

NEONODE INC.

FORM 10-K (Annual Report)

Filed 03/10/22 for the Period Ending 12/31/21

Telephone	46 0 8 667 17 17
CIK	0000087050
Symbol	NEON
SIC Code	3679 - Electronic Components, Not Elsewhere Classified
Industry	Electronic Equipment & Parts
Sector	Technology
Fiscal Year	12/31

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-35526

NEONODE INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)*

94-1517641

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

Karlavägen 100, 115 26 Stockholm, Sweden

(Address of Principal Executive Office and Zip Code)

+46 (0) 8 667 17 17

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

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

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	NEON	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or 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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

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

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the closing price for the registrant's common stock on June 30, 2021 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) as reported on the Nasdaq Stock Market, was \$41,885,928.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of March 3, 2022 was 13,575,952.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the registrant's 2022 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference as set forth in Part III of this Annual Report. The registrant intends to file such definitive proxy statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.



NEONODE INC.

2021 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>SPECIAL NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	ii
<u>PART I</u>		
Item 1.	<u>BUSINESS</u>	1
Item 1A.	<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	7
Item 1B.	<u>UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	15
Item 2.	<u>PROPERTIES</u>	15
Item 3.	<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	15
Item 4.	<u>MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES</u>	15
<u>PART II</u>		
Item 5.	<u>MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	16
Item 6.	<u>[RESERVED]</u>	16
Item 7.	<u>MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	16
Item 7A.	<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	30
Item 8.	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	F-1
Item 9.	<u>CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u>	31
Item 9A.	<u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	31
Item 9B.	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	31
Item 9C.	<u>DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.</u>	31
<u>PART III</u>		
Item 10.	<u>DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	32
Item 11.	<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	32
Item 12.	<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	32
Item 13.	<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	32
Item 14.	<u>PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES</u>	32
<u>PART IV</u>		
Item 15.	<u>EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES</u>	33
Item 16.	<u>FORM 10-K SUMMARY</u>	34
	<u>SIGNATURES</u>	35

SPECIAL NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report of Form 10-K (“Annual Report”) contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, adopted pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations of future events based on certain assumptions and include any statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. For example, statements in this Annual Report regarding our plans, strategy and focus areas, expectations regarding future sales and customers, and the potential future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business and results of operations are forward-looking statements. You can identify some forward-looking statements by the use of words such as “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “intend,” “goal,” “plan” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties regarding events, conditions and financial trends that may affect our future plans of operation, business strategy, results of operations and financial position. A number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those included within or contemplated by such forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to risks relating to our history of losses since inception, our dependence on a limited number of customers, our reliance on our customers’ ability to develop and sell products that incorporate our touch technology, the length of a product development and release cycle, our and our customers’ reliance on component suppliers, the difficulty in verifying royalty amounts owed to us, our limited experience manufacturing hardware devices, our ability to remain competitive in response to new technologies, our dependence on key members of our management and development team, the costs to defend, as well as risks of losing, patents and intellectual property rights, and our ability to obtain adequate capital to fund future operations. For a discussion of these and other factors that could cause actual results to differ from those contemplated in the forward-looking statements, please see “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report, and in our publicly available filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Forward-looking statements reflect our analysis only as of the date of this Annual Report. Because actual events or results may differ materially from those discussed in or implied by forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. We do not undertake responsibility to update or revise any of these factors or to announce publicly any revision to forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

Neonode Inc., collectively with its subsidiaries, is referred to in this Annual Report as “Neonode”, “we”, “us”, “our”, “registrant”, or “Company”.

We use Neonode, our logo, zForce, MultiSensing, AirBar and other marks as trademarks. This Annual Report contains references to our trademarks and service marks and to those belonging to other entities. Solely for convenience, trademarks and trade names referred to in this Annual Report, including logos, artwork and other visual displays, may appear without the ® or ™ symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate in any way that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights or the rights of the applicable licensor to these trademarks and trade names.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Our company provides advanced optical sensing solutions for contactless touch, touch, and gesture sensing. We also provide software solutions for scene analysis that feature advanced machine learning algorithms to detect and track persons and objects in video streams for cameras and other types of imagers. We base our contactless touch, touch, and gesture sensing products and solutions using our zForce technology platform and our scene analysis solutions on our MultiSensing technology platform. zForce (zero force) is the name for our patented optical sensing technology built on infrared light, invisible to the human eye. Our MultiSensing platform was designed to provide advanced, safe and traceable software applications to provide situational context. We market and sell our solutions to customers in many different markets and segments including, but not limited to, office equipment, automotive, industrial automation, medical, military and avionics.

In 2010, we began licensing to Original Equipment Manufacturers (“OEMs”) and Tier 1 suppliers who embed our technology into products they develop, manufacture, and sell. Since 2010, our licensing customers have sold approximately 85 million devices that use our technology. In October 2017, we augmented our licensing business and began manufacturing and shipping touch sensor modules (“TSMs”) that incorporate our patented technology. We sell these embedded sensors modules to OEMs, Original Design Manufacturers (“ODMs”), and systems integrators for use in their products.

As of December 31, 2021, we had 11 agreements with value added resellers (“VARs”) for integration of our sensor modules in the products they offer to global OEMs, ODMs and systems integrators. In addition to this, we distribute our embedded sensor modules through Digi-Key Corporation, Serial Microelectronics HK Ltd, and Nexty Electronics Corporation.

In our operations, we have since the beginning of 2020 focused on three different business areas, HMI Solutions, HMI Products and Remote Sensing Solutions (“HMI” is short for Human-Machine Interaction). On May 4, 2021, we announced a new strategy and organizational update targeting an increased focus on our contactless touch business and on current market opportunities in North America (“AMER”), Asia-Pacific (“APAC”), and Europe, Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”). As a result, we transitioned from a business area organization to a regional sales organization going forward. Revenues are however primarily monitored for each of our revenue streams consisting of license fees, product sales and non-recurring engineering (“NRE”) services.

During 2021 and 2020 we continued to focus our efforts on maintaining our current licensing customers and achieving design wins for new products both with current and future customers. We made investments enhancing the design and improving the production yield of our TSMs and improving the related firmware and configuration tools software platforms. We also made investments to expand our partner networks for sales and distribution of TSMs. We intend to continue expanding our TSM product offerings in 2022 and beyond, including new TSM variants and new sensor products for delivery to our key markets. We expect that over time the sales of TSMs and other sensor products may constitute the majority of our revenue.

License fees

We license our zForce technology to OEMs and Tier 1 suppliers who embed our technology into products they develop, manufacture and sell. Since 2010, our licensing customers have sold approximately 85 million devices that use our patented technology.

As of December 31, 2021, we had 34 valid technology license agreements with global OEMs, ODMs and Tier 1 suppliers.

Our licensing customer base is primarily in the automotive and printer segments. Eleven of our licensing customers are currently shipping products that embed our technology. We anticipate current customers will continue to ship products with our technology in 2022 and in future years. We also expect to expand our customer base with a number of new customers who will be looking to ship new products incorporating our zForce and MultiSensing technologies as they complete final product development and release cycles. We typically earn our license fees on a per unit basis when our customers ship products using our technology, but in the future also other business models may be used.

Product sales

In addition to our technical solutions business, we design and manufacture TSMs that incorporate our patented technology. We sell our TSMs to OEMs, ODMs and systems integrators for use in their products. We also sell our Neonode branded AirBar product that incorporates one of our TSMs through distributors.

We utilize a robotic manufacturing process designed specifically for our components. Our TSMs are commercial-off-the-shelf products based on our patent-protected zForce technology platform and can support the development of contactless touch, touch, gesture and object sensing solutions that, paired with our technology licensing offering, give us a full range of options to enter and compete in key markets.

In October 2017, we began selling our TSMs to customers in the industrial and consumer electronics segments. Over time, we expect a significant portion of our revenues will be derived from TSM sales.

Non-recurring engineering services

We also offer NRE services related to application development linked to our TSMs and our zForce and MultiSensing technology platforms on a flat rate or hourly rate basis.

Typically, our licensing customers require engineering support during the development and initial manufacturing phase for their products using our technology, while our TSM customers require hardware or software modifications to our standard products or support during the development and initial manufacturing phases of their products using our technology. In both cases we can offer NRE services and earn NRE revenues.

Our Organization

Neonode Inc. was incorporated in the State of Delaware on September 4, 1997. Our principal executive office is located in Stockholm, Sweden. Our office in the United States is located in San Jose, California.

We have the following wholly owned subsidiaries: Neonode Technologies AB (Sweden) (established in 2008 to develop and license touchscreen technology); Neonode Japan Inc., (Japan) (established in 2013); and Neonode Korea Ltd. (South Korea) (established in 2014). In 2015, we established a 51% majority owned consolidated subsidiary, Pronode Technologies AB (Sweden).

Strategy and Focus Areas

Our customers use contactless touch, touch on surface, gesture sensing, and scene analysis technologies to grow their businesses, drive efficiencies, and seek competitive advantages. Our strategy is to deliver value-adding human-machine interaction (“HMI”) and scene analysis solutions and products that enable our customers to achieve these targets. Our strategy is further to offer specialized NRE services related to the integration of our solutions and products into customer systems and products to ensure that optimal functionality and performance is achieved.

Our goal is to become a market leader in the area of contactless touch interfaces, expanding our TSM sales in markets where our contactless touch technology provides end-customer value and increased competitiveness for our customers, value-added resellers, and technology partners, while continuing to be a leader in optical touch and gesture sensing technology by licensing customized solutions. We also aim to capture a share of the growing driver and in-cabin monitoring market by developing our scene analysis business. We are innovators in the HMI and scene analysis areas and our goal is to introduce next-generation products in these areas that offer better price and performance and architectural advantages compared to our current offers and those of our competitors. We intend to execute on this strategy through portfolio transformation, internal innovation, and co-development of products with our customers and the building of strategic partnerships with technology companies.

Markets

Automotive

The Automotive value chain consists of OEMs (vehicle manufacturers) and tiered suppliers (Tier 1 system suppliers, Tier 2 component suppliers etc.). In this market, we mainly act as a Tier 2 technology provider to Tier 1 suppliers who license our technology and deliver different types of systems to OEMs, (e.g. infotainment system displays featuring our touch technology). In some cases, we are also engaged directly by OEMs, following the trend that OEMs are insourcing more and more of their systems and software development directly.

During each of 2021 and 2020, our Automotive customers shipped approximately 0.8 million products.

Printers and Office Equipment

Multi-function printers typically feature touch displays for user interaction with feature-rich menus and settings. We have operational license agreements with three of the leading global printers and office equipment OEMs. During 2021 our customers shipped approximately five million printers using our touch technology and since mid-2014 they have shipped approximately 47 million printers using our touch technology.

Military and Avionics

Mechanical switches and buttons and older types of touch displays in airplane cockpits are increasingly being replaced with larger touch displays with higher performance capabilities. Our zForce technology has demonstrable advantages for these type of applications, as it provides low latency, superior image clarity, can be operated by pilots wearing gloves, has excellent electro-magnetic interference and electro-magnetic compatibility properties, and works well with night vision systems. zForce is also suitable for other military applications for these reasons.

Industrial Automation

We see interesting opportunities for our optical touch and gesture control solutions in the rugged industrial touchscreen market. We also see potential demand for our scene analysis solutions in industrial settings.

Medical

We sell our TSMs to customers manufacturing and selling medical imaging systems with touch screens. Looking to the future, we see interesting opportunities for our TSMs to be incorporated into similar touch applications, and for various contactless touch applications, and opportunities for our zForce-based optical touch and gesture control solutions in the medical touchscreen market.

Elevators and Interactive Kiosks

The COVID-19 pandemic has created strong consumer demand for technologies that eliminate direct physical contact between users and different types of machines and systems in public environments such as self-service kiosks, vending machines, and elevators. Using our TSMs, OEMs can easily create safe, intuitive, and easy-to-use contactless touch interfaces for their elevator and kiosk products. Our TSMs are also very suitable for retrofit applications and many of our OEM customers, value-added resellers, and technology partners have or are developing such solutions and marketing and selling them in their respective markets. We have a strong and increasing demands for our TSMs from customers in these markets and expect to grow this business significantly in the coming years.

Product Backlog

Our TSM product backlog as of December 31, 2021 was approximately \$239,000. The product backlog includes orders confirmed for products planned to be shipped within eight months to seven customers. Our cycle time between order and shipment is generally short and customers occasionally change delivery schedules. Additionally, orders can be cancelled without significant penalties. As a result of these factors, we do not believe that our product backlog, as of any particular date, is necessarily indicative of actual product revenue for any future period.

Customers

As of December 31, 2021 we had 34 valid technology license agreements. As of December 31, 2020, that number was 42. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we had 11 customers using our touch technology in products that were being shipped to their customers. The products related to these license agreements include e-readers, tablets, commercial and consumer printers, automotive infotainment system displays, and global positioning system (GPS) devices.

Our customers are primarily located in North America, Europe and Asia.

As of December 31, 2021, four of our customers represented approximately 76% of our consolidated accounts receivable and unbilled revenues.

As of December 31, 2020, four of our customers represented approximately 62% of our consolidated accounts receivable and unbilled revenues.

Customers who accounted for 10% or more of our revenues during the year ended December 31, 2021 are as follows.

- Hewlett-Packard Company – 32%
- Seiko Epson – 18%
- LG – 13%

Customers who accounted for 10% or more of our revenues during the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows.

- Hewlett-Packard Company – 27%
- Seiko Epson – 19%
- Alps Alpine – 11%

Customers by Market

The following table presents our revenues by market as a percentage of total revenues for the years ended December 31:

	2021	2020
Automotive (licensing)	27%	18%
Consumer electronics (licensing)	55%	59%
Touch Sensor Modules (products)	16%	16%
Non-recurring engineering revenues	2%	7%
Total	100%	100%

Geographical Data

The following table presents our revenues by geographic region as a percentage of total revenues for the years ended December 31:

	2021	2020
U.S.	39%	42%
Japan	33%	31%
South Korea	15%	8%
China	5%	7%
Other	8%	12%
Total	100%	100%

The following table presents our total assets by geographic region as of December 31 (in thousands):

	2021	2020
U.S.	\$ 17,589	\$ 7,253
Sweden	5,353	9,210
Asia	50	109
Total	\$ 22,922	\$ 16,572

Competition

There are various technologies for touch and gesture control solutions available that compete with our optical zForce technology. The competing technologies have differing profiles such as performance, power consumption, level of maturity and cost. For touch solutions, the main competition comes from resistive and capacitive touch solutions. For touch displays, projective capacitive technology is the prevalent standard in mobile phones and tablets and therefore an important competing technology to ours that many suppliers offer with price being a major differentiation point. This means we must continuously develop our technology and improve our offers to defend and grow our market share. For gesture control the main competition comes from other optical technologies and from both ultrasonic and radar technologies. Examples of competitors active in the area of gesture sensing include Ultraleap and suppliers of radar and ultrasonic sensor chips, for instance Texas Instruments and Acconeer. Detection range, resolution and cost are the main differentiators.

For contactless touch opportunities, competing technologies include camera-based technologies for detecting finger placement and gestures in the airspace in front of a kiosk or button panel, capacitive sensors capable of detecting a finger hovering above a display or button, as well as voice-activated interfaces and interfaces using one's mobile phone to interact with a kiosk or button panel.

There are various driver and in-cabin monitoring solutions that compete with our MultiSensing technology. Our competitors among Tier 2 software providers include SmartEye, Xperi, EyeSight, Seeing Machines, PUX and Jungo.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of intellectual property laws and contractual provisions to establish and protect the proprietary rights in our technology. The number of our issued and pending patents and patents filed in each jurisdiction as of December 31, 2021 is set forth in the following table:

Jurisdiction	No. of Reg. Designs	No. of Issued Patents	No. of Patents Pending
United States	5	55	8
Europe	2	9	4
Japan	-	7	-
China	-	6	-
South Korea	-	6	-
Australia	1	-	-
Singapore	2	-	-
Patent Convention Treaty	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	2
Total:	10	83	14

Our patents cover optical blocking technologies for touchscreens and head-up displays, optical reflective technologies for contactless interaction with kiosks and elevators, as well as optical solutions for vehicle cabin monitoring and driver interfaces.

Our software may also be protected by copyright laws in most countries, including Sweden and the European Union, which will not grant patent protection for the software itself, if the software is deemed new and original. Protection can be claimed from the date of creation.

In 2021 we filed eight new patent applications and had six new patent grants issued; certain other patents have lapsed.

The duration of our patent protection for utility patents is generally 20 years. The duration of our patent protection for design patents varies throughout the world between 10 and 25 years, depending on the jurisdiction. We believe the duration of our intellectual property rights is adequate relative to the expected lives of our products.

We also protect and promote our brand by registering trademarks in key markets around the world. Our trademarks include: Neonode (22 registrations), the Neonode logo (15 registrations) and zForce (10 registrations), as well as a pending European trademark application for the mark MultiSensing. In 2021, we strengthened our Neonode brand globally with 12 new applications for the mark NEONODE in Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

Research and Development

In fiscal years 2021 and 2020, we spent \$3.5 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, on research and development activities. Our research and development is performed predominantly in-house, but may also be performed in collaboration with external partners and specialists.

Human Capital

The development, attraction and retention of employees is a critical success factor for Neonode.

We took steps to increase our employee focus during 2021, including hiring of a dedicated Human Relations (“HR”) Manager and expanding our effort to ensure clear and beneficial HR-related processes, such as talent management, employee engagement and recruitment performance.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic emerged, our employees have been permitted to work remotely. For those choosing to come to the office, free parking has been offered and social distancing has been promoted. As the COVID-19 pandemic has begun to subside, our employees are gradually returning to the office.

We work proactively against all discrimination, harassment and other abusive behavior to ensure the work environment at Neonode is good and healthy.

On December 31, 2021, we had 47 employees (including 45 full-time employees) and 10 consultants. There was a total of six employees in our general and administrative team, eight in our sales and marketing team, 25 in our engineering team, and eight in our production team at Pronode Technologies AB. We have employees and/or consultants located in the United States, Sweden, United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. None of our employees is represented by a labor union. We have experienced no work stoppages. We believe our employee relations are positive.

Additional Information

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) and we file or furnish reports, proxy statements, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The reports and other information filed by us with the SEC are available free of charge on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Our website is www.neonode.com. We make available free of charge through our website all of our filings with the SEC, including our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K as well as Form 3, Form 4, and Form 5 reports for our directors, officers, and principal stockholders, together with amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a), 15(d), or 16 under the Exchange Act. These reports are available as soon as reasonably practicable after their electronic filing or furnishing with the SEC. Our website also includes corporate governance information, such as our Code of Business Conduct (including a Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers) and our Board of Directors’ Committee Charters. The information contained on our website is not a part of, nor is it incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before deciding to purchase, hold, or sell our common stock, you should consider carefully the risks described below in addition to the cautionary statements and risks described elsewhere in this Annual Report and in our other filings with the SEC, including subsequent reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of these known or unknown risks or uncertainties actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be seriously harmed. This could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline, resulting in a loss of all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have had a history of losses and may require additional capital to fund our operations, which may not be available to us on commercially attractive terms or at all.

We have experienced substantial net losses in each fiscal period since our inception. These net losses have resulted from a lack of substantial revenues and the significant costs incurred in the development and commercial acceptance of our technologies. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to implement our business plan. If our operations do not become cash flow positive, we may be forced to seek sources of capital to continue operations. No assurances can be given that we will be successful in obtaining such additional financing on reasonable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available when needed on acceptable terms, or at all, we may be unable to adequately fund our business plan, which could have a negative effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We may, in the short and long-term, seek to raise capital through the issuance of equity securities or through other financing sources. To the extent that we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, our stockholders may experience significant dilution. Any debt financing, if available, may include financial and other covenants that could restrict our use of the proceeds from such financing or impose other business and financial restrictions on us. In addition, we may consider alternative approaches such as licensing, joint venture, or partnership arrangements to provide long term capital.

We are dependent on a limited number of customers.

Our license revenues for the year ended December 31, 2021 were earned from 11 OEM, ODM and Tier 1 customers. We generated NRE revenues from five customers for the year ended December 31, 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2021, three customers represented approximately 63% of our consolidated net revenues. Our customer concentration may change significantly from period-to-period depending on a customer's product cycle and changes in our industry. In addition, our customer composition may change as we transition to selling more sensor modules in parallel to our licensing business. The response of customers to our sensor products, loss of a major customer, a reduction in net revenues of a major customer for any reason, or a failure of a major customer to fulfill its financial or other obligations due to us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and future revenue stream.

We rely on the ability of our customers to design, manufacture and sell their products that incorporate our touch technology.

We have historically generated revenue through technology licensing agreements with companies that design, manufacture, and sell their own products incorporating our touch technology. The majority of our license fees earned in 2021 and 2020 were from customer shipments of printer products and automotive infotainment systems. Although we have broadened our business model to selling sensors in addition to licensing our technology, we expect to continue to rely on licensing revenue from current and new customers whose products are still in the development cycle. If our customers are not able to design, manufacture and sell their products, or are delayed in producing and selling their products, our revenues, profitability, and liquidity, as well as our brand image, may be adversely affected.

The length of a customer's product development and release cycle depends on many factors outside of our control and any delays could cause us to incur significant expenses without offsetting revenues, or revenues that vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

The development and release cycle for customer products is lengthy and unpredictable. Our customers often undertake significant evaluation and design in the qualification of our products, which contributes to a lengthy product release cycle. The typical product development and release cycle is 18 to 36 months. The development and release cycle may be longer in some cases, particularly for automotive vehicle products. There is no assurance that a customer will adopt our technology after the evaluation or design phase. The lengthy and variable development and release cycle for products may also have a negative impact on the timing of our revenues, causing our revenues and results of operations to vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

We and our license customers rely upon component suppliers to manufacture and sell products containing our technology and limited availability of components, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, may adversely affect our and our customers' businesses.

Under our licensing model, OEMs, ODMs and Tier 1 suppliers manufacture or contract to manufacture products that include Neonode's special Application Specific Integrated Circuits ("ASICs") that incorporate our patented technology. The Neonode ASICs are manufactured by Texas Instruments and ST Microelectronics. Texas Instruments manufactures two ASIC components that both we and our license customers buy. As part of their product development process, our customers must qualify these components for use in their products, thus making the components difficult to replace. Under our sensor model, we use a similar ASIC component supplied by ST Microelectronics in our TSM products. If the components provided by Texas Instruments, ST Microelectronics or other suppliers experience quality control or availability problems, our technology may be disqualified by one or more of our customers and our supply chain may be disrupted.

Our dependence on third parties to supply core components that incorporate our patented technology exposes us to a number of risks including the risk that these suppliers will not be able to obtain an adequate supply of raw materials or components, the risk that these suppliers will not be able to meet our customer requirements, and the risk that these suppliers will be able to remain in business or adjust to market conditions. If we and our customers are unable to obtain ASICs that incorporate our patented technology, we may not be able to meet demand, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in extended shutdown of businesses all over the world causing general delays in the supply of components. We have not suffered of supply shortage, but it is possible that the shortage of supply has caused delays and/or increased cost of components and thereby harm to our customers' ability to manufacture and sell products on a cost-effective basis.

It can be difficult for us to verify royalty amounts owed to us under licensing agreements, and this may cause us to lose potential revenue.

Our license agreements typically require our licensees to document the sale of licensed products and report this data to us on a quarterly basis. Although our standard license terms give us the right to audit books and records of our licensees to verify this information, audits can be expensive, time consuming, incomplete, and subject to dispute. From time to time, we audit certain of our licensees to verify independently the accuracy of the information contained in their royalty reports in an effort to decrease the likelihood that we will not receive the royalty revenues to which we are entitled under the terms of our license agreements, but we can give no assurances that these audits will be effective.

We have limited experience in manufacturing products and our entry into the hardware market may not be successful.

Our business model has historically focused on licensing touch technology. In October 2017, we began to manufacture and sell sensor touch components. There can be no assurance that our hardware manufacturing and sales will result in market acceptance or meaningful revenues. The commercial success of our sensor modules will depend on customer response and our management's execution. The commercial success of our sensor modules is subject to numerous risks, including:

- the quality and reliability of product components that we source from third-party suppliers and incorporate in our sensor modules;
- our ability to secure product components in a timely manner, in sufficient quantities or on commercially reasonable terms;
- our ability to increase production capacity or volumes to meet demand;
- our ability to identify and qualify alternative suppliers for product components in a timely manner; and
- our ability to establish and maintain effective sales channels.

In addition, if demand for our products increases, we will have to invest additional resources to purchase product components, hire and train employees and enhance our manufacturing processes. If we fail to increase our production capacity efficiently, our sales may not increase in line with our expectations and our operating margins could fluctuate or decline.

If we fail to develop and introduce new technology successfully, and in a cost-effective and timely manner, we will not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenues will suffer.

We operate in a highly competitive, rapidly evolving environment, and our success depends on our ability to develop and introduce new technology that our customers and end users choose to buy. If we are unsuccessful at developing new technologies that are appealing to our customers and end users, with acceptable functionality, quality, prices, and terms, we will not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenues will suffer. The development of new technology is very difficult and requires high levels of innovation and competence. The development process is typically also very lengthy and costly. If we fail to anticipate our end users' needs or technological trends accurately or if we are unable to complete development in a cost effective and timely fashion, we will be unable to introduce new technology into the market or successfully compete with other providers. As we introduce new or enhanced technology or integrate new technology into new or existing customer products, we face risks including, among other things, disruption in customers' ordering patterns, inability to deliver new technology to meet customers' demand, possible product and technology defects, and potentially unfamiliar sales and support environments. Premature announcements or leaks of new products, features, or technologies may exacerbate some of these risks. Our failure to manage the transition to newer technology or the integration of newer technology into new or existing customer products could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our operating results may fluctuate significantly as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control.

As a result of the unpredictability of our customer product development and the nature of the markets in which we compete, it is very difficult for us to forecast accurately. We base our current and future expense estimates largely on our investment plans and estimates of future needs, although some of our expenses are, to a large extent, fixed. We may be unable to adjust spending in a timely manner to compensate for any unexpected revenue shortfall. Accordingly, any significant shortfall in revenues relative to our planned expenditures would have an immediate adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the following factors, among others, may negatively affect and cause fluctuations in our operating results:

- the announcement or introduction of new products or technologies by our competitors;
- our ability to upgrade and develop our infrastructure to accommodate growth;
- our ability to attract and retain key personnel in a timely and cost-effective manner;
- technical difficulties;
- the amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to the expansion of our business, operations, and infrastructure;
- economic conditions specific to the industries and segments where we are active, for instance printers, automotive, elevators, and interactive kiosks; and
- general economic conditions including as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic or future pandemics or epidemics, or geopolitical conflicts such as the rising conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Further, as a strategic response to changes in the competitive environment, we may from time to time make certain pricing, service, or marketing decisions that could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. Due to the foregoing factors, our revenues and operating results are and will remain difficult to forecast.

We must enhance our sales and technology development organizations. If we are unable to identify, hire, or retain qualified sales, marketing, and technical personnel, our ability to achieve future revenue may be adversely affected.

We continually monitor and enhance the effectiveness and breadth of our sales efforts in order to increase market awareness and sales of our technology, especially as we expand into new market areas. Competition for qualified sales personnel is intense, and we may not be able to hire the kind and number of sales personnel we are targeting. Likewise, our efforts to improve and refine our technology require skilled engineers and programmers. Competition for professionals capable of expanding our research and development efforts is intense due to the limited number of people available with the necessary technical skills. If we are unable to identify, hire, or retain qualified sales, marketing, and technical personnel, our ability to achieve future revenue may be adversely affected.

We may make acquisitions and strategic investments that are dilutive to existing stockholders, result in unanticipated accounting charges or otherwise adversely affect our results of operations.

We may decide to grow our business through business combinations or other acquisitions of businesses, products or technologies that allow us to complement our existing touch technology offerings, expand our market coverage, increase our workforce, or enhance our technological capabilities. If we make any future acquisitions, we could issue stock that would dilute our stockholders' percentage ownership, or we may incur substantial debt, reduce our cash reserves and/or assume contingent liabilities. Further, acquisitions and strategic investments may result in material charges, adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation, deferred compensation charges, in-process research and development charges, and the amortization of amounts related to deferred compensation and identifiable purchased intangible assets or impairment of goodwill. Any of these could negatively impact our results of operations.

We are dependent on the services of our key personnel.

We are highly dependent on our senior management team, including Dr. Urban Forssell, our Chief Executive Officer, and Fredrik Nihlén, our Chief Financial Officer. Changes in our senior management team or the unplanned loss of the services of either member of our senior management team could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects.

If we are unable to obtain and maintain patent or other intellectual property protection for any products we develop or for our technologies, or if the scope of the patents and other intellectual property protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products and technologies similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize any products we may develop, and our technologies, may be harmed.

Our success depends in large part on our proprietary technology and other intellectual property rights. We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets, confidentiality provisions, and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our proprietary rights. Our intellectual property, particularly our patents, may not provide us with a significant competitive advantage. If we fail to protect or to enforce our intellectual property rights successfully, our competitive position could suffer, which could harm our results of operations. Our pending patent applications for registration may not be allowed, or others may challenge the validity or scope of our patents. Even if our patent registrations are issued and maintained, these patents may not be of adequate scope or benefit to us or may be held invalid and unenforceable against third parties. We may need to expend significant resources to secure and protect our intellectual property. The loss of intellectual property rights may adversely impact our ability to generate revenues and expand our business.

We may not be successful in our strategic efforts around patent monetization.

Our success depends in part on our ability to effectively utilize our intellectual property. From time to time, we explore opportunities to monetize our patents. On May 6, 2019, we assigned a portfolio of certain patents to Aequitas Technologies LLC to license or otherwise monetize those patents. In the future we may enter into additional alternative patent monetization strategies, including the sale of patents. Our patent monetization strategies may negatively impact our financial condition, revenues, and results of operations. No assurance can be given that we will enter into agreements related to our patent portfolio or that we will be successful in any strategic efforts around patent monetization.

If third parties infringe upon our intellectual property, we may expend significant resources enforcing our rights or suffer competitive injury.

Existing laws, contractual provisions and remedies afford only limited protection for our intellectual property. We may be required to spend significant resources to monitor and police our intellectual property rights. Effective policing of the unauthorized use of our technology or intellectual property is difficult and litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights. Intellectual property litigation is not only expensive, but time-consuming, regardless of the merits of any claim, and could divert attention of our management from operating the business. Intellectual property lawsuits are subject to inherent uncertainties due to, among other things, the complexity of the technical issues involved, and we cannot assure you that we will be successful in asserting our intellectual property rights. Attempts may be made to copy or reverse engineer aspects of our technology or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. We may not be able to detect infringement and may lose competitive position in the market as a result. In addition, competitors may design around our technology or develop competing technologies. We cannot assure you that we will be able to protect our proprietary rights against unauthorized third party copying or use. The unauthorized use of our technology or of our proprietary information by competitors could have an adverse effect on our ability to sell our technology.

The laws of certain foreign countries may not provide sufficient protection of our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, which may make it more difficult for us to protect our intellectual property.

As part of our business strategy, we target customers and relationships with suppliers and OEMs in countries with large populations and propensities for adopting new technologies. However, many of these countries do not address misappropriation of intellectual property nor deter others from developing similar, competing technologies or intellectual property. Effective protection of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property may be unavailable or limited in some foreign countries. In particular, the laws of some foreign countries in which we do business may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. As a result, we may not be able to effectively prevent competitors in these regions from infringing our intellectual property rights, which could reduce our competitive advantage and ability to compete in those regions and negatively impact our business.

We have an international presence in countries and must manage currency risks.

A significant portion of our business is conducted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (the currency in which our consolidated financial statements are reported), primarily the Swedish Krona and, to a lesser extent, the Euro, Japanese Yen, Korean Won, and Taiwan dollar. For the year ended December 31, 2021, our revenues from Asia, North America and Europe were 53%, 39%, and 8%, respectively. We incur a significant portion of our expenses in Swedish Krona, including a significant portion of our research and development expenses and a substantial portion of our general and administrative expenses. As a result, appreciation of the value of the Swedish Krona relative to the other currencies, particularly the U.S. dollar, could adversely affect operating results. We do not currently undertake hedging transactions to cover our currency exposure, but we may choose to hedge a portion of our currency exposure in the future as we deem appropriate.

Security breaches and other disruptions to our information technology infrastructure could interfere with our operations, compromise confidential information, and expose us to liability which could materially adversely impact our business and reputation.

In the normal course of business, we rely on information technology networks and systems to process, transmit, and store electronic information, and to manage or support a variety of business processes and activities. Additionally, we collect and store certain data, including proprietary business information and customer and employee data, and may have access to confidential or personal information in certain of our businesses that is subject to privacy and security laws, regulations, and customer-imposed controls. Despite our cybersecurity measures, our information technology networks and infrastructure may be vulnerable to damage, disruptions, or shutdowns due to attack by hackers or breaches, employee error or malfeasance, power outages, computer viruses, telecommunication or utility failures, systems failures, natural disasters, or other catastrophic events. Any such events could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability or penalties under privacy laws, disruption in operations, and damage to our reputation, which could materially adversely affect our business.

Third parties that maintain our confidential and proprietary information could experience a cybersecurity incident.

We rely on third parties to provide or maintain some of our information technology and related services. We do not exercise direct control over these systems. Despite the implementation of security measures at third party locations, these services are also vulnerable to security breaches or other disruptions. Despite assurances from third parties to protect this information and, where we believe appropriate, our monitoring of the protections employed by these third parties, there is a risk that the confidentiality of the data held by these third parties on our behalf may be compromised and expose us to liability for any security breach or disruption.

If we are unable to detect material weaknesses in our internal control, our financial reporting and our business may be adversely affected.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires us to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of the end of each fiscal year, and to include a management report assessing the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting in our annual report on Form 10-K for that fiscal year. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud involving a company have been, or will be, detected. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and we cannot assure you that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become ineffective because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. We cannot assure you that we or our independent registered public accounting firm will not identify a material weakness in our internal controls in the future. A material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting would require management and our independent registered public accounting firm to consider our internal controls as ineffective. If our internal controls over financial reporting are not considered effective, we may experience a loss of public confidence, which could have an adverse effect on our business and on the market price of our common stock.

Risks Related to Owning Our Stock

Future sales of our common stock by us or our insiders could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock and dilute your investment.

Our long-term success is dependent on us obtaining sufficient capital to fund our operations, develop our touch technology and bring our technology to the worldwide market in order to generate sufficient sales volume to be profitable. We may sell securities in the public or private equity markets if and when conditions are favorable, even if we do not have an immediate need for additional capital at that time. We may also issue additional common stock in future financing transactions or as incentive compensation for our executive management and other key personnel, consultants and advisors.

Sales of substantial amounts of common stock by us or by our insiders or large stockholders, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and our ability to raise capital. Issuing equity securities would also be dilutive to the equity interests represented by our then-outstanding shares of common stock. The market price for our common stock could decrease as the market takes into account the dilutive effect of any of these issuances. Furthermore, we may enter into financing transactions at prices that represent a substantial discount to the market price of our common stock. A negative reaction by investors and securities analysts to any discounted sale of our equity securities could result in a decline in the trading price of our common stock.

We currently have fewer than 300 stockholders of record and, therefore, are eligible to terminate the registration of our common stock under the Exchange Act and cease being a U.S. public company with reporting obligations.

Section 12(g)(4) of the Exchange Act allows for the registration of any class of securities to be terminated after a company files a certification with the SEC that the number of holders of record of such class of security is fewer than 300 persons. As of February 24, 2022, there were 50 stockholders of record of our common stock. This does not include the number of shareholders that hold shares in “street name” through banks, brokers and other financial institutions. Accordingly, we are eligible to deregister our common stock and suspend our reporting obligations under the Exchange Act. If we were to terminate our registration and suspend our reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, we would no longer be required to comply with U.S. public company disclosure requirements under the Exchange Act, including, but not limited to, annual and quarterly report filings, proxy statement filings and filings by insiders to disclose the acquisition and disposition of our securities.

Our stock price has been volatile, and your investment in our common stock could suffer a decline in value.

There has been significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of equity securities, which is unrelated to the financial performance of the companies issuing the securities. These broad market fluctuations may negatively affect the market price of our common stock. You may not be able to resell your shares at or above the price you pay for those shares due to fluctuations in the market price of our common stock caused by changes in our operating performance or prospects, and other factors.

Some factors that may have a significant effect on our common stock market price include:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results or future prospects;
- our announcements or our competitors’ announcements of new technology;
- the public’s reaction to our press releases, our other public announcements, and our filings with the SEC;
- strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;

- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations, or principles;
- changes in our growth rates or our competitors' growth rates;
- developments regarding our patents or proprietary rights or those of our competitors;
- our inability to raise additional capital as needed;
- concern as to the efficacy of our technology;
- changes in financial markets or general economic conditions, including as a result of war, terrorism, pandemics or other catastrophes;
- sales of common stock by us or members of our management team; and
- changes in stock market analyst recommendations or earnings estimates regarding our common stock, other comparable companies, or our industry generally.

A limited number of stockholders, including directors, hold a significant number of shares of our outstanding common stock.

Our two largest stockholders, who both are members of our Board of Directors, hold approximately one-third of the shares of our outstanding voting stock. This concentration of ownership could impact the outcome of stockholder votes, including votes concerning the election of directors, the adoption or amendment of provisions in our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws, and the approval of mergers and other significant corporate transactions. These factors may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in our management or our voting control.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the Delaware General Corporation Law contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control.

Our Board of Directors has the authority to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock and to determine the price, rights, preferences and privileges of those shares without any further vote or action by the stockholders. The rights of the holders of common stock will be subject to, and may be materially adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued in the future. The issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire a majority of our outstanding voting stock. Furthermore, certain other provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control or management, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In addition, we are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, an anti-takeover law.

If securities analysts do not publish research or if securities analysts or other third parties publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about us, the price of our common stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock may rely in part on the research and reports that securities analysts and other third parties choose to publish about us. We do not control these analysts or other third parties. The price of our common stock could be negatively impacted by insufficient analyst coverage or if one or more analysts or other third parties publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about us.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2021, we leased office facilities of approximately 6,700 square feet for our corporate headquarters in Stockholm. In addition, our majority subsidiary Pronode Technologies AB leases a workshop of approximately 9,000 square feet in Kungsbacka, Sweden.

We believe our facilities are adequate and suitable for our current needs and that suitable additional or alternative space will be available to accommodate our operations if needed.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not a party to any pending legal proceedings. From time to time, we may become subject to legal proceedings, claims, and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, including, but not limited to, employee, customer and vendor disputes.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market Information

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol "NEON."

Holders

As of February 24, 2022, there were 50 stockholders of record of our common stock. This does not include the number of stockholders that hold shares in "street name" through banks, brokers and other financial institutions.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

See Part III, Item 12. "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters" for information relating to our equity compensation plans.

Recent Sale of Unregistered Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Purchases of Equity Securities By the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Overview

Our company provides advanced optical sensing solutions for contactless touch, touch, and gesture sensing. We also provide software solutions for scene analysis that feature advanced machine learning algorithms to detect and track persons and objects in video streams for cameras and other types of imagers. We base our contactless touch, touch, and gesture sensing products and solutions using our zForce technology platform and our scene analysis solutions on our MultiSensing technology platform. We market and sell our solutions to customers in many different markets and segments including, but not limited to, office equipment, automotive, industrial automation, medical, military and avionics.

In 2010, we began licensing to Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEMs") and Tier 1 suppliers who embed our technology into products they develop, manufacture, and sell. Since 2010, our licensing customers have sold approximately 85 million devices that use our technology. In October 2017, we augmented our licensing business and began manufacturing and shipping sensor modules that incorporate our technology. We sell these embedded sensors modules to OEMs and systems integrators for use in their products.

As of December 31, 2021 we had 34 valid technology license agreements with global OEMs and Tier 1 suppliers. As of December 31, 2020, that number was 42. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we had 11 customers using our touch technology in products that were being shipped to their customers. The majority of our license fees earned in 2021 and 2020 were from customer shipments of printers.

As of December 31, 2021, we had entered into 11 agreements with value added resellers ("VARs") for integration of our sensor modules in the products they offer to global OEMs, ODMs and systems integrators. In addition to this, we distribute our embedded sensor modules through Digi-Key Corporation, Serial Microelectronics HK Ltd, and Nexty Electronics Corporation. During 2021, our three distributors sold and shipped 8,613 sensor modules and related development kits. We anticipate our future revenue will be generated by a combination of royalties from our existing and new license customers plus sales of our sensor modules.

During 2021 and 2020 we continued to focus our efforts on maintaining our current licensing customers and achieving design wins for new products both with current and future customers. We made investments enhancing the design and improving the production yield of our TSMs and improving the related firmware and configuration tools software platforms. We also made investments to expand our partner networks for sales and distribution of TSMs. We intend to continue expanding our TSM product offerings in 2022 and beyond, including new TSM variants and new sensor products for delivery to our key markets. We expect that over time the sales of TSMs and other sensor products may constitute the majority of our revenue.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and include the accounts of Neonode Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, as well as Pronode Technologies AB (Sweden), a 51% majority owned subsidiary of Neonode Technologies AB, one of our wholly owned subsidiaries. The non-controlling interests are reported below net loss including non-controlling interests under the heading “Net loss attributable to non-controlling interests” in the consolidated statements of operations, below comprehensive loss under the heading “Comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests” in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, and shown as a separate component of stockholders’ equity in the consolidated balance sheets. See “Non-controlling Interests” below for further discussion. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accounting policies affecting our financial condition and results of operations are more fully described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. Certain of our accounting policies require the application of judgment by management in selecting appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates, which inherently contain some degree of uncertainty. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The historical experience and assumptions form the basis for making judgments about the reported carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses that may not be readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following are critical accounting policies and related judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires making estimates and judgments that affect, at the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates and judgments.

Significant estimates and judgments include, but are not limited to: for revenue recognition, determining the nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, the standalone selling price of performance obligations, and transaction prices and assessing transfer of control; measuring variable consideration and other obligations such as product returns and refunds, and product warranties; provisions for uncollectible receivables; determining the net realizable value of inventory; recoverability of capitalized project costs and long-lived asset; for leases, determining whether a contract contains a lease, allocating consideration between lease and non-lease components, determining incremental borrowing rates, and identifying reassessment events, such as modifications; the valuation allowance related to our deferred tax assets; and the fair value of options issued for stock-based compensation.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when control of products is transferred to our customers, and when services are completed and accepted by our customers; the amount of revenue we recognize reflects the consideration we expect to receive for those products or services. Our contracts with customers may include combinations of products and services (e.g., a contract that includes products and related engineering services). We structure our contracts such that distinct performance obligations, such as product sales or license fees, and related engineering services, are clearly defined in each contract.

License fees and sales of our AirBars and TSMs are on a per-unit basis. Therefore, we generally satisfy performance obligations as units are shipped to our customers. Non-recurring engineering service performance obligations are satisfied as work is performed and accepted by our customers.

We recognize revenue net of allowances for returns and any taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. We treat all product shipping and handling charges (regardless of when they occur) as activities to fulfill the promise to transfer goods. Therefore, we treat all shipping and handling charges as expenses.

License fees

We earn revenue from licensing our internally developed intellectual property (“IP”). We enter into IP licensing agreements that generally provide licensees the right to incorporate our IP components into their products, with terms and conditions that vary by licensee. Fees under these agreements may include license fees relating to our IP, and royalties payable to us following the distribution by our licensees of products incorporating the licensed technology. The license for our IP has standalone value and can be used by the licensee without maintenance and support.

For technology license arrangements that do not require significant modification or customization of the underlying technology, we recognize technology license revenue when the license is made available to the customer and the customer has a right to use that license. At the end of each reporting period, we record unbilled license fees, using prior royalty revenue data by customer to make estimates of those royalties.

Explicit return rights are not offered to customers. There have been no returns through December 31, 2021.

Product sales

We earn revenue from sales of TSM hardware products to our OEM, ODM and Tier 1 supplier customers, who embed our hardware into their products, and from sales of branded consumer products that incorporate our TSMs that are sold through distributors or directly to end users. These distributors are generally given business terms that allow them to return unsold inventory, receive credits for changes in selling prices, and participate in various cooperative marketing programs. Our sales agreements generally provide customers with limited rights of return and warranty provisions.

The timing of revenue recognition related to AirBar modules depends upon how each sale is transacted - either point-of-sale or through distributors. We recognize revenue for AirBar modules sold point-of-sale (online sales and other direct sales to customers) when we provide the promised product to the customer.

Because we use distributors to provide AirBar TSMs to our customers, we must analyze the terms of our distributor agreements to determine when control passes from us to our distributors. For sales of AirBar and TSMs sold through distributors, we recognize revenues when our distributors obtain control over our products. Control passes to our distributors when we have a present right to payment for products sold to the distributors, the distributors have legal title to and physical possession of products purchased from us, and the distributors have significant risks and rewards of ownership of products purchased.

Distributors participate in various cooperative marketing and other incentive programs, and we maintain estimated accruals and allowances for these programs. If actual credits received by distributors under these programs were to deviate significantly from our estimates, which are based on historical experience, our revenue could be adversely affected.

Under U.S. GAAP, companies may make reasonable aggregations and approximations of returns data to accurately estimate returns. Our AirBar and TSM returns and warranty experience to date has enabled us to make reasonable returns estimates, which are supported by the fact that our product sales involve homogenous transactions. The reserve for future sales returns is recorded as a reduction of our accounts receivable and revenue and was \$69,000 and \$78,000 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The warranty reserve is recorded as an accrued expense and cost of sales and was \$36,000 and \$25,000 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. If the actual future returns were to deviate from the historical data on which the reserve had been established, our revenue could be adversely affected.

Non-Recurring Engineering

For technology license or TSM contracts that require modification or customization of the underlying technology to adapt the technology to customer use, we determine whether the technology license or TSM, and required engineering consulting services represent separate performance obligations. We perform our analysis on a contract-by-contract basis. If there are separate performance obligations, we determine the standalone selling price (“SSP”) of each separate performance obligation to properly recognize revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. We provide engineering consulting services to our customers under a signed Statement of Work (“SOW”). Deliverables and payment terms are specified in each SOW. We generally charge an hourly rate for engineering services, and we recognize revenue as engineering services specified in contracts are completed and accepted by our customers. Any upfront payments we receive for future non-recurring engineering are recorded as unearned revenue until that revenue is earned.



We believe that recognizing revenue from non-recurring engineering as progress towards completion of engineering services and customer acceptance of those services occurs best reflects the economics of those transactions, because engineering services as tracked in our systems correspond directly with the value to our customers of our performance completed to date. Hours performed for each engineering project are tracked and reflect progress made on each project and are charged at a consistent hourly rate.

Revenues from non-recurring engineering contracts that are short-term in nature are recorded when those services are complete and accepted by customers.

Revenues from non-recurring engineering contracts with substantive defined deliverables for which payment terms in the SOW are commensurate with the efforts required to produce such deliverables are recognized as they are completed and accepted by customers.

Estimated losses on all SOW projects are recognized in full as soon as they become evident. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded no losses and during the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded \$47,000 of losses.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Our accounts receivable is stated at net realizable value. Our policy is to maintain allowances for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments.

Inventory

Our inventory consists primarily of components that will be used in the manufacturing of our TSMs. We classify inventory for reporting purposes as raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods.

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, using the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) valuation method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. Any adjustments to reduce the cost of inventories to their net realizable value are recognized in earnings in the current period.

Due to the low sell-through of our AirBar products, management has decided to fully reserve work-in-process for AirBar components, as well as AirBar related raw materials. Management has further decided to reserve for a portion of AirBar finished goods, depending on type of AirBar and in which location it is stored. The AirBar inventory reserve was \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Management decided to reserve for TSM inventory related to a quality issue in production. The TSM inventory reserve was \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2021.

Projects in Process

Projects in process consist of costs incurred during the completion of various projects for certain customers. These costs are primarily comprised of direct engineering labor costs and project-specific equipment costs. These costs are capitalized on our balance sheet as an asset and deferred until revenue for each project is recognized in accordance with our revenue recognition policy. There were no costs capitalized in projects in process as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method based upon estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Equipment	7 years

Equipment purchased under a finance lease is depreciated over the term of the lease, if that lease term is shorter than the estimated useful life.

Upon retirement or sale of property and equipment, cost and accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses are reflected in the consolidated statement of operations. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Long-Lived Assets

We assess any impairment by estimating the future cash flows from the associated asset in accordance with relevant accounting guidance. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flow related to these assets decreases or the useful life is shorter than originally estimated, we may incur charges for impairment of these assets. As of December 31, 2021, we believe there was no impairment of our long-lived assets. There can be no assurance, however, that market conditions will not change or sufficient demand for our products and services will continue, which could result in impairment of long-lived assets in the future.

Research and Development

Research and development (“R&D”) costs are expensed as incurred. R&D costs consist mainly of personnel related costs in addition to some external consultancy costs such as testing, certifying and measurements.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

We measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments, including share options, based on the estimated fair value of the award on the grant date, and recognize the value as compensation expense over the period the employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, usually the vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures.

We account for equity instruments issued to non-employees at their estimated fair value.

When determining stock-based compensation expense involving options and warrants, we determine the estimated fair value of options and warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Non-controlling Interests

We recognize any non-controlling interest, also known as a minority interest, as a separate line item in equity in the consolidated financial statements. A non-controlling interest represents the portion of equity ownership in a less-than-wholly owned subsidiary not attributable to us. Generally, any interest that represents less than 50% of the outstanding voting shares is deemed to be a non-controlling interest; however, there are other factors, such as decision-making rights, that are considered as well. We include the amount of net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests in consolidated net income (loss) on the face of the consolidated statements of operations.

We provide either in the consolidated statement of stockholders' equity, if presented, or in the notes to consolidated financial statements, a reconciliation at the beginning and the end of the period of the carrying amount of total equity (net assets), equity (net assets) attributable to the parent, and equity (net assets) attributable to the non-controlling interest that separately discloses:

- (1) Net income or loss;
- (2) Transactions with owners acting in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions from and distributions to owners; and
- (3) Each component of other comprehensive income or loss.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transaction Gains and Losses

The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries is the applicable local currency, the Swedish Krona, the Japanese Yen, the South Korean Won and the Taiwan Dollar. The translation from Swedish Krona, Japanese Yen, South Korean Won or the Taiwan Dollar to U.S. Dollars is performed for balance sheet accounts using current exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and for income statement accounts using a weighted average exchange rate during the period. Gains or (losses) resulting from translation are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Gains or (losses) resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and were \$(66,000) and \$(252,000) during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Foreign currency translation gains (losses) were \$(4,000) and \$235,000 during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Net Loss per Share

Net loss per share amounts have been computed based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Net loss per share, assuming dilution amounts from common stock equivalents, is computed based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock and potential common stock equivalents outstanding during the period. The weighted-average number of shares of common stock and potential common stock equivalents used in computing the net loss per share for years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 exclude the potential common stock equivalents, as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Our other comprehensive income (loss) includes foreign currency translation gains and losses. The cumulative amount of translation gains and losses are reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheets as accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Cash Flow Information

Cash flows in foreign currencies have been converted to U.S. Dollars at an approximate weighted-average exchange rate for the respective reporting periods. The weighted-average exchange rates for the consolidated statements of operations were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Swedish Krona	8.58	9.21
Japanese Yen	109.82	106.73
South Korean Won	1,144.95	1,179.20
Taiwan Dollar	27.93	29.45

Exchange rates for the consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Swedish Krona	9.03	8.22
Japanese Yen	115.12	103.23
South Korean Won	1,190.75	1,088.59
Taiwan Dollar	27.71	28.09

Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues consist primarily of prepayments for license fees, and other products or services that we have been paid in advance. We earn this revenue when we transfer control of the product or service. Deferred revenues may also include upfront payments for consulting services to be performed in the future, such as non-recurring engineering services.

We defer license fees until we have met all accounting requirements for revenue recognition, which is when a license is made available to a customer and that customer has a right to use the license. Engineering development fee revenues are deferred until engineering services have been completed and accepted by our customers. We defer sensor modules revenues until distributors sell the products to their end customers.

The following table presents our deferred revenues by source (in thousands);

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Deferred license fees revenues	\$ 28	\$ 28
Deferred NRE revenues	8	22
Deferred AirBar revenues	-	10
Deferred sensor modules revenues	70	78
	<u>\$ 106</u>	<u>\$ 138</u>

New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326)—Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, (“ASU 2016-13”), supplemented by subsequent accounting standards updates. The new standard requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. ASU 2016-13, as amended, is scheduled to become effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, with early adoption permitted. In the future, we will evaluate the impact that ASU 2016-13, as amended, will have on our consolidated financial statements, specifically regarding our trade receivables; however, we do not expect any significant impact from implementation of the new standard.

Results of Operations

A summary of our financial results for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	2021	2020	Variance in Dollars	Variance in Percent
Revenue:				
License fees	\$ 4,787	\$ 4,618	\$ 169	3.7%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>82.0%</i>	<i>77.2%</i>		
Products	955	950	5	0.5%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>16.4%</i>	<i>15.9%</i>		
Non-recurring engineering	94	416	(322)	(77.4)%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>1.6%</i>	<i>7.0%</i>		
Total Revenue	\$ 5,836	\$ 5,984	\$ (148)	(2.5)%
Cost of Sales:				
Products	\$ 922	\$ 802	\$ 120	15.0%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>15.8%</i>	<i>13.4%</i>		
Non-recurring engineering	33	276	(243)	(88.0)%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>4.6%</i>		
Total Cost of Sales	\$ 955	\$ 1,078	\$ (123)	(11.4)%
Total Gross Margin	\$ 4,881	\$ 4,906	\$ (25)	(0.5)%
Operating Expense:				
Research and development	\$ 3,546	\$ 4,139	\$ (593)	(14.3)%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>60.8%</i>	<i>69.2%</i>		
Sales and marketing	2,839	2,534	305	12.0%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>48.6%</i>	<i>42.3%</i>		
General and administrative	5,603	4,424	1,179	26.7%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>96.0%</i>	<i>73.9%</i>		
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 11,988	\$ 11,097	\$ 891	8.0%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>205.4%</i>	<i>185.4%</i>		
Operating Loss	\$ (7,107)	\$ (6,191)	\$ (916)	14.8%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>(121.8)%</i>	<i>(103.5)%</i>		
Other expenses	15	32	(17)	(53.1)%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>0.5%</i>		
Net loss attributable to Neonode Inc.	(6,450)	(5,605)	(845)	15.1%
<i>Percentage of revenue</i>	<i>(110.5)%</i>	<i>(93.7)%</i>		
Net loss per share attributable to Neonode Inc. per share	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.56)	\$ 0.02	(3.6)%

Revenues

All of our sales for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were to customers located in the United States, Europe and Asia.

The decrease in total gross revenues by 2.5% for the year ended December 31, 2021 as compared to 2020 was primarily caused by lower NRE revenue, offset by higher license fees and product sales.

The following tables present the net revenues distribution by geographical area and revenue stream for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (dollars in thousands):

	2021		2020	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
AMER				
License fees	\$ 2,102	93.6%	\$ 1,880	74.7%
Products	144	6.4	285	11.3%
Non-recurring engineering	-	-%	353	14.0%
	<u>\$ 2,246</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 2,518</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
APAC				
License fees	\$ 2,394	77.2%	\$ 2,338	82.8%
Products	661	21.3%	452	16.0%
Non-recurring engineering	48	1.5%	33	1.2%
	<u>\$ 3,103</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 2,823</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
EMEA				
License fees	\$ 291	59.8%	\$ 400	62.2%
Products	150	30.8%	213	33.1%
Non-recurring engineering	46	9.4%	30	4.7%
	<u>\$ 487</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 643</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The following table presents disaggregated revenues by revenue stream for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (dollars in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2021		Year ended December 31, 2020	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Net license revenues from automotive (licensing)	\$ 1,602	27.5%	\$ 1,110	18.5%
Net license revenues from consumer electronics (licensing)	3,185	54.5%	3,508	58.6%
Net revenues from touch sensor modules (products)	955	16.4%	950	15.9%
Net revenues from non-recurring engineering services	94	1.6%	410	6.9%
Other revenue	-	-%	6	0.1%
	<u>\$ 5,836</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 5,984</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

License fees increased by 3.7% in 2021 as compared to 2020. License revenues in the first half of 2020 were depressed by the general COVID-19 driven economic slow-down. During the second half of 2020 our license revenues started to re-bound and this trend continued during the first and second quarters of 2021. For the third quarter of 2021, revenues decreased primarily due to overall global supply-chain constraints and more specifically semiconductor component shortages within the printer and automotive markets combined with renewed pandemic-driven lock-downs in our key markets. For the fourth quarter of 2021, license revenues increased by 60% over the third quarter due to a more balanced supply/demand equation in the semiconductor markets, which allowed increased product shipments by our printer and automotive customers.

Revenues from product sales were \$1.0 million, the same as for 2020. In the first half of 2021 we saw an increase in product sales. In the second half of 2021, product sales were negatively impacted when COVID-19 driven lock-downs were implemented in our key markets. Our elevator and kiosks customers in Asia have been first adopters for our contactless touch technology and as expected, most of our initial TSM sales are related to retrofit solutions. New customer equipment launches have much longer product development and production cycles that can take 4 to 18 months or longer.

Revenues from NRE services decreased 77.4% in 2021 as compared to 2020. In 2021, NRE revenues related to projects within product sales. Revenues from NRE is associated with customer custom development projects and typically fluctuates from quarter to quarter and year to year and is entirely dependent on specific customer driven development activities. We expect to continue to earn NRE fees in 2022 and future years.

Gross Margin

Our total gross margin was 83.6% in 2021 compared to 82.0% in 2020. Gross margin related to product sales was 3.5% in 2021 compared to 15.6% in 2020. In 2021 and 2020 product sales gross margin was impacted by one-time adjustments related to AirBar and TSMs stock write-downs.

Our cost of revenues includes the direct cost of production of certain customer prototypes, costs of engineering personnel, engineering consultants to complete the engineering design contracts and cost of goods sold for sensor modules includes fully burdened manufacturing costs, outsourced final assembly costs, and component costs of sensor modules.

Research and Development

Product R&D expenses for 2021 were 61% of total revenue compared to 69% in 2020. R&D in 2021 decreased 14.3% compared to 2020 primarily due to the move of administrative costs related to production from R&D to general and administrative. There were 25 employees and two consultants in our R&D department as of December 31, 2021 compared to 25 employees and two consultants as of December 31, 2020.

Our R&D groups are primarily tasked with developing technology and software platforms to support our TSMs and our customer integration activities for both our sensor hardware and license agreements.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses for 2021 were 49% of total revenue compared to 42% in 2020. Sales and marketing expenses in 2021 increased 12% compared to 2020 primarily due to higher staff expenses in 2021. We had eight employees and six consultants in our sales and marketing department as of December 31, 2021 compared to six employees and seven consultants as of December 31, 2020. There is approximately \$50,000 of stock-based compensation expense included in sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$32,000 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Our sales activities focus on OEM, ODM and Tier 1 customers, directly or through VARs, who license our technology or purchase and embed our touch sensor modules into their products.

General and Administrative

General and administrative (“G&A”) expenses were 96% of revenue in 2021 compared to 74% in 2020. Total G&A expenses in 2021 increased 25.2% from 2020 and was primarily due to the move of administrative costs related to production from R&D to G&A. As of December 31, 2021, we had seven full-time employees and three consultants in our G&A department fulfilling management, HR and accounting responsibilities compared to eight full-time employees and no consultants as of December 31, 2020. There is approximately \$107,000 of non-cash stock-based compensation included in G&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$42,000 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$15,000 compared to \$27,000 for the year ended December 31, 2020. The interest expense for both 2021 and 2020 was primarily related to finance leases.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transaction Gains and Losses

The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries is the applicable local currency, the Swedish Krona, the Japanese Yen, the South Korean Won and the Taiwan Dollar. The translation from Swedish Krona, Japanese Yen, South Korean Won or the Taiwan Dollar to U.S. Dollars is performed for balance sheet accounts using current exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and for income statement accounts using a weighted average exchange rate during the period. Gains or (losses) resulting from translation are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Gains or (losses) resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations were \$(66,000) and \$(252,000) during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Foreign currency translation gains (losses) were \$(4,000) and \$235,000 during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate was (2)% for the year ended December 31, 2021 and (1)% for the year ended December 31, 2020. We recorded valuation allowances in 2021 and 2020 for deferred tax assets related to net operating losses due to the uncertainty of realization.

Net Loss

As a result of the factors discussed above, we recorded a net loss of \$6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to a net loss of \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Contractual Obligation

We previously agreed to secure the value of inventory purchased by one of our AirBars manufacturing partners. At December 31, 2021, the guaranteed amount was decreased from \$100,000 to \$0. We do not have any other transactions, arrangements, or other relationships with unconsolidated entities that are reasonably likely to affect our liquidity or capital resources other than the operating leases incurred in the normal course of business.

We have no special purpose or limited purpose entities that provide off-balance sheet financing, liquidity, or market or credit risk support. We do not engage in leasing, hedging, research and development services, or other relationships that expose us to liability that is not reflected on the face of the consolidated financial statements.

Operating Leases

We did not renew our lease for the office space located at 2880 Zanker Road, San Jose, California 95134 in August 2020 and Neonode Inc. now operates solely through a virtual office in California.

On December 1, 2020, Neonode Technologies AB entered into a lease for 6,684 square feet of office space located at Karlavägen 100, Stockholm, Sweden. The lease agreement is valid through November 2022. It is extended on a yearly basis unless written notice is provided nine months prior to the expiration date.

On December 1, 2015, Pronode Technologies AB entered into a lease agreement for 9,040 square feet of workshop located at Faktorvägen 17, Kungsbacka, Sweden. The lease may be terminated with nine months' written notice before the termination date. We have three years remaining under this lease.

In January 2015, our subsidiary Neonode Korea Ltd. entered into a lease agreement located at B-1807, Daesung D-Polis. 543-1, Seoul, South Korea. The lease was terminated on December 18, 2020 and we now operate solely through a virtual office in South Korea.

On September 1, 2019 we entered into a lease of office space located at NishiShinjuku Takagi Building, 1203 NishiShinjuku, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan. The lease is valid through August 31, 2021 and is extended on a yearly basis unless written notice is provided three months prior to the expiration date.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we recorded approximately \$661,000 and \$585,000, respectively, for rent expense.

Equipment Subject to Finance Leases

In April 2014, we entered into a lease for certain specialized milling equipment. Under the terms of the lease agreement we are obligated to purchase the equipment at the end of the original six-year lease term for 10% of the original purchase price of the equipment. In accordance with relevant accounting guidance the lease is classified as a finance lease. The lease payments and depreciation period began on July 1, 2014 when the equipment went into service. On July 1, 2020 the lease contract was extended for one year. The implicit interest rate of the extended lease period is 9.85% per annum.

Between the second and fourth quarters of 2016, we entered into six leases for component production equipment. Under the terms of five of the lease agreements we are obligated to purchase the equipment at the end of the original 3-5 year lease terms for 5-10% of the original purchase price of the equipment. In accordance with relevant accounting guidance the leases are classified as finance leases. The lease payments and depreciation periods began between June and November 2016 when the equipment went into service. The implicit interest rate of the leases is currently approximately 3% per annum. One of the leases is a hire-purchase agreement where the equipment is required to be paid off after five years. In accordance with relevant accounting guidance the lease is classified as a finance lease. The lease payments and depreciation period began on July 1, 2016 when the equipment went into service. The implicit interest rate of the lease is currently approximately 3% per annum.

In 2017, we entered into a lease for component production equipment. Under the terms of the lease agreement the lease will be renewed within one year of the end of the original four-year lease term. In accordance with relevant accounting guidance the lease is classified as a finance lease. The lease payments and depreciation periods began in May 2017 when the equipment went into service. The implicit interest rate of the lease is currently approximately 1.5% per annum.

In 2018, we entered into a lease for component production equipment. Under the terms of the agreement, the lease will be renewed within one year of the original four-year lease term. In accordance with relevant accounting guidance the lease is classified as a finance lease. The lease payments and depreciation periods began in August 2018 when the equipment went into service. The implicit interest rate of the lease is currently approximately 1.5% per annum.

During 2021 we terminated one finance lease by purchasing the related equipment and extended one finance lease for an additional two years.

Non-Recurring Engineering Development Costs

On April 25, 2013, we entered into an Analog Device Development Agreement (the "NN1002 Agreement") with Texas Instruments ("TI"), with an effective date of December 6, 2012, pursuant to which TI agreed to integrate our intellectual property into an ASIC. Under the terms of the NN1002 Agreement, we agreed to pay TI \$500,000 of non-recurring engineering costs at the rate of \$0.25 per ASIC for each of the first two million ASICs sold. As of December 31, 2021, we had made no payments to TI under the NN1002 Agreement.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity is dependent on many factors, including sales volume, operating profit and the efficiency of asset use and turnover. Our future liquidity will be affected by, among other things:

- licensing of our technology;
- purchases of our TSMs and AirBars;
- operating expenses;
- timing of our OEM customer product shipments;
- timing of payment for our technology licensing agreements;
- gross profit margin; and
- ability to raise additional capital, if necessary.

As of December 31, 2021, we had cash of \$17.4 million, as compared to \$10.5 million as of December 31, 2020.

Working capital (current assets less current liabilities) was \$19.1 million as of December 31, 2020, compared to working capital of \$10.4 million as of December 31, 2020.

Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$7.7 million and was primarily the result of a net loss including noncontrolling interests of approximately \$7.3 million. Cash used to fund net losses is offset by approximately \$1.3 million in non-cash operating expenses, mainly comprised of depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensations.

Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues decreased by approximately \$434,000 as of December 31, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020.

Inventory increased by approximately \$1,440,000 as of December 31, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020.

Accounts payable and accrued expenses decreased approximately \$406,000 as of December 31, 2021 compared to December 31, 2020.

Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 of \$5.8 million was primarily the result of a net loss including noncontrolling interests of approximately \$6.3 million. Cash used to fund net losses is offset by approximately \$1.3 million in non-cash operating expenses, mainly comprised of depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensations.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$14.6 million as was mainly the result of issuance of common stock, partly offset by principal payments on finance leases.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$13.6 million as was mainly the result of issuance of common stock, partly offset by principal payments on finance leases.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we purchased \$67,000 and \$60,000, respectively, of fixed assets, consisting primarily of engineering equipment.

Registered Direct Offering

On October 21, 2021, we entered into a placement agency agreement with Pareto Securities Inc. and Pareto Securities AB pursuant to which we sold to certain Swedish and other European investors an aggregate of 1,808,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$7.75 per share in a registered direct offering that closed on October 26, 2021 (the “Offering”). We received net proceeds of approximately \$13.1 million from the Offering after deducting placement agent fees and offering expenses.

At-the-Market Offering Program

On May 10, 2021, we entered into an At Market Issuance Sales Agreement (the “Sales Agreement”) with B. Riley Securities, Inc. (“B. Riley Securities”) with respect to an “at the market” offering program (the “ATM Facility”), under which we may, from time to time, in our sole discretion, issue and sell through B. Riley Securities, acting as sales agent, up to \$25 million of shares of our common stock.

Pursuant to the Sale Agreement, we may sell the shares through B. Riley Securities by any method permitted that is deemed an “at the market” offering as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. B. Riley Securities will use commercially reasonable efforts consistent with its normal trading and sales practices to sell the shares from time to time, based upon instructions from us (including any price or size limits or other customary parameters or conditions we may impose). We will pay B. Riley Securities a commission of 3.0% of the gross sales price per share sold under the Sales Agreement.

We are not obligated to sell any shares under the Sale Agreement. The offering of shares pursuant to the Sale Agreement will terminate upon the earlier to occur of (i) the issuance and sale, through B. Riley Securities, of all of the shares subject to the Sales Agreement and (ii) termination of the Sale Agreement in accordance with its terms.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, we sold an aggregate of 235,722 shares of common stock under the ATM Facility, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$1,984,000 after payment of commissions to B. Riley Securities and other expenses of \$66,000.

Future Sources of Liquidity

In the future, we may require sources of capital in addition to cash on hand to continue operations and to implement our strategy. If our operations do not become cash flow positive, we may be forced to seek equity investments or debt arrangements. Historically, we have been able to access the capital markets through sales of common stock and warrants to generate liquidity. Our management believes it could raise capital through public or private offerings if needed to provide us with sufficient liquidity.

No assurances can be given, however, that we will be successful in obtaining such additional financing on reasonable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, or at all, we may be unable to adequately fund our business plans and it could have a negative effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, no assurance can be given that stockholders will approve an increase in the number of our authorized shares of common stock if needed. The issuance of equity securities or securities convertible into equity could dilute the value of shares of our common stock and cause the market price to fall, and the issuance of debt securities could impose restrictive covenants that could impair our ability to engage in certain business transactions.

The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries is the applicable local currency, the Swedish Krona, the Japanese Yen, the South Korean Won and the Taiwan Dollar. They are subject to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Any increase or decrease in the exchange rate of the U.S. Dollar compared to the Swedish Krona, Japanese Yen, South Korean Won or Taiwan Dollar will impact our future operating results.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 170)	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020	F-7
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-8

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Neonode Inc.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Neonode Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Accounting for Licensing Revenues

Critical Audit Matter Description

As described further in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company earns revenue from licensing its internally developed intellectual property (“IP”) by entering into IP licensing agreements that generally provide licensees the right to incorporate IP components in their products, with terms and conditions that vary by licensee. Fees under these agreements may include license fees relating to the Company’s IP, and royalties payable to the Company following the distribution by the licensees of products incorporating the licensed technology. At the end of each reporting period, the Company records unbilled license revenues, using prior royalty revenue data by customer to make estimates of those royalties.

Auditing management’s evaluation of unbilled license revenues was challenging due to the lack of objectively verifiable evidence used in the estimation process. As a result, there is a high degree of auditor judgment involved in performing procedures on the Company’s estimates.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included assessing the accuracy of royalty estimates made in prior reporting periods as compared to the actual royalties subsequently determined for all significant licensing customers and inquiring of management as to the reasons for any significant differences between actual and estimated royalties, determining that the Company has had no significant revenue reversals as a result of these past differences, and inquiring as to the basis of the current period estimates of royalties, including the Company’s considerations of the overall economic environment, past royalty experience and the specific circumstances and trends of the license customers’ royalty-based business based on the Company’s knowledge of and discussions with customers’ representatives.

/s/ KMJ Corbin & Company LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2009.

Irvine, California
March 10, 2022

NEONODE INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	<u>As of</u> <u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>As of</u> <u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 17,383	\$ 10,473
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues, net	1,293	1,743
Projects in process	-	-
Inventory	2,520	1,273
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	836	1,161
Total current assets	22,032	14,650
Property and equipment, net	376	1,003
Operating lease right-of-use assets	584	919
Total assets	\$ 22,992	\$ 16,572
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 776	\$ 1,084
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	1,037	1,170
Accrued expenses	371	545
Deferred revenues	106	138
Current portion of finance lease obligations	258	769
Current portion of operating lease obligations	425	504
Total current liabilities	2,973	4,210
Finance lease obligations, net of current portion	65	95
Operating lease obligations, net of current portion	117	377
Total liabilities	3,155	4,682
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, 25,000,000 shares authorized, with par value of \$0.001; 13,575,952 and 11,504,665 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively	14	12
Additional paid-in capital	226,880	211,663
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(408)	(404)
Accumulated deficit	(202,608)	(196,158)
Total Neonode Inc. stockholders' equity	23,878	15,113
Noncontrolling interests	(4,041)	(3,223)
Total stockholders' equity	19,837	11,890
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 22,992	\$ 16,572

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

NEONODE INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Revenues:		
License	\$ 4,787	\$ 4,618
Products	955	950
Non-Recurring Revenue	94	416
Total revenues	5,836	5,984
Cost of revenues:		
Products	922	802
Non-Recurring Revenue	33	276
Total cost of revenues	955	1,078
Total gross margin	4,881	4,906
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	3,546	4,139
Sales and marketing	2,839	2,534
General and administrative	5,603	4,424
Total operating expenses	11,988	11,097
Operating loss	(7,107)	(6,191)
Other expense:		
Interest expense	(15)	(27)
Other expense	-	(5)
Total other expense	(15)	(32)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(7,122)	(6,223)
Provision for income taxes	146	59
Net loss including noncontrolling interests	(7,268)	(6,282)
Less: net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	818	677
Net loss attributable to Neonode Inc.	(6,450)	(5,605)
Preferred dividends	-	(33)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders of Neonode Inc.	\$ (6,450)	\$ (5,638)
Loss per common share:		
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.56)
Basic and diluted – weighted average number of common shares outstanding	11,907	9,989

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

NEONODE INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Net loss including noncontrolling interests	\$ (7,268)	\$ (6,282)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(4)	235
Comprehensive loss	(7,272)	(6,047)
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	818	677
Comprehensive loss attributable to Neonode Inc.	\$ (6,454)	\$ (5,370)

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

NEONODE INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands, except for Preferred Stock Shares Issued¹)

	Preferred Stock Shares Issued	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares Issued	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Neonode Inc. Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balances, January 1, 2020	-	\$ -	9,171	\$ 9	\$ 197,543	\$ (639)	\$ (190,520)	\$ 6,393	\$ (2,546)	\$ 3,847
Issuance of shares for cash, net of offering costs	3,932	3,932	1,612	1	9,597	-	-	13,530	-	13,530
Series C-2 Preferred Stock issued for repayment of short-term borrowings and accrued interest	517	517	-	-	(1)	-	-	516	-	516
Conversion of Series C-1 and C-2. Preferred Stock to common stock	(4,449)	(4,449)	684	1	4,448	-	-	-	-	-
Preferred dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	(33)	-	(33)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	37	1	76	-	-	77	-	77
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	235	-	235
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,605)	(5,605)	(677)	(6,282)
Balances, December 31, 2020	-	-	11,504	12	211,663	(404)	(196,158)	15,113	(3,223)	11,890
Issuance of shares for cash, net of offering costs	-	-	2,044	2	15,060	-	-	15,062	-	15,062
Stock-based compensation	-	-	28	-	157	-	-	157	-	157
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	(4)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,450)	(6,450)	(818)	(7,268)
Balances, December 31, 2021	-	\$ -	13,576	\$ 14	\$ 226,880	\$ (408)	\$ (202,608)	\$ 23,878	\$ (4,041)	\$ 19,837

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

¹ Preferred Shares activity per series can be found under the equity footnote (see Note 8).

NEONODE INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss (including noncontrolling interests)	\$ (7,268)	\$ (6,282)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation expense	157	77
Depreciation and amortization	632	767
Amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets	505	405
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	-	5
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue, net	434	(394)
Projects in process	-	8
Inventory	(1,440)	(91)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	247	(375)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(406)	444
Deferred revenues	(28)	64
Operating lease obligations	(511)	(380)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(7,678)</u>	<u>(5,752)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(67)	(60)
Sale of investment in joint venture	-	2
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(67)</u>	<u>(58)</u>
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of preferred and common stock, net of offering costs	15,062	13,530
Preferred dividends	-	(33)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	966
Proceeds from short-term tax credits	-	542
Payments on short-term borrowings	-	(516)
Payments on short-term tax credits	-	(557)
Principal payments on finance lease obligations	(487)	(321)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>14,575</u>	<u>13,611</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	80	315
Net change in cash	6,910	8,116
Cash at beginning of year	<u>10,473</u>	<u>2,357</u>
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 17,383</u>	<u>\$ 10,473</u>
<i>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:</i>		
Cash paid for interest	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>
Cash paid for income taxes	<u>\$ 146</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>
<i>Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:</i>		
Short-term borrowings and accrued interest settled for Series C-2 Preferred Stock	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 516</u>
Right-of-use asset obtained in exchange for lease obligations	<u>\$ 239</u>	<u>\$ 864</u>

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

NEONODE INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Nature of the Business and Operations

Background and Organization

Neonode Inc. (“we”, “us”, “our”, or the “Company”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware in 1997 as the parent of Neonode AB, a company founded in February 2004 and incorporated in Sweden. We have the following wholly owned subsidiaries: Neonode Technologies AB (Sweden) (established in 2008 to develop and license touchscreen technology); Neonode Japan Inc. (Japan) (established in 2013); Neonode Korea Ltd. (South Korea) (established in 2014). In 2015, we established Pronode Technologies AB, a majority-owned subsidiary of Neonode Technologies AB.

Operations

Neonode Inc., which is collectively with its subsidiaries referred to as “Neonode” or the “Company” in this report, develops advanced optical sensing solutions for contactless touch, touch, gesture sensing, and scene analysis solutions using advanced machine learning algorithms to detect and track persons and objects in video streams for cameras and other types of imagers. We market and sell our contactless touch, touch, and gesture sensing products and solutions based on our zForce technology platform, and our scene analysis solutions based on our MultiSensing technology platform. We offer our solutions to customers in many different markets and segments including, but not limited to, office equipment, automotive, industrial automation, medical, military and avionics.

Liquidity

We incurred net losses of approximately \$6.5 million and \$5.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$202.6 million as of December 31, 2021. In addition, we used cash in operating activities of approximately \$7.7 million and \$5.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

On October 21, 2021, we entered into a placement agency agreement with Pareto Securities Inc. and Pareto Securities AB pursuant to which we sold to certain Swedish and other European investors an aggregate of 1,808,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$7.75 per share in a registered direct offering that closed on October 26, 2021 (the “Offering”). We received net proceeds of approximately \$13.1 million from the Offering after deducting placement agent fees and offering expenses.

On May 10, 2021, we entered into an At Market Issuance Sales Agreement (the “Sales Agreement”) with B. Riley Securities, Inc. (“B. Riley Securities”) with respect to an “at the market” offering program (the “ATM Facility”), under which we may, from time to time, in our sole discretion, issue and sell through B. Riley Securities, acting as sales agent, up to \$25 million of shares of our common stock.

Pursuant to the Sale Agreement, we may sell the shares through B. Riley Securities by any method permitted that is deemed an “at the market” offering as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. B. Riley Securities will use commercially reasonable efforts consistent with its normal trading and sales practices to sell the shares from time to time, based upon instructions from us (including any price or size limits or other customary parameters or conditions we may impose). We will pay B. Riley Securities a commission of 3.0% of the gross sales price per share sold under the Sales Agreement.

We are not obligated to sell any shares under the Sale Agreement. The offering of shares pursuant to the Sale Agreement will terminate upon the earlier to occur of (i) the issuance and sale, through B. Riley Securities, of all of the shares subject to the Sales Agreement and (ii) termination of the Sale Agreement in accordance with its terms.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, we sold an aggregate of 235,722 shares of common stock under the ATM Facility, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$1,984,000 after payment of commissions to B. Riley Securities and other expenses of \$66,000.

The consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of operations and the realization of assets and the repayment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Management evaluated the significance of the Company's operating loss and determined that the Company's cash position following the Offering and considering the Company's current operating plan and other sources of potential capital, including the ATM Facility, would be sufficient to alleviate concerns about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

We expect our revenues from our three business areas will enable us to reduce our operating losses in coming years. In addition, we intend to continue to implement various measures to improve our operational efficiencies. No assurances can be given that management will be successful in meeting its revenue targets and reducing its operating loss.

In the future, we may require sources of capital in addition to cash on hand to continue operations and to implement our strategy. If our operations do not become cash flow positive, we may be forced to seek equity investments or debt arrangements. No assurances can be given that we will be successful in obtaining such additional financing on reasonable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, or at all, we may be unable to adequately fund our business plans and it could have a negative effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, if funds are available, the issuance of equity securities or securities convertible into equity could dilute the value of shares of our common stock and cause the market price to fall, and the issuance of debt securities could impose restrictive covenants that could impair our ability to engage in certain business transactions.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and include the accounts of Neonode Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, as well as Pronode Technologies AB, a 51% majority owned subsidiary of Neonode Technologies AB. The remaining 49% of Pronode Technologies AB is owned by Propoint AB, located in Gothenburg, Sweden. Pronode Technologies AB was organized to sell engineering services within the automotive markets. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Neonode consolidates entities in which it has a controlling financial interest. We consolidate subsidiaries in which we hold, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting rights.

The consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 include our accounts and those of our wholly owned subsidiaries as well as Pronode Technologies AB.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires making estimates and judgments that affect, at the date of the financial statements, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates and judgments.

Significant estimates and judgments include, but are not limited to: for revenue recognition, determining the nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, the standalone selling price of performance obligations, and transaction prices and assessing transfer of control; measuring variable consideration and other obligations such as product returns and refunds, and product warranties; provisions for uncollectible receivables; determining the net realizable value of inventory; recoverability of capitalized project costs and long-lived assets; for leases, determining whether a contract contains a lease, allocating consideration between lease and non-lease components, determining incremental borrowing rates, and identifying reassessment events, such as modifications; the valuation allowance related to our deferred tax assets; and the fair value of shares and options issued for stock-based compensation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We have not had any liquid investments other than normal cash deposits with bank institutions to date. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Concentration of Cash Balance Risks

Cash balances are maintained at various banks in the U.S., Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Sweden. For deposits held with financial institutions in the U.S., the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, provides basic deposit coverage with limits up to \$250,000 per owner. The Swedish government provides insurance coverage up to 100,000 Euro per customer and covers deposits in all types of accounts. The Japanese government provides insurance coverage up to 10,000,000 Yen per customer. The Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation provides insurance coverage up to 50,000,000 Won per customer. The Central Deposit Insurance Corporation in Taiwan provides insurance coverage up to 3,000,000 Taiwan Dollar per customer. At times, deposits held with financial institutions may exceed the amount of insurance provided.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable is stated at net realizable value. Our policy is to maintain allowances for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Credit limits are established through a process of reviewing the financial history and stability of each customer. Should all efforts fail to recover the related receivable, we will write off the account. We also record an allowance for all customers based on certain other factors including the length of time the receivables are past due and historical collection experience with customers. Our allowance for doubtful accounts was approximately \$79,000 and \$79,000 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Projects in Process

Projects in process consist of costs incurred toward the completion of various projects for certain customers. These costs are primarily comprised of direct engineering labor costs and project-specific equipment costs. These costs are capitalized on our consolidated balance sheet as an asset and deferred until revenue for each project is recognized in accordance with our revenue recognition policy. There were no costs capitalized in projects in process as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Inventory

The Company's inventory consists primarily of components that will be used in the manufacturing of our touch sensor modules ("TSMs"). We classify inventory for reporting purposes as raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods.

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, using the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") valuation method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. Any adjustments to reduce the cost of inventories to their net realizable value are recognized in earnings in the current period.

Due to the low sell-through of our AirBar products, management has decided to fully reserve work-in-process for AirBar components, as well as AirBar related raw materials. Management has further decided to reserve for a portion of AirBar finished goods, depending on type of AirBar and in which location it is stored. The AirBar inventory reserve was \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Management decided to reserve for TSM inventory related to a quality issue in production. The TSM inventory reserve was \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2021.

Raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Raw materials	\$ 1,446	\$ 550
Work-in-process	10	21
Finished goods	1,064	702
Ending inventory	<u>\$ 2,520</u>	<u>\$ 1,273</u>

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method based upon estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Equipment	7 years

Equipment purchased under a finance lease is depreciated over the term of the lease, if that lease term is shorter than the estimated useful life.

Upon retirement or sale of property and equipment, cost and accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses are reflected in the consolidated statement of operations. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

Right-of-Use Assets

A right-of-use asset represents a lessee's right to use a leased asset for the term of the lease. Our right-of-use assets generally consist of operating leases for buildings.

Right-of-use assets are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments, plus any lease payments made before a lease began and any initial direct costs, such as commissions paid to obtain a lease.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, adjusted for incentives, prepaid or accrued rent, and any initial direct costs not yet expensed.

Long-Lived Assets

We assess any impairment by estimating the future cash flow from the associated asset in accordance with relevant accounting guidance. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flow related to these assets decreases or the useful life is shorter than originally estimated, we may incur charges for impairment of these assets. As of December 31, 2021, we believe there was no impairment of our long-lived assets. There can be no assurance, however, that market conditions will not change or sufficient demand for our products and services will continue, which could result in impairment of long-lived assets in the future.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transaction Gains and Losses

The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries is the applicable local currency, the Swedish Krona, the Japanese Yen, the South Korean Won and the Taiwan Dollar. The translation from Swedish Krona, Japanese Yen, South Korean Won or the Taiwan Dollar to U.S. Dollars is performed for balance sheet accounts using current exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and for income statement accounts using a weighted average exchange rate during the period. Gains or (losses) resulting from translation are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Gains or (losses) resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and were \$(66,000) and \$(252,000) during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Foreign currency translation gains (losses) were \$(4,000) and \$235,000 during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Concentration of Credit and Business Risks

Our customers are located in the United States, Europe and Asia.

As of December 31, 2021, four of our customers represented approximately 76% of our consolidated accounts receivable and unbilled revenues.

As of December 31, 2020, four of our customers represented approximately 62% of our consolidated accounts receivable and unbilled revenues.

Customers who accounted for 10% or more of our revenues during the year ended December 31, 2021 are as follows.

- Hewlett-Packard Company – 32%
- Seiko Epson – 18%
- LG – 13%

Customers who accounted for 10% or more of our revenues during the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows.

- Hewlett-Packard Company – 27%
- Epson – 19%
- Alpine – 11%

The Company conducts business in the United States, Europe and Asia. As of December 31, 2021, the Company maintained approximately \$17,198,000, \$2,611,000 and \$28,000 of its net assets in the United States, Europe and Asia, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, the Company maintained approximately \$6,923,000, \$4,903,000 and \$64,000 of its net assets in the United States, Europe and Asia, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when control of products is transferred to our customers, and when services are completed and accepted by our customers; the amount of revenue we recognize reflects the consideration we expect to receive for those products or services. Our contracts with customers may include combinations of products and services (e.g., a contract that includes products and related engineering services). We structure our contracts such that distinct performance obligations, such as product sales or license fees, and related engineering services, are clearly defined in each contract.

License fees and sales of our AirBar and TSMs are on a per-unit basis. Therefore, we generally satisfy performance obligations as units are shipped to our customers. Non-recurring engineering service performance obligations are satisfied as work is performed and accepted by our customers.

We recognize revenue net of allowances for returns and any taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. We treat all product shipping and handling charges (regardless of when they occur) as activities to fulfill the promise to transfer goods, therefore we treat all shipping and handling charges as expenses.

License Fees

We earn revenue from licensing our internally developed intellectual property (“IP”). We enter into IP licensing agreements that generally provide licensees the right to incorporate our IP components in their products, with terms and conditions that vary by licensee. Fees under these agreements may include license fees relating to our IP, and royalties payable to us following the distribution by our licensees of products incorporating the licensed technology. The license for our IP has standalone value and can be used by the licensee without maintenance and support.

For technology license arrangements that do not require significant modification or customization of the underlying technology, we recognize technology license revenue when the license is made available to the customer and the customer has a right to use that license. At the end of each reporting period, we record unbilled license fees, using prior royalty revenue data by customer to make estimates of those royalties.

Explicit return rights are not offered to customers. There have been no returns through December 31, 2021.

Product Sales

We earn revenue from sales of TSM hardware products to our OEM, ODM and Tier 1 supplier customers, who embed our hardware into their products, and from sales of branded consumer products that incorporate our TSMs that are sold through distributors or directly to end users. These distributors are generally given business terms that allow them to return unsold inventory, receive credits for changes in selling prices, and participate in various cooperative marketing programs. Our sales agreements generally provide customers with limited rights of return and warranty provisions.

The timing of revenue recognition related to AirBar modules depends upon how each sale is transacted - either point-of-sale or through distributors. We recognize revenue for AirBar modules sold point-of-sale (online sales and other direct sales to customers) when we provide the promised product to the customer.

Because we generally use distributors to provide AirBar and TSMs to our customers, we must analyze the terms of our distributor agreements to determine when control passes from us to our distributors. For sales of AirBar and TSMs sold through distributors, we recognize revenues when our distributors obtain control over our products. Control passes to our distributors when we have a present right to payment for products sold to the distributors, the distributors have legal title to and physical possession of products purchased from us, and the distributors have significant risks and rewards of ownership of products purchased.

Distributors participate in various cooperative marketing and other incentive programs, and we maintain estimated accruals and allowances for these programs. If actual credits received by distributors under these programs were to deviate significantly from our estimates, which are based on historical experience, our revenue could be adversely affected.

Under U.S. GAAP, companies may make reasonable aggregations and approximations of returns data to accurately estimate returns. Our AirBar and TSM returns and warranty experience to date has enabled us to make reasonable returns estimates, which are supported by the fact that our product sales involve homogenous transactions. The reserve for future sales returns is recorded as a reduction of our accounts receivable and revenue and was \$69,000 and \$78,000 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The warranty reserve is recorded as an accrued expense and cost of sales and was \$36,000 and \$25,000 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. If the actual future returns were to deviate from the historical data on which the reserve had been established, our revenue could be adversely affected.

Non-Recurring Engineering

For technology license or TSM contracts that require modification or customization of the underlying technology to adapt the technology to customer use, we determine whether the technology license or TSM, and required engineering consulting services represent separate performance obligations. We perform our analysis on a contract-by-contract basis. If there are separate performance obligations, we determine the standalone selling price (“SSP”) of each separate performance obligation to properly recognize revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. We provide engineering consulting services to our customers under a signed Statement of Work (“SOW”). Deliverables and payment terms are specified in each SOW. We generally charge an hourly rate for engineering services, and we recognize revenue as engineering services specified in contracts are completed and accepted by our customers. Any upfront payments we receive for future non-recurring engineering services are recorded as unearned revenue until that revenue is earned.

We believe that recognizing non-recurring engineering services revenues as progress towards completion of engineering services and customer acceptance of those services occurs best reflects the economics of those transactions, because engineering services as tracked in our systems correspond directly with the value to our customers of our performance completed to date. Hours performed for each engineering project are tracked and reflect progress made on each project and are charged at a consistent hourly rate.

Revenues from non-recurring engineering contracts that are short-term in nature are recorded when those services are complete and accepted by customers.

Revenues from non-recurring engineering contracts with substantive defined deliverables for which payment terms in the SOW are commensurate with the efforts required to produce such deliverables are recognized as they are completed and accepted by customers.

Estimated losses on all SOW projects are recognized in full as soon as they become evident. During the year ended December 31, 2021, we recorded no losses and during the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded \$47,000 of losses.

The following tables present the net revenues distribution by geographical area and market for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (dollars in thousands):

	2021		2020	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
AMER				
Net revenues from consumer electronics	\$ 2,097	93.4%	\$ 1,828	72.6%
Net revenues from distributors and other	149	6.6%	690	27.4%
	<u>\$ 2,246</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 2,518</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
APAC				
Net revenues from automotive	\$ 1,330	42.9%	\$ 1,221	43.2%
Net revenues from consumer electronics	1,088	35.0%	1,160	41.1%
Net revenues from distributors and other	685	22.1%	442	15.7%
	<u>\$ 3,103</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 2,823</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
EMEA				
Net revenues from automotive	\$ 313	64.3%	\$ 412	64.0%
Net revenues from medical	73	15.0%	215	33.4%
Net revenues from distributors and other	101	20.7%	16	2.6%
	<u>\$ 487</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 643</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Significant Judgments

Our contracts with customers may include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer, particularly when one of our customers contracts with us for a product and related engineering services fees for customizing that product for our customer. Determining whether products and services are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately may require significant judgment. Judgment may also be required to determine the SSP for each distinct performance obligation identified, although we generally structure our contracts such that performance obligations and pricing for each performance obligation are specifically addressed. We currently have no outstanding contracts with multiple performance obligations; however, we recently negotiated a contract that may include multiple performance obligations in the future.

Judgment is also required to determine when control of products passes from us to our distributors, as well as the amounts of product that may be returned to us. Our products are sold with a right of return, and we may provide other credits or incentives to our customers, which could result in variability when determining the amount of revenue to recognize. At the end of each reporting period, we use product returns history and additional information that becomes available to estimate returns and credits. We do not recognize revenue if it is probable that a significant reversal of any incremental revenue would occur.

Finally, judgment is required to determine the amount of unbilled license fees at the end of each reporting period.

Contract Balances

Timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers. We record a receivable when we have an unconditional right to receive future payments from customers, and we record unearned deferred revenue when we receive prepayments or upfront payments for goods or services from our customers.

The following table presents accounts receivable, unbilled revenues and deferred revenues as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenues	\$ 1,293	\$ 1,743
Deferred revenues	106	138

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable, unbilled revenues (contract assets), and customer advances and deposits or deferred revenue (contract liabilities) on the consolidated balance sheets. Generally, billing occurs subsequent to revenue recognition, resulting in contract assets; contract assets are generally classified as current. The Company sometimes receives advances or deposits from its customers before revenue is recognized, which are reported as contract liabilities and are generally classified as current. These assets and liabilities are reported on the consolidated balance sheet on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

We do not anticipate impairment of our contract asset related to license fee revenues, given the creditworthiness of our customers whose invoices comprise the balance in that asset account. We will continue to monitor the timeliness of receipts from those customers, however, to assess whether the contract asset has been impaired.

The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the accounts receivable balance. We determine the allowance based on known troubled accounts, historical experience, and other currently available evidence.

Payment terms and conditions vary by the type of contract; however, payments generally occur 30-60 days after invoicing for license fees and sensor modules to our resellers and distributors. Where revenue recognition timing differs from invoice timing, we have determined that our contracts do not include a significant financing component. Our intent is to provide our customers with consistent invoicing terms for the convenience of our customers, not to receive financing from our customers.

Costs to Obtain Contracts

We record the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer as an asset, if we expect the benefit of those costs to cover a period greater than one year. We currently have no incremental costs that must be capitalized.

We expense as incurred costs of obtaining a contract when the amortization period of those costs would have been less than or equal to one year.

Product Warranty

The following table summarizes the activity related to the product warranty liability (in thousands):

	Years ended	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 25	\$ 24
Provisions for warranty issued	11	1
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>

The Company accrues for warranty costs as part of its cost of sales of sensor modules based on estimated costs. The Company's products are generally covered by a warranty for a period of 12 to 36 months from the customer receipt of the product.

Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues consist primarily of prepayments for license fees, and other products or services that we have been paid in advance. We earn the revenue when we transfer control of the product or service. Deferred revenues may also include upfront payments for consulting services to be performed in the future, such as non-recurring engineering services.

We defer license fees until we have met all accounting requirements for revenue recognition, which is when a license is made available to a customer and that customer has a right to use the license. Non-recurring engineering fee revenues are deferred until engineering services have been completed and accepted by our customers.

The following table presents our deferred revenues by source (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Deferred license revenues	\$ 28	\$ 28
Deferred NRE revenues	8	22
Deferred AirBar revenues	-	10
Deferred sensor modules revenues	70	78
	<u>\$ 106</u>	<u>\$ 138</u>

Contracted revenue not yet recognized was \$106,000 as of December 31, 2021. We expect to recognize 100% of that revenue over the next twelve months. The Company recognized revenues of approximately \$41,000 and \$39,000, for 2021 and 2020, respectively, related to contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. We will classify any reseller marketing allowances related to AirBar in general as sales expense unless we can define an identifiable benefit to us from the reseller marketing allowance. Advertising costs amounted to approximately \$208,000 and \$70,000 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Research and Development

Research and development (“R&D”) costs are expensed as incurred. R&D costs consist mainly of personnel-related costs in addition to some external consultancy costs such as testing, certifying and measurements.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

We measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments, including share options, based on the estimated fair value of the award on the grant date, and recognize the value as compensation expense over the period the employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, usually the vesting period.

We account for equity instruments issued to non-employees at their estimated fair value.

When determining stock-based compensation expense involving options and warrants, we determine the estimated fair value of options and warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Noncontrolling Interests

We recognize any noncontrolling interest, also known as a minority interest, as a separate line item in equity in the consolidated financial statements. A noncontrolling interest represents the portion of equity ownership in a less-than-wholly owned subsidiary not attributable to us. Generally, any interest that holds less than 50% of the outstanding voting shares is deemed to be a noncontrolling interest; however, there are other factors, such as decision-making rights, that are considered as well. We include the amount of net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated net income (loss) on the face of the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company provides either in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity, if presented, or in the notes to consolidated financial statements, a reconciliation at the beginning and the end of the period of the carrying amount of total equity (net assets), equity (net assets) attributable to the parent, and equity (net assets) attributable to the noncontrolling interest that separately discloses:

- (1) Net income or loss;
- (2) Transactions with owners acting in their capacity as owners, showing separately contributions from and distributions to owners; and
- (3) Each component of other comprehensive income or loss.

Income Taxes

We recognize deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of items that have been included in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. We estimate income taxes based on rates in effect in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon differences between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The realization of deferred tax assets is based on historical tax positions and expectations about future taxable income. Valuation allowances are recorded against net deferred tax assets when, in our opinion, realization is uncertain based on the "more likely than not" criteria of the accounting guidance.

Based on the uncertainty of future pre-tax income, we fully reserved our net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. In the event we were to determine that we would be able to realize our deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would increase income in the period such determination was made. The provision for income taxes represents the net change in deferred tax amounts, plus income taxes payable for the current period.

We follow U.S. GAAP related to uncertain tax positions, which provisions include a two-step approach to recognizing, de-recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. As a result, we did not recognize a liability for unrecognized tax benefits. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, we had no unrecognized tax benefits.

Net Loss per Share

Net loss per share amounts have been computed based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Net loss per share, assuming dilution amounts from common stock equivalents, is computed based on the weighted-average number of shares of common stock and potential common stock equivalents outstanding during the period. The weighted-average number of shares of common stock and potential common stock equivalents used in computing the net loss per share for years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 exclude the potential common stock equivalents, as the effect would be anti-dilutive (see Note 15).

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Our comprehensive income (loss) includes foreign currency translation gains and losses. The cumulative amount of translation gains and losses are reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheets, as accumulated other comprehensive loss.

Cash Flow Information

Cash flows in foreign currencies have been converted to U.S. Dollars at an approximate weighted-average exchange rate for the respective reporting periods. The weighted-average exchange rates for the consolidated statements of operations were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Swedish Krona	8.58	9.21
Japanese Yen	109.82	106.73
South Korean Won	1,144.95	1,179.20
Taiwan Dollar	27.93	29.45

Exchange rates for the consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Swedish Krona	9.03	8.22
Japanese Yen	115.12	103.23
South Korean Won	1,190.75	1,088.59
Taiwan Dollar	27.71	28.09

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We disclose the estimated fair values for all financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate fair value. Financial instruments including cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and are deemed to approximate fair value due to their short maturities.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (Topic 326)-Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, (“ASU 2016-13”), supplemented by subsequent accounting standards updates. The new standard requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. ASU 2016-13, as amended, is scheduled to become effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, with early adoption permitted. In the future, we will evaluate the impact that ASU 2016-13, as amended, will have on our consolidated financial statements, specifically regarding our trade receivables; however, we do not expect any significant impact from implementation of the new standard.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Tax*, which simplifies the accounting for income taxes. ASU 2019-12 will become effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted. We adopted this standard as of January 1, 2021 and concluded that there was no impact to our consolidated financial statements.

Reclass of Presentation in our Consolidated Statements of Operations

On May 4, 2021, we announced a new strategy and organizational update targeting an increased focus on the Company’s contactless touch business and on current market opportunities in North America (“AMER”), Asia-Pacific (“APAC”), and Europe, Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”). We thereby changed from a business area organization to a regional sales organization going forward. Revenues are however primarily monitored for each of our revenue streams consisting of license fees, product sales and non-recurring engineering fees. The presentation in our consolidated financial statements has therefore been changed accordingly for the year ended December 31, 2020 with no net impact on our previously reported consolidated statement of operations.

3. Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

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

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Prepaid insurance	\$ 189	\$ 255
Prepaid rent	6	11
VAT receivable	345	433
Advances	3	216
Advances to suppliers	38	43
Other	255	203
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>\$ 836</u>	<u>\$ 1,161</u>

4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, net consist of the following (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Computers, software, furniture and fixtures	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,591
Equipment under finance leases	3,463	3,806
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(4,571)	(4,394)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 376</u>	<u>\$ 1,003</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

5. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Accrued returns and warranty	\$ 36	\$ 24
Accrued consulting fees and other	335	521
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 371</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>

6. Short-Term Borrowings

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company was granted a credit from the Swedish Tax Authority covering social charges and staff withholding taxes relating to January through March 2020 payroll, as part of Swedish governmental COVID-19 support. The total amount was \$563,000 and the credit was for 12 months but could be repaid earlier if desired. There was a 1.25% annual non-deductible interest and a credit fee of 0.2% from the seventh month of the granted credit. The tax credit was repaid in August 2020 along with interest of \$2,000.

On June 17, 2020, the Company entered into the Loan Agreements with two entities beneficially owned respectively by each of Ulf Rosberg and Peter Lindell, directors of Neonode (each, a “Director”). Pursuant to the Loan Agreements, each entity beneficially owned by the Director made approximately \$1.7 million in U.S. dollars principal amount available to the Company. The Company made an initial drawdown of an aggregate of approximately \$1.0 million under the Loan Agreements.

Each of the Loan Agreements provided for a credit fee of 0.75% per annum, calculated on a daily basis from the date of the Loan Agreement, and any outstanding amount incurred interest at a fixed rate of 3.25% per annum, calculated on a daily basis from the drawdown date. Drawdowns under the Loan Agreements became unavailable upon the earlier to occur of the execution of a capital raise by Neonode or December 31, 2020. Upon completion of a capital raise before December 31, 2020, any outstanding amount under the Loan Agreements, including any credit fee and interest, became payable as soon as practicably possible after such capital raise. If a capital raise was not completed by December 31, 2020, or if the funds from the capital raise were insufficient to repay the full outstanding amount under the Loan Agreements, then the outstanding amount under the Loan Agreements, including any credit fee and interest, would have become due and payable on February 28, 2021.

On August 7, 2020, we issued 517 shares of Series C-2 Preferred Stock to UMR Invest AB, an entity beneficially owned by Ulf Rosberg, in satisfaction of the outstanding indebtedness and accrued interest under the Loan Agreement with UMR Invest AB. Cidro Förvaltning AB, an entity associated with Mr. Lindell purchased 517 shares of Series C-2 Preferred Stock. Following the closing, we used the proceeds from the sale of Series C-2 Preferred Stock to Cidro Förvaltning AB to satisfy the outstanding indebtedness and accrued interest under the Loan Agreement with Cidro Holding AB. As a result of the repayments to each of UMR Invest AB and Cidro Holding AB, the Loan Agreements terminated in accordance with their terms.

7. Fair Value Measurements

Accounting guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. The accounting guidance does not mandate any new fair value measurements and is applicable to assets and liabilities that are required to be recorded at fair value under other accounting pronouncements.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1: Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are observable quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1.

Level 3: Applies to assets or liabilities for which inputs are unobservable, and those inputs that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

There were no assets or liabilities recorded at fair value on a recurring basis in 2021 and 2020.

8. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

At the Annual Meeting of our Company held on September 29, 2020, stockholders approved a proposal to increase the number of authorized shares of our common stock to 25,000,000 shares. Accordingly, on November 5, 2020, we filed an amendment to the Neonode Inc. Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended (our "Certificate of Incorporation"), with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware to increase the number of authorized shares of our common stock to 25,000,000 shares.

On December 29, 2020, we issued 37,288 shares of our common stock to key employees pursuant to our 2020 long-term incentive program ("2020 LTIP") (see Note 9).

On August 12, 2021, we issued 12,830 shares of our common stock to key employees pursuant to our 2020 LTIP (see Note 9).

On December 29, 2021, we issued 14,735 shares of our common stock to key employees pursuant to our 2020 long-term incentive program ("2020 LTIP") (see Note 9).

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, we sold an aggregate of 235,722 shares of common stock under the ATM Facility, resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately \$1,984,000 after payment of commissions to B. Riley and other expenses of \$66,000.

On October 21, 2021, we entered into a placement agency agreement with Pareto Securities Inc. and Pareto Securities AB pursuant to which we sold to certain Swedish and other European investors an aggregate of 1,808,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$7.75 per share in a registered direct offering that closed on October 26, 2021 (the "Offering"). We received net proceeds of approximately \$13.1 million from the Offering after deducting placement agent fees and offering expenses.

Warrants and Other Common Stock Activity

During the year ended December 31, 2021, no warrants expired and no warrants were exercised. During the year ended December 31, 2020, 325,000 warrants expired and no warrants were exercised.

A summary of all warrant activity is set forth below:

	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Outstanding and exercisable			
January 1, 2020	756,368	\$ 14.98	1.47
Expired/forfeited	(325,000)	20.00	-
December 31, 2020	431,368	\$ 11.20	1.13
Issued	-	-	-
Expired/forfeited	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
December 31, 2021	431,368	\$ 11.20	0.13

Outstanding Warrants to Purchase Common Stock as of December 31, 2021:

Description	Issue Date	Exercise Price	Shares	Expiration Date
August 2016 Purchase Warrants	08/17/16	\$ 11.20	431,368	02/17/22

Preferred Stock

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the only shares of our preferred stock issued and outstanding were Series B Preferred Stock. Effective July 1, 2019, all outstanding shares of our Series B Preferred Stock were converted into shares of our common stock.

On August 6, 2020, in connection with the closing of the Private Placement, the Company designated (i) 365 shares of its authorized and unissued preferred stock as Series C-1 Preferred Stock by filing a Series C-1 Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware and (ii) 4,084 shares of its authorized and unissued preferred stock as Series C-2 Preferred Stock by filing a Series C-2 Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware.

On September 24 and 29, 2020, respectively, the Series C-1 Preferred Stock and Series C-2 Preferred Stock (together, the "Series C Preferred Shares") were converted into 684,378 shares of Neonode common stock.

The holders of the Series C Preferred Shares were entitled to receive dividends at the rate per share of 5% per annum, totaling \$33,000. As of December 31, 2020, all of the preferred dividends had been paid.

On December 7, 2020, we filed Certificates of Elimination with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware to eliminate the Series A Preferred Stock, Series B Preferred Stock, Series C-1 Preferred Stock and Series C-2 Preferred Stock.

No shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding as of and during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Details of the preferred stock activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 are set forth below:

	Series B Preferred Stock Shares Issued	Series B Preferred Stock Amount	Series C- 1 Preferred Stock Shares Issued	Series C- 1 Preferred Stock Amount	Series C- 2 Preferred Stock Shares Issued	Series C- 2 Preferred Stock Amount
Balances, January 1, 2020	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Issuance of Preferred Shares for cash	-	-	365	365	3,567	3,567
Series C-2 Preferred Stock issued for repayment of short-term borrowings and accrued interest	-	-	-	-	517	517
Conversion of Preferred Shares to common stock	-	-	(365)	(365)	(4,084)	(4,084)
Balances, December 31, 2020	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

9. Stock-Based Compensation

We have adopted equity incentive plans for which stock options and restricted stock awards are available to grant to employees, consultants and directors. Except for certain options granted to certain Swedish employees, all employee, consultant and director stock options granted under our stock option plans have an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the grant date. There are no vesting provisions tied to performance conditions for any options, as vesting for all outstanding option grants was based only on continued service as an employee, consultant or director. All of our outstanding stock options and restricted stock awards are classified as equity instruments.

Stock Options / Stock Awards

During the year ended December 31, 2020, our stockholders approved the Neonode Inc. 2020 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2020 Plan”) which replaced our 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2015 Plan”), which in turn replaced our Neonode Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2006 Plan”). Although no new awards may be made under the 2015 or 2006 Plans, they are still operative for previously granted awards. Under the 2020 Plan, 750,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for awards, including nonqualified stock option grants and restricted stock grants to officers, employees, non-employee directors and consultants. The terms of the awards granted under the 2020 Plan are set by our compensation committee at its discretion.

Accordingly, as of December 31, 2021, we had three equity incentive plans:

- the 2006 Plan;
- the 2015 Plan;
- the 2020 Plan.

In 2020 we established the Neonode Inc. 2020 Long Term Incentive Plan (the “2020 LTIP”) to provide eligible persons with the opportunity to acquire an equity interest, or otherwise increase their equity interest, in the Company as an incentive for them to remain in the service of the Company. Through the 2020 LTIP, eligible employees of Neonode may waive between 50% to 67% of future unearned bonuses that may be awarded to them under the Company’s annual bonus arrangement in exchange for the grant of shares of the Company’s common stock.

On December 29, 2020, we issued 37,288 shares of common stock to key employees pursuant to the 2020 LTIP. The shares were immediately vested but subject to a two-year lock-up period after issuance. In the event the participant’s employment with Neonode is terminated by the participant during the two-year lock-up period, the Company will repurchase the shares at a price equal to 30% of the lower of market value at issuance and termination date. Neonode has reported and paid Swedish social charges of \$75,000 for the issued shares but only 30% of the stock-based compensation (totaling \$77,000) was recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020, with the remainder to be recognized ratably over the two-year lock-up period.

On August 12, 2021, we issued 12,830 shares of common stock to a key employee pursuant to the 2020 LTIP. The shares were immediately vested but subject to a two-year lock-up period after issuance. In the event the participant’s employment with the Company is terminated by the participant during the two-year lock-up period, the Company will repurchase the shares at a price equal to 30% of the lower of market value at issuance and the termination date. The Company has reported and paid Swedish social charges of \$21,000 for the issued shares but only 30% of the stock-based compensation (totaling \$25,000) was recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021, with the remainder to be recognized ratably over the two-year lock-up period.

On December 29, 2021, we issued 14,735 shares of common stock to key employees pursuant to the 2020 LTIP. The shares were immediately vested but subject to a two-year lock-up period after issuance. In the event the participant’s employment with Neonode is terminated by the participant during the two-year lock-up period, the Company will repurchase the shares at a price equal to 30% of the lower of market value at issuance and termination date. Neonode has reported and paid Swedish social charges of \$46,000 for the issued shares but only 30% of the stock-based compensation (totaling \$38,000) was recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021, with the remainder to be recognized ratably over the two-year lock-up period.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, we recognized \$94,000 of stock-based compensation for the amortization of the LTIP over the respective lock-up periods.

The following table summarizes information with respect to all options to purchase shares of common stock outstanding under the 2006 Plan, the 2015 Plan and the 2020 Plan at December 31, 2021:

Options Outstanding			
Range of Exercise Price	Number Outstanding and exercisable at 12/31/21	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 0 - \$ 15.00	2,500	1.60	\$ 14.40
\$ 15.01 - \$ 30.40	7,000	0.17	\$ 30.40
	<u>9,500</u>	<u>0.54</u>	<u>\$ 26.19</u>

A summary of the combined activity under all of the stock option plans is set forth below:

	Options Outstanding			
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding – January 1, 2020	52,500	\$ 27.51	1.37	\$ -
Options granted	-	-		-
Options exercised	-	-		-
Options cancelled or expired	(42,000)	26.99		-
Options outstanding – December 31, 2020	10,500	\$ 29.61	1.40	-
Options granted	-	-		-
Options exercised	-	-		-
Options cancelled or expired	(1,000)	62.10		-
Options outstanding and vested – December 31, 2021	<u>9,500</u>	<u>\$ 26.19</u>	<u>0.54</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

No stock options were granted during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we recorded no stock-based compensation expense related to the vesting of stock options. The estimated fair value of the stock options will be calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model as of the grant date of the stock option.

Stock options granted under the 2006 and 2015 Plans are exercisable over a maximum term of ten years from the date of grant, vest in various installments over a one to four-year period and have exercise prices reflecting the market value of the shares of common stock on the date of grant.

Stock-Based Compensation

The stock-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 reflects the estimated fair value of the vested portion of common stock granted to directors and employees (in thousands):

(In thousands)	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Sales and marketing	\$ 50	\$ 32
General and administrative	107	45
Stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 157</u>	<u>\$ 77</u>

There is no remaining unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options as of December 31, 2021. Unrecognized compensation expense related to the 2020 LTIP as of December 31, 2021 was \$218,000, which will be recognized over two years.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

On August 26, 2020, a putative stockholder of Neonode filed a purported class action lawsuit (C.A. No. 2020-0701-AGB) in the Delaware Court of Chancery (the “Court”) against Neonode and the Board of Directors of Neonode for alleged breach of fiduciary duty in connection with disclosure of information concerning Proposal 5 and Proposal 6 in the proxy statement filed with the SEC by Neonode on August 20, 2020 for the 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Neonode (the “Proxy Statement”). These proposals for shareholder approval related to the Private Placement by Neonode on August 5, 2020 in which two directors and the chief executive officer of Neonode participated. The relief sought by the plaintiff included a preliminary injunction to enjoin the stockholder votes on Proposal 5 and Proposal 6. On September 13, 2020, the plaintiff amended his complaint to also enjoin the stockholder vote on Proposal 1 in the Proxy Statement concerning election of directors. Neonode and the other named defendants believe that the disclosures set forth in the Proxy Statement complied fully with all applicable law, that no supplemental disclosure was required, and that the plaintiffs’ allegations are without merit. However, in an effort to avoid the nuisance and ongoing expense relating to the claims in the lawsuit, Neonode filed definitive additional materials to the Proxy Statement on September 18, 2020. The plaintiff withdrew his motion to preliminarily enjoin the stockholder votes on Proposals 1, 5, and 6 based upon the definitive additional materials to the Proxy Statement. On November 23, 2020, the Court entered an order to dismiss the lawsuit.

On September 2, 2020, a putative stockholder of Neonode filed a purported class action lawsuit (Case No. 1:20-cv-01174-UNA) in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Neonode, the Board of Directors of Neonode, and the Chief Executive Officer of Neonode for alleged violation of Sections 14(a) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in connection with disclosure of information concerning Proposal 5 and Proposal 6 in the proxy statement filed with the SEC by Neonode on August 20, 2020 for the 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Neonode (the “Proxy Statement”). These proposals for shareholder approval related to the Private Placement by Neonode on August 5, 2020 in which two directors and the chief executive officer of Neonode participated. The relief sought by the plaintiff included a preliminary injunction to enjoin the stockholder votes on Proposal 5 and Proposal 6. On October 20, 2020, the plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the lawsuit in the United States District Court. However, on February 11, 2021, the plaintiff’s counsel informed Neonode that they would file a fee petition as a result of Neonode filing the definitive additional materials to the Proxy Statement on September 18, 2020. On September 9, 2021, the plaintiff’s counsel filed a complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, to recover plaintiff’s attorneys’ fees and expenses in the amount of \$400,000 incurred in connection with the Proceeding. On November 3, 2021, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with plaintiff’s counsel, which was accrued for as of September 30, 2021. On November 4, 2021, the case was dismissed with prejudice.

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 include costs in relation to the above-referenced lawsuits.

Indemnities and Guarantees

Our bylaws require that we indemnify each of our executive officers and directors for certain events or occurrences arising because of the officer or director serving in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. However, we have a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy that should enable us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. As a result of our insurance policy coverage, we believe the estimated fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal and we have no liabilities recorded for these agreements as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

We enter into indemnification provisions under our agreements with other companies in the ordinary course of business, typically with business partners, contractors, customers and landlords. Under these provisions we generally indemnify and hold harmless the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party as a result of our activities or, in some cases, as a result of the indemnified party's activities under the agreement. These indemnification provisions often include indemnifications relating to representations made by us regarding intellectual property rights. These indemnification provisions generally survive termination of the underlying agreement. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification provisions is unlimited. We have not incurred material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. As a result, we believe the estimated fair value of these agreements is minimal. Accordingly, we have no liabilities recorded for these indemnification provisions as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

One of our manufacturing partners has previously purchased material for the final assembly of AirBars. To protect the manufacturer from losses in relation to AirBar production, we agreed to secure the value of the inventory in a bank guarantee. In December, 2021 the bank guarantee was cancelled.

Patent Assignment

On May 6, 2019, the Company assigned a portfolio of patents to Aequitas Technologies LLC. The assignment provides the Company the right to share potential proceeds generated from a licensing and monetization program.

On June 8, 2020, Neonode Smartphone LLC, a subsidiary of Aequitas Technologies LLC filed complaints against Apple and Samsung in the Western District of Texas for infringing two patents. These litigation matters are still ongoing.

Non-Recurring Engineering Development Costs

On April 25, 2013, we entered into an Analog Device Development Agreement with an effective date of December 6, 2012 (the "NN1002 Agreement") with Texas Instruments ("TI") pursuant to which TI agreed to integrate our intellectual property into an ASIC. Under the terms of the NN1002 Agreement, we agreed to pay TI \$500,000 of non-recurring engineering costs at the rate of \$0.25 per ASIC for each of the first 2,000,000 ASICs sold. As of December 31, 2021, we had made no payments to TI under the NN1002 Agreement.

11. Leases

We have operating leases for our corporate offices and our manufacturing facility, and finance leases for equipment. Our leases have remaining lease terms of six months to two years. One of our primary operating leases includes options to extend the lease for one to three years and the other primary lease includes an option to annually prolong; those operating leases also include options to terminate the leases within one year. Future renewal options that are not likely to be executed as of the balance sheet date are excluded from right-of-use assets and related lease liabilities.

Our operating leases represent building leases for our Stockholm corporate offices and our Kungsbacka manufacturing facility. Our Stockholm corporate office lease has a remaining lease term of one year and both of our leases are automatically renewed at a cost increase of 2% on an annual basis, unless we provide written notice nine months prior to the respective expiration dates.

We report operating lease right-of-use assets, as well as current and noncurrent operating lease obligations on our consolidated balance sheets for the right to use those buildings in our business. Our finance leases represent manufacturing equipment; we report the manufacturing equipment, as well as current and noncurrent finance lease obligations on our consolidated balance sheets for our manufacturing equipment.

Generally, interest rates are stated in our leases for equipment. When no interest rate is stated in a lease, however, we review the interest rates implicit in our recent finance leases to estimate our incremental borrowing rate. We determine the rate implicit in a lease by using the most recent finance lease rate, or other method we think most closely represents our incremental borrowing rate.

The components of lease expense were as follows (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Operating lease cost ⁽¹⁾	\$ 662	\$ 572
Finance lease cost:		
Amortization of leased assets	\$ 585	\$ 636
Interest on lease liabilities	14	11
Total finance lease cost	\$ 599	\$ 647

(1) Includes short term lease costs of \$127,000 and \$145,000 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Cash paid for amounts included in leases:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ (505)	\$ (405)
Operating cash flows from finance leases	(14)	(11)
Financing cash flows from finance leases	(487)	(321)
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:		
Operating leases	239	864
Finance leases	-	-

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Operating leases		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 584	\$ 919
Current portion of operating lease obligations	\$ 425	\$ 504
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	117	377
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 542	\$ 881
Finance leases		
Property and equipment, at cost	\$ 3,463	\$ 3,806
Accumulated depreciation	(3,199)	(2,941)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 264	\$ 865
Current portion of finance lease obligations	\$ 258	\$ 769
Finance lease liabilities, net of current portion	65	95
Total finance lease liabilities	\$ 323	\$ 864
		Year ended December 31, 2021
Weighted-Average Remaining Lease Term		
Operating leases		1.6 years
Finance leases		1.0 years
Weighted-Average Discount Rate		
Operating leases ⁽²⁾		5%
Finance leases		2%

(2) Upon adoption of the new lease standard, discount rates used for existing leases were established at January 1, 2019.

A summary of future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating lease commitments as of December 31, 2021 is as follows (in thousands):

Years ending December 31,	Total
2022	\$ 423
2023	82
2024	61
	566
Less imputed interest	(24)
Total lease liabilities	542
Less current portion	(425)
	\$ 117

The following is a schedule of minimum future rentals on the non-cancelable finance leases as of December 31, 2021 (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,	Total
2022	\$ 261
2023	65
Total minimum payments required:	326
Less amount representing interest:	(3)
Present value of net minimum lease payments:	323
Less current portion	(258)
	\$ 65

12. Segment Information

Our Company has one reportable segment, which is comprised of the touch technology licensing and sensor module business.

We report revenues from external customers based on the country where the customer is located. The following table presents revenues by geographic region for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (dollars in thousands):

	2021	
	Amount	Percentage
United States	\$ 2,241	39%
Japan	1,894	33%
South Korea	894	15%
China	311	5%
Germany	303	5%
Switzerland	73	1%
Other	120	2%
Total	<u>\$ 5,836</u>	<u>100%</u>

	2020	
	Amount	Percentage
United States	\$ 2,511	42%
Japan	1,864	31%
South Korea	499	8%
China	400	7%
Germany	398	7%
Switzerland	221	4%
Other	91	1%
Total	<u>\$ 5,984</u>	<u>100%</u>

13. Income Taxes

Loss before provision for income taxes was distributed geographically for the years ended December 31, as follows (in thousands):

	2021	2020
Domestic	\$ (5,570)	\$ (4,885)
Foreign	(1,552)	(1,338)
Total	<u>\$ (7,122)</u>	<u>\$ (6,223)</u>

The provision (benefit) for income taxes is as follows for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2021	2020
Current		
Federal	\$ -	\$ -
State	-	2
Foreign	146	57
Change in deferred		
Federal	(1,177)	(948)
Federal valuation allowance	1,177	948
State	-	(1)
State valuation allowance	-	1
Foreign	(1,842)	(1,425)
Foreign valuation allowance	1,842	1,425
Total current	<u>\$ 146</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>

The differences between our effective income tax rate and the U.S. federal statutory federal income tax rate for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	2021	2020
Amounts at statutory tax rates	21%	21%
Foreign losses taxed at different rates	(1)%	-%
Stock-based compensation	(1)%	(2)%
Other	(1)%	-%
Total	18%	19%
Valuation allowance	(20)%	(20)%
Effective tax rate	(2)%	(1)%

Significant components of the deferred tax asset balances at December 31 are as follows (in thousands):

	2021	2020
Deferred tax assets:		
Accruals	\$ (87)	\$ 48
Stock compensation	38	38
Net operating losses	21,943	18,788
Total deferred tax assets	21,894	18,874
Valuation allowance	(21,894)	(18,874)
Total net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

Valuation allowances are recorded to offset certain deferred tax assets due to management's uncertainty of realizing the benefits of these items. Management applies a full valuation allowance for the accumulated losses of Neonode Inc. and its subsidiaries, since it is not determinable using the "more likely than not" criteria that there will be any future benefit of our deferred tax assets. This is mainly due to our history of operating losses. As of December 31, 2021, we had federal, state and foreign net operating losses of \$74.5 million, \$20.0 million and \$23.6 million, respectively. The federal loss carryforward begins to expire in 2028, and the California loss carryforward begins to expire in 2030. The foreign loss carryforward, which is generated in Sweden, does not expire.

Utilization of the net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards is subject to an annual limitation due to the ownership percentage change limitations provided by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and similar state provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of the net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards before utilization. As of December 31, 2021, we had not completed the determination of the amount to be limited under the provision.

We follow the provisions of accounting guidance which includes a two-step approach to recognizing, derecognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. There were no unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

We follow the policy to classify accrued interest and penalties as part of the accrued tax liability in the provision for income taxes. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 we did not recognize any interest or penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits.

As of December 31, 2021, we had no uncertain tax positions that would be reduced as a result of a lapse of the applicable statute of limitations.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Tax, which simplifies the accounting for income taxes. ASU 2019-12 will become effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2019-12 has an immaterial impact on our consolidated financial statements.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, California, Sweden, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. The 2009 through 2020 tax years are open and may be subject to potential examination in one or more jurisdictions. We are not currently under any federal, state or foreign income tax examinations.

14. Employee Benefit Plans

We participate in a number of individual defined contribution pension plans for our employees in Sweden. We contribute between 4.5% and 30% of the employee's annual salary to these pension plans depending on age and salary level. Contributions relating to these defined contribution plans for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$587,000 and \$459,000, respectively. We match U.S. employee contributions to a 401(K) retirement plan up to a maximum of six percent (6%) of an employee's annual salary. Contributions relating to the matching 401(K) contributions for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$10,000 and \$6,000, respectively. In Taiwan, we contribute six percent (6%) of the employee's annual salary to a pension fund which agrees with Taiwan's Labor Pension Act. Contributions relating to the Taiwanese pension fund for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$2,000 and \$4,000, respectively.

15. Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per common share for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was computed by dividing the net loss attributable to common shareholders of Neonode Inc. for the relevant period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to common shareholders of Neonode Inc. for the relevant period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and common stock equivalents outstanding during the year.

Potential common stock equivalents of approximately 0 and 0 outstanding stock warrants, 0 and 0 shares issuable upon conversion of preferred stock and 0 and 0 stock options are excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, due to their anti-dilutive effect.

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Years ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
BASIC AND DILUTED		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	11,907	9,989
Net loss attributable to common shareholders of Neonode Inc.	\$ (6,450)	\$ (5,638)
Net loss per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.56)

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2021. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are designed at a reasonable assurance level and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In designing and evaluating disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2021 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act.

A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our Company have been detected.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021. In making their assessment, our management used criteria established in the framework on *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based upon that assessment, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2021.

This report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding our internal control over financial reporting in accordance with applicable SEC rules that permit us to provide only management's report in this report.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item will be included in our definitive proxy statement for the 2022 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item will be included in our definitive proxy statement for the 2022 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item will be included in our definitive proxy statement for the 2022 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item will be included in our definitive proxy statement for the 2022 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item will be included in our definitive proxy statement for the 2022 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the registrant are listed in the index to the consolidated financial statements and filed under Item 8 of this Annual Report.

Financial Statement Schedules

Not Applicable

Exhibits

Number	Description
3.1	<u>Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Neonode Inc., (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on December 11, 2020)</u>
3.2	<u>Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the registrant's quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed on November 8, 2018)</u>
4.1	<u>Description of registrant's Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the registrant's Form S-3 (No. 333-255964), filed on May 10, 2021)</u>
10.1	<u>Assignment Agreement with Aequitas Technologies LLC, dated May 6, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed May 8, 2019)</u>
10.2	<u>Form of Purchase Warrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on August 16, 2016)</u>
10.3	<u>Form of Warrant, dated as of August 8, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the registrant's current report on Form 8-K, filed on August 8, 2017)</u>
10.4	<u>Employment Agreement of Urban Forssell, dated October 20, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the registrant's annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 10, 2021)+</u>
10.5	<u>Employment Agreement of Fredrik Nihlén, dated March 30, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's current report on Form 8-K, filed on March 31, 2021)+</u>
10.6	<u>Employment Agreement of Maria Ek, dated May 28, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on May 31, 2019)+</u>
10.7	<u>Neonode Inc. 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the registrant's annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2016)</u>
10.8	<u>Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Option used in connection with the 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the registrant's annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2016)</u>
10.9	<u>Form of Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock used in connection with the 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the registrant's annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2016)</u>
10.10	<u>Form of Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock Units used in connection with the 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the registrant's annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2016)</u>
10.11	<u>Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Option to Swedish residents used in connection with the 2015 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the registrant's annual report on Form 10-K filed on March 11, 2016)</u>
10.12	<u>Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of August 5, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on August 10, 2020)</u>
10.13	<u>Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of August 5, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on August 10, 2020)</u>
10.14	<u>Neonode Inc. 2020 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the registration statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-249806) filed on November 2, 2020)</u>
10.15	Placement Agency Agreement, dated October 21, 2021, by and among the registrant and Pareto Securities Inc. and Pareto Securities AB
21	<u>Subsidiaries of the registrant</u>
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002</u>
32	<u>Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NEONODE INC.
(Registrant)

Date: March 10, 2022

By: /s/ Fredrik Nihlén
Fredrik Nihlén
Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements for the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacity and dates indicated.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Urban Forssell</u> Urban Forssell	President and Chief Executive Officer <i>(Principal Executive Officer)</i>	March 10, 2022
<u>/s/ Fredrik Nihlén</u> Fredrik Nihlén	Chief Financial Officer <i>(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)</i>	March 10, 2022
<u>/s/ Ulf Rosberg</u> Ulf Rosberg	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 10, 2022
<u>/s/ Per Löfgren</u> Per Löfgren	Director	March 10, 2022
<u>/s/ Peter Lindell</u> Peter Lindell	Director	March 10, 2022
<u>/s/ Mattias Bergman</u> Mattias Bergman	Director	March 10, 2022

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

Name	Jurisdiction
Neonode Technologies AB	Sweden
Neonode Japan Inc.	Japan
Neonode Korea Ltd.	South Korea

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Urban Forssell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Neonode Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 10, 2022

/s/ Urban Forssell

Urban Forssell
President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Fredrik Nihlén, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Neonode Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation;
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 10, 2022

/s/ Fredrik Nihlén

Fredrik Nihlén
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the annual report of Neonode Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Report”), the undersigned principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Company, each hereby certify, solely for purposes of 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operation of the Company.

/s/ Urban Forssell

Urban Forssell
President and Chief Executive Officer
March 10, 2022

/s/ Fredrik Nihlén

Fredrik Nihlén
Chief Financial Officer
March 10, 2022

This certification is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of the Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.