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+46 (0) 8 667 17 17

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company Non-accelerated filer
(do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of November 3, 2016 was 48,844,503.

NEONODE INC.

Form 10-Q

For the Fiscal Quarter Ended September 30, 2016

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PART I. Financial Information**Item 1. Financial Statements****NEONODE INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	September 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 6,278	\$ 3,082
Accounts receivable, net	278	1,346
Projects in process	64	158
Inventory	919	-
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,173	747
Total current assets	8,712	5,333
Investment in joint venture	3	-
Property and equipment, net	2,142	594
Total assets	\$ 10,857	\$ 5,927
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,074	\$ 965
Accrued payroll and employee benefits	944	932
Accrued expenses	540	382
Deferred revenues	2,212	1,475
Current portion of capital lease obligations	237	57
Total current liabilities	5,007	3,811
Capital lease obligations, net of current portion	1,061	283
Total liabilities	6,068	4,094
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Series B Preferred stock, 54,425 shares authorized with par value \$0.001 per share; 83 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. (In the event of dissolution, each share of Series B Preferred stock has a liquidation	-	-

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preference equal to par value of \$0.001 per share over the shares of common stock)		
Common stock, 70,000,000 shares authorized with par value \$0.001 per share;		
48,844,503 and 43,805,586 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2016 and	49	44
December 31, 2015, respectively		
Additional paid-in capital	183,634	175,504
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(56)	46
Accumulated deficit	(178,609)	(173,749)
Total Neonode Inc. stockholders' equity	5,018	1,845
Noncontrolling interests	(229)	(12)
Total stockholders' equity	4,789	1,833
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 10,857	\$ 5,927

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

NEONODE INC.**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net revenues	\$1,639	\$3,113	\$7,345	\$8,152
Cost of revenues	33	909	1,013	1,984
Gross margin	1,606	2,204	6,332	6,168
Operating expenses:				
Product research and development	2,014	1,555	5,734	4,763
Sales and marketing	666	845	2,151	2,648
General and administrative	1,067	1,152	3,167	3,908
Total operating expenses	3,747	3,552	11,052	11,319
Operating loss	(2,141)	(1,348)	(4,720)	(5,151)
Other expense, net:				
Interest expense	17	4	32	12
Other expense, net	49	-	91	28
Total other expense, net	66	4	123	40
Loss before provision for income taxes	(2,207)	(1,352)	(4,843)	(5,191)
Provision for income taxes	55	16	234	41
Net loss including noncontrolling interests	(2,262)	(1,368)	(5,077)	(5,232)
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	100	-	217	-
Net loss attributable to Neonode Inc.	\$(2,162)	\$(1,368)	\$(4,860)	\$(5,232)
Loss per common share:				
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$(0.05)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.11)	\$(0.13)
Basic and diluted – weighted average number of common shares outstanding	46,252	40,525	44,627	40,493

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

NEONODE INC.**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net loss	\$ (2,262)	\$ (1,368)	\$ (5,077)	\$ (5,232)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(36)	(20)	(102)	(67)
Comprehensive loss	(2,298)	(1,388)	(5,179)	(5,299)
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to Noncontrolling interests	100	-	217	-
Comprehensive loss attributable to Neonode Inc.	\$ (2,198)	\$ (1,388)	\$ (4,962)	\$ (5,299)

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

NEONODE INC.**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss (including noncontrolling interests)	\$(5,077)	\$(5,232)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation expense	224	948
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	91	28
Depreciation and amortization	206	138
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	1,066	617
Projects in process	95	(847)
Inventory	(940)	-
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(438)	(231)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	319	1,221
Deferred revenues	737	(1,528)
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,717)	(4,886)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(851)	(137)
Investment in joint venture	(3)	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	5	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(849)	(137)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants, net of offering costs	7,911	-
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	-	3
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(57)	(43)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	7,854	(40)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(92)	(116)
Net change in cash	3,196	(5,179)
Cash at beginning of period	3,082	6,129
Cash at end of period	\$6,278	\$950

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

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Cash paid for income taxes	\$179	\$41
Cash paid for interest	\$15	\$12

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

NEONODE INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

1. Interim Period Reporting

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of results for a full fiscal year or any other period.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 have been prepared by us, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally contained in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”) have been condensed or omitted. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

Operations

Neonode Inc. (collectively with its subsidiaries, is referred to in this Form 10-Q Report as “Neonode”, “we”, “us”, “our” or the “Company”). We develop and license user interface and touch technology. We also develop, manufacture and sell, hardware sensor solutions as modules incorporating our technology.

We offer a patented family of optical touch solutions under the zForce and Multi-Sensing brands. Our optical touch technology is capable of projecting a full plane of light beams in free air or over any flat touch surface. Our technology can also send light into a fluid or a glass to achieve a flush design without a bezel. An object touching the touch surface obstructs a portion of the projected light beams. This small variance of signal is detected with sensitive light sensors connected to our touch controllers that process the analog signals and produce touch object coordinates.

Reclassifications

Accrued payroll and employee benefits as of December 31, 2015 is now reported under its own caption, separate from accrued expenses, in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet, in order to conform to the current period presentation.

Liquidity

We have incurred significant operating losses and negative cash flows from operations since our inception. The Company incurred net losses attributable to Neonode Inc. of approximately \$2.2 million and \$4.9 million and \$1.4 million and \$5.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$178.6 million and \$173.7 million as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Working capital (current assets less current liabilities) was \$3.7 million as of September 30, 2016 compared to \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2015. In addition, the Company used cash in operating activities of approximately \$3.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, compared to approximately \$4.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

In August 2016, Neonode entered into a purchase agreement (the “Securities Purchase Agreement”) with institutional and accredited investors as part of a private placement pursuant to which Neonode agreed to issue a total of 8,627,352 shares of Neonode common stock, as described below, and warrants for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.9 million in net proceeds. The total number of shares includes (i) an aggregate of 427,352 shares at \$1.17 per share to Thomas Eriksson, Chief Executive Officer of Neonode, and Remo Behdasht, SVP AirBar Devices at Neonode (the “Employee Investor Shares”) for gross proceeds of approximately \$500,000, (ii) an aggregate of 4,600,000 shares at a price of \$1.00 per share to outside investors (the “Outside Investor Shares” and, together with the Employee Investor Shares, the “Initial Shares”) for gross proceeds of \$4,600,000, and (iii) up to 3,600,000 shares (the “Pre-Funded Warrant Shares”) issuable upon exercise of warrants (the “Pre-Funded Warrants” and, together with the Initial Shares, the “Investor Shares”) for which Neonode received \$3,564,000 pre-funded in gross proceeds and up to \$36,000 in proceeds upon future cash exercises. In addition, under the terms of the Securities Purchase Agreement, Neonode issued warrants (the “Purchase Warrants”) to all investors in the private placement to purchase up to a total of 4,313,676 shares of Neonode common stock (the “Purchase Warrant Shares”) at an exercise price of \$1.12 per share. See Note 4 for additional discussion regarding the Securities Purchase Agreement.

In June 2014, we filed a shelf registration statement with the SEC that became effective on June 12, 2014. We may from time to time issue shares of our common stock under our shelf registration in amounts, at prices, and on terms to be announced when and if the securities are offered. The specifics of any future offerings, along with the use of proceeds of any securities offered, will be described in a prospectus supplement and any other offering materials, at the time of the offering. Our shelf registration statement will expire on June 12, 2017.

On October 13, 2015, we issued 3,200,000 shares of our common stock from our shelf registration statement to investors in connection with an equity financing transaction. We sold the stock at \$1.90 per share and raised approximately \$6.1 million gross and received approximately \$5.4 million in cash, net of direct offering costs including underwriting discounts and legal, audit and other regulatory costs of approximately \$0.7 million.

As of September 30, 2016 there were 1,800,000 shares remaining for issuance under our existing shelf registration statement.

We believe that, based upon our current operating plan, our existing cash and cash provided by operations to meet our anticipated cash needs for the next twelve months. We expect our revenues from license fees, non-recurring engineering fees and AirBar sales will enable us to reduce our operating losses in 2016. In addition, we have improved the overall cost efficiency of our operations, as a result of the transition from providing our customers a full custom design solution to providing standardized sensor modules which require limited to no custom design work. 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. 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 condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 enable and build a master platform for a successful mass production of sensor modules. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Neonode consolidates entities in which we have a controlling financial interest. We consolidate subsidiaries in which we hold, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting rights, and variable interest entities (VIEs) in which Neonode is the primary beneficiary.

In June 2016, we entered into a Joint Venture (“JV”) with a Swedish based eye-tracking company SMART EYE AB. By combining our technologies, we plan to bring multi-chip modules to the market for the consumer and automotive markets that provide new opportunities for interaction with cars and devices. The name of the newly established JV is Neoeye AB (“Neoeye”).

We use the equity method of accounting to record our investments in the common stock of each entity in which Neonode has the ability to exercise significant influence, but does not own a majority equity interest. Under the equity method, our investment is originally included in equity interests at cost, and is adjusted to recognize our share of net earnings or losses of the investee, in our consolidated balance sheets; our share of net income (loss) is reported in our consolidated statements of operations according to our equity ownership in each entity.

The unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2016, the condensed consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and the cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 include our accounts and those of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Neonode Technologies AB (Sweden), Neonode Americas Inc. (U.S.), Neonode Japan Inc. (Japan), NEON Technology Inc. (U.S.), Neno User Interface Solutions AB (Sweden), Neonode Korea Ltd. (South Korea) and Neonode Taiwan Ltd. (Taiwan), and the majority-owned subsidiary of Neonode Technologies AB, Pronode Technologies AB.

The condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2015 include our accounts and those of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Neonode Technologies AB (Sweden), Neonode Americas Inc. (U.S.), Neonode Japan Inc. (Japan), NEON Technology Inc. (U.S.), Neno User Interface Solutions AB (Sweden), Neonode Korea Ltd. (South Korea) and Neonode Taiwan Ltd. (Taiwan), and the majority-owned subsidiary of Neonode Technologies AB, Pronode Technologies AB.

The unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 include our accounts and those of our wholly owned subsidiaries, Neonode Technologies AB (Sweden), Neonode Americas Inc. (U.S.), Neonode Japan Inc. (Japan), NEON Technology Inc. (U.S.), Neno User Interface Solutions AB (Sweden), Neonode Korea Ltd. (South Korea) and Neonode Taiwan Ltd. (Taiwan).

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires making estimates and assumptions 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. Significant estimates include, but are not limited to, collectability of accounts receivable, the achievement of substantive milestones and vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) of fair value for purposes of revenue recognition (or deferral of revenue), net realizable value of inventory, recoverability of capitalized project costs and long-lived assets, the valuation allowance related to our deferred tax assets, and the fair value of options and

warrants issued for stock-based compensation.

Cash

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

Our accounts receivable are 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. Where appropriate, we obtain credit rating reports and financial statements of the customer when determining or modifying its credit limits. We regularly evaluate the collectability of our trade receivable balances based on a combination of factors. When a customer's account balance becomes past due, we initiate dialogue with the customer to determine the cause. If it is determined that the customer will be unable to meet its financial obligation, such as in the case of a bankruptcy filing, deterioration in the customer's operating results or financial position or other material events impacting its business, we record a specific allowance to reduce the related receivable to the amount we expect to recover. 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 \$149,000 as of September 30, 2016 and \$167,000 as of December 31, 2015.

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 condensed consolidated balance sheet as an asset and deferred until revenue for each project is recognized in accordance with our revenue recognition policy. Costs capitalized in projects in process were \$64,000 and \$158,000 as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost, computed using the first-in, first-out method (“FIFO”) and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices 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. As of September 30, 2016, the Company’s inventory consists primarily of components that will be used in the manufacturing of our first sensor module, AirBar. We segregate inventory for reporting purposes by raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods.

Raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods at September 30, 2016 are as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Raw materials	\$ 919	\$ -
Work-in-Process	-	-
Finished goods	-	-
Ending inventory	\$ 919	\$ -

Investment in JV

We have invested \$3,000, a 50% interest in Neoeeye (see above). We account for our investment using the equity method of accounting since the investment provides us the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the investee. Significant influence is generally deemed to exist if we have an ownership interest in the voting stock of the investee of between 20% and 50%, although other factors, such as representation on the investee's Board of Directors, are considered in determining whether the equity method of accounting is appropriate. Under the equity method of accounting, the investment, originally recorded at cost, is adjusted to recognize our share of net earnings or losses of the investee and will be recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and will also be adjusted by contributions to and distributions from Neoeeye. The Company is not required to guarantee any obligations of the JV. There have been no operations of Neoeeye through September 30, 2016.

Neoeeye, as an unconsolidated equity investee, will recognize revenue from technology license agreements at the time a contract is entered into, the license method is determined (paid-in-advance or on-going royalty), performance obligations under the license agreement are satisfied, and the realization of revenue is assured, which is generally upon the receipt of the license proceeds. Neoeeye may at times enter into license agreements whereby contingent revenues are recognized as one or more contractual milestones have been met.

We review our investment in Neoeeye to determine whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The primary factors we consider in our determination are the financial condition, operating performance and near term prospects of Neoeeye. If a decline in value is deemed to be other than temporary, we would recognize an impairment loss.

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

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Equipment purchased under a capital lease is recognized 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 condensed 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 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 September 30, 2016, 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 and 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). Foreign currency translation losses were \$(36,000) and \$(102,000) during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, compared to translation losses of \$(20,000) and \$(67,000) during the same periods in 2015, respectively. Gains resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and were \$25,000 and \$59,000 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, respectively, compared to \$11,000 and \$42,000 during the same periods in 2015, respectively.

Concentration of Credit and Business Risks

Our customers are located in U.S., Europe and Asia.

As of September 30, 2016, three customers represented approximately 92% of the Company's accounts receivable.

As of December 31, 2015, three customers represented approximately 78% of the Company's accounts receivable.

Our net revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 were earned from fifteen and twenty-five customers. Customers who accounted for 10% or more of our net revenues during the three months ended September 30, 2016 are as follows:

Hewlett Packard Company – 50%
Bosch – 11%

Customers who accounted for 10% or more of our net revenues during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 are as follows:

Hewlett Packard Company – 42%
Amazon – 13%
Autoliv Development AB – 12%

Our net revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 were earned from twenty-three and thirty-five customers, respectively. Customers who accounted for 10% or more of our net revenues during the three months ended September 30, 2015 are as follows:

Barnes & Noble – 22%
Hewlett Packard Company – 21%
Autoliv Development AB – 18%

Customers who accounted for 10% or more of our net revenues during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 are as follows:

Hewlett Packard Company – 26%
Amazon – 15%
Autoliv Development AB – 18%

Revenue Recognition

Licensing Revenues:

We derive revenue from the licensing of 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 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. We follow U.S. GAAP for revenue recognition as per unit royalty products are distributed or licensed by our customers. For technology license arrangements that do not require significant modification or customization of the underlying technology, we recognize technology license revenue when: (1) we enter into a legally binding arrangement with a customer for the license of technology; (2) the customer distributes or licenses the products; (3) the customer payment is deemed fixed or determinable and free of contingencies or significant uncertainties; and (4) collection is reasonably assured. Our customers report to us the quantities of products distributed or licensed by them after the end of the reporting period stipulated in the contract, generally 30 to 45 days after the end of the month or quarter. We recognize licensing revenue in the period in which royalty reports are received, rather than the period in which the products are distributed or to which the license relates.

Explicit return rights are not offered to customers. There have been no returns through September 30, 2016.

Engineering Services:

We may sell engineering consulting services to our customers on a flat rate or hourly rate basis. We recognize revenue from these services when all of the following conditions are met: (1) evidence existed of an arrangement with the customer, typically consisting of a purchase order or contract; (2) our services were performed and risk of loss passed to the customer; (3) we completed all of the necessary terms of the contract; (4) the amount of revenue to which we were entitled was fixed or determinable; and (5) we believed it was probable that we would be able to collect the amount due from the customer. To the extent that one or more of these conditions has not been satisfied, we defer recognition of revenue.

Generally, we recognize revenue as the engineering services stipulated under the contract are completed and accepted by our customers. Engineering services are performed under a signed Statement of Work (“SOW”) with a customer. The deliverables and payment terms stipulated under the SOW provide guidance on the project revenue recognition.

Revenues from contracts that are short-term in nature and related costs that are difficult to estimate are accounted for under the completed contract method.

Revenues from contracts with substantive defined milestones that we have determined are reasonable, relevant to all the deliverables and payment terms in the SOW that are commensurate with the efforts required to achieve the milestones are recognized under the milestone recognition method.

Estimated losses on all SOW projects are recognized in full as soon as they become evident. In the quarters ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, \$0 and \$165,000 were recorded as cost of sales due to expected losses related to two SOW projects, respectively.

Product Revenue:

Neonode will recognize revenue from the sale of products when all of the following conditions are met: (1) evidence existed of an arrangement with the customer, typically consisting of a purchase order or contract; (2) our product was delivered and the risk of loss passed to the customer; (3) we completed all of the necessary terms of the contract; (4) the amount of revenue to which we were entitled was fixed or determinable; and (5) we believed it was probable that we would be able to collect the amount due from the customer. To the extent that one or more of these conditions has not been satisfied, we defer recognition of revenue.

Until we are able to estimate returns, we will record deferred revenue upon invoicing and transfer of ownership of goods to our customers. We will record estimated commitments related to price protections, marketing development allowances and rebates as reductions to revenue. If those commitments cannot be reasonably and reliably estimated, we will defer revenue recognition until reliable estimates can be made.

Revenues from the sales of new products including AirBar will be stated separately from other types of revenue, and will be reported net of discounts, returns, and allowances.

Warranty Expense

We will record a warranty provision related to product sales, including AirBar, when amounts can be estimated, which will include an appropriate provision for return processing charges in compliance with the terms of our contracts with resellers.

Deferred Revenues

From time-to-time we receive pre-payments from our customers related to future services or future license fee revenues. We defer the license fees until we have met all accounting requirements for revenue recognition as per unit royalty products are distributed and royalty reports are received. Engineering development fee revenues are deferred until such time as the engineering work has been completed and accepted by our customers.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 amounted to approximately \$76,000 and \$193,000, respectively. Advertising costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 amounted to approximately \$46,000 and \$74,000, respectively. 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.

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 stock 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. The measurement date for the estimated fair value for the equity instruments issued is determined at the earlier of (1) the date at which a commitment for performance by the consultant or vendor is reached, or (2) the date at which the consultant or vendor’s performance is complete. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instruments is primarily recognized over the term of the consulting agreement. The estimated fair value of the stock-based compensation is periodically re-measured and income or expense is recognized during the vesting term.

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

The Company recognizes noncontrolling interests as equity in the condensed consolidated financial statements separate from the parent company's equity. Noncontrolling interests' partners have less than 50% share of voting rights at any one of the subsidiary level companies. The amount of net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests is included in consolidated net income (loss) on the face of the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Changes in a parent entity's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation are treated as equity transactions if the parent entity retains its controlling financial interest. The Company recognizes a gain or loss in net income (loss) when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. Such gain or loss is measured using the fair value of the noncontrolling equity investment on the deconsolidation date. Additionally, operating losses are allocated to noncontrolling interests even when such allocation creates a deficit balance for the noncontrolling interest partner.

The Company provides either in the condensed consolidated statement of stockholders' (deficit) equity, if presented, or in the notes to condensed 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.
- (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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. 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 paid or payable for the current period.

We follow U.S. GAAP related accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, which provisions include a two-step approach to recognizing, de-recognizing and measuring uncertainty in income taxes. As a result, we did not recognize a liability for unrecognized tax benefits. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had no unrecognized tax benefits.

Net Loss per Share

Net loss per share amounts has been computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015. 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 the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 exclude the potential common stock equivalents, as the effect would be anti-dilutive (See Note 8).

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' (deficit) equity in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as accumulated other comprehensive income (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 rate for the condensed consolidated statements of operations was as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Swedish Krona	8.39	8.40
Japanese Yen	108.60	120.90
South Korean Won	1,158.23	1,121.60
Taiwan Dollar	32.38	31.43

Exchange rate for the condensed consolidated balance sheets was as follows:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Swedish Krona	8.58	8.42
Japanese Yen	101.19	120.36
South Korean Won	1,100.23	1,174.67
Taiwan Dollar	31.32	32.84

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 May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)” (“ASU 2014-09”). ASU 2014-09 amends the guidance for revenue recognition to replace numerous, industry specific requirements and converges areas under this topic with those of the International Financial Reporting Standards. The ASU implements a five-step process for customer contract revenue recognition that focuses on transfer of control, as opposed to transfer of risk and rewards. The amendment also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows from contracts with customers. Other major provisions include the capitalization and amortization of certain contract costs, ensuring the time value of money is considered in the transaction price, and allowing estimates of variable consideration to be recognized before contingencies are resolved in certain circumstances. Entities can transition to the standard either retrospectively or as a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the date of adoption. On July 9, 2015, the FASB approved amendments deferring the effective date by one year to December 15, 2017 for annual reporting periods beginning after that date and permitting early adoption of the standard, but not before the original effective date or for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We have not yet selected a transition method and are currently assessing the impact the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, “Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern: Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern”. The amendments in this update provide guidance in U.S. GAAP about management’s responsibilities to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The main provision of the amendments are for an entity’s management, in connection with the preparation of financial statements, to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. Management’s evaluation should be based on relevant conditions and events that are known or reasonably knowable at the date the consolidated financial statements are issued. When management identifies conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the consolidated financial statements to understand all of the following: (1) principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern (before consideration of management’s plans); (2) management’s evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity’s ability to meet its obligations; and (3) management’s plans that alleviated substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern or management’s plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. The amendments in this update are effective for interim and annual reporting periods after December 15, 2016 and early application is permitted. We are

currently assessing this guidance for future implementation.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330)" ("ASU 2015-11"). The amendments in ASU 2015-11 require that an entity measure inventory within the scope at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The amendments in this update more closely align the measurement of inventory in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America with the measurement of inventory in International Financial Reporting Standards. ASU 2015-11 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016. The amendments in this update should be applied prospectively with early application permitted as of the beginning of the interim or annual reporting period. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU 2015-11 effective September 1, 2016.

In November 2015, FASB issued ASU 2015-17, "Income Taxes (Topic 740), Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes" ("ASU 2015-17"), which eliminates the current requirement for an entity to separate deferred income tax liabilities and assets into current and non-current amounts in a classified balance sheet. Instead, the ASU requires deferred tax liabilities, deferred tax assets and valuation allowances be classified as non-current in a classified balance sheet. ASU 2015-17 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted. Additionally, this guidance may be applied either prospectively or retrospectively to all periods presented. The Company elected not to early adopt ASU 2015-17 and is evaluating the effect of the adoption of this ASU to its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842)” (“ASU 2016-02”). Under ASU 2016-02, lessees will be required to recognize the following for all leases (with the exception of short-term leases) at the commencement date: a lease liability, which is a lessee’s obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis; and a right-of-use asset, which is an asset that represents the lessee’s right to use, or control the use of, a specified asset for the lease term. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. Lessees must apply a modified retrospective transition approach for leases existing at, or entered into after, the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. The modified retrospective approach would not require any transition accounting for leases that expired before the earliest comparative period presented. Lessees may not apply a full retrospective transition approach. The Company elected not to early adopt ASU 2016-02 and is evaluating the effect of the adoption of this ASU to its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-07, “Investments- Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting” (“ASU 2016-07”). ASU 2016-07 eliminates the requirement to apply the equity method of accounting retrospectively when a reporting entity obtains significant influence over a previously held investment. ASU 2016-07 is effective for years beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU to its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, “Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting” (“ASU 2016-09”), which simplified certain aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities and classification in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the new stock compensation standard on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Deferred Revenues

We defer license fees until we have met all accounting requirements for revenue recognition as per unit royalty products are distributed and royalty reports are received. Engineering development fee revenues are deferred until such time as the engineering work has been completed and accepted by our customers. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we have \$2.1 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, of deferred license fee revenue related to prepayments for future license fees from four and two customers, respectively, and a total of \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, of deferred engineering development fees from four and one customers.

4. Stockholders’ Equity

Securities Purchase Agreement

In August 2016, Neonode entered into the Securities Purchase Agreement with institutional and accredited investors as part of a private placement pursuant to which Neonode agreed to issue a total of 8,627,352 shares of Neonode common stock, as described below, and warrants for an aggregate purchase price of \$7.9 million in net proceeds. The total number of shares includes (i) an aggregate of 427,352 Employee Investor Shares at \$1.17 per share for gross proceeds of approximately \$500,000, (ii) an aggregate of 4,600,000 Outside Investor Shares at a price of \$1.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$4,600,000, and (iii) up to 3,600,000 Pre-Funded Warrant Shares issuable upon exercise of the Pre-Funded Warrants for which Neonode received \$3,564,000 pre-funded in gross proceeds and up to \$36,000 in proceeds upon future cash exercises. The Pre-Funded Warrants were issued to certain outside investors whose purchase of shares of Neonode common stock would make them the beneficial owners of more than 9.99% of the outstanding common stock of Neonode. Each of the Pre-Funded Warrants were pre-funded upon closing of the private placement at \$0.99 per Pre-Funded Warrant Share and have an exercise price of \$0.01 per Pre-Funded Warrant Share. The Pre-Funded Warrants are immediately exercisable upon issuance and will not expire prior to exercise.

In addition, under the terms of the Securities Purchase Agreement, Neonode issued the Purchase Warrants to all investors in the private placement to purchase up to a total of 4,313,676 shares of Neonode common stock at an exercise price of \$1.12 per share. The total number of Purchase Warrant Shares represents a ratio of 50% warrant coverage to the Investor Shares such that investors will be entitled to receive one Purchase Warrant Share upon cash exercise for every two Initial Shares or Pre-Funded Warrants purchased. The Purchase Warrants will expire five and one-half years from issuance and are non-exercisable for the first six months. The terms of the Purchase Warrants require that exercise may only be for cash and not on a cashless basis unless, after a period of six months from closing of the private placement, the Purchase Warrant Shares are not subject to a registration statement or there has been a failure to maintain the effective registration of the Purchase Warrant Shares by Neonode as described below.

The exercise price of the Pre-Funded Warrants and the Purchase Warrants is subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations, and similar transactions or a "Fundamental Transaction" as provided for in the terms of the Pre-Funded Warrants and the Purchase Warrants. The holders may exercise the Pre-Funded Warrants or the Purchase Warrants in whole or in part.

In connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement, Neonode entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “Registration Rights Agreement”) pursuant to which Neonode will file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the offer and sale by the holders of the Initial Shares, the Pre-Funded Warrant Shares, and the Purchase Warrant Shares. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, Neonode is obligated to file the registration statement within 30 days and to use best efforts to cause the registration statement to be declared effective within 90 days. Failure to meet those and related obligations, or failure to maintain the effective registration of the Initial Shares, the Pre-Funded Warrant Shares, and Purchase Warrant Shares will subject Neonode to payment for liquidated damages. The registration statement was filed and declared effective in September 2016.

Pursuant to the terms of the Securities Purchase Agreement, Neonode has agreed that during the 90-day period following the required effectiveness of the registration statement described above, Neonode will not announce, issue, or enter into any agreement to issue any shares of Neonode common stock or equivalents, subject to certain exceptions including securities issuable pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement or pursuant to exercises, exchanges, or conversions of Neonode’s outstanding securities, issuances pursuant to any employee benefit plan of Neonode, and issuances pursuant to acquisitions or strategic transactions. In addition, Neonode has agreed not to enter into any “Variable Rate Transaction” as defined in the Securities Purchase Agreement for a period of up to two years.

Other Common Stock Activity

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, a warrant holder exercised warrants to purchase 80,000 shares of common stock using the cashless net exercise provision allowed in the warrant and received 11,565 shares of our common stock.

Preferred Stock

We have one class of preferred stock outstanding. The terms of the Series B Preferred stock are as follows:

Dividends and Distributions

The holders of shares of Series B Preferred stock are entitled to participate with the holders of our common stock with respect to any dividends declared on the common stock in proportion to the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the shares of Series B Preferred stock held by them.

Liquidation Preference

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of our operations, either voluntary or involuntary, subject to the rights of the Series B Preferred stock and Senior Preferred stock, shall be entitled to receive, after any distribution to the holders of senior preferred stock and prior to and in preference to any distribution to the holders of common stock, \$0.001 for each share of Series B Preferred stock then outstanding.

Voting

The holders of shares of Series B Preferred stock have one vote for each share of Series B Preferred stock held by them.

Conversion

Initially, each share of Series B Preferred stock was convertible into one share of our common stock. On March 31, 2009, our stockholders approved a resolution to increase the authorized share capital, and to increase the conversion ratio to 132.07 shares of our common stock for each share of Series B Preferred stock.

Conversion of Preferred Stock Issued to Common Stock

The following table summarizes the amounts as of September 30, 2016.

Shares of Preferred Stock Not Exchanged as of September 30, 2016	Conversion Ratio	Shares of Common Stock after Conversion of all Outstanding Shares of Preferred Stock Not yet Exchanged at
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September 30,
2016

Series B Preferred stock	83	132.07	10,962
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Warrants

A summary of all warrant activity is set forth below:

	September 30, 2016		
	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
Outstanding and exercisable, January 1, 2016	464,073	\$ 3.02	0.19
Granted (Prefunded)	3,600,000	0.01	-
Granted (Purchase)	4,313,676	1.12	-
Expired/cancelled	(384,073)	3.13	-
Exercised	(80,000)	2.00	-
Outstanding and exercisable, September 30, 2016	7,913,676	\$ 0.62	5.39

Outstanding Warrants to Purchase
Common Stock as of September 30, 2016:

Description	Issue Date	Exercise Price	Shares	Expiration Date
August 2016 Investor Prefunded Warrants	8/16/2016	\$ 0.01	3,600,000	2/16/2022
August 2016 Investor Warrants	8/17/2016	\$ 1.12	4,100,000	2/17/2022
Employee Warrants	8/17/2016	\$ 1.12	213,676	2/17/2022
Total Warrants Outstanding			7,913,676	

Certain outside investors whose purchase of shares would make them the beneficial owners of more than 9.99% of Neonode's outstanding common stock received pre-funded warrants in lieu of common stock. These pre-funded warrants for outside investors were sold at \$0.99 per share for a total cash payment of \$3.6 million and contain a Pre-Funded warrant exercise price of \$0.01 per share to represent a total payment of \$1.00 per share. The warrants issued in the August 2016 financing transaction are not exercisable for six months from the issuance date, until February 2017. The Pre-Funded Warrants are immediately exercisable upon issuance and will not expire prior to exercise.

5. Stock-Based Compensation

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The stock-based compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 reflects the estimated fair value of the vested portion of options granted to employees, directors and eligible consultants. Stock-based compensation expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30, 2016		Nine months ended September 30, 2015	
Product research and development	\$8	\$100	\$48	\$422
Sales and marketing	19	68	132	240
General and administrative	27	8	44	286
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$54	\$176	\$224	\$948

	Remaining unrecognized expense at September 30, 2016
Stock-based compensation	\$ 115

The remaining unrecognized expense related to stock options will be recognized on a straight line basis monthly as compensation expense over the remaining vesting period, which approximates 1.3 years.

The estimated fair value of stock-based awards is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, even though this model was developed to estimate the fair value of freely tradable, fully transferable options without vesting restrictions, which differ significantly from our stock options. The Black-Scholes model also requires subjective assumptions, including future stock price volatility and expected time to exercise, which greatly affect the calculated values. The expected term and forfeiture rate of options granted is derived from historical data on employee exercises and post-vesting employment termination behavior, as well as expected behavior on outstanding options. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury rates in effect during the corresponding period of grant. The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our stock price. These factors could change in the future, which would affect fair values of stock options granted in such future periods, and could cause volatility in the total amount of the stock-based compensation expense reported in future periods.

Stock Options

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 265,000 options issued to certain Swedish employees during 2015, 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.

As of September 30, 2016 we had two equity incentive plans:

The 2006 Equity Incentive Plan; and
The 2015 Stock Incentive Plan

We also had expired one non-employee director stock option plan.

The 2001 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan (the “Director Plan”), which expired in March 2011.

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

	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2016	2,184,117	\$ 4.48
Granted	25,000	1.44
Forfeited	(324,367)	4.57
Outstanding at September 30, 2016	1,884,750	\$ 4.43

The aggregate intrinsic value of the 1,884,750 stock options that are outstanding, vested and expected to vest as of September 30, 2016 was approximately \$0.

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For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, we recorded \$54,000 and \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million and \$0.9, respectively, of compensation expense related to the vesting of stock options. The fair value of the stock-based compensation was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model as of the date of grant of the stock option.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, we granted 25,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock to employees with a grant fair value of \$17,000 computed using the Black-Sholes option pricing model. The weighted-average grant date fair value of the options during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 was \$0.67 per share. We did not grant any options to purchase shares to any of the members of our board of directors.

See below for assumptions used in the valuation of stock options:

For the nine
months ended
September 30,
2016

Annual dividend yield	-	
Expected life (years)	3.50	
Risk-free interest rate	0.83	%
Expected volatility	65	%

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.

6. Commitments and Contingencies

Indemnities and Guarantees

Our bylaws require that we indemnify each of our executive officers and directors for certain events or occurrences arising as a result 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 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

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 with regard to 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 September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Non-recurring Engineering Development Costs

On February 4, 2011, we entered into an Analog Device Development Agreement with an effective date of January 24, 2010 (the "NN1001 Agreement") with Texas Instruments pursuant to which Texas Instruments integrated Neonode's intellectual property into an Application Specific Integrated Circuit ("ASIC"). The NN1001 ASIC only can be sold by Texas Instruments exclusively to licensees of Neonode. Under the terms of the NN1001 Agreement, we have reimbursed Texas Instruments \$500,000 of non-recurring engineering development costs based on shipments of the NN1001. Under the terms of the NN1001 Agreement, we have reimbursed Texas Instruments a non-recurring engineering fee of \$0.08 per unit for each of the first one million units sold and \$0.05 for the next eight million units sold. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, \$0 and \$20,000 of non-recurring engineering expense related to the NN1001 Agreement is included in research and development in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. All payments under the NN1001 Agreement have been made as of 2015.

On April 25, 2013, we entered into an additional Analog Device Development Agreement with an effective date of December 6, 2012 (the “NN1002 Agreement”) with Texas Instruments pursuant to which Texas Instruments will integrate Neonode’s intellectual property into an ASIC. The NN1002 ASIC only can be sold by Texas Instruments exclusively to licensees of Neonode. Under the terms of the NN1002 Agreement, we will reimburse Texas Instruments up to \$500,000 of non-recurring engineering costs based on shipments of the NN1002. Under the terms of the NN1002 Agreement we will reimburse Texas Instruments a non-recurring engineering fee of \$0.25 per unit for each of the first two million units sold. The NN1002 began sampling to customers in May 2014. As of September 30, 2016, we had made no payments under the NN1002 Agreement.

On December 4, 2014, we entered into an additional Analog Device Development Agreement (the “NN1003 Agreement”) with STMicroelectronics International N.V pursuant to which STMicroelectronics will integrate Neonode’s intellectual property into an ASIC. The NN1003 ASIC only can be sold by STMicroelectronics exclusively to licensees of Neonode. Under the terms of the NN1003 Agreement, we will reimburse STMicroelectronics up to \$885,000 of non-recurring engineering costs as follows:

\$235,000 at the feasibility review and contract signature (paid on January 20, 2015)

\$300,000 on completion of tape-out (paid on October 31, 2015)

\$300,000 on completion on product validation (\$100,000 paid and \$200,000 accrued as of September 30, 2016)

Under the terms of the NN1003 Agreement, we also will reimburse STMicroelectronics a non-recurring engineering fee of \$5.00 per each of the first 10,000 units sold. As of September 30, 2016, we had paid \$635,000 under the NN1003 Agreement.

7. Segment Information

We have one reportable segment, which is comprised of the touch technology licensing business. All of our sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were to customers located in the U.S., Europe and Asia. Of our total assets, 55% and 73% were held in the U.S. as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and 44% and 22% were held in Sweden, respectively.

The following table presents net revenues by geographic region for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 (in thousands):

	Three months ended	Three months ended
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	September 30, 2016			September 30, 2015		
	Amount	Percentage		Amount	Percentage	
Net revenues from customers in the Americas	\$1,110	68	%	\$1,856	60	%
Net revenues from customers in Asia	339	21	%	475	15	%
Net revenues from customers in Europe	190	11	%	782	25	%
	\$1,639	100	%	\$3,113	100	%

	Nine months ended September 30, 2016			Nine months ended September 30, 2015		
	Amount	Percentage		Amount	Percentage	
Net revenues from customers in the Americas	\$4,459	61	%	\$5,105	63	%
Net revenues from customers in Asia	1,388	19	%	1,155	14	%
Net revenues from customers in Europe	1,498	20	%	1,892	23	%
	\$7,345	100	%	\$8,152	100	%

8. Net Loss per Share

Basic net loss per common share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 was computed by dividing the net loss attributable to Neonode Inc. for the relevant period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to Neonode Inc. by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and common stock equivalents outstanding.

Potential common stock equivalents of approximately 5,000 and 24,000 outstanding stock options and 5.2 million and 0.1 million outstanding stock warrants under the treasury stock method, and 11,000 and 11,000 shares issuable upon conversion of preferred stock are excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, due to their anti-dilutive effect.

	Three months	
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	ended	
	September 30,	
	2016	2015
BASIC AND DILUTED	&nbs	