designed to reduce our infrastructure and operating expenses and to strengthen our balance sheet.

We sell our products to the world's leading network equipment manufacturers, including Alcatel-Lucent SA, Ciena Corporation, Cisco Systems, Inc., and Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. These four companies are among our largest customers and a focus of our strategy due to their leading market positions. According to the latest Infonetics report, these four companies supplied 70% of the 2013 world market for 100G coherent communications ports. These four companies accounted for 68% of our revenue in the year ended December 31, 2014.

We have research and development and wafer fabrication facilities in San Jose and Fremont, California and in Tokyo, Japan that coordinate with our research and development and manufacturing facilities in Dongguan, Shenzhen and Wuhan, China and Ottawa, Canada. We use proprietary design tools and design-for-manufacturing techniques to align our design process with our precision nanoscale, vertically integrated manufacturing and testing. We believe we are one of the highest volume PIC manufacturers in the world and that we can further expand our manufacturing capacity to meet market needs.

In October 2011, we acquired Santur Corporation (Santur), a leading producer of tunable lasers and of 100G transceiver modules. Santur's capabilities included array DFB (distributed feedback) lasers, silicon photonics and photonic integration of such active elements as lasers, modulators and photodiodes.

In March 2013, we acquired the optical component business unit of LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd., located in Japan, now known as NeoPhotonics Semiconductor, which is a leading producer of high performance communications lasers, photodiodes and optical control electronic devices. NeoPhotonics Semiconductor was built over 30 years as part of OKI Electric, and earned a reputation as a leading developer and supplier of the highest speed optoelectronic

devices. This business produces high speed EML lasers and photodiodes from Indium Phosphide, and semiconductor drivers and high sensitivity amplifiers from Gallium Arsenide.

In January 2015, we acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of EMCORE Corporation's (EMCORE) tunable laser product lines. We anticipate strong complementarity between EMCORE's leading ultra narrow linewidth tunable lasers for the industry's highest speed applications and our highest speed and most sensitive receiver products at speeds of 400G and beyond.

We believe our technology is well positioned to serve the highest speed and most demanding applications. These three acquisitions, together with other internal developments, and acquisitions conducted prior to 2011, continue our path spanning more than ten years to develop complete Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration capabilities.

Industry Background

The realm of communications, having become almost entirely digital, has moved from electronic signals over copper wire to optical signals over thin glass fibers, which achieves the speed and capacity necessary for the current and future communications market.

Increasingly, the most ubiquitous data link to users is via mobile devices through broadband wireless access. Smartphones now incorporate the most sophisticated and powerful applications which were developed at great cost over the last four decades for consumer electronics. Originally priced in the \$100s, or \$1,000s or \$10,000s for earlier computing platforms, these applications, when migrated onto smartphones, are usually priced at cents to a few dollars per application. As cost performance has improved for applications by many orders of magnitude over the four decades since the introduction of the personal computer, so too has end user hardware advanced many orders of magnitude in cost performance, while network data rates have also increased a comparable magnitude.

The new era of connectedness is increasingly universal and demands that the capacity of the digital communications networks must increase exponentially. Smartphones have emerged as the vehicle connecting the entire digital world, with more than one billion current smartphone users. Not only are more people connected to the mobile web, they are connecting at increasingly higher data rates requiring higher bandwidths. Wireless network deployments have progressed from second generation (2G) to third generation (3G) to fourth generation (4G/LTE) and can now provide end-user download speeds approaching 50 megabits per second. Fiber to the Home (FTTH) connections have also continued apace, with more than 100 million homes receiving such service, according to the FTTH Council, and with download speeds reaching as high as 1 Gbps.

Industry Growth Dynamics

The revolution in the power of low cost computing devices is associated with Moore's Law, referring to an observation made by Intel co-founder Gordon Moore in 1965 that the number of transistors per square inch on integrated circuits had doubled every two years since their invention and a prediction that this trend would continue. In the domain of optical communications, a similar revolution, progressing at a similar rate, is driven by the increased speed, smaller size and lower cost achieved by photonic integration.

Bandwidth capacity of communications networks continues to expand at a rapid rate. According to the latest Infonetics report, total deployed telecom bandwidth capacity will grow at a compound annual growth rate of 32% from 2013 to 2018, reaching more than 50 petabytes per second in 2018. According to Infonetics, total deployed datacenter bandwidth capacity is expected to grow even faster, at a compound annual growth rate of 44% from 2013 to 2018 and reaching more than 900 petabytes per second in 2018.

According to Infonetics, datacom 100G transceiver revenue is projected to grow at a 29% compound annual growth rate from 2013 to 2018, reaching \$1 billion in 2018. In contrast, revenue from slower speed products such as 10G datacom transceivers is forecast to grow at only a 2% compound annual growth rate from 2013 to 2018.

Digital Optical Communications Market Structure

The digital optical communications market has two main sectors, telecom and datacom. The telecom sector includes the global backbone of Long Haul and Metro communications. It also includes local access links to end users. Telecom, with its historical background as a public utility, is driven by reliability, telecom communications protocols and standards, and the long life of its infrastructure capital investment. The service life objective for products used in telecom infrastructure historically has been 20 years.

The Long Haul telecom sector is the first adopter of the highest speed and most advanced communication links, which migrate over time into the Metro sector as costs are reduced such that they are economical in the shorter Metro

network links, with its commensurate lower traffic densities prior to aggregation for Long Haul transport.

The datacom market can be described primarily as an “enterprise” market, in contrast to the historical public utility nature of the telecom market. In addition to the broad enterprise market, datacom also includes data centers and infrastructure for cloud based services. Companies, including Amazon, Apple, Facebook, Google and Microsoft, are increasing investments in very large datacenters as they implement cloud-based “big data” services that can be crowd-sourced and crowd-distributed, and that utilize machine-to-machine and inter-datacenter transactions to power the mobile web. Such very large datacenters are an emerging high growth market for “big pipes” using dedicated 100G and beyond digital optical connections from datacenter to datacenter, datacenter to telecommunications carrier and within datacenters.

Generations of hardware installations for datacom, such as server farms and “big data” network storage facilities, have relatively short lives, typically about five years, as computing and storage technology advances rapidly. Therefore, the datacom market for optoelectronic devices generates more rapid changes in form factors, energy efficiency and compactness than the telecom market.

The datacom market is often the most cost sensitive sector of digital optical communications, and therefore it begins to adopt leading edge speeds after those speeds penetrate the Metro sector of the telecom market segment.

From this market structure, it can be concluded that a technology leader must achieve a leadership position in the Long Haul telecom sector as the basis for commercializing the most advanced technology.

Digital Optical Communications Network Equipment

The structure of the industry that supplies the network equipment for the telecom digital optical communications network has largely concentrated down to leading vendors which include: Alcatel-Lucent, Ciena, Cisco, Coriant (including Tellabs, which was acquired by Coriant in 2013), Fujitsu Limited, Huawei, Infinera, NEC and ZTE. These companies together in 2014 comprised approximately 84.3% of the digital optical communications equipment market, according to Infonetics.

Major suppliers of network equipment to the datacom market include Alcatel-Lucent, Brocade, Cisco, Huawei and Juniper. At the optical module and component level, Avago, Finisar and Sumitomo Device Innovations are leading suppliers. Some of the largest investors in datacenters, for example, Google, are beginning to design and source their own optical network systems equipment from Asia-based OEMs. While the speeds for most of the datacom market today are at 10G, a fast growing 100G module market is emerging that provides “big pipes” for datacenters.

A single optical fiber can carry nearly 100 individual wavelengths (colors), each of which can now support 100 gigabits per second of capacity. Each of these wavelengths requires a 100G transmitter and receiver, which can be tuned to any of the 100 separate channels. Thus, using 100G coherent technology and industry standard compression (MPEG-2), a single fiber can carry approximately 500,000 individual high definition full motion movies simultaneously over one fiber.

The main photonic modules required for digital optical communications are transmitters, receivers and, where the network is branched, optical switches. Transmitters and receivers are often combined into single modules which are called transceivers. At the high end, such as Long Haul, a transmitter and receiver can be paired and combined with signal processing electronics to error correct and restore degradation which affects the signal after traveling long distances, in which case the unit is referred to as a transponder. According to Infonetics, the market in 2014 for 100G coherent transponders, and for shorter distance client 100G transceivers, was approximately \$600 million. For high speeds each of these product types requires photonic integration at the most advanced and complete level.

Switching products, which switch different colors, or signal channels, down different branches of the network, have thus far been Reconfigurable Optical Add/Drop Multiplexers (ROADMs) consisting of Wavelength Selective Switches (WSSs). For 100G coherent networks, a new type of optical switch, the Multi-Cast Switch (MCS), has been developed and introduced to eliminate contention in 100G coherent switching. This type of switch is Colorless, Directionless, Contentionless (CDC), and its function is optimized for 100G coherent networks.

Digital Optical Communications Technology Background

Advances in cost performance in photonic integration have followed a path that has been similar to electronic integrated circuits.

The main objectives for technology advances in electronic digital integrated circuits and in integrated optical digital devices are similar, and are based on the drive towards lower cost and higher performance. In integrated optics these main objectives also include higher speed, lower power, smaller or denser form factor, and lower cost.

In both electronics and optics these objectives require ever increasing integration and miniaturization. In optics, however, advanced hybrid integration is required for the highest performance products. Hybrid integration for digital

optical devices incorporates multiple types of materials substrates, rather than just one, as in silicon, for an electronic integrated circuit.

Complete advanced photonics integration capability requires at least three materials substrate systems: Indium Phosphide for active devices such as lasers, photodiode detectors, modulators, and amplifiers; Silicon or planar doped silicon dioxide (silica) for wave guides, filters, interferometers and other passive devices; and Gallium Arsenide or Silicon Germanium for drivers and control functions at the speeds necessary for 100G. The integration of more than one material substrate is called hybrid integration, and Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration enables products in the 100G and beyond domain.

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Advent of Coherent Transmission

The recent advent of coherent digital optical transmission has increased the native capacity of a fiber optic link tenfold, versus a transmission modulation of simple on/off such as in 10G WDM networks. Coherent transmission modulation encodes information via phase and polarization, and the permutations of these variables are many times greater than on/off.

To create a detectable error-free signal in the coherent modality requires that each color (wavelength) transmitted be much purer than for lower speed protocols. The primary enabler of ultra-narrow line width (NLW), that is, ultra pure color, is a new generation of the most advanced lasers. These NLW lasers must be paired with a new generation of receivers that decode phase and polarization through comparison with another NLW laser in a PIC-interferometer. Ultra-narrow line width lasers are built on Indium Phosphide substrates while the receivers utilize a Silicon or Indium Phosphide interferometer and Indium Phosphide photo detectors.

These 100G coherent optical transmission devices require tighter tolerances of material thickness and other critical dimensions than do components operating at 10G. For 100G, a new generation of technologies, including faster Gallium Arsenide drivers, is required to suitably process transmission signals in both the laser transmitter or the detector and receiver. We believe we have well established and characterized the full range of laser and detector technologies required for implementing 100G coherent, a capability that we believe is held by only a few companies.

Our Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration Platform

We believe we have developed or acquired all necessary capabilities required for producing high performance Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integrated optoelectronic devices for the most stringent performance requirements and operating conditions. Our multi-material platform leverages:

Indium Phosphide (InP): Indium Phosphide is used to produce efficient lasers, sensitive photo detectors and modulators in the wavelength window typically used for telecommunications, i.e. 1.55 micron wavelengths, as it is a direct bandgap III-V compound semiconductor material. InP is the most important material for the generation of laser signals and the detection and conversion of those signals back to electronic form.

Silicon (Silicon Photonics or Planar Lightwave Circuits): Silicon is a very inefficient in generating or detecting light in the telecom wavelength window as it is an indirect bandgap semiconductor material. Consequently, waveguides of Silicon or doped silicon dioxide (silica) exhibit very low optical loss and are ideal for switching, filtering or interferometric applications. Modulators using Silicon waveguides are now being developed.

Gallium Arsenide (GaAs): Gallium Arsenide can operate at very high speeds and is well suited to make analog integrated circuit drivers for high speed lasers and modulators due to its high electron mobility. GaAs is a direct bandgap III-V compound semiconductor material, but unlike InP, GaAs does not lase in the telecom wavelength window.

Silicon Germanium (SiGe): Silicon Germanium is an alloy of Silicon and Germanium that is used to manufacture mixed signal and analog integrated circuits and is well suited for high speed amplifiers used in 100G systems. SiGe devices are made using standard silicon processing techniques in commercial foundries.

We have developed design, integration and manufacturing approaches and techniques to produce advanced, high speed integrated solutions leveraging each of these in-house materials technology platforms.

Hybrid Photonic Integration

| Products | Indium Phosphide | Silicon/Silica | Gallium Arsenide/Silicon Germanium |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Integrated Coherent Receiver | ü | ü | ü |
| Integrated Coherent Transmitter | ü | ü | ü |
| 100G Transceiver | ü | ü | ü |
| Multi-Cast Switch | ü | ü | ü |
| Narrow Line Width Tunable Laser | ü | | |
| 100G EML Lasers/Photodiodes | ü | | |

Our Strategy

- Continue innovating to develop industry-leading comprehensive technology for Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration. Over the past three years, we have strengthened our technology platforms for comprehensive advanced photonic integration, in part from acquisitions and in part from internally funded development. We expect to continue to combine our mixed platform approach to design and produce the highest performance optical signal processing solutions.
- Capture major customer share for the most advanced modules and components at the top suppliers of state of the art network equipment. We intend to deepen our relationships with our strategic customers by increasing design wins in their systems, including Alcatel-Lucent, Ciena and Huawei Technologies and certain others, which are market leaders in 100G coherent systems.
- Offer a complete optoelectronic product line for 100G and beyond for leading edge telecom and datacom market segments. We expect to continue to introduce Coherent Transmitter products that are optimized for the highest speeds and introduce Multi-Cast Switches so that our product line will include each of the major types of the most advanced products.
- Attain sustained profitability as a leading supplier of advanced optoelectronic products. We intend to provide state of the art products to industry leading customers to advance our goal of achieving continuous improvement in operating performance, profitability and growth.
 - Focus on high growth segments that leverage our leadership in Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration and that contribute to our profitable growth. We plan to continue to develop our products and solutions to capture new opportunities, such as emerging 100G connections in both carrier networks and within and between large datacenters.
- Extend our product line into additional segments of the network that will benefit from ultra-high speed performance. We intend to penetrate the emerging market for 100G connections both within and between mega-datacenters. In this segment we are targeting major users and builders of datacenters and datacenter equipment, such as Amazon, Apple, Facebook, Google and Microsoft, as they develop some of their own network equipment. We believe our technology and product line is well positioned to penetrate this market.
- Pursue acquisitions that extend our leadership position in advanced optoelectronic integration. We may opportunistically pursue acquisitions that we believe provide complementary technology and that can accelerate our growth and strengthen our market position.

Our Technology

We have developed expertise in the design, large-scale fabrication, high-volume module manufacturing and commercial deployment of our Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration products and technologies. The process of designing and manufacturing advanced optoelectronic integrated devices in high volume with predictable, well-characterized performance and low manufacturing costs is complex and multi-faceted. We have developed the technologies, using multiple materials platforms for photonic integration, that are required to design and manufacture complex, high-performance optoelectronic components, modules and subsystems for fiber optic networks. The basic elements of our technology are as follows:

Mixed-material platform and optoelectronic integration technology. We utilize a set of proprietary integration platforms that provide optoelectronic functionality on silicon and other integrated compound semiconductor substrates including Indium Phosphide, Gallium Arsenide and Silicon Germanium and integrated combinations of these platforms. We utilize micron and sub-micron scale structures of multiple silicon dioxide and Indium Phosphide waveguides to fabricate optoelectronic functional elements such as lasers, detectors, modulators, interferometers, integrated optical filters, switches and variable attenuators. We integrate these functional design elements into optoelectronic devices to achieve a desired functionality and specification that is incorporated into our products.

Similarly, we use Gallium Arsenide and Silicon Germanium integration platforms for drivers, amplifiers and related high-speed electronic control functions for our integrated optoelectronic devices.

Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration. Through precise fabrication and positioning of physical features, we can integrate numerous different optoelectronic devices, which are fabricated on separate wafers from different semiconductor and related materials, matching the material to the function to create improved performance by using the highest performance elements of each type. For example, our hybrid integration allows us to integrate active devices, such as photodiodes or lasers fabricated using Indium Phosphide, with high-performance passive devices, such as interferometers, switches, routers and filters, fabricated on silicon, and to mate electronic amplifiers made with Silicon Germanium or drivers made with Gallium Arsenide directly to optical elements made with Silicon or Indium Phosphide.

This ability to combine specific functional elements out of optimized materials not only allows for very compact and low power components, but also through the intimate coupling of different elements, makes possible completely new functions. An example of this multi-platform architecture is found in the coherent optical communications domain where we intimately couple a passive interferometer with separate quadrature components carrying information and with photo detectors to turn a high speed optical signal into data-rich electrical signals for processing.

Hardware and firmware integration. We also sell our products as modules and subsystems which contain electronic hardware and firmware controls that interface directly with our customers' systems. We design the electronic hardware and develop the firmware for our optical products to meet customer specifications.

Fabrication and manufacturing processes. We have developed expertise in the technology domains relevant to high-volume fabrication and manufacturing of our optoelectronic integrated circuit products using wafer-scale processes and including the complex interaction of electro-optic, thermal-optic and mechanical micro-thermal features. Our complex manufacturing steps are analogous to many processes used in the semiconductor industry. Each integrated element is tested and characterized using our proprietary test equipment before incorporation into our products.

Circuit design and design-for-manufacturing tools. We use a comprehensive set of proprietary as well as industry standard software design tools, to model relevant geometries, dimensions and thermal management for a broad range of photonic devices. With these tools, we develop products with minimal design iterations and manage precision manufacturing to a narrow range of high performance specifications.

Our Products

We develop and manufacture Transmitter Products, Receiver Products and Switch Products that are used in ultra-high speed digital optical communications, high speed switching and provisioning, and access connections for wireless and fiber-to-the-home communications networks. We combine our transmitter and receiver products into Transceiver modules. Our Switching Products, such as Multi-Cast Switches, are used primarily in ROADM nodes that dynamically and efficiently allocate bandwidth to adjust for fast changing traffic patterns and for provisioning software defined networks. Our products can be categorized into groups, including High Speed Products for ultra high speed 100G and beyond applications, including in coherent networks, and Network Products and Solutions, for lower speed networks including Access, 10G networks and other telecom products.

High Speed Products: We produce transmitter and receiver products as well as switching products for 100G optical transmission applications over distances of 2 to 2,000 kilometers. All of our high speed 100G and beyond products are based on our Advanced Hybrid Photonic Integration technology. This technology supports encoding 100 gigabits or more per second of information for transmitting over a single channel and decoding the information at the receiver. Through 2014, our use of the term High Speed Products included products designed for use at 40G rates. From 2015 onward, High Speed Products will refer exclusively to products sold by us and designed for use at 100Gbps or higher

data rates.

For long distance transport of 100 to 2,000 kilometers, we design and manufacture optical components for coherent systems, which manipulate light to encode ten times or more the amount of information in the same wavelength channel than is possible with traditional methods. This manipulation can only be accomplished using advanced photonic integration to intimately couple functional elements together. Our Coherent Products include Narrow Linewidth Tunable transmit and local oscillator lasers (NLW-ITLA), which generate the ultra-pure wavelength, or color, necessary for coherent transmission, and Integrated Coherent Receivers (ICRs), which decode the phase and polarization encoded coherent signal. We support platforms for Narrow Linewidth Tunable transmission based on array DFB lasers and on ECL lasers. We are developing new generations of Coherent Transmitters which combine the NLW-ITLA with an Indium Phosphide-based coherent modulator, with Gallium Arsenide drivers for the modulator.

For distances under 100 kilometers, we produce Externally Modulated Lasers (EMLs), Gallium Arsenide drivers for the EMLs, and Indium Phosphide receivers. In addition, we integrate these individual PICs to offer complete 100G optoelectronic transceiver modules.

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We provide a proprietary switching solution for 100G coherent systems such as our Multi-Cast Switch (MCS) product line. Our 4x4 and cascadable 4x16 Multi-Cast Switch modules for CDC ROADMs efficiently allocate bandwidth and signal routing in 100G and higher data rate networks. The Multi-Cast Switch provides scalable contentionless operation to achieve the highest traffic management efficiency, optimizing traffic flows in 100G coherent systems. Our MCS uses our PLC photonic integration platform and consists of a complex array of switches, waveguides, taps, crossings and other functional elements manufactured on Silicon wafers using standard semiconductor processing equipment.

Network Products and Solutions: We design and manufacture a broad range of products for optical communications networks and a variety of other applications, where the networks operate at speeds less than 100G. Many of these products provide high-bandwidth connections to base station antennas for mobile devices and to people and machines over fixed and wireless networks. As consumer connectivity speeds have increased through the transitions from 2G to 3G to 4G/LTE, the bandwidths necessary to aggregate and connect wireless traffic into the backbone network, including Mobile Backhaul, have also increased. We offer 10G EML lasers, laser drivers, modulator drivers, photodiode receivers, as well as complete transceiver modules, SFP+ modules and bidirectional transceiver modules designed with the necessary bandwidth for connecting 4G/LTE wireless base station antennas. Similarly, for wired connections, we design and manufacture Optical Line Terminal (OLT) transceivers for Fiber to the Home and Business in PON networks up to 10G data rates. In addition, we offer a wide range of application-specific passive optical functionalities in modules or sub-system configurations. From 2015 onward, Network Products and Solutions will include products sold by us and designed for use at 40G that, prior to 2015, were included with High Speed products.

For applications under 100G, we also design and produce Switch Products which are manufactured using our Silicon wafer based waveguide integration platform. These products include Drop Modules used in current ROADM nodes.

In addition to products for fiber optic communications, we also sell products for test and measurement, instrumentation, industrial and research applications.

Our Infrastructure, Intellectual Properties and Our Employees

We have product development and product sustaining engineering teams in Silicon Valley (San Jose and Fremont, California), Tokyo, Japan, and Shenzhen and Wuhan, China. In our Silicon Valley and Tokyo facilities we conduct research, product development and product roadmap definitions, including for our PIC products. In our Shenzhen facilities, we conduct new product development, manufacturing and process engineering, quality control, continuous improvement and cost reduction relating to product manufacturing, assembly and test. In our Wuhan, China and Ottawa, Canada facilities we conduct new product development.

We seek to establish and maintain proprietary rights in our technology and products through the use of patents, copyrights and trade secret laws. We have filed applications for patents to protect certain of our intellectual property in the U.S. and in other countries, including Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, China, Russia, India, Taiwan and several European Union countries. As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 600 issued patents, expiring between 2015 and 2033 covering various aspects of our technologies.

We have manufacturing operations in the U.S., Japan and China. Our wafer fabrication operations are located in our San Jose and Fremont, California facilities, as well as in our Japan facilities, and include chip design, clean room fabrication, integration and related facilities for PICs. Our manufacturing, assembly and test operations are located in our Shenzhen and Dongguan, China facilities, and in Silicon Valley, California. In addition we are in the process of establishing manufacturing capability in Russia.

As of December 31, 2014, we had 2,541 employees and non-employee contractors, of which 258 were based in California, 2,143 in China, 121 in Japan, 11 in Russia and EMEA and 8 in Canada.

None of our U.S. employees are represented by a labor union. Chinese law allows that all employees be members of a union that is overseen by the Chinese government. The majority of the employees in our Japanese subsidiaries are also members of a union. We have never experienced employment-related work stoppages and we consider our employee relations to be good.

Our customers

In 2014, 2013 and 2012, our ten largest customers accounted for 88%, 86% and 90% of our total revenue, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2014, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., or Huawei Technologies, Ciena Corporation, and Alcatel-Lucent SA accounted for 38%, 15% and 10% of our total revenue, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2013, Huawei Technologies, Ciena Corporation, and Alcatel-Lucent SA accounted for 27%, 16% and 14% of our total revenue, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2012, Huawei Technologies, Ciena Corporation and Alcatel-Lucent SA accounted for 36%, 15% and 16% of our total revenue, respectively. No other customers accounted for 10% or more of our total revenue in any full year presented.

Our sales and marketing

We operate a sales model that focuses on alignment with our customers through coordination of our sales, product application engineering and manufacturing teams. Our sales cycles typically require a significant amount of time and a substantial expenditure of resources before we can realize revenue from the sale of products. The length of our sales cycle, from initial request to design win, is typically 6 to 12 months for an existing product and 12 to 18 months or longer for a new product.

We use a global direct sales force based in North America, Europe, the Middle East, Russia and Asia, including China and Japan. These individuals work with our product application engineers, and product marketing and sales operations teams, in an integrated approach to address our customers' current and future needs. We believe that these collaborative engineering activities provide us insight into our customers' broader and longer term needs. We expect to continue to add sales and related support personnel as we grow our business.

Our marketing team focuses on product strategy, product development, roadmap development, new product introduction processes, program management, product demand stimulation and assessment, and competitive analysis. Our marketing team also seeks to educate the market about our products by communicating the value proposition and product differentiation in direct customer interactions and presentations and at industry tradeshows and at technical conferences.

Our research and development

We have invested and expect to continue to invest significant time and capital into our research and development operations. Research and development expenses were \$46.0 million, \$45.9 million and \$38.3 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Our suppliers

We use suppliers from the U.S., China, Japan and other locations. Although there are multiple sources for most of the component parts of our products, some components are sourced from single or, in some cases, limited sources. For example, various types of adhesives are sourced from various manufacturers which presently are sole sources for these particular adhesives. We typically do not have written agreements with the majority of these component manufacturers to guarantee the supply of the key components used in our products. We also use contract manufacturers in Japan, China and other Asia locations for the backend manufacturing of our certain products.

Our Backlog

Sales of our products generally are made pursuant to purchase orders, often with short lead times. These purchase orders are typically made without deposits and may be subject to revision or cancellation. The quantities actually purchased by our customers, as well as the shipment schedules, are frequently revised to reflect changes in our customers' needs and in our supply of products.

Certain of our customers use vendor managed inventory ("VMI") under which we manufacture at a customer's request, then ship to its facility or a designated contract manufacturer for the customer, to be held until it is used by the customer. We maintain title to vendor managed inventory until the customer uses the inventory. At that time the customer takes title to the products, it reports the consumption to us and we recognize the revenue for the product sale. The increased use of VMI by our customers may increase the possibility of changes to our backlog since customers may consume VMI more quickly or more slowly than we had planned.

Because of the possibility of changes in delivery or acceptance schedules, cancellations, modifications or price reductions with limited or no penalties and the increasing use by customers of VMI, we do not believe that backlog is

a firm or reliable indicator of our future revenue and do not rely on backlog to manage our business or evaluate our performance. Changes in the amount of our backlog do not necessarily reflect a corresponding change in the level of actual or potential sales.

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Financial Information by Geographic Region

For information regarding our revenue and long-lived assets by geographic region, see Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For risks relating to our operations see “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and particularly the risks under the caption “Risks related to our operations in China” and the risk factors “Our future results of operations may be subject to volatility as a result of exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, primarily the Chinese Renminbi (RMB) and Japanese Yen (JPY) exchange rates”, “We face a variety of risks associated with international sales and operations, which if not adequately managed could adversely affect our business and financial results” and “We are subject to governmental export and import controls that could subject us to liability or impair our ability to compete in international markets”.

Competition

The market for optical communications systems is highly competitive. While no single company competes against us in all of our product areas, our competitors range from large international companies offering a wide range of products to smaller companies specializing in narrow markets. We believe the principal competitive factors in this market are:

- ability to provide leading edge technologies for high speed communications;
- ability to design and manufacture high quality, reliable products, including customized solutions;
- breadth of product solutions;
- price to performance characteristics;
- financial stability;
- ability to quickly and consistently produce in high volume and high quality;
- ability to meet customers’ specific requirements;
- ability to meet customer lead time demands; and
- depth of relationships with and proximity to key customers globally.

We believe we compete favorably with respect to these factors. We believe our principal competitors include Accelink Technologies Co., Ltd., Avago Technologies Limited, Finisar Corporation, JDS Uniphase Corporation, NTT Electronics Corporation, Source Photonics, Inc., Oclaro, Inc., and Sumitomo Electric Device Innovations, Inc.

Our competitors may have substantially greater name recognition and technical, financial and marketing resources than we do. Many of our competitors have greater resources to develop products or pursue acquisitions, and more experience in developing or acquiring new products and technologies and in creating market awareness for these products and technologies than we do. In addition, a number of our competitors have the financial resources to offer competitive products at below market pricing levels that could prevent us from competing effectively and which could adversely affect our financial performance.

We also face competition from some of our customers, including Huawei Technologies and its affiliate HiSilicon, who evaluate our capabilities against the merits of manufacturing products internally. These customers may have the ability to manufacture competitive products at a lower cost than we would charge as a result of their higher levels of integration. As a result, these customers may purchase less of our products and there would be additional pressure to lower our selling prices which, accordingly, would negatively impact our revenue and gross margin.

Environmental, health and safety matters

Our research and development and manufacturing operations and our products are subject to a variety of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. These regulations govern, among other things, the discharge of pollutants to air, water, and soil; the remediation of soil and groundwater contamination; the use, handling and disposal of hazardous materials; employee health and safety; and the hazardous material content and recycling of our products. We use, store and dispose of hazardous materials in our manufacturing operations and as components in our products. We incur costs to comply with existing environmental, health and

safety requirements, and any failure to comply, or the identification of contamination for which we are found liable, could cause us to incur additional costs, including cleanup costs, monetary fines, or civil or criminal penalties, or result in the curtailment of our operations. In addition, environmental, health and safety requirements have become more stringent over time, and changes to existing requirements could restrict our ability to expand our facilities, require us to acquire costly pollution control equipment, or cause us to incur other significant expenses or to modify our manufacturing processes or the contents of our products. Some jurisdictions in which we operate or sell our products have enacted requirements regarding the recycling of waste electronic equipment, and/or the packaging and hazardous material content of certain products. For example, jurisdictions including China and the European Union, among a growing number of jurisdictions, have placed restrictions on the use of lead, among other

chemicals, in electronic products, which affects the composition and packaging of our products. The passage of such requirements in additional jurisdictions, or the tightening of standards or elimination of certain exemptions in jurisdictions where our products are already subject to such requirements, could cause us to incur significant expenditures to make our products compliant with new requirements, or could limit the markets into which we may sell our products.

Additionally, increasing efforts to control emissions of greenhouse gases, or GHG, may also impact us. For example, our semiconductor manufacturing operations in California use perfluorocarbons, which are classified as a high global warming potential greenhouse gas. Under California's Global Warming Solutions Act, we designed and installed additional pollution control equipment at our San Jose, California, manufacturing plant to reduce our perfluorocarbon emissions beginning in 2012. As of December 31, 2012 and continuing through December 31, 2014, our San Jose and Fremont, California, manufacturing facilities were in compliance with the Global Warming Solutions Act. In the U.S., the Environmental Protection Agency has announced a finding relating to GHG emissions that may result in promulgation of federal GHG air quality standards. The U.S. Congress has considered various options, including a cap and trade system which would impose a limit and a price on GHG emissions and establish a market for trading GHG credits. China has agreed to join the Copenhagen Climate Accord, a voluntary (and non-binding) GHG agreement. Globally, negotiations for a treaty to succeed the 1997 Kyoto Protocol Treaty are ongoing, and it is not yet known whether (or on what terms) agreement will be reached on a successor treaty. Additional restrictions, limits, taxes, or other controls on GHG emissions could significantly increase our operating costs and, while it is not possible to estimate the specific impact any final GHG regulations will have on our operations, there can be no assurance that these measures will not have significant additional impact on us. In addition, some of our operations might be affected by the physical impacts of climate change. For example, some of our facilities are located in coastal areas that might be vulnerable to changes in sea level.

Available Information

We were incorporated in the State of Delaware in October 1996 as NanoGram Corporation, and we changed our name to NeoPhotonics Corporation in 2002. Our principal offices are located at 2911 Zanker Road, San Jose, CA 95134, USA and our telephone number is +1 (408) 232-9200. Our website address is www.neophotonics.com. Information found on, or accessible through, our website is not a part of, and is not incorporated into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We file electronically with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We make available on our website at www.neophotonics.com, free of charge, copies of these reports as soon as reasonably practicable after filing these reports with, or furnishing them to, the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks related to our business

We have a history of losses which may continue in the future.

We have a history of losses and we may incur additional losses in future periods. As of December 31, 2014, our accumulated deficit was \$302.1 million. We also expect to continue to make significant expenditures related to the ongoing operation and development of our business. These include expenditures related to the sales, marketing and development of our products and to maintain our manufacturing facilities and research and development operations.

Customer demand is difficult to accurately forecast and, as a result, we may be unable to optimally match production with customer demand, which could adversely affect our business and financial results.

We make planning and spending decisions, including determining the levels of business that we will seek and accept, production schedules, and inventory levels, component procurement commitments, personnel needs and other resource requirements, based on our estimates of customer requirements. The short-term nature of commitments by many of our customers and the possibility of unexpected changes in demand for their products reduce our ability to accurately estimate future customer requirements. On occasion, customers may require rapid increases in production, which can strain our resources, cause our manufacturing to be negatively impacted by materials shortages, necessitate higher or more restrictive procurement commitments, increase our manufacturing yield loss and scrapping of excess materials, and reduce our gross margin. We may not have sufficient capacity at any given time to meet the volume demands of our customers, or one or more of our suppliers may not have sufficient capacity at any given time to meet our volume demands. Conversely, a downturn in the markets in which our customers compete can cause, and in the past have caused, our customers to significantly reduce or delay the amount of products ordered from us or to cancel existing orders, leading to lower utilization of our facilities. Because many of our costs and operating expenses are relatively fixed, reduction in customer demand due to market downturns or other reasons would have a material adverse effect on our gross margin, operating income and cash flow. For example, in the fourth quarter of 2012, we experienced an increase in manufacturing costs for one of our high speed products and separately, lower utilization of one of our water fabrication facilities, which adversely affected our gross margin in the fourth quarter of 2012 and each quarter of 2013.

Our products are typically sold pursuant to individual purchase orders or by use of a vendor-managed inventory, or VMI, model, which is a process by which we ship agreed quantities of products to a customer-designated location and those products remain our inventory and we retain the title and risk of loss for those products until the customer takes possession of the products. While our customers generally provide us with their demand forecasts and may give us a promised market share award, they are typically not contractually committed to buy any quantity of products beyond firm purchase orders. Many of our customers may increase, decrease, cancel or delay purchase orders already in place. We have experienced and expect to continue to experience wide fluctuations in demand from customers using VMI, particularly Huawei Technologies, even in instances where we have built and shipped products to the customer-designated locations as VMI. In recent periods, there has been an increase in the number of our customers utilizing VMI, which may increase our exposure to risks of wide fluctuations in demand from VMI customer locations. If any of our major customers decrease, stop or delay purchasing our products for any reason, our business and results of operations would be harmed. Cancellation or delays of such orders, as well as fluctuations in VMI utilization by our customers, may cause us to incur an adverse effect on our revenues, as well as adversely affect our overall results of operations.

We are under continuous pressure to reduce the prices of our products, which has adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, our gross margins.

The communications networks industry has been characterized by declining product prices over time. We have reduced the prices of many of our products in the past and we expect to continue to experience pricing pressure for our

products in the future, including from our major customers. Price declines particularly adversely affected our gross margins in the first and second quarters of 2014. When seeking to maintain or increase their market share, our competitors may also reduce the prices of their products. In addition, our customers may have the ability or seek to internally develop and manufacture competing products at a lower cost than we would otherwise charge, which would add additional pressure on us to lower our selling prices. If we are unable to offset any future reductions in our average selling prices by increasing our sales volume, reducing our costs and expenses or introducing new products, our gross margin would continue to be adversely affected.

We are dependent on Huawei Technologies, Ciena, Alcatel-Lucent SA and our other key customers for a significant portion of our revenue and the loss of, or a significant reduction in orders from, Huawei Technologies or any of our other key customers may reduce our revenue and adversely impact our results of operations.

Historically, we have generated most of our revenue from a limited number of customers. In the year ended December 31, 2014, Huawei Technologies, Ciena Corporation and Alcatel-Lucent SA accounted for 38%, 15% and 10% of our revenue, respectively, and our top ten customers represented 88% of our total revenue. In 2013, Huawei Technologies, Ciena Corporation and Alcatel-Lucent SA

accounted for 27%, 16% and 14% of our revenue, respectively, and our top ten customers represented 86% of our total revenue. In 2012, Huawei Technologies, Alcatel-Lucent SA and Ciena Corporation accounted for 36%, 16% and 15% of our revenue, respectively and our top ten customers represented 90% of our total revenue. As a result, the loss of, or a significant reduction in orders from Huawei Technologies, Alcatel-Lucent SA, Ciena Corporation or any of our other key customers would materially and adversely affect our revenue and results of operations. Adverse events affecting our customers could also adversely affect our revenue and results of operations.

We may not be able to obtain capital when desired on favorable terms, if at all, or without dilution to our stockholders.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, and cash flows from our operating activities, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months. We operate in an industry, however, that makes our prospects difficult to evaluate. It is possible that we may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations or otherwise have the capital resources to meet our future capital needs. If this occurs, we may need additional financing to continue operations or execute on our current or future business strategies, including to:

- invest in our research and development efforts, including by hiring additional technical and other personnel;
- maintain and expand our operating or manufacturing infrastructure;
- acquire complementary businesses, products, services or technologies; or
- otherwise pursue our strategic plans and respond to competitive pressures.

If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our stockholders could be significantly diluted, and these newly-issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing stockholders. We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, if and when needed, our ability to fund our operations, take advantage of unanticipated opportunities, develop or enhance our products, or otherwise respond to competitive pressures could be significantly limited. Furthermore, in the event adequate capital is not available to us as required, or is not available on favorable terms, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

We face intense competition which could negatively impact our results of operations and market share.

The communications networks industry is highly competitive. Our competitors range from large international companies offering a wide range of products to smaller companies specializing in niche markets. In addition, we believe that a number of companies have developed or are developing planar light wave, indium phosphide, high speed drivers or MEMS-based PIC devices and other products that compete directly with our products. Current and potential competitors may have substantially greater financial, marketing, research and manufacturing resources than we possess, and there can be no assurance that our current and future competitors will not be more successful than us in specific product lines or as a whole.

Some of our competitors have substantially greater name recognition, technical, financial, and marketing resources, and greater manufacturing capacity, as well as better-established relationships with customers, than we do. Some of our competitors have more resources to develop or acquire, and more experience in developing or acquiring, new products and technologies and in creating market awareness for these products and technologies. Some of our competitors may be able to develop new products more quickly than us and may be able to develop products that are more reliable or which provide more functionality than ours. In addition, some of our competitors have the financial resources on business strategy to offer competitive products at below-market pricing levels that could prevent us from competing effectively and result in a loss of sales or market share or cause us to lower prices for our products.

In particular we have developed new technologies and products that we believe are key components in our customers' systems for 100Gbps data transmission. The emergence of technologies and products from our competitors and their success in competing against our technologies and products for 100Gbps data transmission could render our existing

products uncompetitive from a pricing standpoint, obsolete or otherwise unmarketable.

We also face competition from some of our customers who evaluate our capabilities against the merits of manufacturing products internally, including Huawei Technologies and its affiliate, HiSilicon. Due to the fact that such customers are not seeking to make a comparable profit directly from the manufacture of these products, they may have the ability to provide competitive products at a lower total cost than we would charge such customers. As a result, these customers may purchase less of our products and there would be additional pressure to lower our selling prices which, accordingly, would negatively impact our revenue and gross margin.

Intense competition in our markets could result in aggressive business tactics by our competitors, including aggressively pricing their products or selling older inventory at a discount. If our current or future competitors utilize aggressive business tactics, including

those described above, demand for our products could decline, we could experience delays or cancellations of customer orders, or we could be required to reduce our sales prices.

Increasing costs may adversely impact our gross margins.

The rate of increase in our costs and expenses, including as a result of rising labor costs in China, may exceed the rate of increase in our revenue, either of which would materially and adversely affect our business, our results of operations and our financial condition.

Manufacturing problems could result in delays in product shipments to customers and could adversely affect our revenue, competitive position and reputation.

We may experience delays, disruptions or quality control problems in our manufacturing operations. For instance, we could experience a disruption in our fabrication facilities for our PIC products due to any number of reasons, such as equipment failure, contaminated materials or process deviations, which could adversely impact manufacturing yields or delay product shipments. As a result, we could incur additional costs that would adversely affect our gross margin, and product shipments to our customers could be delayed beyond the shipment schedules requested by our customers, which would negatively affect our revenue, competitive position and reputation.

Additionally, manufacturing yields depend on a number of factors, including the stability and manufacturability of the product design, manufacturing improvements gained over cumulative production volumes, the quality and consistency of component parts and the nature and extent of customization requirements by customers. Capacity constraints, raw materials shortages, logistics issues, labor shortages, volatility in utilization of manufacturing operations, supporting utility services and other manufacturing supplies, the introduction of new product lines, rapid increases in production demands and changes in customer requirements, manufacturing facilities or processes, or those of some third party contract manufacturers and suppliers of raw materials and components have historically caused, and may in the future cause, reduced manufacturing yields, negatively impacting the gross margin on, and our production capacity for, those products. Moreover, an increase in the rejection and rework rate of products during the quality control process before, during or after manufacture would result in our experiencing lower yields, gross margin and production capacity. Our ability to maintain sufficient manufacturing yields is particularly challenging with respect to PICs due to the complexity and required precision of a large number of unique manufacturing process steps. Manufacturing yields for PICs can also suffer if contaminated materials or materials that do not meet highly precise composition requirements are inadvertently utilized. Because a large portion of our PIC manufacturing costs are fixed, PIC manufacturing yields have a substantial effect on our gross margin. Lower than expected manufacturing yields could also delay product shipments and decrease our revenue. It can be hard to cost-effectively increase our production output rapidly, and we can experience yield loss and excess material scrap, which can increase our cost of goods sold and harm our profitability. Also, if we do not have sufficient demand for our PIC-based products our cost of goods sold can increase as the fixed costs of our fabrication facilities are spread over lower production.

We are subject to the cyclical nature of the markets in which we compete and any future downturn may reduce demand for our products and revenue.

The markets in which we compete are tied to the aggregate capital expenditures of telecommunications service providers as they build out and upgrade their network infrastructure. These markets are highly cyclical and characterized by constant and rapid technological change, price erosion, evolving standards and wide fluctuations in product supply and demand. In the past, including recently to varying degrees in China, the U.S. and Europe, these markets have experienced significant downturns, often connected with, or in anticipation of, the maturation of product cycles—for both manufacturers' and their customers' products—or in response to over or under purchasing of inventory by our customers relative to ultimate carrier demand, and with declining general economic conditions. These downturns have been characterized by diminished product demand, production overcapacity, high inventory levels and accelerated erosion of average selling prices.

Our historical results of operations have been subject to substantial fluctuations, and we may experience substantial period-to-period fluctuations in future results of operations. Any future downturn in the markets in which we compete could significantly reduce the demand for our products and therefore may result in a significant reduction in revenue. It may also increase the volatility of the price of our common stock. Our revenue and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected in the future due to changes in demand from individual customers or cyclical changes in the markets utilizing our products.

In addition, the communications networks industry from time to time has experienced and may again experience a pronounced downturn. To respond to a downturn, many service providers may slow their capital expenditures, cancel or delay new developments, reduce their workforces and inventories and take a cautious approach to acquiring new equipment and technologies from original equipment manufacturers, which would have a negative impact on our business. Weakness in the global economy or a future downturn in the communications networks industry may cause our results of operations to fluctuate from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year, harm our business, and may increase the volatility of the price of our common stock.

It could be discovered that our products contain defects that may cause us to incur significant costs, divert our attention, result in a loss of customers and result in product liability claims.

Our products are complex and undergo quality testing as well as formal qualification, both by our customers and by us. However, defects may occur from time to time. 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. We have experienced such failures in the past and will continue to face this risk going forward, as our products are widely deployed throughout the world in multiple demanding environments and applications. In addition, we may in certain circumstances honor warranty claims after the warranty has expired or for problems not covered by warranty in order to maintain customer relationships. Any significant product failure could result in lost future sales of the affected product and other products, as well as customer relations problems, litigation and damage to our reputation.

In addition, 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. These problems may cause us to incur significant damages or warranty and repair costs, divert the attention of our engineering personnel from our product development efforts and cause significant customer relations problems or loss of customers, all of which would harm our business.

The occurrence of any defects in our products could give rise to liability for damages caused by such defects. They could, moreover, impair our customers' acceptance of our products. Both could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. Although we carry product liability insurance which covers this risk, this insurance may not adequately cover our costs arising from defects in our products or otherwise.

If spending for communications networks does not continue to grow as expected, our business and financial results may suffer.

Our future success as a provider of modules and subsystems to leading network equipment vendors depends on their continued capital spending on global communications networks. Network traffic has experienced rapid growth driven primarily by bandwidth-intensive content, including cloud services, mobile video and data services, wireless 4G/LTE services, social networking, video conferencing and other multimedia. This growth is intensified by the proliferation of fixed and wireless network-attached devices, including smartphones, laptops, netbooks, tablet computers, PCs, e-readers, televisions and gaming devices that are enabling consumers to access content at increasing data rates anytime and anywhere. Our future success depends on continued demand for high-bandwidth, high-speed communications networks and the ability of network equipment vendors to meet this demand. Growth in demand for communications networks is limited by several factors, including an evolving regulatory environment and uncertainty regarding long-term sustainable business models. We cannot be certain that demand for bandwidth-intensive content will continue to grow in the future. If expectations for growth of communications networks and bandwidth consumption are not realized and investment in communications networks does not grow as anticipated, our business could be harmed.

We depend upon outside contract manufacturers for a portion of the manufacturing process for some of our products. Our operations and revenue related to these products could be adversely affected if we encounter problems with this contract manufacturer.

The majority of our products are manufactured internally. However we also rely upon contract manufacturers in China, Japan and other Asia locations to provide back-end manufacturing and produce the finished portion of some of our products. Our reliance on a contract manufacturer for these products makes us vulnerable to possible capacity constraints and reduced control over delivery schedules, manufacturing yields, manufacturing quality/controls and costs. If one of our contract manufacturers is unable to meet all of our customer demand in a timely fashion, this could have a material adverse effect on the revenue from our products. If the contract manufacturer for one of our product were unable or unwilling to manufacture such product in required volumes and at high quality levels or to continue our existing supply arrangement, we would have to identify, qualify and select an acceptable alternative contract manufacturer or move these manufacturing operations to our internal manufacturing facilities. An alternative contract manufacturer may not be available to us when needed or may not be in a position to satisfy our quality or production requirements on commercially reasonable terms, including price. Any significant interruption in manufacturing our products would require us to reduce our supply of products to our customers, which in turn would reduce our revenue, harm our relationships with the customers of these products and cause us to forego potential revenue opportunities.

Our revenues and costs will fluctuate over time, making it difficult to predict our future results of operations.

Our revenue, gross margin and results of operations have varied significantly and are likely to continue to vary from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, many of which are not within our control. For instance, changes in gross margin may result from various factors, such as changes in pricing, changes in our fixed costs, changes in the cost of labor, changes in the mix of our products sold, changes in the amount of product manufactured versus the amount of product sold over time, and charges for excess and obsolete inventory. It is difficult for us to accurately forecast our future revenue and gross margin and plan expenses accordingly and, therefore, it is difficult for us to predict our future results of operations.

We must continually achieve new design wins and enhance existing products or our business and future revenue may be harmed.

The markets for our products are characterized by frequent new product introductions, changes in customer requirements and evolving industry standards, all with an underlying pressure to reduce cost and meet stringent reliability and qualification requirements. Our future performance will depend on our successful development, introduction and market acceptance of new and enhanced products that address these challenges. The anticipated or actual introduction of new and enhanced products by us and by our competitors may cause our customers to defer or cancel orders for our existing products. In addition, the introduction of new products by us or our competitors could result, and in the past, has resulted, in a slowdown in demand for our existing products and could result, and in the past, has resulted, in a write-down in the value of inventory. We have both recently and in the past experienced a slowdown in demand for existing products and delays in new product development, and such delays may occur in the future. To the extent customers defer or cancel orders for our products for any reason or we fail to achieve new design wins, our competitive position would be adversely affected and our ability to grow revenue would be impaired.

Product development delays may result from numerous factors, including:

- changing product specifications and customer requirements;
- unanticipated engineering complexities;
- difficulties in reallocating engineering resources and overcoming resource limitations; and
- changing market or competitive product capabilities that impact our requirements.

Furthermore, fast time-to-market with new products can be critical to success in our markets. It is difficult to displace an existing supplier for a particular type of product once a network equipment vendor has chosen a supplier, even if a later-to-market product provides superior performance or cost efficiency. If we are unable to make our new or enhanced products commercially available on a timely basis, we may lose existing and potential customers and our financial results would suffer.

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, if at all, 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.

Our success will depend on our ability to anticipate and quickly respond to evolving technologies and customer requirements.

The communications networks industry is characterized by substantial investment in new technology and the development of diverse and changing technologies and industry standards. For example, new technologies are

required to satisfy the emerging standards for 100Gbps, 400 Gbps and higher data transmission in communications networks.

Our ability to anticipate and respond to evolving technology, industry standards, customer requirements and product offerings, and to develop and introduce new and enhanced products and technologies, will be critical factors in our ability to succeed. If we are unable to anticipate and respond to such changes in the future, our competitive position could be adversely affected. In addition, the introduction of new products by other companies embodying new technologies, or the emergence of new industry standards, could render our existing products uncompetitive from a pricing standpoint, obsolete or otherwise unmarketable.

If our customers do not qualify our products for use, then our results of operations may suffer.

Prior to placing volume purchase orders with us, most of our customers require us to obtain their approval—called qualification in our industry—of our new and existing products, and our customers often audit our manufacturing facilities and perform other vendor evaluations during this 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 qualify our products with customers, then our revenue would be lower than expected and we may not be able to recover the costs associated with the qualification process which would have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

In addition, due to evolving technological changes in our markets, a customer may cancel or modify a design project before we have qualified our product or begun volume manufacturing of a qualified product. It is unlikely that we would be able to recover the expenses for cancelled or unutilized custom design projects. It is difficult to predict with any certainty whether our customers will delay or terminate product qualification or the frequency with which customers will cancel or modify their projects, but any such delay, cancellation or modification would have a negative effect on our results of operations.

In particular, we have developed new technologies and products that we believe are key components in our customers' systems for 100Gbps data transmission. There are multiple modulation approaches for these systems and not all are likely to be equally successful. While we are shipping certain products for 100Gbps system designs today, many of our products for these systems are currently being qualified for use by our customers. Our ability to successfully qualify and scale capacity for these new technologies and products is important to our ability to grow our business and market presence. If we are unable to qualify and sell any of these products in volume on time, or at all, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

If we fail to retain our key personnel or if we fail to attract additional qualified personnel, we may not be able to achieve our anticipated level of growth and our business could suffer.

Our success and ability to implement our business strategy depends upon the continued contributions of our senior management team and others, including senior management in foreign subsidiaries and our technical and operations employees in all locations. Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to attract and retain key personnel, including our senior management and others, and on the continued contributions of members of our senior management team and key technical and operations personnel, each of whom would be difficult to replace. The loss of services of members of our senior management team or key personnel or the inability to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business. Competition for highly skilled technical and operations people where we operate is extremely intense, and we continue to face challenges identifying, hiring and retaining qualified personnel in many areas of our business. If we fail to retain our senior management and other key personnel or if we fail to attract additional qualified personnel, our business could suffer.

The communications networks industry has long product development cycles requiring us to incur product development costs without assurances of an acceptable investment return.

The communications networks industry is highly capital-intensive. Large volumes of equipment and support structures are installed with considerable expenditures of funds and other resources, and long investment return period expectations. At the component supplier level, these cycles create considerable, typically multi-year, gaps between the commencement of new product development and volume purchases. Accordingly, we and our competitors often incur significant research and development and sales and marketing costs for products that, initially, will be purchased by our customers long after much of the cost is incurred and, in some cases, may never be purchased due to changes in industry or customer requirements in the interim.

Due to changing industry and customer requirements, we are constantly developing new products, including seeking to further integrate functions on PICs and developing and using new technologies in our products. These development activities can and are expected to necessitate significant investment of capital. Our new products often require a long time to develop because of their complexity and rigorous testing and qualification requirements. Additionally, developing a manufacturing approach with an acceptable cost structure and yield for new products can be expensive and time-consuming. Due to the costs and length of research and development and manufacturing process cycles, we may not recognize revenue from new products until long after such expenditures are incurred, if at all, and our gross margin may decrease if our costs are higher than expected.

While we rely on many suppliers, there are a few which, if they stopped, decreased or delayed shipments to us, it could have an adverse effect on our business and financial results.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers for certain components and materials we have qualified to use in the manufacture of certain of our products. Some of these suppliers could disrupt our business if they stop, decrease or delay shipments or if the components they ship have quality, consistency, or business continuity issues. Some of these components and materials are available only from a sole source, or have been qualified only from a single source, although other sources may exist. For example, we use various types of adhesives that are sourced from various manufacturers, which presently are sole sources for these particular

adhesives. Furthermore, there are a limited number of entities from which we could obtain certain other components and materials. We may also face component shortages if we experience increased demand for components beyond what our qualified suppliers can deliver. We have experienced component shortages from certain key suppliers, which has resulted and, if this occurs in the future, may result in an inability to meet customer demand, higher purchasing costs, or both. Although we engage in various actions to mitigate the impact of these shortages, any inability on our part to obtain sufficient quantities of critical components at reasonable costs could adversely affect our ability to meet demand for our products, which could cause our revenue, results of operations, or both to suffer.

Our customers generally restrict our ability to change the component parts in our modules without their approval. For more critical components, such as PICs, lasers and photo detectors, any changes may require repeating the entire qualification process. We typically have not entered into long-term or written agreements with our suppliers to guarantee the supply of the key components used in our products, and, therefore, our suppliers could stop supplying materials and equipment at any time or fail to supply adequate quantities of component parts on a timely basis. It is difficult, costly, time consuming and, on short notice, sometimes impossible for us to identify and qualify new component suppliers. The reliance on a sole supplier, single qualified vendor or limited number of suppliers could result in delivery and quality problems, reduced control over product pricing, reliability and performance and an inability to identify and qualify another supplier in a timely manner. We have in the past had to change suppliers, which has, in some instances, resulted in delays in product development and manufacturing and loss of revenue. Any such delays in the future may limit our ability to respond to changes in customer and market demands. Any supply deficiencies relating to the quality, quantities or timeliness of delivery of components that we use to manufacture our products could adversely affect our ability to fulfill our customer orders and our results of operations.

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 to a significant degree 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 other foreign countries, some of which have been issued. In addition, we have registered the trademark “NeoPhotonics” in the U.S. 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 other 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 U.S. or Japan law. Particularly, our U.S. patents do not afford any intellectual property protection in China, Japan, Canada or other Asia locations where we have company operations, or in Russia, where we intend to expand operations. We seek to secure, to the extent possible, comparable intellectual property protections in China and other areas in which we operate. However, while we have issued patents and pending patent applications in China, portions of our intellectual property portfolio are not yet protected by patents in China. Moreover, the level of protection afforded by patent and other laws in countries such as China and Russia may not be comparable to that afforded in the U.S. or Japan.

We 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 or those of our third-party contract manufacturers end their employment or engagement, 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. In addition, we may not prevail in such proceedings. An adverse outcome of such proceedings may reduce 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. Numerous patents in these industries are held by others, including our competitors. In addition, from time to time, we have been notified that we may be infringing certain patents or other 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. In addition, there can be no assurance that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us. While we believe that our products do not infringe in any material respect upon intellectual property rights of other parties and/or meritorious defense would exist with respect to any assertions to the contrary, we cannot be certain that our products would not be found infringing the intellectual property rights of others. Intellectual property claims against us could invalidate our proprietary rights and force us to do one or more of the following:

- obtain from a third party claiming infringement a license to sell or use the relevant technology, which may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all;
- stop manufacturing, selling, incorporating or using our products that use the challenged intellectual property;
- pay substantial monetary damages; or
- expend significant resources to redesign the products that use the technology and to develop non-infringing technology.

Any of these actions could result in a substantial reduction in our revenue and could result in losses over an extended period of time.

On January 5, 2010, Finisar Corporation, or Finisar, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against Source Photonics, Inc., MRV Communications, Inc., Oplink Communications, Inc. and us, or collectively, the co-defendants. In the complaint, Finisar alleged infringement of certain of its U.S. patents arising from the co-defendants' respective manufacture, importation, use, sale of or offer to sell certain optical transceiver products in the U.S. On March 23, 2010, we filed an answer to the complaint and counterclaims, asserting two claims of patent infringement and additional claims asserting that Finisar has violated state and federal competition laws and violated its obligations to license on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms. On May 5, 2010, the court dismissed without prejudice all co-defendants (including us) except Source Photonics, Inc., on grounds that such claims should have been asserted in four separate lawsuits, one against each co-defendant. This dismissal without prejudice does not prevent Finisar from bringing a new similar lawsuit against us. Since that time, we and Finisar entered into agreements that tolled our respective claims until Finisar resolved its litigation against certain other co-defendants, which litigation subsequently was resolved (commencing the tolling period with us).

On May 3, 2012, we and Finisar agreed to further toll our respective claims until the re-filing of certain of the previously asserted claims from this dispute. As a result, Finisar is permitted to bring a new lawsuit against us if it chooses to do so, and we may bring new claims against Finisar upon seven days written notice prior to filing such claims.

If we are unsuccessful in our defense of the Finisar patent infringement claims, a license to use the allegedly infringing technology may not be available to us at all, and if it is, it may not be available on commercially reasonable terms and therefore may limit or preclude us from competing in the market for optical transceivers in the U.S., which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition, and otherwise materially harm our business.

Although we believe that we would have meritorious defenses to the infringement allegations and intend to defend any new similar lawsuit vigorously, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in our defense. Even if we are successful, we may incur substantial legal fees and other costs in defending the lawsuit. Further, a new lawsuit, if brought by either party, would be likely to divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel,

which could harm our business.

If we fail to obtain the right to use the intellectual property rights of others which 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. The 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. Also, we typically enter into confidentiality agreements

with such third parties in which we agree to protect and maintain their proprietary and confidential information, including requiring our employees to enter into agreements protecting such information. There can be no assurance that the confidentiality agreements will not be breached by any of our employees or that such third parties will not make claims that their proprietary information has been disclosed.

Any potential dispute involving our patents or other intellectual property could also include our customers using our products, which could trigger our indemnification obligations to them and result in substantial expenses to us.

In any potential dispute involving our patents or other intellectual property, our customers could also become the target of litigation. Because we often indemnify our customers for intellectual property claims made against them for products incorporating our technology, any claims against our customers could trigger indemnification obligations in some of our supply agreements, which could result in substantial expenses such as increased legal expenses, damages for past infringement or royalties for future use. While we have not incurred any material indemnification expenses to date, any future indemnity claim could adversely affect our relationships with our customers and result in substantial costs to us. Our insurance does not cover intellectual property infringement.

If we fail to adequately manage our long-term growth and expansion requirements, our business and financial results will suffer.

In recent years, we have experienced significant growth through, among other things, internal expansion programs, product development and acquisitions of other businesses and products. Our business has expanded to numerous locations, including foreign locations, and as a result become more complex, more demanding of management's attention and subject to new laws and regulations. If we fail to comply with new laws and regulations related to the expansion of our business, our business could suffer.

We expect to continue to grow, which could require us to expand our manufacturing operations, including hiring new personnel, purchasing additional equipment, leasing or purchasing additional facilities, developing the management infrastructure and developing our suppliers to manage any such expansion. If we fail to secure these expansion requirements or manage our future growth effectively, our business could suffer.

We have pursued and may continue to pursue acquisitions. Acquisitions could be difficult to integrate, divert the attention of key personnel, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value and impair our financial results.

As part of our business strategy, we have pursued and intend to continue to pursue acquisitions of complementary businesses, products, services or technologies that we believe could accelerate our ability to compete in our existing markets or allow us to enter new markets. Any of these transactions could be material to our financial condition and results of operations. For instance, in October 2011, we completed the acquisition of Santur Corporation, a designer and manufacturer of InP-based PIC products, and in March 2013 we completed the acquisition of the optical semiconductor business unit of LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd., now known as NeoPhotonics Semiconductor. In January 2015, we purchased the tunable laser product lines of EMCORE. If we fail to properly evaluate or integrate acquisitions, we may not achieve the anticipated benefits of any such acquisitions, and we may incur costs in excess of what we anticipate.

Acquisitions involve numerous risks, any of which could harm our business, including:

- difficulties in integrating the operations, technologies, products, existing contracts, accounting and personnel of the target company and realizing the anticipated synergies of the combined businesses;
- difficulties in realizing our expectations for the financial performance of the target company;
- difficulties in supporting and transitioning customers, if any, of the target company;
- difficulties in managing and integrating different cultures with respect to our international acquisitions;

- dependence or reliance on subcontractors or suppliers to the acquired company that may not have been fully qualified or evaluated for their position in supplying the acquired company previously;
- diversion of management time and potential business disruption;
 - the incurrence of debt to provide capital for any cash-based acquisitions;
 - the price we pay or other resources that we devote may exceed the value we realize, or the value we could have realized if we had allocated the purchase price or other resources to another opportunity;
 - risks of entering new markets in which we have limited or no experience;
 - potential loss of key employees, customers and strategic alliances from either our current business or the target company's business;

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- assumption of unanticipated problems or latent liabilities, such as problems with the quality of the target company's products;
- exposure to environmental liabilities that have not yet been discovered associated with acquired businesses' facilities;
- expenses, distractions and actual or threatened claims or litigation resulting from acquisitions, whether or not they are completed;
- unexpected capital expenditure requirements
- inability to generate sufficient revenue to offset increased expenses associated with any acquisition;
- issues arising from weaknesses or deficiencies in internal controls over financial reporting for acquired businesses that were not previously subject to internal control requirements of a U.S. public company;
- in the event of international acquisitions, risks associated with accounting and business practices that are different from applicable U.S. practices and requirements;
- dilutive effect on our stock as a result of any equity-based acquisitions;
- incurring potential write-offs, contingent liabilities and amortization expense; and
- opportunity costs of committing capital to such acquisitions.

The failure to successfully evaluate and execute acquisitions or otherwise adequately address these risks could materially harm our business and financial results.

Acquisitions also frequently result in the recording of goodwill and other intangible assets which are subject to potential impairments which have occurred in the past and which, were they to occur in the future, could harm our financial results. As a result, if we fail to properly evaluate acquisitions or investments, we may not achieve the anticipated benefits of any such acquisitions, and we may incur costs in excess of what we anticipate. The failure to successfully evaluate and execute acquisitions or investments or otherwise adequately address these risks could materially harm our business and financial results.

Failure to realize the anticipated benefits from our past and future acquisitions may affect our future results of operations and financial condition.

In connection with our acquisitions of Santur and NeoPhotonics Semiconductor, we have integrated the commercial operations and personnel into our existing infrastructure. If there are unexpected difficulties in our integration of these acquired businesses and/or the product lines we have acquired from EMCORE, the anticipated benefits of these acquisitions may not be realized or may take longer to realize than expected. The anticipated benefits of these acquisitions could be materially reduced by a number of factors, including the following:

- the future revenue and gross margins of the acquired products may be materially different from those we originally anticipated;
- we could incur material unanticipated expenses;
- acquired products may not achieve the performance levels or specifications required by our customers;
- claims or lawsuits may arise from the acquisition transaction or from their previous business operations;
- we may experience difficulties in managing inventory and other operational processes in facilities that we acquire or lease as a result of the acquisitions;
- we may experience difficulties in implementing effective internal controls over financial reporting as part of our integration actions, particularly since neither of these businesses were historically subject as a stand-alone entity to the internal control requirements of a U.S. public company;
- potential growth, expected financial results, perceived synergies and anticipated opportunities may not be realized through the ongoing integration actions;
- we may face competition from existing customers as well as new competitors;
- some existing customers of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor may view our larger company as a competitor, and therefore may reduce or end their purchases of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor products for competitive reasons;
- Japanese customers of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor, who had previously been buying from OCU as a Japanese supplier, could choose to find another Japanese supplier rather than buying products from a U.S.-headquartered

company;

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- a potential decline in revenues could occur from NeoPhotonics Semiconductor's legacy products for network applications that are declining within our customer base (such as NeoPhotonics Semiconductor's gallium arsenide integrated circuits for 10G network applications)
- we could have difficulty implementing and maintaining financial reporting requirements for NeoPhotonics Semiconductor's previous business operations, which have not been previously audited nor subject to the internal compliance structure of a U.S. public company;
- we could have difficulty implementing our existing management, production and accounting software and programs for NeoPhotonics Semiconductor's previous business operations or for the product lines we recently acquired from EMCORE;
- we could incur additional costs associated with known and unknown environmental contamination of the real estate acquired from NeoPhotonics Semiconductor; and
- we could incur costs associated with new export or compliance issues associated with NeoPhotonics Semiconductor products or the product lines we recently acquired from EMCORE.

The occurrence of any or all of these events may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Natural disasters, terrorist attacks or other catastrophic events could harm our operations and our financial results.

Our worldwide operations could be subject to natural disasters and other business disruptions, which could harm our future revenue and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses. For example, our corporate headquarters and wafer fabrication facility in Silicon Valley, California and our Tokyo, Japan facility are located near major earthquake fault lines, and our manufacturing facilities are located in Shenzhen and Dongguan, China, areas that are susceptible to typhoons. Further, a terrorist attack, including one aimed at energy or communications infrastructure suppliers, could hinder or delay the development and sale of our products. In the event that an earthquake, tsunami, typhoon, terrorist attack or other natural or man-made catastrophe were to destroy any part of our facilities, destroy or disrupt vital infrastructure systems or interrupt our operations or the facilities or operations of our suppliers or customers for any extended period of time, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected. We are not insured against many natural disasters, including earthquakes.

Similarly, our worldwide operations could be subject to secondary effects of natural disasters and other business disruptions, which could harm our future revenue and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses. For instance, natural disasters and other business disruptions have created significant secondary effects in the past (such as the 2011 floods in Thailand and the 2011 earthquakes, tsunami and subsequent crisis relating to nuclear power facilities in Japan). Any of these types of events in the future could result in a slowdown of business or inability to manufacture products by our customers or others in the industry that are located in the affected areas; a disruption to the global supply chain for products manufactured in the affected areas that are included in the products either by us or by our customers; a disruption to manufacturing resulting from power shortages or other rationing of inputs to production; an increase in the cost of products that we purchase due to reduced supply; and other unforeseen impacts. These secondary effects could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Rapidly changing standards and regulations could make our products obsolete, which would cause our revenue and results of operations to suffer.

We design our products to conform to regulations established by governments and to standards set by industry standards bodies worldwide, such as The American National Standards Institute, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute, the International Telecommunications Union and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Various industry organizations are currently considering whether and to what extent to create standards for elements used in 100Gbps systems. Because certain of our products are designed to conform to current specific industry standards, if competing or new standards emerge that are preferred by our customers, we would have to make significant expenditures to develop new products. If our customers adopt new or competing industry standards with which our products are not compatible, or the industry groups adopt standards or governments issue regulations with

which our products are not compatible, our existing products would become less desirable to our customers and our revenue and results of operations would suffer.

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Failure to realize the anticipated benefits from our planned expansion in the Russian Federation may affect our future results of operations and financial condition.

In connection with our raising capital in an April 2012 private placement of common stock, we have established a wholly-owned subsidiary and company operations in the Russian Federation. The establishment of successful operations in the Russian Federation requires capital expenditure in 2015, and is in part dependent on the cooperation of Russian entities that could include the Russia government and other third parties. If there are delays in our efforts to establish operations in the Russian Federation, the anticipated benefits of our Russian expansion may not be realized or may take longer to realize than expected. The anticipated benefits of our Russian expansion could be materially reduced by a number of factors, including the following:

- the future revenue and gross margins of products produced in the Russian Federation may be materially different from those we originally anticipated;
- we could incur material unanticipated expenses; and
- we could have difficulty managing a business in the Russian Federation, where we did not previously have a material business presence.

In addition, in connection with the private placement transaction, we entered into a rights agreement with the sponsoring investor. Pursuant to the rights agreement, we have agreed to make a \$30.0 million investment towards our Russian operations. We are required to satisfy this investment commitment by June 30, 2015. Pursuant to the rights agreement, failure to perform the investment commitment may result in an obligation to pay damages to the investor in the amount of \$5.0 million. We are currently in discussions with the investor to potentially amend the related requirements, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in reaching an agreement with the investor on an amendment to the requirements.

In recent years the Russian Federation has undergone substantial political, economic and social change. The business, legal and regulatory infrastructure in the Russian Federation is less well-developed that would generally exist in a more mature free market economy. In addition, the tax, currency and customs legislation within the Russian Federation is subject to varying interpretations and changes, which can occur frequently. The future economic direction of the Russian Federation remains largely dependent upon the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the government, together with tax, legal, regulatory and political developments. Our failure to manage the risks associated with our planned Russian expansion could have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations.

Our planned Russian expansion could also be delayed or adversely affected by direct or indirect events arising out of actions related to Ukraine. For instance, trade restrictions or economic sanctions that may be imposed by the United States or other countries as a consequence of Russia's involvement in Ukraine could restrict or potentially harm our business in the Russian Federation. Furthermore, we could be adversely affected by any actions taken by Russia in response to U.S. or international sanctions, such as restrictions place by Russia on U.S. companies doing business in Russia.

The occurrence of any or all of these events may have an adverse effect on our business, and results of operations and financial condition.

Potential changes in our effective tax rate could negatively affect our future results.

We are subject to income taxes in the U.S., China, Japan and other various foreign jurisdictions, and our domestic and international tax liabilities are subject to the allocation of expenses in differing jurisdictions. Our tax rate is affected by changes in the mix of earnings and losses in countries with differing statutory tax rates, certain non-deductible expenses and the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, including our ability to utilize our net operating losses. Increases in our effective tax rate could negatively affect our results of operations.

Our future results of operations may be subject to volatility as a result of exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, primarily the Chinese Renminbi (RMB) and Japanese Yen (JPY) exchange rates.

We are exposed to foreign exchange risks. Foreign currency fluctuations may adversely affect our revenue and our costs and expenses, and hence our results of operations. A substantial portion of our business is conducted through our subsidiaries based in China, whose functional currency is the RMB and Japan, whose functional currency is the JPY. The value of the RMB against the U.S. dollar and other currencies and the value of the JPY against the U.S. dollar and other currencies fluctuate and are affected by, among other things, changes in political and economic conditions.

The People's Bank of China regularly intervenes in the foreign exchange market to limit fluctuations in RMB exchange rates and achieve policy goals. Since July 21, 2005, the RMB has no longer been pegged solely to the value of the U.S. dollar. Following the removal of the U.S. dollar peg, the RMB appreciated approximately 20% against the U.S. dollar over the following three years.

Between July 2008 and June 2010, this appreciation halted and the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar remained within a narrow band. Since June 2010, the Chinese government has allowed the RMB to appreciate slowly against the U.S. dollar again, and it has appreciated approximately 10% since June 2010. In April 2012, the Chinese government announced that it would allow more RMB exchange rate fluctuations. However, it remains unclear how this announcement might be implemented. It is difficult to predict how market forces or Chinese or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. dollar in the future. There remains significant international pressure on the Chinese government to adopt a more flexible currency policy, which could result in greater fluctuation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar.

Foreign currency exchange rates are subject to fluctuation and may cause us to recognize transaction gains and losses in our statements of operations. To the extent that transactions by our subsidiaries in China and Japan are denominated in currencies other than the RMB and JPY, we bear the risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates of the RMB and JPY in relation to other currencies could decrease our revenue or increase our costs and expenses, therefore having an adverse effect on our future results of operations.

In the year ended December 31, 2014, the JPY and the RMB weakened against the U.S. dollar. While we generate a significant portion of our revenue in RMB and JPY, a majority of our operating expenses are in U.S. dollars. Therefore depreciation in RMB or JPY against the U.S. dollar would negatively impact our revenue upon translation to U.S. dollars but the impact on operating expenses would be less. For example, for the year ended December 31, 2014, a 10% depreciation in RMB against the U.S. dollar would have resulted in a \$5.6 million decrease in our revenue and a \$0.4 million increase in our net loss and a 10% depreciation in JPY would have resulted in a \$0.7 million decrease in our revenue and a \$0.2 million increase in our net loss.

We also transact in other currencies that have had historical volatility, including the Russian Rubles (RUB). Fluctuations in the exchange rates of these currencies may cause us to recognize additional transaction gains or losses which could impact our results of operations. In 2014, while the RUB weakened against the U.S. dollar, the related impact on our operating results was immaterial. However, as we expect to expand our Russian operations, our risk associated with fluctuation of the RUB against the U.S. dollar could increase in the future.

To date, we have not entered into any hedging transactions in an effort to reduce our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. While we may decide to enter into hedging transactions in the future, the availability and effectiveness of these hedging transactions may be limited and we may not be able to successfully hedge our exposure. In addition, our currency exchange variations may be magnified by Chinese exchange control regulations that restrict our ability to convert RMB into foreign currency.

We face a variety of risks associated with international sales and operations, which if not adequately managed could adversely affect our business and financial results.

We currently derive, and expect to continue to derive, a significant portion of our revenue from international sales in various markets. In addition, a major portion of our operations is based in Shenzhen and Dongguan, China as well as our having additional operations in Japan, Russia and Canada. We are also in the process of establishing manufacturing operations in Russia. Our international revenue and operations are subject to a number of material risks, including, but not limited to:

- difficulties in staffing, managing and supporting operations in more than one country;
- difficulties in enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through foreign legal systems;
- fewer legal protections for intellectual property in foreign jurisdictions;
- compliance with local regulations;
- foreign and U.S. taxation issues and international trade barriers;
- general economic and political conditions in the markets in which we operate;

difficulties in obtaining any necessary governmental authorizations for the export of our products to certain foreign jurisdictions;

·fluctuations in foreign economies;

·fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies and interest rates;

·trade and travel restrictions;

·outbreaks of contagious disease;

·domestic and international economic or political changes, hostilities and other disruptions in regions where we currently operate or may operate in the future;

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- difficulties and increased expenses in complying with a variety of U.S. and foreign laws, regulations and trade standards, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act; and
- different and changing legal and regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which we currently operate or may operate in the future.

Negative developments in any of these areas in China, Japan, Russia or other countries could result in a reduction in demand for our products, the cancellation or delay of orders already placed, difficulties in producing and delivering our products, threats to our intellectual property, difficulty in collecting receivables, and a higher cost of doing business.

In addition, although we maintain an anti-corruption compliance program throughout our company, violations of our compliance program may result in criminal or civil sanctions, including material monetary fines, penalties and other costs against us or our employees, and may have a material adverse effect on our business.

In making an investment decision relating to our common stock, you should evaluate our business in light of the risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies operating on a global platform, particularly companies in the rapidly changing communications networks industry.

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 products we sell and where and to whom we sell our products, especially laser-dependent products. In some cases, it is possible that export licenses would be required from U.S. government agencies for some of our products in accordance with various statutory authorities, including but not limited to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, the Export Administration Act of 1979, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977, the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976 and various country-specific trade sanctions legislation. In addition, various countries regulate the import of certain technologies and have enacted laws that could limit our ability to distribute our products. We may not be successful in obtaining the necessary export and import licenses. Failure to comply with these and similar laws on a timely basis, or at all, or any limitation on our ability to export or sell our products or to obtain any required licenses would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in our products or changes in export and import laws and implementing regulations may create delays in the introduction of new products in international markets, prevent our customers from deploying our products internationally or, in some cases, prevent the export or import of our products to certain countries altogether. 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 decreased use of our products by, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products to, existing or potential customers with international operations. In such event, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

In 2013, we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting which resulted in material misstatements in our financial statements.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

The following material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting were identified during 2013 and had been remediated as of December 31, 2014:

Control Environment — We did not maintain an effective control environment, which is the foundation for the discipline and structure necessary for effective internal control over financial reporting, as evidenced by: (i) an

insufficient number of personnel appropriately qualified to perform control monitoring activities, including the recognition of the risks and complexities of our transactions and business operations, (ii) an insufficient number of personnel with an appropriate level of GAAP knowledge and experience or ongoing training in the application of GAAP commensurate with our financial reporting requirements, which resulted in erroneous judgments regarding the proper application of GAAP and (iii) insufficient corporate involvement to identify and resolve errors in recording transactions and financial results at our non-US subsidiaries. This control environment material weakness was exacerbated by our acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor in March 2013 and contributed to the following additional material weaknesses.

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Accounting for complex transactions — We did not maintain effective internal controls related to complex transactions, including the acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor. Our controls over the accounting, process and procedures for the NeoPhotonics Semiconductor acquisition were not effective to provide reasonable assurance that (i) the business combination accounting identified and considered all known acquired liabilities, (ii) the business combination accounting reflected the appropriate application of GAAP and (iii) there was appropriate review of the purchase price allocation entries recorded in the consolidated financial statements. This material weakness resulted in the restatement of our condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013.

Preparation and review of consolidated financial statements — We did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting related to the preparation and review of our consolidated financial statements. Specifically, we did not execute controls related to the review of transactions and balances for proper classification in our balance sheet, statement of operations and statement of cash flows. This material weakness resulted in the restatement of our condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013.

Over the course of 2014, we developed and implemented remediation plans designed to address these material weaknesses. Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014. However, if our remediation measures are insufficient to address the previously-identified material weaknesses or if additional material weaknesses in our internal control are discovered or occur in the future, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements and we could be required to restate our financial results. For more information see “Item 9A. Controls and Procedures”.

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. Since the year ended December 31, 2011, we have been required to comply with the internal control requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. We may experience difficulties in implementing effective internal controls over financial reporting as part of our integration of the product lines acquired from EMCORE. The product lines we acquired from EMCORE were not subject as a stand-alone entity to the internal control requirements of a U.S. public company. We could also experience unanticipated additional operating costs in implementing and managing effective internal controls over financing reporting at the EMCORE facilities and operations, which could adversely affect our financial performance.

If a material misstatement occurs in the future, we may fail to meet our future reporting obligations, we may need to restate our financial results and the price of our common stock may decline. Our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, including any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or if we experience difficulties in the implementation, our business and operating results may be harmed and we may fail to meet our financial reporting obligations. Any failure of our internal controls could also adversely affect the results of the periodic management evaluations and annual independent registered public accounting firm attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that is now applicable to us under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. Effective internal controls are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to helping prevent financial fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our business and results of operations could be harmed, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, and the trading price of our stock could drop significantly.

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, cyber attacks, third-party security breaches, employee error, theft or misuse, malfeasance, power disruptions, natural disasters or accidents could cause breaches 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.

Covenants in our credit facilities may limit our flexibility in responding to business opportunities and competitive developments and increase our vulnerability to adverse economic or industry conditions.

We have lending arrangements with several financial institutions, including a revolving credit and term loan agreement with Comerica Bank and East-West Bank in the U.S. Our U.S. revolving credit and term loan agreement requires us to maintain certain financial covenants and limits our ability to take certain actions such as incurring some kinds of additional debt, paying dividends, or engaging in certain transactions like mergers and acquisitions, investments and asset sales without the lenders' consent.

These restrictions may limit our flexibility in responding to business opportunities, competitive developments and adverse economic or industry conditions. In addition, our obligations under our U.S. revolving credit and term loan agreement with Comerica Bank and East-West Bank are secured by substantially all of our assets other than intellectual property assets, which limit our ability to provide collateral for additional financing. A breach of any of these covenants, or a failure to pay interest or indebtedness when due under any of our credit facilities, could result in a variety of adverse consequences, including the acceleration of our indebtedness.

We may be unable to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards to reduce our income taxes, which could adversely affect our future financial results.

As of December 31, 2014, we had net operating loss, or NOL, carryforwards for U.S. federal and state tax purposes of \$210.5 million and \$139.9 million, respectively. As these net operating losses have not been utilized, a portion began to expire in 2014 and will continue to expire further in the current and future years. The utilization of the NOL and tax credit carryforwards are subject to a substantial limitation imposed by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, and similar state provisions. We recorded deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance, for the NOL carryforwards currently available after considering the existing Section 382 limitation. If we incur an additional limitation under Section 382, then the NOL carryforwards, as disclosed, could be reduced by the impact of any future limitation that would result in existing NOL carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards expiring unutilized and increases in future tax liabilities.

We are subject to government regulations that could adversely impact our business.

The Federal Communications Commission, or FCC, has jurisdiction over the entire U.S. telecommunications industry and, as a result, our products and our U.S. customers are subject to FCC rules and regulations. Current and future FCC regulations affecting communications services, our products or our customers' businesses could negatively affect our business. In addition, international regulatory standards could impair our ability to develop products for international customers in the future. Delays caused by our compliance with regulatory requirements could result in postponements or cancellations of product orders. Further, we may not be successful in obtaining or maintaining any regulatory approvals that may, in the future, be required to operate our business. Any failure to obtain such approvals could harm our business and results of operations.

We may utilize conflict minerals in our production or rely on suppliers who utilize conflict minerals in their production, and the use of such conflict minerals may negatively impact our results of operations.

In August 2012, the SEC adopted its final rule to implement Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act regarding reporting obligations for the use of conflict minerals originating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and adjoining countries, and beginning on January 1, 2013, we became subject to these reporting obligations and filed our first conflict minerals report with the SEC in the second quarter of 2014. In connection with these requirements, we regularly communicate with customers and suppliers regarding the new conflict mineral rules and reporting obligations and continue to work with these customers and suppliers to implement any necessary or requested compliance programs. As a result of these new rules, our results in operations may suffer for a variety of reasons, including:

- difficulty in obtaining supplies that are conflict-free;
- shipping delays or the cancellation of orders for our products;
- costs associated with the implementation of the conflict minerals reporting obligations; and
- reputational damage in the event that we determine our products do incorporate conflict minerals or cannot be verified as not incorporating conflict minerals.

In some instances, we rely on third-party sales representatives to assist in selling our products, and the failure of these representatives to perform as expected could reduce our future revenue.

Although we primarily sell our products through direct sales to systems vendors, we also sell our products to some of our customers through third-party sales representatives. Many of our third-party sales representatives also market and sell competing products from our competitors. Our third-party sales representatives may terminate their relationships with us at any time, or with short notice. Our future performance will also depend, in part, on our ability to attract additional third-party sales representatives that

will be able to market and support our products effectively, especially in markets in which we have not previously distributed our products. If our current third-party sales representatives fail to perform as expected, our revenue and results of operations could be harmed.

We are subject to environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, which could subject us to liabilities, increase our costs, or restrict our business or operations in the future.

Our manufacturing operations and our products are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and international environmental, health and safety laws and regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate or sell our products. These laws and regulations govern, among other things, air emissions, wastewater discharges, the handling and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, soil and groundwater contamination, employee health and safety, and the use of hazardous materials in, and the recycling of, our products. Our failure to comply with present and future environmental, health or safety requirements, or the identification of contamination, could cause us to incur substantial costs, including cleanup costs, monetary fines, civil or criminal penalties, or curtailment of operations. In addition, the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations, or other unanticipated events could restrict our ability to expand our facilities, require us to install costly pollution control equipment or incur other additional expenses, or require us to modify our manufacturing processes or the contents of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, increasing efforts to control emissions of greenhouse gases, or GHG, may also impact us. Additional climate change or GHG control requirements are under consideration at the federal level in the U.S. and in China. Additional restrictions, limits, taxes, or other controls on GHG emissions could increase our operating costs and, while it is not possible to estimate the specific impact any final GHG regulations will have on our operations, there can be no assurance that these measures will not have significant additional impact on us.

Our Japan operations are subject to local environmental laws and regulations, and our failure to fully comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations could negatively affect our operations and our future results.

Following our acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor, we now own and operate a semiconductor facility in Japan which is subject to local environmental laws and regulations, including the Japanese Environmental Quality Standards (“JEQS”) and the Water Pollution Control Law (“Water Law”), which includes provisions for periodic monitoring of groundwater quality. The JEQS provides guidelines for specified substances in groundwater, primarily including metals and volatile organic compounds, include some that are either used in our operations or have been used in our facilities in prior years. In addition, the Soil Contamination Countermeasures Law includes regulatory standards for many of the same substances regulated under the Water Law, some that are either used in our operations or have been used in our facilities in prior years. Should any of these regulated materials be detected in local water or soil, we could be subject to local law remedies, which could affect our ability to operate or could negatively affect our results of operations.

Adoption of international labor standards may increase our direct labor costs.

International standards of corporate social responsibility include strict requirements on labor work practices and overtime. As global service providers and their network equipment vendors adopt these standards, we have in the past incurred and may be required in the future to incur additional direct labor costs associated with our compliance with these standards.

Risks related to our operations in China

Our business operations conducted in China are critical to our success. A total of \$61.8 million, or 20%, of our revenue in the year ended December 31, 2014 was recognized from customers for whom we shipped products to a location in China. Additionally, a substantial portion of our property, plant and equipment, 51% as of December 31,

2014, was located in China. We expect to make further investments in China in the foreseeable future. Therefore, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects are to a significant degree subject to economic, political, legal, and social events and developments in China.

Adverse changes in economic and political policies in China, or Chinese laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on business conditions and the overall economic growth of China, which could adversely affect our business.

The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the level of government involvement, level of development, growth rate and control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. The Chinese economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Despite reforms, the government continues to exercise significant control over China's economic growth by way of the allocation of resources, control over foreign currency-denominated obligations and monetary policy and provision of preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Moreover, the laws, regulations and legal requirements in China, including the laws that apply to foreign-invested enterprises are relatively new and are subject to frequent changes. The interpretation and enforcement of such laws is uncertain. Any adverse changes to these laws, regulations and legal requirements, including tax laws, or their interpretation or enforcement, or the creation of new

laws or regulations relating to our business, could have a material adverse effect on our business. For example, the Chinese government's recent crackdown on alleged antitrust violations and bribery of local officials by multinational companies could signal a broad trend toward elevated scrutiny of foreign corporations operating in the country.

Furthermore, while China's economy has experienced rapid growth in the past 20 years, growth has been uneven across different regions, among various economic sectors and over time. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall Chinese economy, but may also have a negative effect on us. The Chinese government has recently implemented a number of measures to control the rate of economic growth, including by raising interest rates and adjusting deposit reserve ratios for commercial banks as well as by implementing other measures designed to tighten credit and liquidity. These measures have contributed to a slowdown of the Chinese economy. Any continuing or worsening slowdown could significantly reduce domestic commerce in China. An economic downturn, whether actual or perceived, a further decrease in economic growth rates or an otherwise uncertain economic outlook in China or any other market in which we may operate could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Our cost advantage from having our manufacturing and part of our research and development in China may diminish over time due to increasing labor costs, which could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

The labor market in China, particularly in the manufacturing-heavy Southeast region of China where our manufacturing facilities are located, has experienced higher costs due to increased wages. We were required to pay additional employee benefits taxes beginning in late 2010 and were subject to increases in the minimum wage in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. We expect that we will be subject to further increases in personnel costs and taxes in the future due to market conditions and/or government mandates. If labor costs in China continue to increase, our gross margins and profit margins and results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, our competitive advantage against competitors with manufacturing in traditionally higher cost countries would be diminished.

The termination, expiration or unavailability of our preferential income tax treatment in China may have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Effective January 1, 2008, the China Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT law, imposes a single uniform income tax rate of 25% on all Chinese enterprises, including foreign-invested enterprises, and eliminates or modifies most of the tax exemptions, reductions and preferential treatment available under the previous tax laws and regulations. As a result, our subsidiaries in China may be subject to the uniform income tax rate of 25% unless we are able to qualify for preferential status. Historically, we have qualified for a preferential 15% tax rate that is available for new and high technology enterprises. The preferential tax rate applied to 2014, 2013 and 2012. We realized benefits from this 10% reduction in tax rate of \$0.5 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.9 million for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. In order to retain the preferential tax rate, we must meet certain operating conditions, satisfy certain product requirements, meet certain headcount requirements and maintain certain levels of research expenditures. The preferential tax rate that we enjoy could be modified or discontinued altogether at any time, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our subsidiaries in China may be subject to restrictions on dividend payments, on making other payments to us or any other affiliated company, and on borrowing or allocating tax losses among our subsidiaries.

Current Chinese regulations permit our subsidiaries in China to pay dividends only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations, which are different than U.S. accounting standards and regulations. In addition, our subsidiaries in China are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year, if any, to fund their statutory common reserves until such reserves have reached at least 50% of their respective registered capital, as well as to allocate a discretionary portion of their after-tax profits to their staff welfare and bonus fund. As of December 31, 2014, our Chinese subsidiaries' common reserves had

not reached this threshold and, accordingly, these entities are required to continue funding such reserves with accumulated net profits. The statutory common reserves are not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of liquidation. In addition, current Chinese regulations prohibit inter-company borrowings or allocation of tax losses among subsidiaries in China. Further, if our subsidiaries in China incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments to us. Accordingly, we may not be able to move our capital easily, which could harm our business.

Restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to receive and use our revenue and cash effectively.

Because a substantial portion of our revenue is denominated in RMB, any restrictions on currency exchange may limit our ability to use revenue generated in RMB to fund any business activities we may have outside China or to make dividend payments in U.S. dollars. Under relevant Chinese rules and regulations, the RMB is currently convertible under the “current account,” which includes dividends, trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, but not under the “capital account,” which includes

foreign direct investment and loans, without the prior approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, or SAFE. Currently, our subsidiaries in China may purchase foreign exchange for settlement of “current account transactions,” including the payment of dividends to us, without the approval of SAFE. Although Chinese government regulations now allow greater convertibility of the RMB for current account transactions, significant restrictions remain. For example, foreign exchange transactions under our primary Chinese subsidiary’s capital account, including principal payments in respect of foreign currency-denominated obligations, remain subject to significant foreign exchange controls and the approval of SAFE. These limitations could affect the ability of our subsidiaries in China to obtain foreign exchange for capital expenditures through debt or equity financing, including by means of loans or capital contributions from us. We cannot be certain that Chinese regulatory authorities will not impose more stringent restrictions on the convertibility of the RMB, especially with respect to foreign exchange transactions. If such restrictions are imposed, our ability to adjust our capital structure or engage in foreign exchange transactions may be limited.

In August 2008, SAFE promulgated the Circular on the Relevant Operating Issues Concerning the Improvement of the Administration of Payment and Settlement of Foreign Currency Capital of Foreign-invested Enterprises, or Circular 142, a notice regulating the conversion by foreign-invested enterprises or FIE of foreign currency into RMB by restricting how the converted RMB may be used. Circular 142 requires that RMB converted from the foreign currency-dominated capital of a FIE may only be used for purposes within the business scope approved by the applicable government authority and may not be used for equity investments within China unless specifically provided for otherwise. In addition, SAFE strengthened its oversight over the flow and use of RMB funds converted from the foreign currency-dominated capital of a FIE. The use of such RMB may not be changed without approval from SAFE. Violations of Circular 142 may result in severe penalties, including substantial fines set forth in the Foreign Exchange Administration Regulations. As a result of Circular 142, our subsidiaries in China may not be able to convert our capital contributions to them into RMB for equity investments or acquisitions in China.

The Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, or the M&A Rules, establish complex procedures for some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

The M&A Rules establish procedures and requirements that could make some acquisitions of Chinese companies by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex, including requirements in some instances that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any change-of-control transaction in which a foreign investor takes control of a Chinese domestic enterprise. We may seek to expand our business in part by acquiring complementary businesses. Complying with the requirements of the M&A Rules to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the Ministry of Commerce, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share.

Uncertainties with respect to China’s legal system could adversely affect the legal protection available to us.

Our operations in China are governed by Chinese laws and regulations. Our subsidiaries in China are generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investments in China and, in particular, laws applicable to wholly foreign-owned enterprises. China’s legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, it is a legal system where decided legal cases have limited value as precedents. Since 1979, Chinese legislation and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, China has not developed a fully-integrated legal system, and recently-enacted laws and regulations may not sufficiently cover all aspects of economic activities in China. In particular, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties, including regional variations within China. For example, we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce the legal protection under contracts or law. However, since Chinese administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contract terms, it may be

more difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we would receive compared to more developed legal systems. These uncertainties may impede our ability to enforce the contracts we have entered into with our distributors, business partners, customers and suppliers. In addition, protections of intellectual property rights and confidentiality in China may not be as effective as in the U.S. or other countries or regions with more developed legal systems. Furthermore, the legal system in China is based in part on government policies and internal rules (some of which are not published on a timely basis or at all) that may have a retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of these policies and rules until sometime after the violation. In addition, any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention. All the uncertainties described above could limit the legal protections available to us and could materially and adversely affect our business and operations.

Chinese regulations relating to offshore investment activities by Chinese residents and employee stock options granted by overseas-listed companies may increase our administrative burden, restrict our overseas and cross-border investment activity or otherwise adversely affect the implementation of our acquisition strategy. If our stockholders who are Chinese residents, or our Chinese employees who are granted or exercise stock options, fail to make any required registrations or filings under such regulations, we may be unable to distribute profits and may become subject to liability under Chinese laws.

Chinese foreign exchange regulations require Chinese residents and corporate entities to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct or indirect offshore investment activities. These regulations apply to our stockholders who are Chinese residents and may apply to any offshore acquisitions that we make in the future. Pursuant to these foreign exchange regulations, Chinese residents who make, or have previously made, direct or indirect investments in offshore companies, will be required to register those investments. In addition, any Chinese resident who is a direct or indirect stockholder of an offshore company is required to file or update the registration with the local branch of SAFE, with respect to that offshore company, including any material change involving its round-trip investment, capital variation, such as an increase or decrease in capital, transfer or swap of shares, merger, division, long-term equity or debt investment or creation of any security interest. If any Chinese stockholder fails to make the required SAFE registration or file or update the registration, subsidiaries in China of that offshore parent company may be prohibited from distributing their profits and the proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation, to their offshore parent company, and the offshore parent company may also be prohibited from injecting additional capital into their subsidiaries in China. Moreover, failure to comply with the various foreign exchange registration requirements described above could result in liability under Chinese laws for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions. We cannot provide any assurances that all of our stockholders who are Chinese residents have made or obtained, or will make or obtain, any applicable registrations or approvals required by these foreign exchange regulations. The failure or inability of our stockholders in China to comply with the required registration procedures may subject us to fines and legal sanctions, restrict our cross-border investment activities, or limit our Chinese subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends or obtain foreign-exchange-dominated loans. Moreover, because of the uncertainties in the interpretation and implementation of these foreign exchange regulations, we cannot predict how they will affect our business operations or future strategy. For example, we may be subject to a more stringent review and approval process with respect to our foreign exchange activities, such as remittance of dividends and foreign-currency-denominated borrowings, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, if we decide to acquire a domestic company in China, we cannot assure you that we or the owners of such company, as the case may be, will be able to obtain the necessary approvals or complete the necessary filings and registrations required by these foreign exchange regulations. This may restrict our ability to implement our acquisition strategy and could adversely affect our business and prospects.

On March 28, 2007, SAFE promulgated the Application Procedure of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Holding Plan or Stock Option Plan of Overseas-Listed Company, or the Stock Option Rule. Under the Stock Option Rule, Chinese residents who are granted stock options by an overseas publicly-listed company are required, through a Chinese agent or Chinese subsidiary of such overseas publicly-listed company, to register with SAFE and complete certain other procedures. We and our Chinese employees who have been granted stock options are subject to the Stock Option Rule. We have completed the process of registering our stock option and appreciation plans with SAFE. On February 20, 2012, SAFE issued the Circular on Relevant Issues concerning Foreign Exchange Administration for Individuals in PRC Participating in Equity Incentive Plan of Overseas-Listed Companies, or Circular 7, which provides detailed procedures for conducting foreign exchange matters related to domestic individuals' participation in the equity incentive plans of overseas listed companies and supersedes the Stock Option Rule in its entirety. If we or our optionees in China fail to comply with the applicable regulations, we or our optionees in China may be subject to fines and legal sanctions. Several of our employees in China have exercised their stock options prior to our becoming an overseas publicly-listed company. Since there is not yet a clear regulation on how and whether Chinese employees can exercise their stock options granted by overseas private companies, it is unclear whether such exercises were permitted by Chinese laws and it is uncertain how SAFE or other government authorities will interpret or administer such regulations. Therefore, we cannot predict how such

exercises will affect our business or operations. For example, we may be subject to more stringent review and approval processes with respect to our foreign exchange activities, such as remittance of dividends and foreign-currency-denominated borrowings, which may affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may be obligated to withhold and pay individual income tax in China on behalf of our employees who are subject to individual income tax in China arising from the exercise of stock options. If we fail to withhold or pay such individual income tax in accordance with applicable Chinese regulations, we may be subject to certain sanctions and other penalties and may become subject to liability under Chinese laws.

The State Administration of Taxation has issued several circulars concerning employee stock options. Under these circulars, our Chinese employees (which could include both employees in China and expatriate employees subject to individual income tax in China) who exercise stock options will be subject to individual income tax in China. Our subsidiaries in China have obligations to file documents related to employee stock options with relevant tax authorities and withhold and pay individual income taxes for those employees who exercise their stock options. However, since there was not yet a clear regulation on how and whether Chinese employees could exercise stock options granted by overseas private companies and how Chinese employers shall withhold and pay individual taxes, the relevant tax authority verbally advised us that due to the difficulty in determining the fair market value of our

shares as a private company, we did not need to withhold and pay the individual income tax for the exercises until after we completed our initial public offering in February 2011. Thus, we have not withheld or paid the individual income tax for the option exercises through the date of our initial public offering. However, we cannot be assured that the Chinese tax authorities will not act otherwise and request us to pay the individual income tax immediately and impose sanctions on us.

If the Chinese government determines that we failed to obtain approvals of, or registrations with, the requisite Chinese regulatory authority with respect to our current and past import and export of technologies, we could be subject to sanctions, which could adversely affect our business.

China imposes controls on technology import and export. The term “technology import and export” is broadly defined to include, without limitation, the transfer or license of patents, software and know-how, and the provision of services in relation to technology. Depending on the nature of the relevant technology, the import and export of technology to or from China requires either approval by, or registration with, the relevant Chinese governmental authorities.

If we are found to be, or to have been, in violation of Chinese laws or regulations, the relevant regulatory authorities have broad discretion in dealing with such violation, including, but not limited to, issuing a warning, levying fines, restricting us from benefiting from these technologies inside or outside of China, confiscating our earnings generated from the import or export of such technology or even restricting our future export and import of any technology. If the Chinese government determines that our past import and export of technology were inconsistent with, or insufficient for, the proper operation of our business, we could be subject to similar sanctions. Any of these or similar sanctions could cause significant disruption to our business operations or render us unable to conduct a substantial portion of our business operations and may adversely affect our business and result of operations.

China regulation of loans and direct investment by offshore holding companies to China entities may delay or prevent us from using the proceeds we received from our initial public offering to make loans or additional capital contributions to our China subsidiaries.

From time to time, we may make loans or additional capital contributions to our China subsidiaries. Any loans to our China subsidiaries are subject to China regulations and approvals. For example, any loans to our China subsidiaries to finance their activities cannot exceed statutory limits, must be registered with SAFE, or its local counterpart, and must be approved by the relevant government authorities. Any capital contributions to our China subsidiaries must be approved by the Ministry of Commerce of China or its local counterpart. In addition, under Circular 142, our China subsidiaries, as FIEs, may not be able to convert our capital contributions to them into RMB for equity investments or acquisitions in China.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain these government registrations or approvals on a timely basis, if at all, with respect to our future loans or capital contributions to our China subsidiaries. If we fail to receive such registrations or approvals, our ability to capitalize our China subsidiaries may be negatively affected, which could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and ability to fund and expand our business.

Dividends paid to us by our Chinese subsidiaries may be subject to Chinese withholding tax.

The EIT Law and the implementation regulations provide that a 10% withholding tax may apply to dividends payable to investors that are “non-resident enterprises,” to the extent such dividends are derived from sources within China and in the absence of any tax treaty that may reduce such withholding tax rate. The comprehensive Double Taxation Arrangement between China and Hong Kong generally reduces the withholding tax on dividends paid from a Chinese company to a Hong Kong company to 5%. Dividends paid to us by our Chinese subsidiaries will be subject to Chinese withholding tax if, as expected, we are considered a “non-resident enterprise” under the EIT Law. If dividends from our Chinese subsidiaries are subject to Chinese withholding tax, our financial condition may be adversely impacted to the extent of such tax.

Our worldwide income may be subject to Chinese tax under the EIT Law.

The EIT Law provides that enterprises established outside of China whose “de facto management bodies” are located in China are considered “resident enterprises” and are generally subject to the uniform 25% enterprise income tax on their worldwide income. Under the implementation regulations for the EIT Law issued by the State Council, a “de facto management body” is defined as a body that has material and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel and human resources, finances and treasury, and acquisition and disposition of properties and other assets of an enterprise. If we are deemed to be a resident enterprise for Chinese tax purposes, we will be subject to Chinese tax on our worldwide income at the 25% uniform tax rate, which could have an impact on our effective tax rate and an adverse effect on our net (loss) income, however, dividends paid to us by our Chinese subsidiaries may not be subject to withholding if we are deemed to be a resident enterprise.

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Dividends payable by us to our investors and gains on the sale of our common stock by our foreign investors may be subject to tax under Chinese law.

Under the EIT Law and implementation regulations issued by the State Council, a 10% withholding tax is applicable to dividends payable to investors that are “non-resident enterprises.” Similarly, any gain realized on the transfer of common stock by such investors is also subject to a 10% withholding tax if such gain is regarded as income derived from sources within China. If we are determined to be a “resident enterprise,” dividends and other income we pay on our common stock, or the gain you may realize from the transfer of our common stock, would be treated as income derived from sources within China. If we are required under the EIT Law to withhold tax from dividends payable to investors that are “non-resident enterprises,” or if a gain realized on the transfer of our common stock is subject to withholding, the value of your investment in our common stock may be materially and adversely affected.

Our contractual arrangements with our subsidiaries in China may be subject to audit or challenge by the Chinese tax authorities, and a finding that our subsidiaries in China owe additional taxes could substantially reduce our net income and the value of our stockholders’ investment.

Under the applicable laws and regulations in China, arrangements and transactions among related parties may be subject to audit or challenge by the Chinese tax authorities. We would be subject to adverse tax consequences if the Chinese tax authorities were to determine that the contracts with or between our subsidiaries were not executed on an arm’s length basis, and as a result the Chinese tax authorities could require that our Chinese subsidiaries adjust their taxable income upward for Chinese tax purposes. Such an adjustment could adversely affect us by increasing our tax expenses.

Because a substantial portion of our business is located in China, we may have difficulty maintaining adequate management, legal and financial controls, which we are required to do in order to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and securities laws, and which could cause a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements, the trading price of our common stock and our business.

Chinese companies have historically not adopted a western style of management and financial reporting concepts and practices, which includes strong corporate governance, internal controls and computer, financial and other control systems. Most of our middle management staff and some of our top management staff in China are not educated and trained in the western system, and we may have difficulty hiring new employees in China with experience and expertise relating to accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. and U.S. public-company reporting requirements. As a result of these factors, we may experience difficulty in maintaining management, legal and financial controls, collecting financial data and preparing financial statements, books of account and corporate records and instituting business practices that meet U.S. public-company reporting requirements. We may, in turn, experience difficulties in maintaining adequate internal controls as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. This may result in material weaknesses in our internal controls which could impact the reliability of our consolidated financial statements and prevent us from complying with SEC rules and regulations and the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Any such material weaknesses or lack of compliance with SEC rules and regulations could result in restatements of our historical consolidated financial statements, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, have an adverse impact on the trading price of our common stock, adversely affect our ability to access the capital markets and our ability to recruit personnel, lead to the delisting of our securities from the stock exchange on which they are traded. This could lead to litigation claims, thereby diverting management’s attention and resources, and which may lead to the payment of damages to the extent such claims are not resolved in our favor, lead to regulatory proceedings, which may result in sanctions, monetary or otherwise, and have a material adverse effect on our reputation and business.

See also the risk factor “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.”

Our consolidated affiliated entities in China are audited by auditors who are not inspected by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and, as such, you are deprived of the benefits of such inspection.

Publicly traded companies in the United States are audited by independent registered public accounting firms registered with the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB, and are required by the laws of the United States to undergo regular inspections by the PCAOB to assess its compliance with the laws of the United States and professional standards. Because the auditors of our consolidated affiliated entities in China are located in China, a jurisdiction where the PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Chinese authorities, such auditors are not currently inspected by the PCAOB. On May 24, 2013, the PCAOB announced that it had entered into a memorandum of understanding on enforcement cooperation with the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Ministry of Finance of China that establishes a cooperative framework between the parties for the production and exchange of audit documents relevant to investigations in the United States and China. However, direct PCAOB inspections of independent registered accounting firms in China are still not permitted by Chinese authorities.

Inspections of auditing firms that the PCAOB has conducted outside China have identified deficiencies in those firms' audit procedures and quality control procedures, which may be addressed as part of the inspection process to improve future audit quality. This lack of PCAOB inspections in China prevents the PCAOB from regularly evaluating our Chinese auditor's audits and its quality control procedures. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

The turnover of direct labor in manufacturing industries in China is high, which could adversely affect our production, shipments, and results of operations.

Employee turnover of direct labor in the manufacturing sector in China is typically high and retention of such personnel is a challenge to companies located in or with operations in China. Although direct labor cost does not represent a high proportion of our overall manufacturing costs, direct labor is required for the manufacture of our products. If our direct labor turnover rates are higher than we expect, or we otherwise fail to adequately manage our direct labor turnover rates, then our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our subsidiaries in China are subject to Chinese labor laws and regulations. Changes to Chinese labor laws and regulations may increase our operating costs in China, which could adversely affect our financial results.

China Labor Contract Law, effective January 1, 2008, together with its implementing rules, effective September 18, 2008 and its amendments, effective July 1, 2013, provides certain protections to Chinese employees. Under the current rules, the probation period varies depending on contract terms and the employment contract can only be terminated during the probation period for cause upon three days' notice. Additionally, an employer may not be able to terminate a contract during the probation period on the grounds of a material change of circumstances or a mass layoff. The current law also has specific provisions on conditions when an employer has to sign an employment contract with open-ended terms. If an employer fails to enter into an open-ended contract in certain circumstances, the employer must pay the employee twice their monthly wage beginning from the time the employer should have executed an open-ended contract. Additionally an employer must pay severance for nearly all terminations, including when an employer decides not to renew a fixed-term contract.

On January 1, 2008, the Regulations on Paid Annual Leaves of Staff and Workers also took effect, followed by its implementing measures effective September 18, 2008. These regulations provide that employees who have worked consecutively for one year or more are entitled to paid annual leave. An employer must guarantee that employees receive the same wage income during the annual leave period as that for the normal working period. Where an employer cannot arrange annual leave for an employee due to production needs, upon agreement with the employee, the employer must pay daily wages equal to 300% of the employee's daily salary for each day of annual leave forfeited by such employee.

The Shenzhen municipal government, effective December 2010, issued a measure to require all government agencies, public institutions, and enterprises in Shenzhen to pay a monthly housing fund. The housing fund is designed to enhance the welfare and increase the funds available to Shenzhen employees when buying, building, renovating, or overhauling owner-occupied houses. Employee and employers are required to make equal contributions to the housing fund, which generally can range between 5% and 20% of the employees' average salary of the most recent year and we commenced making these contributions in the fourth quarter of 2010.

From time to time, the Chinese government has implemented requirements to increase the minimum wage for employees in China. These requirements have resulted in the past, and may result in the future, in higher employee costs for our personnel in China. Minimum wage rates generally vary by city and province within China and have historically increased as much as 20% on an annual basis. We were required to increase wages to comply with these requirements and it may be necessary for us to increase wages more than the minimum wage adjustment requires due to market conditions or additional government mandates. If labor costs in China continue to increase, our gross margins, profit margins and results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, our competitive advantage

against competitors with personnel costs or manufacturing in traditionally higher cost countries may be diminished. Future changes to labor laws and regulations may materially increase the costs of our operations in China.

If any of our subsidiaries in China becomes the subject of a bankruptcy or liquidation procedures, we may lose the ability to use its assets.

Because a substantial portion of our business and revenue are derived from China, if any of our subsidiaries in China goes bankrupt and all or part of its assets become subject to liens or rights of third-party creditors, we may be unable to continue some or all of our operations in China. Any delay, interruption or cessation of all or a part of our operations in China would negatively impact our ability to generate revenue and otherwise adversely affect our business.

We may be exposed to liabilities under the FCPA and Chinese anti-corruption laws, and any determination that we violated these laws could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practice Act of 1977, or FCPA, and other laws that prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by U.S. persons and issuers as defined by the statute, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We have operations, agreements with third parties and we make significant sales in China. China also strictly prohibits bribery of government officials. Our activities in China create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by our employees, consultants, sales agents or distributors, even though they may not always be subject to our control. Although we have implemented policies and procedures to discourage these practices by our employees, our existing safeguards and any future improvements may prove to be less than effective, and our employees, consultants, sales agents or distributors may engage in conduct for which we might be held responsible. Violations of the FCPA or Chinese anti-corruption laws may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we may be subject to other liabilities, which could negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, the U.S. government may seek to hold us liable for successor liability FCPA violations committed by companies in which we invest or that we acquire.

Risks related to ownership of our common stock

Our financial results may vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter due to a number of factors, which may lead to volatility in our stock price.

Our quarterly revenue and results of operations have varied in the past and may continue to vary significantly from quarter to quarter. This variability may lead to volatility in our stock price as research analysts and investors respond to these quarterly fluctuations. These fluctuations are due to numerous factors, including:

- fluctuations in demand for our products;
- the timing, size and product mix of sales of our products;
- changes in our pricing and sales policies or the pricing and sales policies of our competitors;
- our ability to design, manufacture and deliver products to our customers in a timely and cost-effective manner and that meet customer requirements;
- quality control or yield problems in our manufacturing operations;
- our ability to timely obtain adequate quantities of the components used in our products;
- length and variability of the sales cycles of our products;
- unanticipated increases in costs or expenses; and
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

The foregoing factors are difficult to forecast, and these, as well as other factors, could materially adversely affect our quarterly and annual results of operations in the future. In addition, a significant amount of our operating expenses is relatively fixed in nature due to our internal manufacturing, research and development, sales and general administrative efforts. Any failure to adjust spending quickly enough to compensate for a revenue shortfall could magnify the adverse impact of such revenue shortfall on our results of operations. Moreover, our results of operations may not meet our announced guidance or the expectations of research analysts or investors, in which case the price of our common stock could decrease significantly. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully address these risks.

Our failure to comply with conditions required for our common stock to be listed on the NYSE could result in delisting of our common stock from the NYSE and have a significant negative effect on the value and liquidity of our securities as well as other matters.

As a result of our failure to timely file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as well as our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2014, we were not in full compliance with the NYSE Listed Company Manual, Section 802.01E. We cured this deficiency in June 2014 by our

filings of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2014. We are required to comply with the NYSE Listed Company Manual as a condition for our common stock to continue to be listed on the NYSE. If we are unable to comply with such conditions, then our shares of common stock are subject to delisting from the NYSE.

If our common stock is delisted from the NYSE, such securities may be traded over-the-counter on the “pink sheets.” The alternative market, however, is generally considered to be less efficient than, and not as broad as, the NYSE. Accordingly, delisting of our common stock from the NYSE could have a significant negative effect on the value and liquidity of our securities. In addition, the

delisting of such stock could adversely affect our ability to raise capital on terms acceptable to us or at all. In addition, delisting of our common stock may preclude us from using exemptions from certain state and federal securities regulations.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to, among other things, the risk factors described in this section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, and other factors beyond our control, such as fluctuations in the valuation of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us.

The stock markets have experienced price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. These fluctuations often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions, such as recessions, sovereign debt or liquidity issues, interest rate changes or international currency fluctuations, may negatively affect the market price of our common stock.

In the past, many companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We may become the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business.

If research analysts do not publish research about our business or if they issue unfavorable commentary or downgrade our common stock, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock depends in part on the research and reports that research analysts publish about us and our business. The price of our common stock could decline if one or more research analysts downgrade our stock or if those analysts issue other unfavorable commentary or cease publishing reports about us or our business. If one or more of the research analysts ceases coverage of our company or fails to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our common stock could decrease, which could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

The concentration of our capital stock ownership with our principal stockholders, executive officers and directors and their affiliates will limit other stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters.

As of December 31, 2014, our executive officers and directors, and entities that are affiliated with them, beneficially own an aggregate of approximately 56% of our outstanding common stock. This significant concentration of share ownership may adversely affect the trading price for our common stock because investors often perceive disadvantages in owning stock in companies with controlling stockholders. Also, as a result, these stockholders, acting together, will be able to control our management and affairs and matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. Consequently, this concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control, including a merger, consolidation or other business combination involving us, or discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control, even if such a change in control would benefit our other stockholders.

We currently do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock and, consequently, your only opportunity to achieve a return on your investment is if the price of our common stock appreciates.

We currently do not plan to declare dividends on shares of our common stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, the terms of our U.S. revolving credit and term loan agreement with Comerica Bank and East-West Bank restrict our ability to pay dividends. Consequently, your only opportunity to achieve a return on your investment in our company will be if the market price of our common stock appreciates and you sell your shares at a profit. There is no guarantee that the price of our common stock that will prevail in the market after our initial public offering will ever exceed the

price that you pay.

Our charter documents and Delaware law could prevent a takeover that stockholders consider favorable and could also reduce the market price of our stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it more difficult for stockholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions include:

- providing for a classified board of directors with staggered, three-year terms;
- not providing for cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- authorizing our board of directors to issue, without stockholder approval, preferred stock rights senior to those of common stock;

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- prohibiting stockholder action by written consent;
- limiting the persons who may call special meetings of stockholders; and
- requiring advance notification of stockholder nominations and proposals.

In addition, we have been governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporate Law since the completion of our initial public offering. These provisions may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding common stock, from engaging in certain business combinations without approval of substantially all of our stockholders for a certain period of time.

These and other provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our amended and restated bylaws and under Delaware law could discourage potential takeover attempts, reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay for shares of our common stock in the future and result in the market price being lower than it would be without these provisions.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our properties consist primarily of owned and leased office and manufacturing facilities. Our corporate headquarters are located in San Jose, California and our manufacturing facilities are primarily located in Shenzhen and Dongguan, China. The following schedule presents the approximate square footage of our facilities as of December 31, 2014:

| Location | Square Feet | Commitment and Use |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| San Jose, California ⁽¹⁾ | 63,526 | Leased; 2 buildings used for corporate headquarters offices and wafer fabrication. |
| Fremont, California | 73,186 | Leased; 2 buildings used for wafer fabrication and research and development. |
| Shenzhen, China ⁽²⁾ | 236,853 | Owned; 1 building and 1 floor of a building. Used for manufacturing, research and development, and sales and marketing. |
| Shenzhen, China | 21,533 | Leased; 2 buildings used for staff dormitory. |
| Dongguan, China | 94,550 | Leased; 2 buildings used for manufacturing and staff dormitory. |
| Tokyo, Japan | 13,351 | Owned; 1 building used for manufacturing, research and development and marketing. |

⁽¹⁾ One building, 24,212 square feet has been sub-leased until October 2015.

⁽²⁾ The owned floor of the building in Shenzhen, representing 23,361 square feet, was leased to a tenant effective February 2014.

In addition, we lease a number of smaller offices for warehouse, manufacturing, research and other functions.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we are involved in litigation that we believe is of the type common to companies engaged in our line of business, including commercial disputes and employment issues. As of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, other than as described below, we are not involved in any pending legal proceedings that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. However, as described below, a certain dispute involves a claim by a third party that our activities infringe their intellectual property rights. This and other types of intellectual property rights claims generally involve the demand by a third party that we cease the manufacture, use or sale of the allegedly infringing products, processes or technologies and/or pay substantial damages or royalties for past, present and future use of the allegedly infringing intellectual property. Claims that our products or processes infringe or misappropriate any third-party intellectual property rights (including claims arising through our contractual indemnification of our customers) often involve highly complex, technical issues, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain. Moreover, from time to time, we may pursue litigation to assert our intellectual property rights. Regardless of the merit or resolution of any such litigation, complex intellectual property litigation is generally costly and diverts the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel which could adversely affect our business.

On January 5, 2010, Finisar Corporation, or Finisar, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against Source Photonics, Inc., MRV Communications, Inc., Oplink Communications, Inc. and us, or collectively, the co-defendants. In the complaint, Finisar alleged infringement of certain of its U.S. patents arising from the co-defendants' respective manufacture, importation, use, sale of or offer to sell certain optical transceiver products. On March 23, 2010, we filed an answer to the complaint and counterclaims, asserting two claims of patent infringement and additional claims asserting that Finisar has violated state and federal competition laws and violated its obligations to license on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms. On May 5, 2010, the court dismissed without prejudice all co-defendants (including us) except Source Photonics, Inc., on grounds that such claims should have been asserted in four separate lawsuits, one against each defendant. This dismissal without prejudice does not prevent Finisar from bringing a new similar lawsuit against us. On January 18, 2011, we and Finisar agreed to suspend their respective claims and not to refile the originally asserted claims against each other until at least 90 days after one or more specified events occur resulting in the partial or complete resolution of litigation involving the same Finisar patents between Oplink Communications, Inc. and Finisar. This tolling period expired on April 30, 2012. On May 3, 2012 we and Finisar agreed to further toll our respective claims until the refiling of certain of the previously asserted claims from this dispute. As a result, Finisar is permitted to bring a new lawsuit against us if it chooses to do so, and we may bring new claims against Finisar upon seven days written notice prior to filing such claims.

On January 2, 2013, we were served with a lawsuit, filed in Belgium by Laser 2000 Beneluo SA ("Laser 2000"), based on the fact that we requested that Santur Corporation terminate the distributor relationship between Santur and Laser 2000 prior to closing of the acquisition of Santur by us. The distributor agreement was formally terminated as of January 3, 2012. Laser 2000 claims that we owe Laser 2000 commissions from 2011 and the first semester of 2012 in addition to commissions based on European Directive 86/653 on sales representatives. Laser 2000 claims that it is owed outstanding commissions from 2011, commissions for the first semester of 2012, expected commissions and for the Directive 86/653 commissions. We paid \$492,000 to Laser 2000 as partial settlement of claims and to avoid penalties from the Court and submitted a legal brief to court on September 16, 2013. Laser 2000 filed a response on December 16, 2013 and we filed the final rebuttal brief on January 30, 2014. We are awaiting a response from the Belgian Court. We are defending the claims vigorously but are unable to predict the duration or outcome of the lawsuit at this time.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

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

As of February 28, 2015, there were approximately 108 holders of record of our common stock (not including beneficial holders of our common stock holder in street names). We have not paid cash dividends on our common stock since our inception, and we do not anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. Any future determination as to the declaration and payment of dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on then existing conditions, including our financial condition, operating results, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects, consent from our existing credit facility lender in the U.S., and other factors our board of directors may deem relevant.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

| | Low | High |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Fiscal Year 2014: | | |
| First Quarter | \$6.61 | \$8.41 |
| Second Quarter | \$3.82 | \$8.10 |
| Third Quarter | \$2.42 | \$4.04 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$2.46 | \$3.78 |
| Fiscal Year 2013: | | |
| First Quarter | \$4.79 | \$6.09 |
| Second Quarter | \$4.75 | \$8.81 |
| Third Quarter | \$6.20 | \$9.77 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$5.31 | \$7.98 |

The graph below shows the cumulative total stockholder return of an investment of \$100 (and the reinvestment of any dividends thereafter) on February 2, 2011 (the first trading day of NeoPhotonics Corporation common stock) in (i) our common stock, (ii) the S&P 500 Index and (iii) the NASDAQ Telecommunications Index. Our stock price performance shown in the graph below is not indicative of future stock price performance. The following graph and related information shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or be deemed to be "filed" with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing, except to the extent that we specifically state that such graph and related information are incorporated by reference into such filing.

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| | NeoPhotonics | S&P 500 | NASDAQ Telecom |
|------------|--------------|---------|----------------|
| 02/02/11\$ | 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 |
| 12/31/11\$ | 35 | \$ 96 | \$ 83 |
| 12/31/12\$ | 43 | \$ 109 | \$ 84 |
| 12/31/13\$ | 53 | \$ 142 | \$ 105 |
| 12/31/14\$ | 26 | \$ 158 | \$ 114 |

For equity compensation plan information refer to Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected consolidated financial data in this section is not intended to replace our consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

We derived the consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 from our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are derived from our consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of our future results.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, we initiated a plan to sell a component of our business, Shenzhen Photon Broadband Technology Co., Ltd. (Broadband), a subsidiary in China. In January 2012, we entered into a purchase agreement with a third party to dispose of our 100% equity interest in Broadband for a total cash consideration of RMB 13.0 million (\$2.1 million), and the transaction closed in March 2012. As such, the net assets of Broadband were classified as held-for-sale in our consolidated balance sheets and the results of operations associated with Broadband were presented as discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented through 2012.

| Consolidated Statement of Operations Data: | Years ended December 31, | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | 2014 ⁽¹⁾ | 2013 ⁽²⁾ | 2012 | 2011 ⁽³⁾ | 2010 |
| | (in thousands, except per share data) | | | | |
| Revenue | \$306,177 | \$282,242 | \$245,423 | \$201,029 | \$177,679 |
| Cost of goods sold | 235,059 | 217,069 | 184,163 | 150,944 | 123,373 |
| Gross profit | 71,118 | 65,173 | 61,260 | 50,085 | 54,306 |
| Operating expenses | 90,250 | 98,846 | 78,167 | 78,551 | 47,812 |
| (Loss) income from operations | (19,132) | (33,673) | (16,907) | (28,466) | 6,494 |
| Interest and other income (expense), net ⁽⁴⁾ | 1,932 | 538 | 599 | 14,231 | (533) |
| Provision for income taxes | (2,519) | (1,204) | (1,364) | (1,155) | (2,289) |
| (Loss) income from continuing operations | \$(19,719) | \$(34,339) | \$(17,672) | \$(15,390) | \$3,672 |
| Basic and diluted net (loss) income per share from continuing operations attributable to NeoPhotonics Corporation common stockholders: ⁽⁵⁾ | \$(0.61) | \$(1.11) | \$(0.62) | \$(1.45) | \$— |

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: | Years ended December 31, | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |

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| | (in thousands) | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$43,035 | \$57,101 | \$36,940 | \$32,321 | \$24,659 |
| Short-term investments | — | 17,916 | 64,301 | 54,063 | — |
| Restricted cash and investments | 21,254 | 2,138 | 2,626 | 3,227 | 2,828 |
| Working capital ⁽⁶⁾ | 102,130 | 124,298 | 152,374 | 124,199 | 44,129 |
| Total assets | 286,284 | 302,227 | 295,632 | 277,049 | 172,495 |
| Long-term debt (including current portion) | 23,336 | 34,475 | 22,167 | 27,166 | 8,836 |
| Redeemable convertible preferred stock ⁽⁷⁾ | — | — | — | — | 211,541 |
| Common stock and additional paid-in capital ⁽⁷⁾ | 456,271 | 447,546 | 438,934 | 392,854 | 93,354 |
| Total equity (deficit) | 159,456 | 176,811 | 202,680 | 173,654 | (109,638) |

- (1) In 2014, we recognized total escrow settlement gain of \$4.9 million, of which \$3.9 million pertained to certain indemnification claims by us in connection with the acquisition of Santur in 2011 and \$1.0 million pertained to our acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor in 2013.
- (2) We acquired NeoPhotonics Semiconductor on March 29, 2013 and its results of operations are included from the date of acquisition.
- (3) We acquired Santur on October 12, 2011 and its results of operations are included from the date of acquisition. Due to the decrease in our market capitalization as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2011, we determined that the indicators of impairment existed and that the carrying value of our goodwill was not recoverable. As a result, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$13.1 million, of which \$8.8 million was related to the acquisition of Santur in October 2011.
- (4) In 2010, we purchased shares of Ignis ASA (“Ignis”), a Norwegian company traded on the Oslo Borse (Norway stock exchange) for \$8.1 million. In 2011, we sold our shares in Ignis for \$21.3 million and recognized a gain of \$13.8 million. The gain was recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.
- (5) See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of our calculation of net (loss) income per share.
- (6) Working capital is defined as total current assets less total current liabilities.
- (7) In connection with the closing of our initial public offering in February 2011, all of the shares of Series 1, Series 2, Series 3 and Series X preferred stock outstanding automatically converted into shares of common stock.

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis by our management of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes.

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as statements of our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Please also see the cautionary language at the beginning of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in "Risk Factors" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

On March 3, 2015, we announced our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2014 which included our preliminary Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. Subsequently, we finalized the accounting for our subsequent events related to our debt financing arrangements with the Comerica Bank and with the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., respectively, as discussed below and in Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Accordingly, our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2014 presented in this Annual Report on Form 10-K reflects a reclassification of \$7.5 million from the current portion of long-term debt to the long-term debt, net of current portion and a reclassification of \$5.3 million from current restricted cash and investments to restricted cash and investments, non-current.

Business overview

We develop, manufacture and sell optoelectronic products that transmit, receive and switch high speed digital optical signals for communications networks. We sell our products to the world's leading network equipment manufacturers, including Alcatel-Lucent SA, Ciena Corporation, Cisco Systems, Inc., and Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. These four companies are among our largest customers and a focus of our strategy due to their leading market positions.

We have research and development and wafer fabrication facilities in San Jose and Fremont, California and in Tokyo, Japan that coordinate with our research and development and manufacturing facilities in Dongguan, Shenzhen and Wuhan, China and Ottawa, Canada. We use proprietary design tools and design-for-manufacturing techniques to align our design process with our precision nanoscale, vertically integrated manufacturing and testing. We believe we are one of the highest volume PIC manufacturers in the world and that we can further expand our manufacturing capacity to meet market needs.

In 2014, our revenue growth of 8% over the prior-year was driven primarily by demand for our 100Gbps speed products, as carriers continued to accelerate deployment of high capacity optical transport networks worldwide.

We expect continued volume growth for our 100Gbps products, although quarter-to-quarter results may show considerable variability as is usual in a rapid initial ramp-up for a new technology. Similar to revenue, our gross margins can fluctuate materially depending on a variety of factors including average selling price changes, product mix, volume, manufacturing utilization and ongoing manufacturing process improvements.

We are discontinuing certain products that accounted for approximately \$23 million of total revenue in 2014 and are expected to account for less than 2% of anticipated total revenue in 2015. These products, which are in the end of life, had relatively low gross margins, and are in a "last time buy" process with customers currently. We intend to continue actions to end the life of certain products that are not contributing to profitability, which going forward is expected to lower our annual revenue growth while improving gross margin and profitability.

On January 2, 2015, we closed an acquisition of the tunable laser product lines of EMCORE for approximately \$17.5 million. Consideration for the transaction consisted of \$1.5 million in cash and a promissory note of approximately \$16.0 million, which is subject to certain adjustments for inventory, net accounts receivable and pre-closing revenues.

The promissory note will bear interest of 5% per annum for the first year and 13% per annum for the second year; the interest will be payable semi-annually in cash, and the note will mature two years from the closing of the transaction. In addition, the promissory note will be subject to prepayment under certain circumstances and will be secured by certain of the assets to be sold pursuant to the asset purchase agreement with EMCORE. The note is subordinated to our existing bank debt in the U.S. We will account for the acquisition as a business combination.

On March 29, 2013, we acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities related to the semiconductor Optical Components Business Unit of LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd. (“LAPIS”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rohm Co., Ltd. of Japan. The business is now known as NeoPhotonics Semiconductor. Total consideration for this acquisition was approximately \$24.3 million, including \$13.1 million in cash and \$11.1 million in notes payable for the purchase of the real estate used by NeoPhotonics Semiconductor, of which 700 million Japanese Yen (“JPY”) (\$5.8 million) was outstanding as of December 31, 2014.

Debt Arrangements

During the first quarter of 2015, we completed actions to restructure certain of our debt obligations. By restructuring our debt, we eliminated certain cash restrictions and improved our cash flow. As of December 31, 2014, we had \$23.3 million of long-term debt, which consisted of a term loan led by Comerica Bank of \$17.5 million, secured by restricted cash of an equal amount, and a mortgage from LAPIS of \$5.8 million. In the first quarter of 2015, we restructured both of these arrangements to increase the usability of our Comerica borrowing capacity by approximately \$9 million while eliminating certain restrictions on cash; and we entered into a new financing arrangement with Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. which paid off the LAPIS mortgage in Japan and increased our available cash balances through two long-term mortgage instruments totaling \$12.6 million. These actions increased our unrestricted cash by approximately \$22 million and improved our cash availability for 2015. In addition, at December 31, 2014, we had \$22.8 million of short-term notes payable and borrowings in China. We expect to maintain such facilities at approximately this level through 2015.

Product Group Reporting

We plan to realign our product group reporting for 2015. For all of 2014, revenue attributable to our “Speed and Agility” product group was approximately 73.5% of our total revenue, of which our “High Speed” products were approximately 42.9% of total revenue, revenue attributable to our “Access” products was approximately 20.2% of total revenue, and revenue attributable to our “Other Telecom” products were approximately 6.3% of total revenue. In terms of our reporting structure for 2015 and beyond, for the full year of 2014, 42.3% of our total revenue would have been reported as revenue from “High Speed Products” (100G and beyond) and 57.7% of our total revenue would have been reported as revenue from “Network Products and Solutions.” Note that in reporting for 2015 and onward, revenue from products designed for 40G is expected to be moved from the previously reported “High Speed” to the new category of “Network Products and Solutions,” and such revenue is expected to continue to decline over time. The tunable laser products acquired from EMCORE during the first quarter of 2015 is expected to be included in High Speed Products.

Update on Planned Expansion in the Russian Federation

In April 2012, we entered into a rights agreement with Open Joint Stock Company “RUSNANO” or Rusnano, one of our principal stockholders. Under the rights agreement, we agreed to make a \$30.0 million investment commitment (the “Investment Commitment”) toward our Russian operations. The Investment Commitment can be partially satisfied by cash and/or non-cash investment inside or outside of Russia and/or by way of non-cash asset transfers.

In July 2014, we extended our then-current Investment Commitment milestone to March 31, 2015. In March 2015, we further extended our Investment Commitment milestone to June 30, 2015. If we fail to meet the Investment Commitment by such date, we may be required to pay a \$5.0 million penalty as the sole and exclusive remedy for damages and monetary relief available to Rusnano for failure to meet the Investment Commitment. We are currently in discussions with Rusnano to potentially amend the related requirements, but there can be no assurance that we will be successful in reaching an agreement with Rusnano on amending the requirements.

Separately, on December 18, 2014, we entered into a Commitment to file a Resale Registration Statement and Related Waiver of Registration Rights, whereby Rusnano waived certain registration rights in connection with a potential offering by us of shares of our common stock, and we committed to file with the SEC a resale registration statement on Form S-1 covering the resale of all shares of our common stock held by Rusnano. We are obligated to file such resale registration statement no later than April 15, 2015. Rusnano also waived its demand registration rights under the original rights agreement and has agreed to enter into a lock up agreement with us whereby it will agree not to sell any shares of our common stock, or engage in certain other transactions relating to our securities, for a period of 60 days from the filing date of the resale registration statement.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”). These principles require us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flow, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Our estimates include those related to revenue recognition, stock-based compensation expense, impairment analysis of goodwill and long-lived assets, valuation of inventory, purchased intangibles, warranty liabilities and accounting for income taxes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and our actual results, our future financial statements will be affected.

We believe that of our significant accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, the following accounting policies involve a greater degree of judgment and complexity. Accordingly, we believe these are the most critical to fully understand and evaluate our financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue recognition

We recognize revenue from the sale of our products provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Contracts and/or customer purchase orders are used to determine the existence of an arrangement. Shipping documents and customer acceptance, when applicable, are used to verify delivery. We assess whether the fee is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction and whether the sales price is subject to refund or adjustment. We assess collectability based primarily on the creditworthiness of the customer as determined by credit checks and the customer's payment history.

We recognize revenue when the product is shipped and title has transferred to the buyer. We bear all costs and risks of loss or damage to the goods up to that point. On most orders, our terms of sale provide that title passes to the buyer upon shipment by us. In certain cases, our terms of sale may provide that title passes to the buyer upon delivery of the goods to the buyer. Revenue related to the sale of consignment inventory at customer vendor managed locations is not recognized until the product is pulled from inventory stock by customers. Payments made to third-party sales representatives are recorded to sales and marketing expense and not a reduction of revenue as the sales agent services they provide have an identifiable benefit and are made at similar rates of other sales agent service providers. Shipping and handling costs are included in the cost of goods sold. We present revenue net of sales taxes and any similar assessments.

Stock-based compensation expense

We grant stock options, stock purchase rights, stock appreciation units and restricted stock units to employees, directors and consultants. The stock-based awards are accounted for at fair value as of the measurement date. For stock options and restricted stock units, the measurement date is the grant date and for stock purchase rights the measurement date is the first day of the offering period. Stock appreciation units are subject to re-measurement each reporting period.

We recognize the fair value over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period) on a straight-line basis. Stock-based compensation expense includes the impact of estimated forfeitures. We estimate future forfeitures at the date of grant and revise the estimates, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

We generally account for stock-based compensation using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model. Determining the appropriate fair value model and calculating the fair value of stock-based awards requires judgment, including estimating stock price volatility, forfeiture rates and expected life. If any of these assumptions used in the option-pricing models change, our stock-based compensation expense could change on our consolidated financial statements.

Business Combinations

We allocate the fair value of purchase consideration to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. When determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, management makes significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets.

Fair value estimates are based on the assumptions management believes a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability. Critical estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include but are not limited to future expected cash flows from customer relationships and acquired patents and developed technology; and discount rates. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently

uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from estimates.

Amounts recorded in a business combination may change during the measurement period, which is a period not to exceed one year from the date of acquisition, as additional information about conditions existing at the acquisition date becomes available.

Long-lived assets

We assess the impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized when the sum of the future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than its carrying amount. The estimated future cash flows are based upon, among other things, assumptions about expected future operating performance and may differ from actual cash flows. If our estimates regarding future cash flows derived from such assets were to change, we may record an impairment to the value of these assets.

Valuation of inventories

We record inventories at the lower of cost (using the first-in, first-out method) or market, after we give appropriate consideration to obsolescence and inventories in excess of anticipated future demand. In assessing the ultimate recoverability of inventories, we are required to make estimates regarding future customer demand, the timing of new product introductions, economic trends and market conditions. If the actual product demand is significantly lower than forecasted, we could be required to record additional inventory write-downs which would be charged to cost of goods sold. Obsolescence is determined from several factors, including competitiveness of product offerings, market conditions and product life cycles. Write-downs of excess and obsolete inventory are charged to cost of goods sold. At the point of the loss recognition, a new, lower cost basis for that inventory is established, and subsequent changes in facts and circumstances do not result in the restoration or increase in that newly established cost basis. If this lower-cost inventory is subsequently sold, it will result in lower costs and higher gross margin for those products. Any write-downs would have an adverse impact on our gross margin. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we recorded excess and obsolete inventory charges of \$1.5 million, \$3.2 million and \$3.1 million, respectively.

Warranty liabilities

We provide warranties to cover defects in workmanship, materials and manufacturing of our products for a period of one to two years to meet stated functionality specifications. From time to time, we have agreed, and may agree, to warranty provisions providing for extended terms or with a greater scope. We test products against specified functionality requirements prior to delivery, but we nevertheless from time to time experience claims under our warranty guarantees. We accrue for estimated warranty costs under those guarantees based upon historical experience, and for specific items at the time their existence is known and the amounts are determinable. We charge a provision for estimated future costs related to warranty activities to cost of goods sold based upon historical product failure rates and historical costs incurred in correcting product failures. If we experience an increase in warranty claims compared with our historical experience, or if the cost of servicing warranty claims is greater than expected, our gross margin and profitability would be adversely affected. We recorded warranty expense of \$0.9 million, \$1.5 million and \$0.1 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Accounting for income taxes

We record income taxes using the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns. In estimating future tax consequences, generally we consider all expected future events, other than enactments or changes in tax law or rates. We provide valuation allowances when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

We operate in various tax jurisdictions and are subject to audit by various tax authorities. We provide for tax contingencies whenever it is deemed probable that a tax asset has been impaired or a tax liability has been incurred for events such as tax claims or changes in tax laws. Tax contingencies are based upon their technical merits, relevant tax law and the specific facts and circumstances as of each reporting period. Changes in facts and circumstances could result in material changes to the amounts recorded for such tax contingencies.

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We estimate actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as accruals and allowances not currently deductible for tax purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets.

We make estimates and judgments about our future taxable income that are based on assumptions that are consistent with our plans and estimates. Should the actual amounts differ from our estimates, the amount of our valuation

allowance could be materially impacted. Any adjustment to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance would be recorded in the consolidated statement of operations in the period that the adjustment is determined to be required.

Results of operations

The following table presents certain consolidated statements of operations data for the periods indicated as a percentage of total revenue:

| | Years Ended December 31, | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|-------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
| Revenue | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % |
| Gross profit | 23 % | 23 % | 25 % |
| Operating expenses | 29 % | 35 % | 32 % |
| Loss from operations | (6)% | (12)% | (7)% |
| Interest and other income (expense), net | 1 % | — % | — % |
| Loss before income taxes | (5)% | (12)% | (7)% |
| Net loss | (6)% | (12)% | (7)% |

Revenue

| (in thousands, except percentages) 2014 | % Change | | % Change | | |
|---|--------------|------|--------------|------|-----------|
| | 2013 to 2014 | 2013 | 2012 to 2013 | 2012 | |
| Total revenue | \$306,177 | 8% | \$282,242 | 15% | \$245,423 |

We sell substantially all of our products to original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs. We recognize revenue upon delivery of our products to the OEM. We price our products based on market and competitive conditions and may periodically reduce the price of our products as market and competitive conditions change and as manufacturing costs are reduced. Our sales transactions to customers are denominated primarily in Chinese Renminbi (“RMB”), U.S. dollars and JPY. Revenue is driven by the volume of shipments and may be impacted by pricing pressures. We have generated most of our revenue from a limited number of customers.

Customers accounting for more than 10% of our total revenue and revenue from our top ten customers for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

| | Years Ended December 31, | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
| Percent of revenue from customers accounting for 10% or more of total revenue: | | | |
| Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd | 38 % | 27 % | 36 % |
| Ciena Corporation | 15 % | 16 % | 15 % |
| Alcatel-Lucent SA | 10 % | 14 % | 16 % |
| Percent of revenue from top ten customers | 88 % | 86 % | 90 % |

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, our percentage of sales from our China-based subsidiaries, the majority of which were denominated in RMB, were 20%, 31%, and 49%, respectively.

Total revenue increased by \$23.9 million, or 8%, in 2014 compared to 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to a \$30.5 million increase in revenue from our Speed and Agility products, including high speed 100Gbps products, as carriers continued to accelerate deployments of 4G-LTE networks in China which required increases in backbone capacity, partially offset by a 5% decline in our Access product revenue and a 14% decline in our Other Telecom products. In 2014, our Speed and Agility products accounted for 73.5% of our total revenue, our “Access” products accounted for 20.2% of total revenue, and our “Other Telecom” products accounted for 6.3% of total revenue. Our

revenue from China increased \$39.1 million, or 32%, and revenue from the United States increased \$11.6 million, or 26%, due to the relative strength in these regions, partially offset by decreases in Japan and other regions in 2014 compared to 2013.

Total revenue increased by \$36.8 million in 2013 compared to 2012, representing a 15% increase. This increase was primarily attributable to a \$44.9 million increase in revenue from our high speed 100Gbps and 40Gbps products, including a significant contribution from the newly acquired NeoPhotonics Semiconductor in Japan, partially offset by a decrease in revenue contribution from our legacy products. In 2013, high speed products revenue increased 69% from 2012, while our Access products revenue were down 13% from 2012.

In 2015, we expect continued growth in revenue from our 100Gbps products. We also expect that a significant portion of our revenue will continue to be derived from a limited number of customers. As a result, the loss of, or a significant reduction in orders from our largest customers, including Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Ciena Corporation and Alcatel-Lucent SA, or any of our other key customers would materially affect our revenue and results of operations. We expect a significant portion of our sales to continue

to be denominated in foreign currencies, including RMB, and, to a lesser extent, in JPY and therefore may be affected by changes in foreign exchange rates.

Cost of goods sold and gross margin

| (in thousands, except percentages) | 2014 | % Change | | % Change | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | 2013 to 2014 | 2013 | 2012 to 2013 | 2012 |
| Cost of goods sold | \$235,059 | 8% | \$217,069 | 18% | \$184,163 |
| | 2014 | | 2013 | | 2012 |
| Gross margin | 23% | | 23% | | 25% |

Our cost of goods sold consists primarily of the cost to produce wafers and to manufacture and test our products. Additionally, our cost of goods sold includes stock-based compensation, write-downs of excess and obsolete inventory, royalty payments, amortization of certain purchased intangible assets, depreciation, acquisition-related fair value adjustments, restructuring cost, warranty, shipping and allocated facilities costs.

Gross margin was consistent at 23% in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to a reduction in overall manufacturing costs, lower vendor cost reductions and lower warranty expenses, offset by higher standard costs compared to 2013. In 2014, overall manufacturing costs decreased \$5.4 million and warranty expenses decreased \$0.7 million, partially offset by a \$0.3 million increase in intangible assets related amortization expenses, resulting in a \$5.9 million increase in gross profit, compared to 2013,

Gross margin decreased to 23% in 2013 compared to 25% in 2012. The decrease in gross margin partially resulted from costs associated with our NeoPhotonics Semiconductor acquisition, including \$2.9 million fair value of the inventory over its cost at the acquisition date recognized during the period, as well as a \$1.4 million increase in our warranty provision primarily due to higher warranty-related costs in the U.S. and China and a \$0.3 million warranty accrual release in 2012 related to Santur. Our 2013 gross margin was also impacted by restructuring charges of \$0.7 million and lower average selling prices resulting from increased competition and pricing pressure from our major customers.

In 2015, we expect to adjust our product offerings to improve overall gross margin and profitability, which may lower total revenue growth. We expect that our gross margin is likely to continue to fluctuate due to a variety of factors, including the introduction of new products, production volume, production volume compared to sales over time, the mix of products sold, inventory changes, changes in the average selling prices of our products, changes in the cost and volumes of materials purchased from our suppliers, changes in labor costs, changes in overhead costs or requirements, revaluation of stock appreciation unit awards that are impacted by our stock price, write-downs of excess and obsolete inventories and warranty costs. In addition, we periodically negotiate pricing with certain customers which can cause our gross margins to fluctuate, particularly in the quarters subsequent to the periods in which the negotiations occurred.

Operating expenses

| (in thousands, except percentages) | 2014 | % Change | | % Change | |
|------------------------------------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | | 2014 | 2013 | 2013 | 2012 |
| | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----|----|----------|------|---|----------|
| Research and development | \$45,959 | — | % | \$45,853 | 20 | % | \$38,288 |
| Sales and marketing | 13,725 | (4 |)% | 14,242 | 8 | % | 13,241 |
| General and administrative | 31,570 | 5 | % | 30,012 | 23 | % | 24,361 |
| Amortization of purchase intangible assets | 1,502 | (2 |)% | 1,532 | 16 | % | 1,316 |
| Asset impairment charge | 1,130 | — | % | — | — | % | — |
| Restructuring charges | 662 | (15 |)% | 775 | 1040 | % | 68 |
| Acquisition-related costs | 615 | (89 |)% | 5,406 | 274 | % | 1,447 |
| Adjustment to fair value of contingent consideration | — | — | % | 1,026 | 285 | % | (554) |
| Escrow settlement gain | (4,913) | — | % | — | — | % | — |
| Total operating expenses | \$90,250 | (9 |)% | \$98,846 | 26 | % | \$78,167 |

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Research and development

Research and development expense consists of personnel costs, including stock-based compensation, for our research and development personnel, and product development costs, including engineering services, development software and hardware tools, depreciation of equipment and facility costs. We record all research and development expense as incurred.

Research and development expense increased \$0.1 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase was attributable to a \$0.5 million increase in depreciation and amortization expense and a \$0.2 million increase in stock-based compensation expense, offset by a \$0.4 million decrease in payroll expenses due to headcount reductions and a \$0.2 million reduction in development materials related spending.

Research and development expense increased by \$7.6 million in 2013 compared to 2012, representing a 20% increase. The acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor increased our research and development expense by \$3.7 million. Other increases in 2013 included \$2.9 million for research and development projects to support our business growth, \$1.4 million for labor and facilities expenses related to manufacturing support of research and development activities, \$0.5 million in higher compensation-related costs, partially offset by a \$1.0 million decrease related to additional retention-related compensation costs in 2012 related to the acquisition of Santur.

We believe that investments in research and development are important to help meet our strategic objectives. In 2015, we plan to continue to invest in research and development activities, including new products that will further enhance our competitive position. In particular, the acquisition of the tunable laser product line of EMCORE in early January 2015 is anticipated to result in an increase in our research and development expenses. As a percentage of total revenue, our research and development expense may vary as our investment and revenue levels change over time.

Sales and marketing

Sales and marketing expense consists primarily of personnel costs, including stock-based compensation and sales commissions, costs related to sales and marketing programs and services and facility costs.

Sales and marketing expense decreased by \$0.5 million in 2014 compared to 2013, representing a 4% decrease, primarily due to a \$0.6 million decrease in payroll and benefit expenses and a \$0.3 million decrease in product demo expenses, partially offset by a \$0.3 million increase in stock-based compensation expense.

Sales and marketing expense increased by \$1.0 million in 2013 compared to 2012, representing an 8% increase which was primarily due to increases from the acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor and higher variable compensation costs.

We expect to continue to focus on controlling our sales and marketing expenses in 2015 even as our business continues to expand geographically. As a percentage of total revenue, our sales and marketing expense may vary as our revenue changes over time.

General and administrative

General and administrative expense consists of personnel costs, including stock-based compensation, for our finance, human resources and information technology personnel and certain executive officers, as well as professional services costs related to accounting, tax, banking, legal and information technology services, depreciation and facility costs.

General and administrative expense increased by \$1.6 million in 2014 compared to 2013, representing a 5% increase. The increase was primarily due to a \$2.6 million increase in audit and tax fees primarily related to the restatement of our Quarterly Reports on Forms 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 2013, a \$1.1 million increase in

bonus expense and a \$0.9 million in payroll expenses, partially offset by a \$2.1 million decrease in consulting fees, a \$0.5 million decrease in benefit expenses, and a \$0.2 million decrease in computer equipment expenses.

General and administrative expense increased by \$5.7 million in 2013 compared to 2012, representing a 23% increase. Consulting and professional fees increased by \$3.6 million primarily related to resources to assist us in the process of remediating weaknesses in our controls over financial reporting, to provide technical accounting support and to fill key vacant positions on an interim basis as well as costs related to the restatement of our Quarterly Report on forms 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 2013. Additional increases included \$1.4 million in higher software license and other IT-related expenses, costs from the newly acquired NeoPhotonics Semiconductor of \$1.3 million, \$0.5 million in higher audit-related fees, \$0.6 million in loss on disposal of fixed assets, \$1.2 million in higher stock-based compensation, payroll and related costs and \$0.5 million in other costs to support our continued growth. These increases were partially offset by a \$3.3 million decrease in bonus expense and a \$0.4 million decrease in depreciation expense.

We expect to continue to focus on controlling our general and administrative expense in 2015. As a percentage of total revenue, our general and administrative expense may vary as our revenue changes over time.

Amortization of purchased intangible assets

Our intangible assets are being amortized over their estimated useful lives. Amortization expense relating to technology and patents and leasehold interests are included within cost of goods sold, while customer relationships and non-compete agreements are recorded within operating expenses.

In 2014, amortization of purchased intangible assets was \$4.3 million, of which \$2.8 million was included in cost of goods sold and \$1.5 million in operating expenses, which remained relatively consistent compared to 2013.

Amortization of purchased intangible assets increased by \$0.2 million in 2013 compared to 2012, representing a 16% increase and was due to intangible assets from our NeoPhotonics Semiconductor in 2013.

Asset impairment charge

In December 2014, we wrote off certain leasehold improvements in our facilities in Fremont, California and recorded an asset impairment charge of \$1.1 million in 2014 as a result of our business re-alignment initiatives.

Restructuring charges

In 2014, we initiated a restructuring plan (the “2014 Restructuring Plan”) to refocus on our strategy execution, optimize our structure, and improve operational efficiencies. The 2014 Restructuring Plan consists of workforce reductions primarily in the U.S and in China. As a result, we recorded \$1.1 million in restructuring charges, within costs of goods sold and operating expenses, related to the 2014 Restructuring Plan.

During 2013, we exited and closed one facility at our headquarters location to align our facilities usage with its current size. Additionally, we approved and implemented a restructuring action in which we reduced our workforce and closed a facility in China and exited our contract manufacturing activities in Malaysia. We recorded a restructuring charge of \$1.5 million during 2013 related to these actions, of which \$0.8 million was recorded in operating expenses with the remainder recorded in cost of goods sold.

Acquisition-related costs

In 2014, we incurred \$0.6 million in acquisition-related costs related to our acquisition of EMCORE’s tunable laser product lines. We expect to incur additional acquisition-related costs for such acquisition in 2015. In connection with our acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor in 2013, we incurred \$5.4 million in acquisition-related costs during the year ended December 31, 2013 related to investment banking, legal, accounting and other professional services and fees as well as transfer and acquisition taxes related to real property acquired.

Escrow settlement gain and adjustment to the fair value of contingent consideration

In October 2014, we entered into a settlement agreement covering the outstanding claims in connection with our 2013 acquisition of LAPIS Semiconductor Co., Ltd. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, we received a payment of \$1.0 million (JPY 111.0 million) from the escrow account that was set up under the original merger agreement for disputed excess inventories, which we recorded as an escrow settlement gain in 2014.

In May 2014, we entered into a settlement agreement covering the outstanding claims in connection with our 2011 acquisition of Santur. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, a net amount of \$1.9 million was paid to us from the escrow account that was set up under the original merger agreement, which was comprised of \$3.9 million related

to certain indemnification claims by us (“Indemnification Amount”), partially offset by \$2.0 million related to additional consideration for the business acquisition that was contingent upon Santur’s gross profit performance during 2012 (“Contingent Consideration Amount”). Prior to this settlement, we had recorded \$1.0 million as our estimated fair value of the Contingent Consideration Amount. As a result of this settlement, we recorded an additional \$1.0 million in our operating expenses in 2013 to adjust the fair value of the Contingent Consideration Amount to the full \$2.0 million settlement amount and recorded the \$3.9 million Indemnification Amount in 2014.

Interest and other income, net

| | | % Change | | % Change | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| (in thousands, except percentages) | 2014 | 2013 to 2014 | 2013 | 2012 to 2013 | 2012 |
| Interest and other income, net | \$1,932 | 259% | \$538 | (10)% | \$599 |

Interest and other income, net consists of interest income, interest expense and other income (expense). Interest income consists of income earned on our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Interest expense consists of amounts incurred for interest on our outstanding debt. Other income (expense) includes foreign currency transaction gains and losses along with government subsidies. The functional currency of our subsidiaries in China and Japan is the RMB and the JPY, respectively.

Interest and other income, net increased \$1.4 million, or 259%, in 2014, from \$0.5 million in 2013. The increase was primarily due to a \$1.9 million increase in net foreign exchange gain largely attributable to a weaker JPY against the U.S. dollar, partially offset by a \$0.3 million increase in interest expense related to higher debt balances and a \$0.2 million decrease in interest income.

Interest and other income, net, decreased by 10% in 2013 compared to 2012. The decrease is primarily due to a \$0.4 million increase in interest expense related to higher long-term debt in 2013 and a \$0.2 million decrease in interest income, which was partially offset by a \$0.6 million increase in other income. Included in other income was a \$0.9 million net foreign exchange gain in 2013 which was a \$1.1 million increase from a \$0.2 million foreign exchange loss in 2012.

Income taxes

| | Years ended December 31, | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| (in thousands, except percentages) | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
| Provision for income taxes | \$(2,519) | \$(1,204) | \$(1,364) |
| Effective tax rate | (15)% | (4)% | (8)% |

In 2014, 2013 and 2012, our income tax provision was primarily related to the operating profit realized in our foreign subsidiaries in Japan and China, despite a consolidated loss before income taxes. Historically, we have experienced net losses in the U.S. and in the short term, we expect this trend to continue. In China, one of our subsidiaries has qualified for a preferential 15% tax rate available for high technology enterprises. The preferential rate applied to 2014, 2013 and 2012. We realized benefits from this 10% reduction in the tax rate of \$0.5 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.9 million for 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. In order to retain the preferential rate, we must meet certain operating conditions, satisfy certain product requirements, meet certain employment level requirements and maintain certain levels of research expenditures. The preferential tax rate that we enjoy could be modified or discontinued altogether at any time, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The effective tax rate in 2014 of 15% was 11% higher than the 4% effective rate in 2013, primarily due to higher earnings in foreign subsidiaries.

The effective tax rate in 2013 of 4% was 4% lower than the 8% effective rate in 2012, primarily due to a higher U.S. loss relative to our earnings in foreign subsidiaries.

Liquidity and capital resources

At December 31, 2014, we had working capital of \$102.1 million and total cash and cash equivalents of \$43.0 million, of which 24% was held in accounts by our subsidiaries in China and 30% was held in accounts by our subsidiaries in Japan. In the aggregate, approximately 55% of our cash and cash equivalents was held by our foreign subsidiaries.

Approximately \$7.1 million of our accumulated deficit at December 31, 2014 was subject to restriction due to the fact that our subsidiaries in China are required to set aside at least 10% of their respective accumulated profits each year to fund statutory common reserves as well as allocate a discretionary portion of their after-tax profits to their staff welfare and bonus fund. This restricted amount is not distributable as cash dividends except in the event of liquidation.

We have a bank credit agreement with Comerica Bank as the lead bank. As of December 31, 2014, this credit agreement included the following:

- A revolving credit facility under which there was no amount outstanding and \$20.0 million available for borrowing at December 31, 2014, subject to covenant requirements. Amounts borrowed are due on or before March 2016 and borrowings bear interest at an interest rate option of a base rate as defined in the agreement plus 1.75% or LIBOR plus 2.75%. As of December 31, 2014 the rate on the LIBOR option was 2.91%

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A term loan facility under which \$17.5 million was outstanding at December 31, 2014. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears and the principal is paid in equal quarterly installments over the term of the loan ending in June 2017.

Borrowings under the term loan bear interest at an interest rate option of a base rate as defined in the agreement plus 2.0% or LIBOR plus 3.0%. As of December 31, 2014 the rate on the LIBOR option was 3.16%

Our original credit agreement required the maintenance of specified financial covenants, including a debt to EBITDA ratio and liquidity ratios. The agreement also restricts our ability to incur additional debt or to engage in specified transactions, restricts the payment of dividends and is secured by substantially all of our U.S. assets, other than intellectual property assets. During 2014, we executed an amendment to the credit agreement that waived the testing of certain covenants for compliance, provided that we maintain compensating balances equal to outstanding amounts under the credit agreement in accounts for which the bank will have sole access. As of December 31, 2014, the amount of our cash and investments in these compensating balance accounts for the term loan with Comerica Bank, was \$17.5 million, which was classified as current and non-current restricted cash and investments on our December 31, 2014 consolidated balance sheet.

In January 2015, we executed an amendment to the credit agreement under which the \$20.0 million revolving credit facility was replaced with a \$25.0 million senior secured revolving credit line with a maturity date on November 2, 2016. Borrowings under the amended revolving credit facility bear interest at an interest rate option of a base rate as defined in the agreement plus 1.75% or LIBOR plus 2.75%. The amendment also modified the EBITDA and liquidity covenants and eliminated the need to maintain compensating balances (restricted cash). In January 2015, we repaid the remaining Comerica term loan balance and borrowed \$15.8 million under the amended revolving credit facility.

We regularly issue notes payable to our suppliers in China in exchange for accounts payable. These notes are supported by noninterest bearing bank acceptance drafts and are due three to six months after issuance. As a condition of the notes payable arrangements, we are required to keep a compensating balance at the issuing banks that is a percentage of the total notes payable balance until the amounts are settled.

At December 31, 2014, one of our subsidiaries in China had a short-term line of credit facility with a banking institution which expires in June 2015. Under the agreement, RMB 160.0 million (\$26.0 million) can be used for bank acceptance drafts (with a 25% to 30% compensating balance requirement) and up to RMB 120.0 million (\$19.5 million) can be used for short-term loans, which will bear interest at varying rates. In September 2014, the Company's China subsidiary renewed its second line of credit facility with a banking institution, under which RMB 150 million (\$24.4 million) can be used for bank acceptance drafts (with a 30% compensating balance requirement) or short-term loans. This line of credit facility expires in September 2015. As of December 31, 2014, the non-interest bearing bank acceptance drafts issued in connection with our notes payable to our suppliers in China under these line of credit facilities had an outstanding balance of \$12.8 million.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the compensating balance for these bank acceptance drafts totaled \$3.8 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, and was classified as restricted cash and investments on our consolidated balance sheets.

In 2014, our subsidiary in China entered into two short-term advance financing agreements under one of its line of credit facilities to borrow a total of \$10.0 million against export sales to us as its parent company. The loans bear interest at rates from 2.33% to 4.02% per annum. Interest and the principal are due in the second quarter of 2015.

In connection with the acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor on March 29, 2013, we were obligated to pay 1,050 million JPY in three equal installments on the anniversaries of the closing date for the purchase of the real estate used by NeoPhotonics Semiconductor, of which 700 million JPY (\$5.8 million) was outstanding at December 31, 2014. The obligation bears interest at 1.5% per year, payable annually, and is secured by the acquired real estate property. This loan was repaid in full in February 2015.

On February 25, 2015, we entered into certain loan agreements and related special agreements (collectively, the “Loan Arrangements”) with the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (the “Mitsubishi Bank”) that provided for (i) a term loan in the aggregate principal amount of 500 million JPY (\$4.2 million) (the “Term Loan A”) and (ii) a term loan in the aggregate principal amount of one billion JPY (\$8.4 million) (the “Term Loan B” and together with the Term Loan A, the “Bank Loans”). The Bank Loans are secured by a mortgage on certain real property and buildings owned by our Japanese subsidiary in Japan. The full amount of each of the Bank Loans was drawn on the closing date of February 25, 2015. Interest on the Bank Loans accrues and is paid monthly based upon the annual rate of the monthly Tokyo Interbank Offer Rate (TIBOR) plus 1.40%. The Term Loan A requires interest only payments until the maturity date of February 23, 2018, with a lump sum payment of the aggregate principal amount on the maturity date. The Term Loan B requires equal monthly payments of principal equal to 8,333,000 JPY until the maturity date of February 25, 2025, with a lump sum payment of the balance of 8,373,000 JPY on the maturity date. Interest on the Term Loan B is accrued based upon monthly TIBOR plus 1.40% and is secured by real estate collateral. In conjunction with the execution of the Bank Loans, we paid a loan structuring fee, including consumption tax, of 40,500,000 JPY (\$0.3 million).

The Bank Loans contain customary representations and warranties and customary affirmative and negative covenants applicable to our Japanese subsidiary, including, among other things, restrictions on cessation in business, management, mergers or acquisitions. The Bank Loans contain financial covenants relating to minimum net assets, maximum ordinary loss and a dividends covenant. The Bank Loans also include customary events of default, including but not limited to the nonpayment of principal or interest, violations of covenants, restraint on business, dissolution, bankruptcy, attachment and misrepresentations. In March 2015, we used a portion of the proceeds of the Bank Loans to repay the then-outstanding loan related to the acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor, which had an outstanding principal and interest amount of approximately 710 million JPY (\$6.0 million).

On January 2, 2015, we closed an acquisition of the tunable laser product lines of EMCORE for approximately \$17.5 million. Consideration for the transaction consisted of \$1.5 million in cash and a promissory note of approximately \$16.0 million, which is subject to certain adjustments for inventory, net accounts receivable and pre-closing revenues. The promissory note will bear interest of 5% per annum for the first year and 13% per annum for the second year; the interest will be payable semi-annually in cash, and the note will mature two years from the closing of the transaction. In addition, the promissory note will be subject to prepayment under certain circumstances and will be secured by certain of the assets to be sold pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement. The note is subordinated to our existing bank debt in the U.S. We will account for the acquisition as a business combination.

From time to time we accept notes receivable in exchange for accounts receivable from certain of our customers in China. These notes receivable are non-interest bearing and are generally due within six months. Historically, we have collected on the notes receivable in full at the time of maturity.

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and cash flows from our operating activities will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors including our growth rate, the timing and extent of spending to support development efforts, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the introduction of new and enhanced products, the costs to increase our manufacturing capacity and our foreign operations, the continuing market acceptance of our products and acquisitions of businesses and technology. In the event that additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Private placement transaction

In April 2012, we entered into a rights agreement with Open Joint Stock Company “RUSNANO”, one of our principal stockholders. Under the rights agreement, we agreed to make a \$30.0 million investment commitment (the “Investment Commitment”) toward our Russian operations. The Investment Commitment can be partially satisfied by cash and/or non-cash investment inside or outside of Russia and/or by way of non-cash asset transfers.

In July 2014, we extended our then-current Investment Commitment milestone to March 31, 2015. In March 2015, we further extended our Investment Commitment deadline to June 30, 2015. If we fail to meet the Investment Commitment, we may be required to pay a \$5.0 million penalty as the sole and exclusive remedy for damages and monetary relief available to Rusnano for failure to meet the Investment Commitment.

Separately, on December 18, 2014, we entered into a Commitment to file a Resale Registration Statement and Related Waiver of Registration Rights, whereby Rusnano waived its registration rights in connection with a potential offering by us of shares of our common stock, and we committed to file with the SEC a resale registration statement on Form S-1 covering the resale of all shares of our common stock held by Rusnano, provided, however, that we are obligated to file such resale registration statement no later than April 15, 2015. Rusnano also waived its demand registration rights under the original rights agreement and has agreed to enter into a lock up agreement with us whereby it will

agree not to sell any shares of our common stock, or engage in certain other transactions relating to our securities, for a period of 60 days from the filing date of the resale registration statement.

Cash flow discussion

The table below sets forth selected cash flow data for the periods presented:

| (in thousands) | Years ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------|------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities | \$(451) | \$4,511 | \$(8,790) |
| Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities | (13,945) | 13,304 | (20,999) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 3,029 | 2,515 | 34,064 |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents | (2,699) | (169) | 180 |
| Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents | \$(14,066) | \$20,161 | \$4,455 |

Operating activities

In 2014, net cash used in operating activities was \$0.5 million, which was a \$5.0 million decrease compared to the \$4.5 million cash provided by operating activities in 2013. The decrease was primarily attributable to an increase in accounts receivable due to higher revenue in 2014 while days sales outstanding improved compared to 2013.

Additional contributing factors to the increase in net cash used in operating activities included lower accounts payable related payments and higher accrued and other liabilities in 2013 and an increase in prepaid expenses and other assets in 2014 primarily attributable to sales tax refunds, partially offset by a reduction in net loss, net of non-cash charges, and a lower inventory level in 2014, compared to 2013.

In 2013, net cash provided by operating activities was \$4.5 million, which was a \$13.3 million increase over the \$8.8 million cash used in operating activities in 2012. Contributing to the increase was a decrease in accounts receivable, particularly in China where days sales outstanding declined and revenue was lower at the end of 2013 compared to the end of 2012. Additionally, operating cash flow benefitted from an increase in accounts payable primarily due to higher inventory purchases in China near the end of 2013 and higher accrued and other current liabilities, partially offset by a higher net loss in 2013.

In 2012, net cash used in operating activities was \$8.8 million. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized a net loss of \$17.5 million, which incorporated non-cash charges, including depreciation and amortization of \$18.7 million, stock-based compensation expenses of \$4.8 million and write-down of inventories of \$3.1 million. These amounts were partially offset by the purchase of inventory of \$11.8 million, a reduction of accounts payable of \$3.0 million and a reduction of accrued and other liabilities of \$1.0 million.

Investing activities

In 2014, net cash used in investing activities was \$13.9 million, a \$27.2 million decrease compared to the \$13.3 million provided by investing activities in 2013, primarily due to a \$85.1 million decrease in proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities and an \$11.4 million increase in restricted cash, partially offset by a \$49.2 million decrease in marketable securities purchases and a \$8.5 million decrease in capital equipment purchases. In addition, net cash used in acquisition was \$1.5 million in 2014 for the asset purchase arrangement with EMCORE, compared to a payment of \$12.7 million for the acquisition of NeoPhotonics Semiconductor in 2013.

In 2013, net cash provided by investing activities was \$13.3 million, which was a \$34.3 million increase from the \$21.0 million used in investing activities in 2012. The increase was due to \$56.0 million in higher net proceeds from the sale and maturity of marketable securities, partially offset by \$13.1 million cash used to purchase NeoPhotonics Semiconductor and \$6.8 million in higher purchases of property and equipment in 2013.

In 2012, net cash used in investing activities was \$21.0 million. During 2012, we used \$155.9 million of cash for the purchase of equity securities and \$12.7 million for capital equipment, which was offset by \$145.2 million of cash received for the sale and maturity of equity securities. We also received \$1.8 million from the sale of our former Broadband subsidiary.

Financing activities

In 2014, net cash provided by financing activities was \$3.0 million, an increase of \$0.5 million compared to \$2.5 million in 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$5.7 million increase in proceeds from notes payable issuances and a \$5.7 million decrease in repayment of bank loans, partially offset by an \$8.4 million decrease in proceeds from bank loans, a \$2.0 million payment for the contingent consideration liability related to the Santur acquisition and a \$0.6 million decrease in net proceeds from exercises of stock options and issuance of restricted stock units.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$2.5 million and \$34.1 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. In 2012, the major factor was \$39.6 million generated from the private placement transaction. Additionally, 2013 cash from financing activities benefitted from \$7.4 million in lower net payments of bank loans and notes payable and \$1.3 million in higher proceeds from the exercise of stock options and stock issued under the ESPP.

In 2012, net cash provided by financing activities was \$34.1 million. Our private placement transaction generated proceeds of \$39.6 million, net of offering expenses. We also received \$2.1 m