

Neonode, Inc
Form 10-Q
May 20, 2008

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

Quarterly report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008

Transition report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities and Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-8419

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 No.)

Sweden Warfvingesväg 45, SE-112 51 Stockholm, Sweden
USA 4000 Executive Parkway, Suite 200, San Ramon, CA., 94583

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

Sweden 46-8-678 18 50
USA (925) 355-7700

(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 is an 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.

Accelerated filer

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Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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 registrant's common stock outstanding as of May 15, 2008 was 25,919,162.

PART I Financial Information

NEONODE INC.

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PART I.**Financial Information****Item 1. Financial Statements**

NEONODE INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 656	\$ 1,147
Restricted cash	169	5,702
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,989 and \$4,264 at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007	336	868
Inventory	11,453	6,610
Prepaid expense	649	1,081
Other	61	2
Total current assets	13,324	15,410
Property, plant and equipment, net	339	375
Patents, net	85	95
Other long term assets	212	395
Total assets	\$ 13,960	\$ 16,275
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of convertible long term debt (face amount \$2,874 and \$2,895 at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007)	\$ 119	\$ 132
Accounts payable	4,454	4,417
Accrued expenses	1,137	1,391
Deferred revenues	2,833	2,979
Embedded derivatives of convertible debt and warrants	14,298	9,507
Other liabilities	460	674
Total current liabilities	23,301	19,100
Long term convertible debt (face amount \$3,082 and \$3,109 at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007)	100	60
Total liabilities	23,401	19,160
Commitments and contingencies (note 8)		
Stockholders' deficit:		
Common stock	257	238
Additional paid in capital	60,090	55,191
Accumulated other comprehensive income	319	354
Accumulated deficit	(70,107)	(58,668)
Total stockholders' deficit	(9,441)	(2,885)

Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$	13,960	\$	16,275
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See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NEONODE INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Total net sales	\$ 391	\$ 249
Cost of sales	641	2
Gross margin	(250)	247
<i>Operating expenses:</i>		
Product research and development	1,492	1,045
Sales and marketing	1,830	486
General and administrative	2,513	1,118
Total operating expenses	5,835	2,649
Operating loss	(6,085)	(2,402)
<i>Other income (expense, net):</i>		
Interest and other income, net	165	94
Interest expense	(9)	(90)
Non-cash items related to debt discounts and deferred financing fees and the valuation of conversion features and warrants	(5,510)	(143)
Total other income (expense), net	(5,354)	(139)
Net loss	\$ (11,439)	\$ (2,541)
<i>Loss per common share:</i>		
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.47)	\$ (0.25)
Basic and diluted – weighted average shares used in per share computations	24,426	10,282

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (11,439)	\$ (2,541)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Stock based compensation expense	890	163
Loss on retirement of assets	16	-
Depreciation and amortization	129	27
Deferred interest	-	88
Debt discounts and deferred financing fees and the valuation of conversion features and warrants	5,510	143
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	575	(25)
Inventories	(4,039)	(986)
Other assets	37	502
Prepaid expenses	(186)	43
Accounts payable and other accrued expense	(689)	625
Deferred revenue	(384)	(224)
Other liabilities	(152)	(88)
Net cash used in operating activities	(9,732)	(2,223)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	31	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(115)	(101)
Net cash used in investing activities	(84)	(101)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debt	35	5,000
Debt discounts & deferred financing fees related to conversion	(19)	-
Increase in capital lease liability	24	-
Debt issuance costs	-	(75)
Amortization of debt	(24)	(22)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	-	122
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	4,500	-
Equity issuance costs	(488)	-
Restricted cash	5,706	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	9,734	4,975
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(409)	(90)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(82)	2,651
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,147	369
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 656	\$ 2,930

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

NEONODE INC
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Interim Period Reporting

The condensed consolidated balance sheet of Neonode Inc (the Company) as of December 31, 2007 is derived from audited consolidated financial statements. The 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. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of expected results for the full 2008 fiscal year.

The accompanying financial data as of March 31, 2008 and for the three months ended March 31, 2008, and 2007 has been prepared by us, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally contained in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes contained in our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

Liquidity

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. We have incurred net operating losses and negative operating cash flows since inception. As of March 31, 2008, we had an accumulated deficit of \$70.1 million. We expect to incur additional losses and may have negative operating cash flows through the end of 2008 and beyond. The report of our independent registered public accounting firm in respect of the 2007 fiscal year, includes an explanatory going concern paragraph regarding substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern, which indicates an absence of obvious or reasonably assured sources of future funding that will be required by us to maintain ongoing operations. Subsequent to March 31, 2008, we took steps to restructure our operations and reduce our monthly operational cash expenses. Our goal is to reduce our operational cash expenses to approximately \$600,000 per month. On May 19, 2008, we completed a private placement offering raising \$4.0 million, net of offering expenses, of additional funds through the reduction of the exercise price of existing outstanding warrants to purchase our common stock. Although we have been able to fund our operations to date, there is no assurance that the combination of our cost reduction efforts or that we will be able to attract the additional capital or other funds needed to sustain our operations.

There is no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining sufficient funding on acceptable terms, if at all. If we are unable to secure additional funding and stockholders, if required, do not approve such financing, we would have to curtail certain expenditures which we consider necessary for optimizing the probability of success of developing new products and executing on our business plan. If we are unable to obtain additional funding for operations, we may not be able to continue operations as proposed, requiring us to modify our business plan, curtail various aspects of our operations or cease operations.

In January 2008, we discovered a technical issue that affected the quality of the voice reception of our N2 phone in the sub 900 Megahertz bandwidth. As a result, we undertook a voluntary program to recall and modify the phones that our customers held in inventory in order to bring the quality of the voice reception up to our standards. Because we recalled the phones held in our customers inventory, our customers withheld payment of amounts due to us until such time as we are able to return the phones that we recalled and modified to them. When the modifications are completed we may choose to redistribute the recall phones among our existing customers or to new customers. We completed the

product modification related to the recall on May 15, 2008.

We did not ship any new phones in the three months ended March 31, 2008 and our finished goods inventory increased by \$4.1 million at March 31, 2008 compared to December 31, 2007. Since we may choose to redistribute the modified phones among our existing customers or to new customers we recorded a reserve against our accounts receivable amounting to \$4.0 million and reduced our deferred revenue accordingly.

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2. Summary of significant accounting policies

For a complete list of significant accounting policies these condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes contained in our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year is the calendar year.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and include the accounts of Neonode Inc. and its subsidiary based in Sweden, Neonode AB. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 collectibility of accounts receivable, carrying value of inventory, estimated useful lives of long-lived assets, recoverable amounts and fair values of intangible assets, and the fair value of securities such as options and warrants issued for stock-based compensation and in certain financing transactions.

Reclassification

Certain items have been reclassified from the presentation on the prior year. On the balance sheet at December 31, 2007, we reduced other assets and accounts payable by \$648,000 to provide a comparable presentation to the Balance sheet at March 31, 2008 related to amounts owed to us by our contract manufacturer. The amounts due from Balda are offset against amounts we owe to Balda.

Restricted Cash

As of December 31, 2007, we provided bank guaranties totaling \$5.7 million as collateral for the performance of our obligations under our agreement with our manufacturing partner. The outstanding bank guaranties expired at December 29, 2007 and the funds were released by our bank to cash on January 2, 2008. The cash restricted from withdrawal by our bank to secure the obligations of the bank guaranty is shown as restricted cash within current assets. As of March 31, 2008, we provided a cash deposit totaling \$169,000 related to the lease on our new headquarters office in Stockholm, Sweden.

Segment information

We have one reportable segment. The segment is evaluated based on consolidated operating results. We currently operate in one industry segment; the development and selling of multimedia mobile phones. To date, we have carried out substantially all of our operations through our subsidiary in Sweden, although we do carry out some development activities together with our manufacturing partner in Malaysia.

Effects of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following are expected effects of recent accounting pronouncements. We are required to analyze these pronouncements and determined the effect, if any, the adoption of these pronouncements would have on our results of operations or financial position.

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In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement on Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141R). SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. SFAS No. 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141R is effective as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after 15 December 2008, and will be adopted by us in the first quarter of 2009. The adoption of SFAS 141R will affect the way we account for any acquisitions made after January 1, 2009.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. The standard provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. SFAS 157 clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. Under the standard, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. The statement is effective for us beginning in fiscal year 2008. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) SFAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP SFAS 157-2) that deferred the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for one year for certain nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*. SFAS 160 establishes new standards that will govern the accounting for and reporting of noncontrolling interests in partially owned subsidiaries. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and requires retroactive adoption of the presentation and disclosure requirements for existing minority interests. All other requirements shall be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of this statement.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, as amended and interpreted, which requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. Disclosing the fair values of derivative instruments and their gains and losses in a tabular format provides a more complete picture of the location in an entity's financial statements of both the derivative positions existing at period end and the effect of using derivatives during the reporting period. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 161 to have a material impact on our financial position, and we will make all necessary disclosures upon adoption, if applicable.

3. Inventories

At March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, inventories consisted of parts, materials and finished products as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Parts and materials	\$ 1,007	\$ 247
Finished goods held at customer locations	5,124	1,243
Finished goods held at manufacturing partner	5,322	5,120
Total inventories	\$ 11,453	\$ 6,610

Parts and materials consist of components purchased by us in order to reduce the production lead time of our products. Finished goods held at manufacturing partner locations consist of N2 phones and accessories located at our manufacturing partner or with our web sales partner. Inventory at our manufacturing partner is being modified under our voluntary recall program. Finished goods held at customer locations consists of N2 phones that have been shipped to distributors but remain in their inventories at the end of the period for which revenue has been deferred.

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4. Convertible Debt and Notes Payable

Our convertible debt and notes payable consists of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Senior Convertible Secured August Bridge Notes (face value \$2,800)	\$ 2,635	\$ 2,634
Senior Convertible Secured Notes September 2007 (face value \$3,053 at March 31, 2008 and \$3,058 at December 31, 2007)	1,100	1,112
Loan - Almi Företagspartner	103	120
Capital leases – office copying machines	97	72
Total	3,935	3,938
Unamortized debt discount	3,716	3,746
Total debt, net of debt discount	219	192
Less: short-term portion of long-term debt	119	132
Long-term debt	\$ 100	\$ 60

Future maturities of notes payable (in thousands):

Year ended December 31,	Future Maturity of Notes Payable
2008 remaining	\$ 2,874
2009	24
2010	3,058
Thereafter	-
Total principal payments	\$ 5,956

Senior Convertible Secured August Bridge Notes

On August 8, 2007, we made an offering of convertible notes pursuant to a Note Purchase Agreement (August Bridge Notes or Bridge Notes), dated as of July 31, 2007, amended August 1, 2007 and September 26, 2007. The August Bridge Notes are convertible into the units offered in the September 26, 2007 financing agreement described below. We received \$3,250,000 from the Bridge Note offering and issued an option to invest \$750,000, at the same terms and conditions as the Bridge Notes, to one of the Bridge Note investors/financial advisor as part of a longer range financing plan. The August Bridge Notes originally matured on December 31, 2007, however the maturity of these notes was extended to June 30, 2008 in conjunction with the September 2007 financing described below. The option to invest \$750,000 had an expiration date of December 31, 2007 when issued, however, this option was extended on December 31, 2007 to March 31, 2008 and subsequently extended on March 24, 2008 to June 30, 2008.

The August Bridge Notes, due June 30, 2008, bear 8% per annum interest and are convertible into purchase units that are made up of a combination of shares of our common stock, debt and warrants in accordance with the September 26, 2007 financing agreement. The note holders have a right to convert their notes anytime before June 30, 2008 into a total of 933.33 purchase units. Each purchase unit of \$3,000 is comprised of one \$1,500 three-year promissory note bearing the higher of LIBOR plus 3% or 8% interest per annum, convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$3.50 per share, 600 shares of our common stock and 5 year warrants to purchase 696.5 shares of our common stock at a price of \$3.92 per share. For accounting purposes the embedded conversion feature was

determined to meet the definition of a derivative and was recorded as liability. This was because the holder of the notes could convert debt and accrued interest, where interest is at the greater of 8% or LIBOR plus 3%, and therefore, the total number of shares the instrument could be convertible into was not fixed. Accordingly, the embedded conversion feature is bifurcated from the debt host instrument and treated as a liability, with the offset to debt discount. The related warrants were also recorded as a liability for the same reason.

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On September 26, 2007, certain holders of the August Bridge Notes converted an aggregate of \$454,900 of debt and accrued interest into units offered in the September 26, 2007 financing described below. The debt holders of the August Bridge Notes that were converted received \$227,450 three-year promissory notes bearing the higher of LIBOR plus 3% or 8% interest per annum, convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$3.50 per share, 75,817 shares of our common stock and 5-year warrants to purchase 105,612 shares of our common stock at a price of \$3.92 per share. The fair value of the 5-year warrants totaled \$340,000 and was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a term of 5 years, volatility of 33% and interest rate of 4.2%. The warrants were recorded among "Liability for warrants to purchase common stock" and are valued at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

The fair value of the embedded conversion feature related to the Bridge Notes was calculated at September 26, 2007 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and amounted to \$3.3 million. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a term of 0.76 years, volatility of 99% and a risk-free interest rate of 4.16%. The \$3.3 million was recorded as "Embedded derivatives of convertible debt" and a debt discount. The debt discount exceeded the amount of recorded debt, which resulted in a charge of \$654,000 for the difference between the debt discount and the value of the debt. The remaining debt discount balance is allocated to interest expense based on the effective interest rate method, with an effective interest rate of 7,330%, over the nine-month term of the notes. The value of the embedded conversion feature is revalued at each period-end and the liability is adjusted with the offset recorded as "Non-cash financial items." The liability of the embedded conversion feature amounted to \$791,000 at March 31, 2007 which is a decrease of \$713,000 from December 31, 2007. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model at March 31 were a term of 0.49 years, volatility of 111.1% and a risk-free interest rate of 1.51%.

The fair value of option to purchase \$750,000 of August Bridge Notes at a future date amounted to \$716,000 based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a term of 0.39 years, volatility of 99% and interest rate of 4.16%. The fair value was recorded as a deferred financing fee to be allocated to interest expense using the effective interest rate method over the nine month term of the notes with the offset recorded as other current liability. At December 31, 2007, this option was extended to March 31, 2008 as part of debt negotiations in a private placement that was abandoned in February 2008. At December 31, 2007, the value of the extension of this option was calculated amounting to \$475,000 and recorded as a deferred financing fee under "Prepaid expense" relating to the financing under negotiation at December 31, 2007. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a term of 0.27 years, volatility of 99%-157% and interest rates of 3.36 to 3.49%. When this financing package was abandoned in February 2008, the value of the option recorded as deferred financing fees was charged to "Financing fees and other non-cash financing items". On March 31, 2008, the expiration of the option was extended again to June 30, 2008. The value of the extension of this option was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and amounted to \$43,000. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a term of 0.27 years, volatility of 72% and interest rate of 1.24%. The \$43,000 value of the warrants was recorded as a liability with the corresponding amount recorded as a non-cash finance expense.

On April 17, 2008, the investor exercised 50% of the \$750,000 option by investing \$375,000 and purchasing Bridge Notes that are convertible into units in accordance with the September 26, 2007 financing agreement described below.

On September 26, 2007, the August bridge note holders that had not converted their debt were given three year warrants to purchase up to 219,074 shares of our common stock at a price of \$3.92 per share in exchange for an agreement to extend the term of their notes from the original date of December 31, 2007 until June 30, 2008. In addition, the Bridge Note holders agreed to delay the right to convert their Bridge Notes until after March 15, 2008 and until June 30, 2008. The fair value of the warrants issued to the holders of the \$2.8 million of Bridge Note was calculated at September 26, 2007 as \$706,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the warrants was recorded as a debt issuance cost to be allocated to interest expense based on the effective interest rate method over the nine month term of the notes with the offsetting entry to a liability. The warrants were classified as a

liability due to the same reason as above. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a term of 0.76 years, volatility of 116% and a risk-free interest rate of 4.16%. As a result of the extension of the loan maturity period, the agreement to delay conversion of the bridge notes and the issuance of additional warrants, the modifications were significant enough to trigger debt extinguishment accounting resulting in a debt extinguishment charge amounting to \$540,000. The liability for the warrants issued to the August Bridge Note holders is revalued at the end of each reporting period and the change in the liability is recorded as "Non-cash financing items." At March 31, 2008, the revalued liability amounted to \$472,000 resulting in an decrease from December 31, 2007 in "Non-cash financial items" of \$136,000 in the first quarter of 2008. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model when calculating the value of the warrants at March 31, 2008 were a term of 2.49 years, volatility of 128% and a risk-free interest rate of 1.71%.

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Senior Convertible Secured Notes September 26, 2007 Financing

On September 26, 2007, we sold \$5.7 million of securities in a private placement, comprised of \$2.9 million of three-year promissory notes bearing the higher of LIBOR plus 3% or 8% interest per annum, convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$3.50 per share, 952,499 shares of our common stock, and 5 year warrants to purchase 1,326,837 shares of our common stock at a price of \$3.92 per share.

The embedded conversion feature in the debt host met the definition of a derivative and liability classification in accordance with SFAS 133 and EITF 00-19. This was because the holder of the notes could convert debt and accrued interest, where interest is at the greater of 8% or LIBOR plus 3%, and therefore, the total number of shares the instrument could be convertible into was not fixed. Accordingly, the embedded conversion features are revalued on each balance sheet date and marked to market with the adjusting entry to "Non-cash financial items." We allocated the proceeds first to the warrants based on their fair value with the remaining balance allocated between debt, \$771,000, and equity, \$669,000, based on their relative fair values.

The warrants met the definition of a liability for the same reason as the embedded conversion feature described above. The fair value of the warrants issued in conjunction with issuance of shares of our common stock and convertible debt totaled \$4.3 million on its issue date and was recorded as a liability pursuant to the provisions of EITF No. 00-19. The fair value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a term of 5 years, volatility of 116% and a risk-free interest rate of 4.2%. The value of these warrants at March 31, 2008 decreased to \$3.2 million compared to \$3.7 million at December 31, 2007 and the offsetting amount of \$511,000 was recorded in "Non-cash charges for conversion features and warrants."

The fair value of the conversion feature related to the September 26, 2007 convertible notes totaled \$1.9 million at September 26, 2007. The fair value of the conversion feature was recorded as a debt discount. The liability of the embedded conversion feature decreased to \$791 thousand at March 31, 2008 compared to \$1.5 million at December 31, 2007 with the offset of \$713,000 recorded in "Non-cash financial items." The debt discount exceeded the fair value of the debt, resulting in a charge of \$902,000 for the difference between the debt discount and the fair value of the debt. The remaining debt discount is allocated to interest over the three-year term of the notes expense using the effective interest rate method.

The September 26, 2007 financing agreement also contains anti-dilution features for each of the common stock, convertible debt and the warrants whereby these instruments are protected separately for 18 months against future private placements made at lower share prices.

As part of the September 2007 Private Placement, we agreed to issue 142.875 unit purchase warrants to Empire for advisory services provided in connection with the placement. Each unit purchase warrant has a strike price of \$3,250 and is comprised of a \$1,500 three-year promissory note, bearing the higher of LIBOR plus 3% or 8% interest per annum, convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of \$3.50 per share, 500 shares of our common stock and a five-year warrant to purchase 696.5 shares of our common stock at a purchase price of \$3.92 per share. At the date of issuance, the fair value of the unit purchase warrants issued to Empire totaled \$614,000 and was included in the issuance costs related to the September financing. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a term of five years, volatility of 99% and a risk-free interest rate of 4.2%. At March 31, 2008, the fair value of the unit purchase warrants issued to Empire decreased to \$402,000 from \$509,000 at December 31, 2007 with the adjusting offset of \$107,000 recorded in "Non-cash charges for conversion features and warrants." The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model at March 31, 2008 were a term of 4.5 years, volatility of 92% and a risk-free interest rate of 4.5%.

Derivatives

As discussed above the senior secured, bridge and promissory notes issued above contain embedded conversion features. Pursuant to SFAS 133 and EITF 00-19 the conversion features are considered embedded derivatives and are included in "Embedded derivative of convertible debt." At the time of issuance of the senior secured notes, the fair value of the conversion feature was recorded as a debt discount and amortized to interest expense over the expected term of the senior secured notes using the effective interest rate method. Changes in the fair value of the conversion feature are recorded in "Non-cash charges for conversion features and warrants." During the three months ending March 31, 2008 and 2007, we recorded a charge of \$18,000 and \$91,000 of interest expense associated with the amortization of the debt discounts along with a charge of \$1.9 million and \$52,000 associated with the changes in the fair value of embedded conversion features recorded as liabilities, respectively.

Conversion of Outstanding Convertible Debt

On January 28, 2008, a holder of convertible notes issued on September 26, 2007 elected to convert an aggregate amount of debt and accrued interest amounting to \$35,000. The conversion resulted in the issuance of 10,000 shares of common stock at \$3.50. The debt discounts, conversion features and deferred financing fees that related to the loans that were converted amounted to an aggregate of \$20,000. The net amount of \$15,000 was recorded in equity.

Almi Företagspartner

On April 6, 2005, Neonode AB entered into a loan agreement with Almi Företagspartner ("Almi") in the amount of SEK 2,000,000, or approximately \$336,000 U.S. Dollars based on the March 31, 2008 exchange rate, with 40,000 detachable warrants in Neonode AB (corresponding to 72,000 warrants when converted into Neonode Inc. shares). The loan has an expected credit period of 48 months with an annualized interest rate of 2%. We were not required to make any repayments of principal for the first nine months. Quarterly repayments of principal thereafter amounted to SEK 154,000, or approximately \$24,000 U.S. Dollars based on average exchange rates for the three month period ending March 31, 2008. We have the right to redeem the loan at any time prior to expiration subject to a prepayment penalty of 1%, on an annualized basis, of the outstanding principal amount over the remaining term of the loan. A floating charge (chattel mortgage) of SEK 2,000,000, or approximately \$336,000 U.S. Dollars, is pledged as security.

The warrants have a term of five years with a strike price of \$10.00. The warrants may be called by us for \$0.10 should the price of the Company's common stock trade over \$12.50 on a public exchange for 20 consecutive days. The warrants were analyzed under EITF 00-19, and were determined to be equity instruments. In accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion no. (APB) 14, *Accounting for Convertible Debt and Debt Issued with Stock Purchase Warrants*, because the warrants are equity instruments, we have allocated the proceeds of the second Almi loan between the debt and detachable warrants based on the relative fair values of the debt security and the warrants themselves. To calculate the debt discount related to the warrants, the fair market value of the warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes options pricing model. The assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a term of five years, volatility of 30% and a risk-free interest rate of 4.50%. The aggregate debt discount amounted to \$42,000 and is amortized over the expected term of the loan agreement.

5. Stockholders' Equity

Effective March 4, 2008, we sold \$4.5 million in securities in a private placement to accredited investors ("Investors") pursuant to a Subscription Agreement, dated March 4, 2008 ("Subscription Agreement"). We sold 1,800,000 shares ("Investor Shares") of our common stock, \$0.01 par value ("Common Stock"), for \$2.50 per share. After placement agent fees and offering expenses, we received net proceeds of approximately \$4,000,000.

Pursuant to the Subscription Agreement, we granted the Investors piggyback registration rights in respect to the Investor Shares and we are obligated to include the Investor Shares in the next registration statement we file with the SEC, subject to limited exceptions. In addition, we issued an aggregate of 207,492 shares of Common Stock to investors who participated in the September 2007 private placement pursuant to anti-dilution provisions contained as well as certain conversion price of our convertible debt and strike price of certain warrants have been adjusted also pursuant to such anti-dilution provisions. Empire Asset Management Company acted as financial advisor in the private placement and received compensation in connection with the private placement of approximately \$450,000 and 120,000 shares of Common Stock.

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6. Fair Value Measurement of Assets and Liabilities

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157), which became effective for the company on January 1, 2008. FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. FAS 157 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. Implementation of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or consolidated financial position.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS No. 157-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Its Related Interpretive Accounting Pronouncements That Address Leasing Transactions* (FSP 157-1), which became effective for the company on January 1, 2008. This FSP excludes FASB Statement No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*, and its related interpretive accounting pronouncements from the provisions of FAS 157.

Also in February 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which delayed our application of FAS 157 for certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities until January 1, 2009. In this regard, the major categories of assets and liabilities for which we will not apply the provisions of FAS 157 until January 1, 2009, are long-lived assets that are measured at fair value upon impairment and liabilities for asset retirement obligations.

Our implementation of FAS 157 for financial assets and liabilities on January 1, 2008, had no effect on our existing fair-value measurement practices but requires disclosure of a fair-value hierarchy of inputs we use to value an asset or a liability. The three levels of the fair-value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. We had no level 1 assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly. We use Level 2 inputs, primarily prices obtained through third-party broker quotes for the valuation of certain warrants and embedded derivatives.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs. We did not have assets or liabilities without observable market values that would require a high level of judgment to determine fair value (level 3 inputs).

The following tables shows the classification of our liabilities at March 31, 2008 that are subject to recurring fair value measurements and the roll-forward of these liabilities from December 31, 2007:

	March 31, 2008	Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Warrants issued with debt	\$ 5,048	\$ -	\$ 5,048	\$ -
Embedded conversion features	1,950	-	1,950	-
Anti-dilution feature in debt contracts	7,300	-	7,300	-
Total Liabilities at Fair Value	\$ 14,298	\$ -	\$ 14,298	\$ -

	Fair value at December 31, 2007	Change in fair value	Fair value at March 31, 2008
Warrants issued with debt	\$ 5,971	\$ (923)	\$ 5,048
Embedded conversion features	3,536	(1,586)	1,950
Anti-dilution feature in debt contracts	-	7,300	7,300
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 9,507	\$ 4,791	\$ 14,298

For the common stock, convertible loans and warrants issued under the September 26, 2007 financing agreement, we assigned a probability to the re-pricing scenarios pursuant to the anti-dilution provisions. At September 30, 2007 and at December 31, 2007, we did not consider a re-pricing likely and therefore set the probability to zero.

In January 2008, we discovered a technical issue that affected the quality of the reception of our phones in the 900 Megahertz bandwidth and lower. As a result, we undertook a voluntary program to recall and modify the phones that our customers held in inventory in order to bring the quality of the reception up to our standards. Due to the recall, we stopped all shipments of our N2 phones during the first quarter of 2008, and our customers withheld payment of amounts due to until such time as we are able to return the modified phones to them. As the modifications are completed we may choose to redistribute the inventory among our existing customers or to new customers. We expect to complete the product modification by the end of May 2008. As a result of our voluntary recall and that we did not ship any new phones, our finished goods inventory increased by \$4.1 million at March 31, 2008 compared the corresponding amounts at December 31, 2007.

In order to cover the negative cash flow resulting from the technical recall and not shipping phones during Q1, we issued common stock on March 4, 2008 for \$2.50 per share. This triggered the re-pricing feature on the equity portion of the September financing resulting in the issuance of 207,000 common shares based on a re-priced amount of \$2.50 per common share. In addition, we determined that it was probable that additional common stock would be issued in the future and that there may be a re-pricing of outstanding warrants. In order to determine the value of the re-pricing features included with the common stock and warrants issued under the September 27, 2007 financing agreement, we used the Black and Scholes option pricing model. The variables used in the Black & Scholes model at March 31, 2007 for the re-pricing feature related to common stock included a stock price of \$3.25, a re-priced put amount of \$2.50, volatility of 150%, and a risk-free interest rate of 1.55%. The variables used in the Black & Scholes model for the re-pricing feature related to warrants containing a re-pricing feature included a stock price of \$3.25, a warrant put price of \$3.92, volatility of 150%, and a risk-free interest rate of 1.55%. Additional charges relating to including the value of the re-pricing feature into the valuation of the common stock and warrants issued under the scope of the September 26, 2007 financing agreement amounted to \$7.5 million.

7. Stock-Based Compensation

We have several approved stock option plans for which stock options and restricted stock awards are available to grant to employees, consultants and directors. All employee 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

As of March 31, 2008, we had four equity incentive plans:

- The 1996 Stock Option Plan (the 1996 Plan), which expired in January 2006;
- The 1998 Non-Officer Stock Option Plan (the 1998 Plan), the 1998 Plan which terminates in June 2008 ;
- The 2007 Neonode Stock Option Plan (the Neonode Plan), we will not grant any additional equity awards out of the Neonode Plan; and

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- The 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2006 Plan).

We also had one non-employee director stock option plan as of March 31, 2008:

- The 2001 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan (the Director Plan).

The following table details the outstanding options to purchase shares of our common stock pursuant to each plan at March 31, 2008:

Plan	Shares Reserved	Options Outstanding	Available for Issue	Outstanding Options Vested
1996 Plan	546,000	61,000	—	61,000
1998 Plan	130,000	72,395	—	35,900
Neonode Plan	2,119,140	2,117,332	—	2,117,332
2006 Plan	1,300,000	511,505	528,495	5,000
Director Plan	68,000	42,500	—	15,500
Total	4,163,140	2,804,732	528,495	2,234,732

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

	Weighted Average Number of Shares	Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	2,434,732	\$ 1.42 - \$ 27.50	\$ 2.58
Granted	410,000	3.45 - \$ 3.45	3.45
Cancelled or expired	(40,000)	3.45 - \$ 3.45	3.45
Exercised	—	—	—
Outstanding at March 31, 2008	2,804,732	\$ 1.42 - \$ 27.50	\$ 2.69

The 1996 Plan terminated effective January 17, 2006 and although we can no longer issue stock options out of the plan, the outstanding options at the date of termination will remain outstanding and vest in accordance with their terms. Options granted under the Director Plan vest over a one to four-year period, expire five to seven years after the date of grant and have exercise prices reflecting market value of the shares of our common stock on the date of grant. Stock options granted under the 1996, 1998 and 2006 and 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.

The Neonode Plan has been designed for participants (i) who are subject to Swedish income taxation (each, a “Swedish Participant”) and (ii) who are not subject to Swedish income taxation (each, a “Non-Swedish Participant”). We will not grant any additional equity awards out of the Neonode Plan. The options issued under the plan to the Non-Swedish Participant are five year options with 25% vesting immediately and the remaining vesting over a three year period. The options issued to Swedish participants are vested immediately upon issuance.

We granted options to purchase 410,000 and 1,544,605 shares of our common stock to employees or members of our Board of Directors (Board) during the three months ending March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The fair value of stock-based compensation related to the employee and director stock options is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model as of the grant date of the underlying stock options.

Salary expense for the three months ending March 31, 2008 and 2007 includes a stock compensation charges relating to the above issuance of employee and director stock options. The fair value of the options at the date of issuance of the Swedish options was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The amount allocated to the unvested portion is amortized on a straight line basis over the remaining vesting period.

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The stock compensation expense reflects the fair value of the vested portion of options for the Swedish and Non-Swedish participants at the date of issuance, the amortization of the unvested portion of the stock options, less the option premiums received from the Swedish participants. Employee and director stock-based compensation expense related to stock options in the accompanying condensed statements of operations is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31, 2007	Three months ended March 31, 2008	Remaining unamortized expense at March 31, 2008
Stock based compensation	\$ 163	\$ 890	\$ 1,430

The remaining unamortized expense related to stock options will be recognized on a straight line basis monthly as compensation expense over the remaining vesting period which approximates 3 years.

The fair value of each option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Options granted in three months ended March 31	2008	2007
Expected life (in years)	2.11	4.57
Risk-free interest rate	3.32%	5.75%
Volatility	163.66%	119.53%
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%

The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$2.67 and \$1.51, respectively. There were no stock options exercised during the three months ending March 31, 2008. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2007 was \$35,754.

The fair value of stock-based awards to employees 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.

8. Warranty Obligations and Other Guarantees:

The following is a summary of our agreements that we have determined are within the scope of FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*.

Our products are generally warranted against defects for 12 months following the sale. We have a 12 month warranty from the manufacturer of the mobile phones. Reserves for potential warranty claims not covered by the manufacturer are provided at the time of revenue recognition and are based on several factors, including current sales levels and our estimate of repair costs. Shipping and handling charges are expensed as incurred. We accrue the estimated costs to be incurred in performing warranty services at the time of revenue recognition and shipment of the products to our customers. Our estimate of costs to service our warranty obligations is based on our expectation of future conditions.

To the extent we experience increased warranty claim activity or increased costs associated with servicing those claims, the warranty accrual will increase, resulting in decreased gross margin.

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The following table sets forth an analysis of our warranty reserve (in thousands):

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Warranty reserve at beginning of period	\$ 95	\$ -
Less: Cost to service warranty obligations	(8)	
Plus: Increases to reserves	-	95
Total warranty reserve included in other accrued expenses	\$ 87	\$ 95

We have agreed to 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 have no liabilities recorded for these agreements as of March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

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 agreements as of March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

We are the secondary guarantor on the sublease of our previous headquarters until March 2010. We believe we will have no liabilities on this guarantee and have not recorded a liability at March 31, 2008.

9. Concentration of Credit and Business Risks

Our trade accounts receivable are concentrated among a small number of customers, principally located in Europe and India. Two customers accounted for 57% of our outstanding accounts receivable at March 31, 2008 compared to two customers who accounted for more than 92% of total accounts receivable at March 31, 2007.

Sales to individual customers in excess of 15% of net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2008 included sales to A&C Systems located in Belgium of \$207,000, or 30% of net sales in Czechoslovakia and Hungary of \$186,000, or 27% of net sales. Sales to individual customers in excess of 15% of net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2007 included sales to a major Asian manufacturer located in Korea of \$225,000, or 90% of net sales. All sales were executed in Euros or U.S. dollars.

We depend on a limited number of customers for substantially all revenue to date. Failure to anticipate or respond adequately to technological developments in our industry, changes in customer or supplier requirements or changes in regulatory requirements or industry standards, or any significant delays in the development or introduction of products or services, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and cash flows.

Substantially all of our manufacturing process is subcontracted to one independent company. The chipsets used in our mobile phone handset product are currently available from single source suppliers. The inability to obtain sufficient key components as required, or to develop alternative sources if and as required in the future, could result in delays or reductions in product shipments or margins that, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows.

10. Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was computed by dividing the net loss for the relevant period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and common stock equivalents outstanding.

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However, common stock equivalents of approximately 723,128 and 68,371 stock options and 7.7 million and 232,000 warrants to purchase common stock are excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, due to their anti-dilutive effect.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Basic Earnings Per Share:		
Net loss available to common shareholders	\$ (11,439)	\$ (2,541)
Number of shares for computation of earnings per share	24,426	10,282
Basic loss per share	\$ (0.47)	\$ (0.25)
Diluted Earnings Per Share:		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year	24,426	10,282
Assumed issuance of stock under warrant plus stock issued the employee and non-employee stock option plans	(a)	(a)
Number of shares for computation of earnings per share	24,426	10,282
Diluted loss per share	\$ (0.47)	\$ (0.25)

(a) In loss periods, common share equivalents would have an anti-dilutive effect on net loss per share and therefore have been excluded.

11. Segment Information

We have one reportable segment, as defined in SFAS 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*. We currently operate in one industry segment: the development and selling of multimedia mobile phones. To date, we have carried out substantially all of our operations through our subsidiary in Sweden, although we do carry out some development activities together with our manufacturing partner in Malaysia.

Sales to individual countries in excess of 15% of net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2008 included sales to Belgium of \$207,000, or 30% of net sales and sales to Czech & Hungary of \$186,000, or 27% of net sales. Sales to individual customers in excess of 15% of net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2007 included sales to a major Asian manufacturer located in Korea of \$225,000, or 90% of net sales. All sales were executed in Euros or U.S. dollars.

12. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to March 31, 2008, we took steps to restructure our operations and reduce our monthly operational cash expenses. Our target is to reduce our operational cash expenses to an amount not to exceed \$600,000 per month.

We completed a \$4.8million private placement, that will close on May 21, 2008, primarily to prior security holders, directors, affiliates of management and institutional investors. We offered our existing warrant holders an opportunity to exercise Neonode common stock purchase warrants on a discounted basis for a limited period, ended May 19, 2008. In all, 3.8 million outstanding warrants were exercised at a strike price of \$1.27 per warrant (including \$375,000

of surrender of debt). In addition, we issued two new common stock purchase warrants, with an exercise price of \$1.45, for each outstanding warrant exercised. We also extended the maturity date of \$2.85 million of convertible debt that was due on June 30, 2008 until December 31, 2008 by issuing the note holders 879,844 common stock purchase warrants, with an exercise price of \$1.45. In total, approximately 8.5 million new warrants were issued to investors or note holders at the exercise price of \$1.45 per share. Empire Asset Management Company acted as financial advisor for the transaction. The securities in this private placement were sold under Section 4(2) and Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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After the financing, we have outstanding approximately 29 million shares of common stock, 13.9 million warrants to purchase common stock, at \$1.45 per share, and 2.8 million employee stock options outstanding.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward Looking Statements

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Words such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "intends" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. Readers are cautioned that the forward-looking statements reflect our analysis only as of the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update these statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from the results discussed in or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, those risks and uncertainties set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" below.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Overview

We believe our current product, the Neonode N2, is the world's smallest touchscreen mobile phone handset. The N2 fits in the palm of your hand and is designed to allow the user to navigate the menus and functions with simple finger based taps and sweeps. The N2 incorporates our patent pending touchscreen and other proprietary technologies to deliver a mobile phone with a completely unique user experience that doesn't require any keypads, buttons or other moving parts.

The first model of our touchscreen multimedia mobile phone, the N1, was released in November 2004. The N1 was primarily a concept phone that was sold in limited quantities from late 2004 to early 2006. The N2 is our first production-quality product. We began shipping the N2 to customers in mid-July 2007 and have shipped approximately 31,000 units from July 2007 through December 31, 2007. We did not ship any new phones in the three months ended March 31, 2008 and our finished goods inventory increased by \$4.1 million at March 31, 2008 compared to December 31, 2007.

In January 2008 we discovered a technical issue that affected the quality of the voice reception of our N2 phone in the sub 900 Megahertz bandwidth. As a result, we undertook a voluntary program to recall and modify the phones that our customers held in inventory in order to bring the quality of the voice reception up to our standards. Due to the recall, we stopped all shipments of our N2 phones during the first quarter of 2008 and as a result our customers withheld payment of amounts due to until such time as we are able to return the modified phones to them. When the modifications are completed we may choose to redistribute the recall phones among our existing customers or to new customers. Since we may choose to redistribute the modified phones among our existing customers or to new customers we recorded a reserve against our accounts receivable amounting to \$4.0 million and reduced our deferred revenue accordingly. We expect to complete the product modification related to the recall by the end of May 2008.

Neonode was incorporated in the State of Delaware in 2006 to be the parent of Neonode AB, a company founded in February 2004 and incorporated in Sweden. In a February 2006 corporate reorganization, Neonode issued shares and warrants to the stockholders of Neonode AB in exchange for all of the outstanding stock and warrants of Neonode AB. Following the reorganization, Neonode AB became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Neonode. Since there was no change in control of the group, the reorganization was accounted for with no change in accounting basis for Neonode

AB and the assets and liabilities were accounted for at historical cost in the new group. The consolidated accounts comprise the accounts of the combined companies as if they had been owned by Neonode throughout the entire reporting period.

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We have incurred net operating losses and negative operating cash flows since inception. As of March 31, 2008, we had an accumulated deficit of \$70.1 million. We expect to incur additional losses and may have negative operating cash flows through the end of 2008. The report of our independent registered public accounting firm in respect of the 2007 fiscal year, includes an explanatory going concern paragraph regarding substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern, which indicates an absence of obvious or reasonably assured sources of future funding that will be required by us to maintain ongoing operations. Subsequent to March 31, 2008, we took steps to restructure our operations and reduce our monthly operational cash expenses. Our goal is to reduce our operational cash expenses to approximately \$600,000 per month. On May 19, 2008, we completed a private placement offering raising \$4.0 million, net of offering expenses, of additional funds through the reduction of the exercise price of existing outstanding warrants to purchase our common stock. Although we have been able to fund our operations to date, there is no assurance that the combination of our cost reduction efforts or that we will be able to attract the additional capital or other funds needed to sustain our operations.

We are subject to certain risks common to technology-based companies in similar stages of development. See “Risk Factors” in Part II. Principal risks include uncertainty of growth in market acceptance for our products, history of losses since inception, ability to remain competitive in response to new technologies, costs to defend, as well as risks of losing patent and intellectual property rights, reliance on limited number of suppliers, reliance on outsourced manufacture of our products for quality control and product availability, ability to increase production capacity to meet demand for our products, concentration of our operations in a limited number of facilities, uncertainty of demand for our products in certain markets, ability to manage growth effectively, dependence on key members of our management and development team, limited experience in conducting operations internationally, and ability to obtain adequate capital to fund future operations.

Background

The merger (Merger) of SBE, Inc and the former Neonode Inc closed on August 10, 2007. The merged entity then changed its name to Neonode Inc. For accounting purposes, the Merger was accounted for as a reverse merger with Neonode as the accounting acquirer. Thus, the historical financial statements of the former Neonode Inc have become our historical financial statements and the results of operations of our company. The audited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and discussion of our financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 below reflect the former Neonode’s stand-alone consolidated operations. Our consolidated financial statements include the former Neonode Inc accounts, those of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Neonode AB, and, from August 10, 2007, the former SBE, Inc’s accounts and the accounts of SBE, Inc’s wholly-owned subsidiary Cold Winter, Inc.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements are in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) and include the accounts of Neonode Inc. and its subsidiary based in Sweden, Neonode AB. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. 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 results of which 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 some of the more critical accounting policies and related judgments and estimates used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Our policy is to recognize revenue for product sales when title transfers and risk of loss has passed to the customer, which is generally upon shipment of products to our customers. We estimate expected sales returns and record the amount as a reduction of revenues and cost of sales at the time of shipment for direct sales. Our policy complies with the guidance provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements*. We recognize revenue from the sale of our mobile phones when all of the following conditions have been met: (1) evidence exists of an arrangement with the customer, typically consisting of a purchase order or contract; (2) our products have been delivered and risk of loss has passed to the customer; (3) we have completed all of the necessary terms of the contract; (4) the amount of revenue to which we are entitled is fixed or determinable; and (5) we believe it is probable that we will 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. Judgments are required in evaluating the credit worthiness of our customers. Credit is not extended to customers and revenue is not recognized until we have determined that collectibility is reasonably assured.

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To date, our revenues have consisted primarily of sales to distributors located in various 13 regions. We may allow, from time to time, certain distributors price protection subsequent to the initial product shipment. Price protection may allow the distributor a credit (either in cash or as a discount on future purchases) if there is a price decrease during a specified period of time or until the distributor resells the goods. Future price adjustments are difficult to estimate since we do not have sufficient history of making price adjustments. We, therefore, defer recognition of revenue (in the balance sheet line item “deferred revenue”) derived from sales to these customers until they have resold our products to their customers. Although revenue recognition and related cost of sales are deferred, we record an accounts receivable at the time of initial product shipment. As standard terms are generally FOB shipping point, payment terms are enforced from shipment date and legal title and risk of inventory loss passes to the distributor upon shipment.

For products sold to distributors with agreements allowing for price protection and product returns, we recognize revenue based on our best estimate of when the distributor sold the product to its end customer based on information received from our distributors. Revenue is not recognized upon shipment since, due to various forms of price concessions, the sales price is not substantially fixed or determinable at that time.

Revenue from products sold directly to end-users through our web sales channels is generally recognized when title and risk of loss has passed to the buyer, which typically occurs upon shipment. Reserves for sales returns are estimated based primarily on historical experience and are provided at the time of shipment.

From time to time we derive revenue from license of 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. The IP licensing agreements will generally include a nonexclusive license for the underlying IP. Fees under these agreements may include license fees relating to our IP and royalties payable following the sale 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.

Revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2008 includes revenue from the sales of our N2 multimedia mobile phones. Revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2007 includes revenue from the sales of our first mobile phone, the N1, and revenue from a licensing agreement with a major Asian manufacturer. In July 2005, we entered into a licensing agreement with a major Asian manufacturer whereby we licensed our touchscreen technology for use in a mobile phone to be included in their product assortment. In this agreement, we received approximately \$2.0 million in return for granting an exclusive right to use our touchscreen technology over a two year period. The exclusive rights did not limit our right to use our licensed technology for our own use, nor to grant to third parties rights to use our licensed technology in devices other than mobile phones. Another component of the agreement provides for a fee of approximately \$2.65 per telephone if the Asian manufacturer sells mobile phones based on our technology. In July 2007, we extended this license agreement on a non-exclusive basis for an additional term of one year. As of March 31, 2008, the Asian manufacturer had not sold any mobile telephones using our technology.

The net revenue related to this agreement was allocated over the term of the agreement, amounting to \$0 and \$225,000 for the three month period ending March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The contract also includes consulting services to be provided by Neonode on an “as needed basis.” The fees for these consultancy services vary from hourly rates to monthly rates and are based on reasonable market rates for such services. To date, we have not provided any consulting service related to this agreement. Generally, our customers are responsible for the payment of all shipping and handling charges directly with the freight carriers.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

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 their credit limits. We regularly evaluate the collectibility of our trade receivable balances based on a combination of factors. When a customer's account balance becomes past due, we initiates 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 their 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.

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Warranty Reserves

Our products are generally warranted against defects for 12 months following the sale. We have a 12 month warranty from the manufacturer of the mobile phones. Reserves for potential warranty claims not covered by the manufacturer are provided at the time of revenue recognition and are based on several factors, including current sales levels and our estimate of repair costs.

Research and Development

Research and Development (R&D) costs are expensed as incurred. R&D costs are accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 2, *Accounting for Research and Development Costs*. Research and development costs consists mainly of personnel related costs in addition to some external consultancy costs such as testing, certifying and measurements.

Long-lived Assets

We assess any impairment by estimating the future cash flow from the associated asset in accordance with SFAS 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. If the estimated undiscounted cash flow related to these assets decreases in the future or the useful life is shorter than originally estimated, we may incur charges for impairment of these assets. The impairment is based on the estimated discounted cash flow associated with the asset.

Stock Based Compensation Expense

We account for stock-based employee compensation arrangements in accordance with SFAS 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123R). We account for equity instruments issued to non-employees in accordance with SFAS 123R and Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 96-18, *Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services*, which require that such equity instruments be recorded at their fair value and the unvested portion is re-measured each reporting period. 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.

Accounting for Debt Issued with Stock Purchase Warrants

We account for debt issued with stock purchase warrants in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion 14, *Accounting for Convertible Debts and Debts issued with stock purchase warrants*, if they meet equity classification. We allocate the proceeds of the debt between the debt and the detachable warrants based on the relative fair values of the debt security without the warrants and the warrants themselves.

Derivatives

We do not enter into derivative contracts for purposes of risk management or speculation. However, from time to time, we enter into contracts that are not considered derivative financial instruments in their entirety but that include embedded derivative features. Such embedded derivatives are assessed at inception of the contract and, depending on their characteristics, are accounted for as separate derivative financial instruments pursuant to SFAS 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended (together, SFAS 133). We account for these derivatives under SFAS 133.

SFAS 133 requires that we analyze all material contracts and determine whether or not they contain embedded derivatives. Any such derivatives are then bifurcated from their host contract and recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value and the changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recorded each period in the consolidated

statements of operations.

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Income taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. SFAS 109 requires recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of items that have been included in the 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 where, in our opinion, realization is uncertain based on the “not more likely than not” criteria of SFAS 109.

Based on the uncertainty of future pre-tax income, we fully reserved our net deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007. 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 a determination was made. The provision for income taxes represents the net change in deferred tax amounts, plus income taxes payable for the current period.

Effective January 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which provisions included a two-step approach to recognizing, de-recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions accounted for in accordance with SFAS 109. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recognized no increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and therefore no material adjustment to the January 1, 2007 balance of retained earnings. As of March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, unrecognized tax benefits approximated \$0, respectively.

New Accounting Pronouncements

The following are expected effects of recent accounting pronouncements. We are required to analyze these pronouncements and determined the effect, if any, the adoption of these pronouncements would have on our results of operations or financial position.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement on Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141R). SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. SFAS No. 141R also establishes disclosure requirements to enable the evaluation of the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141R is effective as of the beginning of an entity’s fiscal year that begins after 15 December 2008, and will be adopted by us in the first quarter of 2009. The adoption of SFAS 141R will affect the way we account for any acquisitions made after January 1, 2009.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. The standard provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. SFAS 157 clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. Under the standard, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. The statement is effective for us beginning in fiscal year 2009. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) SFAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP SFAS 157-2) that deferred the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for one year for certain nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*. SFAS 160 establishes new standards that will govern the accounting for and reporting of noncontrolling interests in

partially owned subsidiaries. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and requires retroactive adoption of the presentation and disclosure requirements for existing minority interests. All other requirements shall be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of this statement.

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In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, as amended and interpreted, which requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. Disclosing the fair values of derivative instruments and their gains and losses in a tabular format provides a more complete picture of the location in an entity's financial statements of both the derivative positions existing at period end and the effect of using derivatives during the reporting period. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 161 to have a material impact on our financial position, and we will make all necessary disclosures upon adoption, if applicable.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, as a percentage of net sales, certain statements of operations data for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007. These operating results are not necessarily indicative of Neonode's operating results for any future period.

	2008	2007
Net sales	100%	100%
Cost of sales	164%	1%
Gross margin	(64)%	99%
<i>Operating expenses:</i>		
Research and development	382%	420%
Sales and marketing	469%	195%
General and administrative	643%	449%
Total operating expenses	1,494%	1,064%
Operating loss	(1,558)%	(965)%
<i>Other income (expense):</i>		
Interest income and other, net	42%	38%
Interest expense	(2)%	(36)%
Non-cash items related to debt discounts and deferred financing fees and the valuation of conversion features and warrants	(1,410)%	(58)%
Total other expense	(1,370)%	(56)%
Net loss	(2,928)%	(1,021)%

Net Sales

Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 2008 were \$391,000, a 57 % increase from \$249,000 from the three months ended March 31, 2007. We launched the N2 model of our multimedia mobile phone in mid-February 2007. The N2 phone represents our first mobile phone handset that was released on a wide-spread basis to customers. We began shipping the N2 to our first customers in July of 2007. Our revenue for the three month period ending March 31, 2008 were related to the sell-through of the N2 phones amounting to \$391,000. We did not ship any new N2 phones in the three months ended March 31, 2008 and our finished goods inventory increased by \$4.1 million at March 31, 2008 compared to December 31, 2007. Phone sales included in revenue for the three months period ending March 31, 2007 were related to the N1 phones and amounted to \$21,000.

In January 2008 we discovered a technical issue that affected the quality of the voice reception of our N2 phone in the sub 900 Megahertz bandwidth. As a result, we undertook a program to recall and modify the phones that our customers held in inventory in order to bring the quality of the voice reception up to our standards. Due to the recall, we stopped all shipments of our N2 phones during the first quarter of 2008 and as a result our customers withheld payment of amounts due to until such time as we are able to return the modified phones to them. When the modifications are completed we may choose to redistribute the recall phones among our existing customers or to new customers.

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License revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2008 amounted to \$9,000 compared to \$225,000 for the same period in 2007. The license revenue reported in the three month period ending March 31, 2008 relates to residual license revenues from the sale of the SBE software business in August 2007. The license revenue reported in the three month period ending March 31, 2007 relates to a July 2005 licensing agreement with a major Asian manufacturer whereby we licensed our touchscreen technology for use in a mobile phone to be included in their product assortment. In this agreement, we received an initial payment of approximately \$2.0 million plus will receive 2 Euros for each device manufactured using our technology in return for granting an exclusive right to use our software for a period that expired in July 2007. We extended the contract for an additional one year period until July 2008 without the exclusive rights. The exclusive rights did not limit our right to use our licensed technology for our own use, nor to grant to third parties to use our licensed technology in other devices than mobile phones.

We sell our products through a direct sales force that supports our distributors. In 2007, we will concentrate our sales efforts on selected large markets in the European and Indian markets. In 2008, we plan an expansion into the North and South American and the Chinese markets through Neonode USA, a joint venture between Neonode Inc and Distribution Management Consolidators Worldwide, LLC (DMC).

Gross Margin

Gross profit (loss) as a percentage of net sales was (64%) and 99% for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007. Our cost of goods include the direct cost of production of the phone plus indirect costs such as the cost of our internal production department and accrued estimated warranty costs. Gross loss for the three month period ending March 31, 2008 is a result of low sales volumes that were unable to efficiently absorb the cost of our internal production department.

We began producing and shipping our commercially available N2 mobile phone handsets in the second half of 2007. The cost of goods in the first quarter of 2008 reflects the cost to produce the N2 mobile phone handsets.

Product Research and Development

Product research and development (R&D) expenses for the three month period ending March 31, 2008 were \$1.5 million, a 50% increase over \$1.0 million for the same period in 2007. Factors that contributed to the increase in R&D costs include a quarter-over-quarter increase in the headcount of our engineering department from 11 in the first three months of 2007 to 14 in three month period ending March 31, 2008 resulting in an increase of approximately \$100,000. In addition, there was an increase in external consultancy costs of approximately \$400,000 related to the further development of the N2 as well as early stage development of successor products.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses for the three month period ended March 31, 2008 were \$1.8 million compared to \$486,000 for the same period in 2007, an increase of 277%. This increase in 2008 over 2007 is primarily related to increases in product marketing activities such as advertising agency fees and marketing co-op expenses as well as an increase in sales and marketing headcount in order to strengthen the sales force for the product rollout on the European market.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2008 were \$2.5 million, a 125% increase from \$1.1 million for the same period in 2007.

The increase in 2008 over 2007 is primarily related to an increase in headcount of four employees along with general overhead expense after the August 10, 2007 merger with SBE whereby Neonode became a publicly traded company.

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Interest Expense

Interest expense for the three month period ended March 31, 2008 was \$9,000 as compared to \$90,000 for the same period ended March 31, 2007. The \$81,000 decrease is primarily due to the allocation of interest paid on the outstanding debt during the first three months of 2008 using the effective interest method since substantially all debt that was outstanding in the first quarter of 2007 was converted into equity prior to the merger and new debt with substantially lower face amounts was raised.

Non-cash items related to debt discounts and deferred financing fees and the valuation of conversion features and warrants

Charges related to debt extinguishments and debt discounts

Charges related to debt discounts and deferred financing fees for the three months ended March 31, 2008 amounted to \$2.2 million compared to \$91,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007. The \$2.1 million increase is due a combination of the amortization of the debt discounts and deferred financing fees as well as the cost of extending certain warrants in the process of obtaining additional financing.

Non-Cash valuation for Conversion Features and Warrants

Due to various financing arrangement as described in the notes to the financial statements, we carry certain warrant as liabilities on our balance sheet. In addition, we have recorded the value of the conversion features in outstanding debt as a liability in our financial statements. These warrants and the value of the conversion features are valued at the end of each reporting period and marked to market. During the three months ended March 31, 2008, we recorded changes in the value of the warrants and conversion features amounting to a charge of \$5.5 million compared to a charge of \$52,000 for the three month period ended March 31, 2007. Factors that affect the valuation of the warrants and conversion features in the three month period ending March 31, 2008 are changes in our stock price, volatility of our stock price over time, interest rates and the time period remaining for the warrants and conversion features being valued.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate was 0% in the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We recorded valuation allowances for the three month periods ending March 31, 2008 and 2007 for deferred tax assets related to net operating losses due to the uncertainty of realization. In the event of future taxable income, our effective income tax rate in future periods could be lower than the statutory rate as such tax assets are realized.

Net Loss

As a result of the factors discussed above, we recorded a net loss of \$11.4 million for the three month period ending March 31, 2008 compared to a net loss of \$2.5 million in the comparable period in 2007.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any transactions, arrangements, or other relationships with unconsolidated entities that are reasonably likely to affect our liquidity or capital resources other than the operating leases noted above. We have no special purpose or limited purpose entities that provide off-balance sheet financing, liquidity, or market or credit risk support; or 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 financial statements

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:

- actual versus anticipated sales of our products;
- our actual versus anticipated operating expenses;
- the timing of our product shipments;
- the timing of payment for our product shipments;
- our actual versus anticipated gross profit margin;

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- our ability to raise additional capital, if necessary; and
- our ability to secure credit facilities, if necessary.

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 liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The report of our independent registered public accounting firm in respect of the 2007 fiscal year, includes an explanatory going concern paragraph regarding substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern, which indicates an absence of obvious or reasonably assured sources of future funding that will be required by us to maintain ongoing operations. Subsequent to March 31, 2008, we took steps to restructure our operations and reduce our monthly operational cash expenses. Our goal is to reduce our operational cash expenses to approximately \$600,000 per month. Although we have been able to fund our operations to date, there is no assurance that the combination of our cost reduction efforts or that we will be able to attract the additional capital or other funds needed to sustain our operations. If we are unable to obtain additional funding for operations, we may not be able to continue operations as proposed, requiring us to modify our business plan, curtail various aspects of our operations or cease operations. In such event, investors may lose a portion or all of their investment.

Our cash is subject to interest rate risk. We invest primarily on a short-term basis. Our financial instrument holdings at March 31, 2008 were analyzed to determine their sensitivity to interest rate changes. The fair values of these instruments were determined by net present values. In our sensitivity analysis, the same change in interest rate was used for all maturities and all other factors were held constant. If interest rates increased by 10%, the expected effect on net loss related to our financial instruments would be immaterial. The functional currency of our foreign subsidiary is the applicable local currency, the Swedish krona, and is 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 will impact Neonode's future operating results. Certain of Neonode loans are in Swedish kronor and fluctuations in the exchange rate of the U.S. Dollar compared to the Swedish krona will impact both the interest and future principal payments associated with these loans.

At March 31, 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$825,000, as compared to \$6.8 million at December 31, 2007. Included in this cash are amounts held as restricted cash of \$169,000 and \$5.7 million at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. In the three months ended March 31, 2008, \$9.7 million of cash was used in operating activities, primarily as a result of an increase in inventory amounting to \$4.0 million, a decrease in accounts receivable and other assets amounting to \$0.5 million, a decrease in accounts payable and other liabilities amounting to \$0.8 million and our net loss of \$4.0 million adjusted by the following non-cash items (in thousands):

Depreciation and amortization	\$ 129
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	16
Deferred interest	(61)
Debt discounts and deferred financing fees	2,219
Stock-based compensation expense	890
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives and warrants	3,291
	\$ 6,484

At March 31, 2008, we had outstanding \$5.7 million in bank guaranties that were provided at various times during the 12 month period then ended. These bank guaranties were provided as collateral for the performance of our obligations under our agreement with our manufacturing partner except for an amount of \$169,000 relating to the leasing agreement for our new premises beginning in April 2008. All the outstanding bank guaranties relating to our manufacturing partner expired at December 29, 2007 and the funds were released by our bank to cash on January 2, 2008 leaving \$169,000 as restricted cash at March 31 2008.

Adjusted working capital (current assets less current liabilities not including non-cash liabilities related to warrants and embedded derivatives) was \$4.3 million at March 31, 2008, 2007, compared to an adjusted working capital of \$5.8 million at December 31, 2007.

In the three month period ended March 31, 2008, we purchased \$84,000 of fixed assets, consisting primarily of manufacturing tooling, computers and engineering equipment.

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On March 4, 2008, we sold \$4.5 million in securities in a private placement to accredited investors. We sold 1,800,000 shares of our common stock for \$2.50 per share. After placement agent fees and offering expenses, we received net proceeds of approximately \$4.0 million.

We completed a \$4.8million private placement, that will close on May 21, 2008, primarily to prior security holders, directors, affiliates of management and institutional investors .We offered our existing warrant holders an opportunity to exercise Neonode common stock purchase warrants on a discounted basis for a limited period, ended May 19, 2008. In all, 3.8 million outstanding warrants were exercised at a strike price of \$1.27 per warrant (including \$375,000 of surrender of debt). In addition, we issued two new common stock purchase warrants, with an exercise price of \$1.45, for each outstanding warrant exercised. We also extended the maturity date of \$2.85 million of convertible debt that was due on June 30, 2008 until December 31, 2008 by issuing the note holders 879,844 common stock purchase warrants, with an exercise price of \$1.45. In total, approximately 8.5 million new warrants were issued to investors or note holders at the exercise price of \$1.45 per share. Empire Asset Management Company acted as financial advisor for the transaction. The securities in this private placement were sold under Section 4(2) and Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

After the financing, we have outstanding approximately 29 million shares of common stock, 13.9 million warrants to purchase common stock, at \$1.45 per share, and 2.8 million employee stock options outstanding.

The majority of our cash since February 2006 has been provided by borrowings from senior secured notes and bridge notes that have been or are convertible into shares of our common stock and the sale of our common stock to private investors. We will require sources of capital in addition to cash on hand to continue operations and to implement our strategy. Our operations are not cash flow positive and we will be forced to seek credit line facilities from financial institutions, additional private equity investment 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.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and 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 March 31, 2008. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective for the reasons described below.

During the audit of our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007, management determined that we had certain material weaknesses relating to our revenue recognition policies and our accounting for certain financing transactions, including convertible debt and derivative financial instruments. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. During mid-2007 we began shipping products to customers and initially recorded revenue as products were shipped. After evaluation of contracts and actual sell through, we determined that the proper revenue recognition methods would be "sell through." This change resulted in certain accounting adjustments during our year-end audit. In addition, we entered into several complex financing transactions (including convertible

debt, derivatives, bifurcation and complex valuation and measurement activities) that resulted in accounting adjustments during our year-end audit. Because these material weaknesses as to internal control over financial reporting also bear upon our disclosure controls and procedures, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer were unable to conclude our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

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The factors described below under “Internal Control of Financial Reporting” related to the integration and consolidation of the Swedish operating subsidiary we acquired on August 10, 2007 further contributed to the conclusion of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Despite the conclusion that disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the end of period covered by this report, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer believe that the financial statements and other information contained in this annual report present fairly, in all material respects, our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

This quarterly report does not include a report of management’s assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting or an attestation report of the company’s registered public accounting firm. As discussed elsewhere in this report, the merger between SBE and Neonode on August 10, 2007 represented a significant change in our business and financial operations. Having occurred in the final third of the fiscal year, the merger left management with insufficient time to finalize integration and consolidate operations to fully assess the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our new operating subsidiary was not previously subject to Commission reporting standards, including those relating to internal control over financial reporting. The merger resulted in new employees, systems, and processes at fiscal year-end that were significantly different from those in place for the majority of the fiscal year. We also experienced a change in most members of senior management and the board of directors upon the merger. As a result, our management believed it was impracticable to fully and appropriately assess our internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Even if our management had provided their conclusion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, it would not have been subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm due to temporary rules of the Commission that would permit us to provide only management’s assessment in this annual report.

Comparable to a newly public company and consistent with public guidance from the Commission, we believe that having the benefit of a full fiscal year of consolidated business and financial operations, we expect our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer will be positioned to provide the assessment of internal control over financial reporting as part of the annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008.

As of the period ended March 31, 2008, we undertook the following changes that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting:

- We implemented corporate governance policies, including an employee code of conduct and whistleblower provisions, so that employees of our operating subsidiary would be aware of our compliance duties and responsibilities; and
- We purchased new management reporting system software, and retained a consultant to oversee its implementation, to better enable us to consolidate our accounting and budgeting systems across different international locations and functional currencies.

As we move towards complete integration and consolidation of business and financial operations of SBE and Neonode, we expect to take additional steps to both remedy the material weaknesses described above and facilitate our management’s assessment of internal control over financial reporting in accordance the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Commission rules. Our planned steps include:

- adding personnel to our financial department, consultants, or other resources (including those with public company reporting experience) to enhance our policies and procedures, including those related to revenue

- recognition;
- exploring the suitability of further upgrades to our accounting system to complement the new management reporting system software described above;
 - modifying the documentation and testing programs SBE was developing prior to the merger to appropriately apply to the new Neonode; and
 - engaging a qualified consultant in 2008 to perform an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and assist us in implementing appropriate internal controls on weaknesses determined, if any, documenting, and then testing the effectiveness of those controls.

PART II. Other Information

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, stockholders or prospective investors should carefully consider the following risk factors:

Risks Related To Our Business

Our independent registered public accounting firm issued a going concern opinion on our financial statements, questioning our ability to continue as a going concern.

Due to our need to raise additional financing to fund our operations and satisfy obligations as they become due, our independent registered public accounting firm has included an explanatory paragraph in their report on our December 31, 2007 consolidated financial statements regarding their substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. This may have a negative impact on the trading price of our common stock and adversely impact our ability to obtain necessary financing.

We will require additional capital in the future to fund our operations, which capital may not be available on commercially attractive terms or at all.

We will require sources of capital in addition to cash on hand to continue operations and to implement our strategy. In March 2008, we closed an aggregate of \$4.5 million of private equity financing. If our operations do not become cash flow positive as projected we will be forced to seek credit line facilities from financial institutions, additional private equity investment 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.

We have never been profitable and we anticipate significant additional losses in the future .

Neonode was formed in 2006 as a holding company owning and operating Neonode AB, which was formed in 2004 and has been primarily engaged in the business of developing and selling mobile phones. We have a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of our business and prospects. Our prospects must be considered in light of the risks and uncertainties encountered by companies in the early stages of development, particularly companies in new and rapidly evolving markets. Our success will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to:

- the growth of mobile telephone usage;
- the efforts of our marketing partners;
- the level of competition faced by us; and
- our ability to meet customer demand for products and ongoing service.

In addition, we have experienced substantial net losses in each fiscal period since our inception. These net losses resulted from a lack of substantial revenues and the significant costs incurred in the development of our products and infrastructure. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to raise additional funds and implement our business plan.

Our limited operating history and the emerging nature of our market, together with the other risk factors set forth in this report, make prediction of our future operating results difficult. There can also be no assurance that we will ever achieve significant revenues or profitability or, if significant revenues and profitability are achieved, that they could be sustained.

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If we fail to develop and introduce new products and services 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 products and services that our customers and end users choose to buy. If we are unsuccessful at developing and introducing new products and services that are appealing to our customers and end users with acceptable quality, prices and terms, we will not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenues will suffer.

The development of new products and services is very difficult and requires high levels of innovation. The development process is also lengthy and costly. If we fail to anticipate our end users' needs or technological trends accurately or we are unable to complete the development of products and services in a cost effective and timely fashion, we will be unable to introduce new products and services into the market or successfully compete with other providers.

As we introduce new or enhanced products or integrate new technology into new or existing products, we face risks including, among other things, disruption in customers' ordering patterns, excessive levels of older product inventories, inability to deliver sufficient supplies of new products to meet customers' demand, possible product and technology defects, and a potentially different sales and support environment. Premature announcements or leaks of new products, features or technologies may exacerbate some of these risks. Our failure to manage the transition to newer products or the integration of newer technology into new or existing products could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are dependent on third parties to manufacture and supply our products and components of our products.

Our products are built by a production partner. Although we provide our production partner with key performance specifications for the phones, our production partner could:

- manufacture phones with defects that fail to perform to our specifications;
- fail to meet delivery schedules; or
- fail to properly service phones or honor warranties.

Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our ability to sell our products and services, which, in turn, could adversely affect our revenues, profitability and liquidity, as well as our brand image.

We may become highly dependent on wireless carriers for the success of our products.

Our business strategy includes significant efforts to establish relationships with international wireless carriers. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in establishing new relationships, or maintaining such relationships, with wireless carriers or that these wireless carriers will act in a manner that will promote the success of our multimedia phone products. Factors that are largely within the control of wireless carriers, but which are important to the success of our multimedia phone products, include:

- testing of our products on wireless carriers' networks;
- quality and coverage area of wireless voice and data services offered by the wireless carriers;
- the degree to which wireless carriers facilitate the introduction of and actively market, advertise, promote, distribute and resell our multimedia phone products;
- the extent to which wireless carriers require specific hardware and software features on our multimedia phone to be used on their networks;
- timely build out of advanced wireless carrier networks that enhance the user experience for data centric

- services through higher speed and other functionality;
- contractual terms and conditions imposed on them by wireless carriers that, in some circumstances, could limit our ability to make similar products available through competitive carriers in some market segments;
 - wireless carriers' pricing requirements and subsidy programs; and
 - pricing and other terms and conditions of voice and data rate plans that the wireless carriers offer for use with our multimedia phone products.

For example, flat data rate pricing plans offered by some wireless carriers may represent some risk to our relationship with such carriers. While flat data pricing helps customer adoption of the data services offered by carriers and therefore highlights the advantages of the data applications of its products, such plans may not allow its multimedia phones to contribute as much average revenue per user to wireless carriers as when they are priced by usage, and therefore reduces our differentiation from other, non-data devices in the view of the carriers. In addition, if wireless carriers charge higher rates than consumers are willing to pay, the acceptance of our wireless solutions could be less than anticipated and our revenues and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Wireless carriers have substantial bargaining power as we enter into agreements with them. They may require contract terms that are difficult for us to satisfy, which could result in higher costs to complete certification requirements and negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, we may not have agreements with some of the wireless carriers with whom they will do business and, in some cases, the agreements may be with third-party distributors and may not pass through rights to us or provide us with recourse or contact with the carrier. The absence of agreements means that, with little or no notice, these wireless carriers could refuse to continue to purchase all or some of our products or change the terms under which they purchase our products. If these wireless carriers were to stop purchasing our products, we may be unable to replace the lost sales channel on a timely basis and our results of operations could be harmed.

Wireless carriers could also significantly affect our ability to develop and launch products for use on their wireless networks. If we fail to address the needs of wireless carriers, identify new product and service opportunities or modify or improve our multimedia phone products in response to changes in technology, industry standards or wireless carrier requirements, our products could rapidly become less competitive or obsolete. If we fail to timely develop products that meet carrier product planning cycles or fail to deliver sufficient quantities of products in a timely manner to wireless carriers, those carriers may choose to emphasize similar products from our competitors and thereby reduce their focus on its products which would have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Carriers, who control most of the distribution and sale of, and virtually all of the access for, multimedia phone products could commoditize multimedia phones, thereby reducing the average selling prices and margins for our products which would have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, if carriers move away from subsidizing the purchase of mobile phone products, this could significantly reduce the sales or growth rate of sales of mobile phone products. This could have an adverse impact on our business, revenues and results of operations.

As we build strategic relationships with wireless carriers, we may be exposed to significant fluctuations in revenue for our multimedia phone products .

Because of their large sales channels, wireless carriers may purchase large quantities of our products prior to launch so that the products are widely available. Reorders of products may fluctuate quarter to quarter, depending on end-customer demand and inventory levels required by the carriers. As we develop new strategic relationships and launch new products with wireless carriers, our revenue could be subject to significant fluctuation based on the timing of carrier product launches, carrier inventory requirements, marketing efforts and our ability to forecast and satisfy carrier and end-customer demand. We do not have a history of selling to wireless carriers and as a result do not have do not have a basis for estimating what the potential fluctuations in our revenue will be from the sale of our multimedia phones.

The mobile communications industry is highly competitive and many of our competitors have significantly greater resources to engage in product development, manufacturing, distribution and marketing.

The mobile communications industry, in which we are engaged, is a highly competitive business with companies of all sizes engaged in business in all areas of the world, including companies with far greater resources than we have. There can be no assurance that other competitors, with greater resources and business connections, will not compete successfully against us in the future. Our competitors may adopt new technologies that reduce the demand for our products or render our technologies obsolete, which may have a material adverse effect on the cost structure and competitiveness of our products, possibly resulting in a negative effect on our revenues, profitability or liquidity.

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Our future results could be harmed by economic, political, regulatory and other risks associated with international sales and operations.

Because we sell our products worldwide and most of the facilities where our devices are manufactured, distributed and supported are located outside the United States, our business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally, such as:

- changes in foreign currency exchange rates;
- the impact of recessions in the global economy or in specific sub economies;
- changes in a specific country's or region's political or economic conditions, particularly in emerging markets;
- changes in international relations;
- trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;
- changes in tax laws;
- compliance with a wide variety of laws and regulations which may have civil and/or criminal consequences for them and our officers and directors who they indemnify;
- difficulty in managing widespread sales operations; and
- difficulty in managing a geographically dispersed workforce in compliance with diverse local laws and customs.

In addition, we are subject to changes in demand for our products resulting from exchange rate fluctuations that make our products relatively more or less expensive in international markets. If exchange rate fluctuations occur, our business and results of operations could be harmed by decreases in demand for our products or reductions in margins.

While we sell our products worldwide, one component of our strategy is to expand our sales efforts in countries with large populations and propensities for adopting new technologies. We have limited experience with sales and marketing in some of these countries. There can be no assurance that we will be able to market and sell our products in all of our targeted international markets. If our international efforts are not successful, our business growth and results of operations could be harmed.

We must significantly enhance our sales and product development organizations.

We will need to improve the effectiveness and breadth of our sales operations in order to increase market awareness and sales of our products, especially as we expand into new markets. 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 products require skilled engineers and programmers. Competition for professionals capable of expanding our research and development organization 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 are dependent on the services of our key personnel.

We are dependent on our current management for the foreseeable future. The loss of the services of any member of management could have a materially adverse effect on our operations and prospects.

If third parties infringe our intellectual property or if we are unable to secure and protect our intellectual property, we may expend significant resources enforcing our rights or suffer competitive injury.

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 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 and trademark applications for registration may not be allowed, or others may challenge the validity or scope of our patents or trademarks, including patent or trademark applications or registrations. Even if our patents or trademark registrations are issued and maintained, these patents or trademarks may not be of adequate scope or benefit to them or may be held invalid and unenforceable against third parties.

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We may be required to spend significant resources to monitor and police our intellectual property rights. Effective policing of the unauthorized use of our products 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. Despite our efforts, we may not be able to detect infringement and may lose competitive position in the market before they do so. In addition, competitors may design around our technology or develop competing technologies. Intellectual property rights may also be unavailable or limited in some foreign countries, which could make it easier for competitors to capture market share.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, existing laws, contractual provisions and remedies afford only limited protection. 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 intellectual property claims. Attempts may be made to copy or reverse engineer aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Accordingly, 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 products.

We have an international presence in countries whose laws may not provide 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 original distribution manufacturers in countries with large populations and propensities for adopting new technologies. However, many of these countries do not address misappropriation of intellectual property or 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 would reduce our competitive advantage and ability to compete in those regions and negatively impact our business.

If we do not correctly forecast demand for our products, we could have costly excess production or inventories or we may not be able to secure sufficient or cost effective quantities of our products or production materials, and our revenues, cost of revenues and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

The demand for our products depends on many factors, including pricing and channel inventory levels, and is difficult to forecast due in part to variations in economic conditions, changes in consumer and enterprise preferences, relatively short product life cycles, changes in competition, seasonality and reliance on key sales channel partners. It is particularly difficult to forecast demand by individual variations of the product, such as the color of the casing or size of memory. Significant unanticipated fluctuations in demand, the timing and disclosure of new product releases or the timing of key sales orders could result in costly excess production or inventories or the inability to secure sufficient, cost-effective quantities of our products or production materials. This could adversely impact our revenues, cost of revenues and financial condition.

We rely on third parties to sell and distribute our products and we rely on their information to manage our business. Disruption of our relationship with these channel partners, changes in their business practices, their failure to provide timely and accurate information or conflicts among its channels of distribution could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The distributors, wireless carriers, retailers and resellers who sell or distribute our products also sell products offered by our competitors. If our competitors offer our sales channel partners more favorable terms or have more products available to meet their needs or utilize the leverage of broader product lines sold through the channel, those wireless carriers, distributors, retailers and resellers may de-emphasize or decline to carry our products. In addition, certain of our sales channel partners could decide to de-emphasize the product categories that we offer in exchange for other product categories that they believe provide higher returns. If we are unable to maintain successful relationships with these sales channel partners or to expand our distribution channels, our business will suffer.

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Because we intend to sell our products primarily to distributors, wireless carriers, retailers and resellers, we are subject to many risks, including risks related to product returns, either through the exercise of contractual return rights or as a result of its strategic interest in assisting them in balancing inventories. In addition, these sales channel partners could modify their business practices, such as inventory levels, or seek to modify their contractual terms, such as return rights or payment terms. Unexpected changes in product return requests, inventory levels, payment terms or other practices by these sales channel partners could negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We will rely on distributors, wireless carriers, retailers and resellers to provide us with timely and accurate information about their inventory levels as well as sell-through of products purchased from us. We will use this information as one of the factors in our forecasting process to plan future production and sales levels, which in turn will influence our public financial forecasts. We will also use this information as a factor in determining the levels of some of our financial reserves. If we do not receive this information on a timely and accurate basis, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely impacted.

Distributors, retailers and traditional resellers experience competition from Internet-based resellers that distribute directly to end-customers, and there is also competition among Internet-based resellers. We also sell our products directly to end-customers from our Neonode.com web site. These varied sales channels could cause conflict among our channels of distribution, which could harm our business, revenues and results of operations.

If our multimedia phone products do not meet wireless carrier and governmental or regulatory certification requirements, we will not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenues will suffer.

We are required to certify our multimedia phone products with governmental and regulatory agencies and with the wireless carriers for use on their networks. The certification process can be time consuming, could delay the offering of our products on carrier networks and affect our ability to timely deliver products to customers. As a result, carriers may choose to offer, or consumers may choose to buy, similar products from our competitors and thereby reduce their purchases of our products, which would have a negative impact on our products sales volumes, our revenues and our cost of revenues.

We depend on our suppliers, some of which are the sole source and some of which are our competitors, for certain components, software applications and elements of our technology, and our production or reputation could be harmed if these suppliers were unable or unwilling to meet our demand or technical requirements on a timely and/or a cost-effective basis.

Our multimedia products contain software applications and components, including liquid crystal displays, touch panels, memory chips, microprocessors, cameras, radios and batteries, which are procured from a variety of suppliers, including some who are our competitors. The cost, quality and availability of software applications and components are essential to the successful production and sale of our device products. For example, media player applications are critical to the functionality of our multimedia phone devices.

Some components, such as screens and related integrated circuits, digital signal processors, microprocessors, radio frequency components and other discrete components, come from sole source suppliers. Alternative sources are not always available or may be prohibitively expensive. In addition, even when we have multiple qualified suppliers, we may compete with other purchasers for allocation of scarce components. Some components come from companies with whom we competes in the multimedia phone device market. If suppliers are unable or unwilling to meet our demand for components and if we are unable to obtain alternative sources or if the price for alternative sources is prohibitive, our ability to maintain timely and cost-effective production of our multimedia phone will be harmed. Shortages affect the timing and volume of production for some of our products as well as increasing our costs due to premium prices paid for those components. Some of our suppliers may be capacity-constrained due to high industry

demand for some components and relatively long lead times to expand capacity.

If we are unable to obtain key technologies from third parties on a timely basis and free from errors or defects, we may have to delay or cancel the release of certain products or features in our products or incur increased costs.

We license third-party software for use in our products, including the operating systems. Our ability to release and sell our products, as well as our reputation, could be harmed if the third-party technologies are not delivered to customers in a timely manner, on acceptable business terms or contain errors or defects that are not discovered and fixed prior to release of our products and we are unable to obtain alternative technologies on a timely and cost effective basis to use in our products. As a result, our product shipments could be delayed, our offering of features could be reduced or we may need to divert our development resources from other business objectives, any of which could adversely affect our reputation, business and results of operations.

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Our product strategy is to base our products on software operating systems that are commercially available to competitors.

Our multimedia phone is based on a commercially available version of Microsoft's Windows CE. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain this licensing agreement with Microsoft and that Microsoft will not grant similar rights to our competitors or that we will be able to sufficiently differentiate our multimedia phone from the multitude of other devices based on Windows CE.

In addition, there is significant competition in the operating system software and services market, including proprietary operating systems such as Symbian and Palm OS, open source operating systems, such as Linux, other proprietary operating systems and other software technologies, such as Java and RIM's licensed technology. This competition is being developed and promoted by competitors and potential competitors, some of which have significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we have, such as Access, Motorola, Nokia, Sony-Ericsson and RIM. These competitors could provide additional or better functionality than we do or may be able to respond more rapidly than we can to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements. Competitors in this market could devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products and services and the third-party developer community, which could attract the attention of influential user segments.

If we are unable to continue to differentiate the operating systems that we include in our mobile computing devices, our revenues and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The market for multimedia phone products is volatile, and changing market conditions, or failure to adjust to changing market conditions, may adversely affect our revenues, results of operations and financial condition, particularly given our size, limited resources and lack of diversification.

We operate in the multimedia phone market which has seen significant growth during the past years. We cannot assure you that this significant growth in the sales of multimedia devices will continue. If we are unable to adequately respond to changes in demand for our products, our revenues and results of operations could be adversely affected. In addition, as our products mature and face greater competition, we may experience pressure on our product pricing to preserve demand for our products, which would adversely affect our margins, results of operations and financial condition.

This reliance on the success of and trends in our industry is compounded by the size of our organization and our focus on multimedia phones. These factors also make us more dependent on investments of our limited resources. For example, Neonode faces many resource allocation decisions, such as: where to focus our research and development, geographic sales and marketing and partnering efforts; which aspects of our business to outsource; and which operating systems and email solutions to support. Given the size and undiversified nature of our organization, any error in investment strategy could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our products are subject to increasingly stringent laws, standards and other regulatory requirements, and the costs of compliance or failure to comply may adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our products must comply with a variety of laws, standards and other requirements governing, among other things, safety, materials usage, packaging and environmental impacts and must obtain regulatory approvals and satisfy other regulatory concerns in the various jurisdictions where our products are sold. Many of our products must meet standards governing, among other things, interference with other electronic equipment and human exposure to electromagnetic radiation. Failure to comply with such requirements can subject us to liability, additional costs and reputational harm and in severe cases prevent us from selling our products in certain jurisdictions.

For example, many of our products are subject to laws and regulations that restrict the use of lead and other substances and require producers of electrical and electronic equipment to assume responsibility for collecting, treating, recycling and disposing of our products when they have reached the end of their useful life. In Europe, substance restrictions began to apply to the products sold after July 1, 2006, when new recycling, labeling, financing and related requirements came into effect. Failure to comply with applicable environmental requirements can result in fines, civil or criminal sanctions and third-party claims. If products we sell in Europe are found to contain more than the permitted percentage of lead or another listed substance, it is possible that we could be forced to recall the products, which could lead to substantial replacement costs, contract damage claims from customers, and reputational harm. We expect similar requirements in the United States, China and other parts of the world.

As a result of these new European requirements and anticipated developments elsewhere, we are facing increasingly complex procurement and design challenges, which, among other things, require us to incur additional costs identifying suppliers and contract manufacturers who can provide, and otherwise obtain, compliant materials, parts and end products and re-designing products so that they comply with these and the many other requirements applicable to them.

Allegations of health risks associated with electromagnetic fields and wireless communications devices, and the lawsuits and publicity relating to them, regardless of merit, could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

There has been public speculation about possible health risks to individuals from exposure to electromagnetic fields, or radio signals, from base stations and from the use of mobile devices. While a substantial amount of scientific research by various independent research bodies has indicated that these radio signals, at levels within the limits prescribed by public health authority standards and recommendations, present no evidence of adverse effect to human health, we cannot assure you that future studies, regardless of their scientific basis, will not suggest a link between electromagnetic fields and adverse health effects. Government agencies, international health organizations and other scientific bodies are currently conducting research into these issues. In addition, other mobile device companies have been named in individual plaintiff and class action lawsuits alleging that radio emissions from mobile phones have caused or contributed to brain tumors and the use of mobile phones pose a health risk. Although our products are certified as meeting applicable public health authority safety standards and recommendations, even a perceived risk of adverse health effects from wireless communications devices could adversely impact use of wireless communications devices or subject them to costly litigation and could harm our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in financial accounting standards or practices may cause unexpected fluctuations in and adversely affect our reported results of operations.

Any change in financial accounting standards or practices that cause a change in the methodology or procedures by which we track, calculate, record and report our results of operations or financial condition or both could cause fluctuations in and adversely affect our reported results of operations and cause our historical financial information to not be reliable as an indicator of future results.

Wars, terrorist attacks or other threats beyond its control could negatively impact consumer confidence, which could harm our operating results.

Wars, terrorist attacks or other threats beyond our control could have an adverse impact on the United States, Europe and world economy in general, and consumer confidence and spending in particular, which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Owning Our Stock

If we continue to experience losses, we could experience difficulty meeting our business plan and our stock price could be negatively affected.

If we are unable to gain market acceptance of our mobile phone handsets, we will experience continuing operating losses and negative cash flow from our operations. Any failure to achieve or maintain profitability could negatively impact the market price of our common stock. We anticipate that we will continue to incur product development, sales and marketing and administrative expenses. As a result, we will need to generate significant quarterly revenues if we are to achieve and maintain profitability. A substantial failure to achieve profitability could make it difficult or impossible for us to grow our business. Our business strategy may not be successful, and we may not generate

significant revenues or achieve profitability. Any failure to significantly increase revenues would also harm our ability to achieve and maintain profitability. If we do achieve profitability in the future, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis.

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Our common stock is at risk for delisting from the Nasdaq Capital Market if we fail to maintain minimum listing maintenance standards. If it is delisted, our stock price and your liquidity may be impacted.

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol NEON. In order for our common stock to continue to be listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market, we must satisfy various listing maintenance standards established by Nasdaq. Among other things, as such requirements pertain to us, we are required to have stockholders' equity of at least \$2.5 million or market capitalization of \$35 million and public float value of at least \$1.0 million and our common stock must have a minimum closing bid price of \$1.00 per share .

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 2,000,000 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.

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 specific 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 products;
- 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 products;
- changes in financial markets or general economic conditions;
- 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.

Future sales of our common stock could adversely affect its price and our future capital-raising activities could involve the issuance of equity securities, which would dilute your investment and could result in a decline in the trading price of our common stock.

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. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock, 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. We may issue additional common stock in future financing transactions or as incentive compensation for our executive management and other key personnel, consultants and advisors. Issuing any equity securities would 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.

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If registration rights that we have previously granted are exercised, then the price of our common stock may be adversely affected.

We have agreed to register with the SEC the shares of common issued to former Neonode stockholders in connection with the merger and to participants in a private placement funding we completed on March 4, 2008. In addition, we have granted piggyback registration rights to the investors who participated in our March private placement. In the event these securities are registered with the SEC, they may be freely sold in the open market, subject to trading restrictions to which our insiders holding the shares may be subject from time to time. In the event that we fail to register such shares in a timely basis, we may have liabilities to such stockholders. We expect that we also will be required to register any securities sold in future private financings. The sale of a significant amount of shares in the open market, or the perception that these sales may occur, could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline or become highly volatile.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Exhibits

Exhibit #	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization between SBE, Inc. and Neonode Inc., dated January 19, 2007 (<i>incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 22, 2007</i>) (<i>In accordance with Commission rules, we supplementally will furnish a copy of any omitted schedule to the Commission upon request</i>)
2.2	Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization between SBE, Inc. and Neonode Inc., dated May 18, 2007, effective May 25, 2007 (<i>incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 29, 2007</i>)
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, dated December 20, 2007, effective December 21, 2007
3.2	Bylaws, as amended through December 5, 2007
10.1	Note Purchase Agreement, dated February 28, 2006
10.2	Senior Secured Note issued to AIGH Investment Partners LLC, dated February 28, 2006
10.3	Senior Secured Note issued to Hirshcel Berkowitz, dated February 28, 2006
10.4	Senior Secured Note issued to Joshua Hirsch, dated February 28, 2006
10.5	Security Agreement, dated February 28, 2006
10.6	Stockholder Pledge and Security Agreement (form of), dated February 28, 2006
10.7	Intercreditor Agreement, dated February 28, 2006
10.8	Note Purchase Agreement, dated November 20, 2006
10.9	Senior Secured Note issued to AIGH Investment Partners LLC, dated November 20, 2006
10.10	Senior Secured Note issued to Hirshcel Berkowitz, dated November 20, 2006
10.11	Senior Secured Note issued to Joshua Hirsch, dated November 20, 2006
10.12	Amendment to Security Agreement, dated November 20, 2006
10.13	Amendment to Stockholder Pledge and Security Agreement, dated November 20, 2006
10.14	Amendment to Security Agreement, dated January 22, 2007
10.15	Amendment to Stockholder Pledge and Security Agreement, dated January 22, 2007
10.16	Amendment to Senior Secured Notes, dated May 22, 2007, effective May 25, 2007
10.17	Note Purchase Agreement between SBE, Inc. and Neonode Inc., dated May 18, 2007, effective May 25, 2007 (<i>incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 29, 2007</i>)
10.18	Senior Secured Note issued to SBE, Inc., dated May 18, 2007, effective May 25, 2007 (<i>incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 29, 2007</i>)

10.19 Amendment to Security Agreement, dated July 31, 2007

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- 10.20 Amendment to Stockholder Pledge and Security Agreement, dated July 31, 2007
- 10.21 Note Purchase Agreement, dated July 31, 2007
- 10.22 Amendment to Note Purchase Agreement, dated August 1, 2007
- 10.23 Amendment No. 2 to Note Purchase Agreement, dated December 21, 2007
- 10.24 Amendment No. 3 to Note Purchase Agreement, dated March 31, 2008
- 10.25 Senior Secured Note, dated August 8, 2007 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22(a) of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2007*)
- 10.26 Amendment to Senior Secured Note, dated September 10, 2007 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22(b) of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2007*)
- 10.27 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant issued pursuant to Amendment to Senior Secured Notes, dated September 10, 2007 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22(c) of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2007*)
- 10.28 Subscription Agreement, dated September 10, 2007 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2007*)
- 10.29 Convertible Promissory Note (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2007*)
- 10.30 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2007*)
- 10.31 Form of Unit Purchase Warrant (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 2, 2007*)
- 10.32 Subscription Agreement, dated March 4, 2008 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2008*)
- 10.33 Asset Purchase Agreement with One Stop Systems, Inc., dated January 11, 2007 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 12, 2007*)
- 10.34 Asset Purchase Agreement with Rising Tide Software, dated August 15, 2007 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 24, 2007*)
- 10.35 Lease for 4000 Executive Parkway, Suite 200 dated July 27, 2005 with Alexander Properties Company
- 10.36 Lease for Warfvingesväg 45, SE-112 51 Stockholm, Sweden dated October 16, 2007 with NCC Property G AB
- 10.37 1998 Non-Officer Stock Option Plan, as amended (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of our Registration Statement on Form S-8 (333-63228) filed on June 18, 2001*)+
- 10.38 2001 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan, as amended (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2002, as filed on January 27, 2003*)+
- 10.39 Director and Officer Bonus Plan, dated September 21, 2006 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 26, 2006*)+
- 10.40 Employment Agreement with Mikael Hagman, dated November 30, 2006+
- 10.41 Executive Severance Benefits Agreement with Kenneth G. Yamamoto, dated March 21, 2006 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended January 31, 2007, as filed on March 16, 2007*)+
- 10.42 Executive Severance Benefits Agreement with David W. Brunton, dated April 12, 2004 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended January 31, 2005, as filed on March 2, 2005*)+
- 10.43 Executive Severance Benefits Agreement with Kirk Anderson, dated April 12, 2004 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended January 31, 2005, as filed on March 2, 2005*)+
- 10.44 Executive Severance Benefits Agreement with Leo Fang, dated May 24, 2006 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 26, 2006*)+
- 10.45 Executive Severance Benefits Agreement with Nelson Abal, dated August 4, 2006 (*incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 7, 2006*)+

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- 10.46 Formation and Contribution Agreement for Neonode USA LLC dated January 8, 2008
- 10.47 License Agreement by and among Neonode AB, Neonode Inc. and Neonode USA LLC dated January 8, 2008.
- 21 Subsidiaries of the registrant
- 23.1 Consent of BDO Feinstein International AB, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002
- 32 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

- 40 -

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized, on May 20, 2008.

Neonode Inc.

Registrant

Date: May 20, 2008

By: /s/ David W. Brunton

David W. Brunton
Chief Financial Officer,
Vice President, Finance
and Secretary
*(Principal Financial and
Accounting Officer)*
