Quantum eMotion's Plurilock Acquisition Accelerates Its Push into Quantum Cybersecurity

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Quantum eMotion Corp. (NYSE American: QNC | TSXV: QNC) is preparing for a significant expansion of its cybersecurity business following its definitive agreement to acquire Plurilock Security Inc. (TSXV: PLUR | OTCQB: PLCKF). The proposed transaction brings together Quantum eMotion's proprietary quantum technology and Plurilock's established commercial operations, creating an opportunity to accelerate the introduction of quantum cybersecurity solutions to government agencies and major corporations.

During a recent InvestorNews interview hosted by Tracy Hughes, Dr. Francis Bellido, President, CEO and Director of Quantum eMotion, and Ian Paterson, CEO of Plurilock Security, discussed the strategic rationale behind the acquisition, the commercial opportunities emerging from quantum computing and the growing urgency surrounding cybersecurity threats.

For Bellido, the acquisition addresses one of the greatest challenges facing technology companies: transforming years of research and development into commercial revenue. Quantum eMotion has invested substantially in developing proprietary quantum random number generation technology, but establishing a commercial sales organization requires different expertise. Plurilock offers an existing platform with customer relationships, technical advisory capabilities and an established record of commercial execution.

Paterson explained that Plurilock has grown substantially since going public in 2020, lifting annual revenue from roughly C$500,000 to nearly C$61 million in 2025. He said about half its business comes from public-sector customers, with the rest from large commercial enterprises. In August, its Integra Networks subsidiary was named one of the contract holders under a five-year NATO cybersecurity procurement framework, giving the company its first position to compete for NATO task orders.

The combination is particularly attractive because Plurilock already works with institutions evaluating emerging cybersecurity technologies. Rather than building a new commercial organization, Quantum eMotion intends to introduce its proprietary products through established customer relationships. Paterson believes this approach could substantially accelerate commercialization while allowing Plurilock to expand beyond distributing third-party solutions into selling technology owned by the combined organization.

The transaction also has important financial implications. Paterson highlighted Quantum eMotion's stronger balance sheet, access to major U.S. capital markets and the potential for improved margins through proprietary technology sales. Plurilock has been working toward profitable growth, and the acquisition could provide additional resources to support that transition. For Quantum eMotion, the objective is to accelerate revenue generation while reducing some of the commercial risks associated with bringing new technology to market.

Hughes also questioned Bellido about the recent appointment of Bernard Crotty, former Chairman and CEO of Certicom, as an independent director. Bellido explained that the appointment reflects Quantum eMotion's efforts to strengthen corporate governance following its NYSE American listing. Crotty brings extensive experience in cryptography, corporate leadership and

law, including his involvement with Certicom, which was acquired by Research In Motion, now BlackBerry.

One of the interview's most revealing discussions concerned the technology behind Quantum eMotion's cybersecurity platform. Bellido explained that encryption depends heavily on the quality of the random numbers used to generate cryptographic keys. Quantum eMotion's proprietary technology exploits quantum tunneling, using the unpredictable movement of electrons to produce random digital values. This technology is designed to strengthen cryptographic security by providing a source of randomness that is fundamentally unpredictable.

Paterson sees substantial commercial potential in combining this technology with Plurilock's existing cybersecurity capabilities. Organizations are increasingly evaluating how to protect sensitive information against both current cyberattacks and future quantum computing threats. Plurilock's established relationships could allow the combined company to introduce quantum security technologies directly to customers already investing in cybersecurity improvements.

The urgency of that transition became a central theme when Hughes asked both executives how concerned governments and financial institutions should be about the arrival of Q-Day, the point at which sufficiently powerful quantum computers could compromise certain widely used encryption systems. Bellido noted that industry forecasts have become increasingly aggressive, with some predictions suggesting that cryptographically relevant quantum computing capabilities could emerge around 2029 or 2030. Although the timing remains uncertain, he believes organizations are beginning to recognize the need to prepare.

Paterson emphasized an even more immediate concern known as "harvest now, decrypt later." Under this scenario,

cybercriminals collect encrypted information today with the intention of decrypting it once more powerful quantum computers become available. For governments, banks and corporations holding information that must remain confidential for many years, the threat creates an immediate need to evaluate existing encryption systems and develop migration strategies.

The commercial opportunity, Paterson explained, begins with helping organizations understand their vulnerabilities. Institutions must identify where traditional cryptography is deployed, assess the sensitivity of the information being protected and determine which systems require upgrading. Plurilock already provides cybersecurity advisory and implementation services, positioning it to participate in this transition while potentially introducing Quantum eMotion's proprietary technology.

Both executives expect the integration process to be relatively straightforward, with Plurilock continuing its commercial operations while introducing Quantum eMotion's products to existing customers. Paterson confirmed that preliminary customer discussions have already begun, with the company intending to focus initially on early adopters willing to evaluate new technologies and provide feedback. That process could help establish initial commercial applications and support broader adoption.

The proposed acquisition remains subject to shareholder approval, with a vote anticipated in November. Bellido expressed hope that the transaction could close before the end of the month, while suggesting that its commercial impact would become more visible in 2027. Quantum eMotion is also pursuing additional technology validation, which management considers an important milestone in supporting commercialization.

For Quantum eMotion, the acquisition represents a transition from a company primarily associated with proprietary research and development toward a broader commercial cybersecurity business. Plurilock brings established revenue, institutional customers and a functioning sales organization, while Quantum eMotion contributes technology intended to address an emerging generation of security challenges. The coming months will determine whether this combination can translate technological innovation and growing market demand into sustained commercial growth.

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