



NEO PERFORMANCE MATERIALS INC.

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH AND SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

NEO PERFORMANCE MATERIALS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited - all figures in thousands of United States dollars)

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	59,596	72,224
Restricted cash	4,167	4,219
Accounts receivable	68,981	51,851
Inventories (Note 5)	134,291	130,867
Income taxes receivable	1,808	2,186
Assets held for sale	—	415
Other current assets	18,804	13,889
Total current assets	287,647	275,651
Property, plant and equipment	74,035	74,322
Intangible assets	51,742	53,653
Goodwill	69,408	68,967
Investments (Note 6)	11,321	10,045
Deferred tax assets	3,165	3,040
Other non-current assets	1,633	864
Total non-current assets	211,304	210,891
Total assets	\$ 498,951	\$ 486,542
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current		
Bank advances and other short-term debt (Note 7)	4,415	2,428
Accounts payable and other accrued charges	59,950	79,106
Income taxes payable	6,367	2,945
Provisions (Note 17)	2,450	2,628
Lease obligations	1,475	1,297
Derivative liability (Note 7)	11,138	9,428
Other current liabilities	390	940
Total current liabilities	86,185	98,772
Employee benefits	2,294	2,358
Provisions (Note 17)	15,551	4,201
Deferred tax liabilities	13,044	13,970
Lease obligations	2,316	2,243
Other non-current liabilities	1,559	1,513
Total non-current liabilities	34,764	24,285
Total liabilities	120,949	123,057
Non-controlling interest	2,239	1,490
Equity attributable to equity holders of Neo Performance Materials Inc.	375,763	361,995
Total equity	378,002	363,485
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 498,951	\$ 486,542

Commitments and contingencies [\(Note 10\)](#)

Subsequent events [\(Note 21\)](#)

See accompanying notes

NEO PERFORMANCE MATERIALS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
(Unaudited - all figures in thousands of United States dollars, except per share information)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue	135,141	67,734	265,996	158,431
Costs of sales				
Costs excluding depreciation and amortization	94,580	51,180	185,500	117,429
Depreciation and amortization	1,912	2,715	3,791	5,435
Gross profit	38,649	13,839	76,705	35,567
Expenses				
Selling, general and administrative	13,617	14,690	27,677	26,651
Share-based compensation (Note 14)	(29)	170	1,563	(57)
Depreciation and amortization	1,935	2,018	3,890	4,054
Research and development	4,931	2,870	8,972	5,821
Impairment of assets	—	59,084	—	59,084
	20,454	78,832	42,102	95,553
Operating income (loss)	18,195	(64,993)	34,603	(59,986)
Other income (expense)	213	221	(5,861)	27
Finance cost, net	(1,457)	(2,318)	(1,673)	(3,263)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(788)	138	(1,089)	(312)
Income (loss) from operations before income taxes and equity income of associates	16,163	(66,952)	25,980	(63,534)
Income tax (expense) benefit (Note 13)	(3,479)	3,229	(6,612)	387
Income (loss) from operations before equity income of associates	12,684	(63,723)	19,368	(63,147)
Equity income of associates (net of income tax) (Note 6)	343	359	1,276	301
Net income (loss)	\$ 13,027	\$ (63,364)	\$ 20,644	\$ (62,846)
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of Neo Performance Materials Inc. ...	\$ 12,960	\$ (60,936)	\$ 20,406	\$ (60,573)
Non-controlling interest	67	(2,428)	238	(2,273)
	\$ 13,027	\$ (63,364)	\$ 20,644	\$ (62,846)
Earnings (Loss) per share attributable to equity holders of Neo Performance Materials Inc.:				
Basic (Note 12)	\$ 0.34	\$ (1.62)	\$ 0.54	\$ (1.61)
Diluted (Note 12)	\$ 0.34	\$ (1.62)	\$ 0.54	\$ (1.61)

See accompanying notes

NEO PERFORMANCE MATERIALS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Unaudited - all figures in thousands of United States dollars)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ 13,027	\$ (63,364)	\$ 20,644	\$ (62,846)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Item that is or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Currency translation adjustment	2,885	176	1,068	(1,721)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period ..	2,885	176	1,068	(1,721)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period ..	\$ 15,912	\$ (63,188)	\$ 21,712	\$ (64,567)
Attributable to:				
Non-controlling interest	43	(2,429)	297	(2,283)
Equity holders of Neo Performance Materials Inc. . .	15,869	(60,759)	21,415	(62,284)
	\$ 15,912	\$ (63,188)	\$ 21,712	\$ (64,567)

See accompanying notes

NEO PERFORMANCE MATERIALS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited - all figures in thousands of United States dollars)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ 20,644	\$ (62,846)
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,681	9,489
Share-based compensation	1,563	(57)
Provisions (Note 17)	8,127	—
Change in pension liability	(64)	(77)
Finance costs, net	1,673	3,263
Equity income of associates (net of income tax) (Note 6)	(1,276)	(301)
(Gain) Loss on disposal of assets	(745)	160
Income tax expense (benefit) (Note 13)	6,612	(387)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	402	(9)
Impairment of assets	—	59,084
Other	(128)	(26)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations (Note 9)	(41,954)	5,663
Income taxes paid	(3,788)	(5,558)
Interest received, net of interest paid	37	43
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (1,216)	\$ 8,441
Investing activities		
Additions of property, plant and equipment	(4,102)	(2,893)
Additions of intangible assets	(155)	(136)
Proceeds from sale of assets	426	—
Investment in marketable securities	(776)	—
Decrease in restricted cash	—	252
Other investing activities	(5)	—
Cash used in investing activities	\$ (4,612)	\$ (2,777)
Financing activities		
Increase in (repayment of) bank advances and other short-term debt, net	1,987	(54)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	—	(3,485)
Dividends paid to equity holders of Neo Performance Materials Inc.	(6,211)	(5,531)
Repurchase of common shares	(37)	(1,259)
Lease payments	(800)	(1,043)
Withholding taxes paid, net of amount received from issuance of common shares on stock-based awards (Note 14)	(1,452)	—
Cash used in financing activities	\$ (6,513)	\$ (11,372)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(287)	(334)
Cash used during the period	(12,628)	(6,042)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	72,224	84,735
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 59,596	\$ 78,693

See accompanying notes

NEO PERFORMANCE MATERIALS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited - all figures in thousands of United States dollars)

	Share Capital			Other Comprehensive Income			Total			
	Common Stock		Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Contributed Surplus	Currency Translation Adjustment	Pension Plan Actuarial Gains (net of tax)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of NPM Inc.	Non-Controlling Interest	Equity
	Number	Amount								
Balance - January 1, 2021	37,460,390	\$ 37	\$ (41,657)	\$ 400,771	\$ 2,567	\$ 277	\$ 2,844	\$ 361,995	\$ 1,490	\$ 363,485
Net income	—	—	20,406	—	—	—	—	20,406	238	20,644
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1,009	—	1,009	1,009	59	1,068
Total comprehensive income	—	—	20,406	—	1,009	—	1,009	21,415	297	21,712
Equity purchased from non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	(5)
Non-controlling interest on subsidiary sold (Note 1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	457	457
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	53	—	53
Dividends paid to equity holders of Neo Performance Materials Inc.	—	—	(6,211)	—	—	—	—	(6,211)	—	(6,211)
Shares repurchased and canceled under Normal Course Issuer Bid (Note 11)	(3,400)	—	—	(37)	—	—	—	(37)	—	(37)
Issuance of common shares on stock-based awards (Note 14)	411,952	1	—	(1,453)	—	—	—	(1,452)	—	(1,452)
	408,552	1	(6,211)	(1,437)	—	—	—	(7,647)	452	(7,195)
Balance - June 30, 2021	37,868,942	\$ 38	\$ (27,462)	\$ 399,334	\$ 3,576	\$ 277	\$ 3,853	\$ 375,763	\$ 2,239	\$ 378,002
Balance - January 1, 2020	37,798,956	\$ 38	\$ 27,571	\$ 403,765	\$ (7,394)	\$ 656	\$ (6,738)	\$ 424,636	\$ 3,997	\$ 428,633
Net income	—	—	(60,573)	—	—	—	—	(60,573)	(2,273)	(62,846)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(1,711)	—	(1,711)	(1,711)	(10)	(1,721)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(60,573)	—	(1,711)	—	(1,711)	(62,284)	(2,283)	(64,567)
Purchase of equity from non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	52
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	(174)	—	—	—	(174)	—	(174)
Dividends paid to equity holders of Neo Performance Materials Inc.	—	—	(5,531)	—	—	—	—	(5,531)	—	(5,531)
Dividend distributions to non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(375)	(375)
Shares repurchased and canceled under Normal Course Issuer Bid (Note 11)	(175,900)	—	—	(1,259)	—	—	—	(1,259)	—	(1,259)
	(175,900)	—	(5,531)	(1,433)	—	—	—	(6,964)	(323)	(7,287)
Balance - June 30, 2020	37,623,056	\$ 38	\$ (38,533)	\$ 402,332	\$ (9,105)	\$ 656	\$ (8,449)	\$ 355,388	\$ 1,391	\$ 356,779

See accompanying notes

NEO PERFORMANCE MATERIALS INC.
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited - tabular figures in thousands of United States dollars, unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 1 NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Neo Performance Materials Inc. ("**Neo**", the "**Company**" or the "**Group**") is a Canadian public company traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("**TSX**") and was incorporated on September 12, 2017 under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario). Neo's registered and head office is located at 121 King Street West, Suite 1740, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3T9.

On December 22, 2020, Neo completed a bought deal secondary offering of common shares of Neo. OPSS NPM S.à.r.l. and OPSS NPM II S.à.r.l. (collectively the "**Selling Shareholders**"), both of whom are affiliates of Oaktree Capital Management L.P. ("**Oaktree**"), sold an aggregate of 3,932,500 common shares of Neo under this secondary offering at Cdn. \$12.10 per share for total gross proceeds to the Selling Shareholders of approximately Cdn. \$47.6 million.

On February 17, 2021, Neo completed a bought deal secondary offering of common shares of Neo. The Selling Shareholders sold an aggregate of 5,175,000 common shares of Neo under this secondary offering at Cdn. \$15.75 per share for total gross proceeds to the Selling Shareholders of approximately Cdn. \$81.5 million. Following the completion of this secondary offering, Oaktree held an aggregate of 17,109,155 common shares of Neo, representing approximately 45.7% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Neo. This constituted a liquidity event under the Legacy Plan ([Note 14](#)).

On April 27, 2021, Neo completed a bought deal secondary offering of common shares of Neo. OPSS NPM S.à.r.l., an affiliate of Oaktree ("the **Selling Shareholder**") sold an aggregate of 4,600,000 common shares of Neo under this secondary offering at Cdn. \$19.75 per share for total gross proceeds to the Selling Shareholder of approximately Cdn. \$90.9 million. Following the completion of this secondary offering, Oaktree now holds an aggregate of 12,509,155 common shares of Neo, representing approximately 33.0% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Neo.

Neo manufactures the building blocks of many modern technologies that enhance efficiency and sustainability. Neo's advanced industrial materials, magnetic powders and magnets, specialty chemicals, metals, and alloys, are critical to the performance of many everyday products and emerging technologies. Neo's products help to deliver the technologies of tomorrow to consumers today.

Neo has approximately 1,830 employees and has a global platform that includes 10 manufacturing facilities located in China, the United States ("**U.S.**"), Germany, Canada, Estonia, Thailand and South Korea as well as two dedicated research and development ("**R&D**") centres in Singapore and the United Kingdom ("**UK**"). Since 1994, Neo has leveraged its processing expertise to innovate and grow into a leading manufacturer of advanced industrial materials for specialty end markets. Neo has established itself as a leading commercial partner to some of the world's largest customers in the automotive, semiconductor, advanced electronic and specialty chemical industries. As a result, Neo is well positioned in markets that are forecast to see robust, long-term growth driven by multiple global macro trends, such as vehicle electrification, industrial automation, consumer electronics, energy efficient lighting, air and water pollution control, and superalloys. Neo identifies growth markets driven by global macro trends such as these, and produces highly engineered industrial materials that are critical to the performance of applications in those markets.

Neo is organized along three business segments: Magnequench, Chemicals & Oxides ("**C&O**") and Rare Metals ("**RM**"), as well as the Corporate segment.

Magnequench

The Magnequench segment, with more than 30 years of manufacturing experience, is the world leader in the production of magnetic powders used in bonded and hot-deformed, fully dense neodymium-iron-boron ("**NdFeB**" or "**neo**") magnets. These powders are formed through Magnequench's market-leading technology related to the development, processing, and manufacturing of neo magnetic powders. Magnequench uses a proprietary process to manufacture Magnequench Powder using a blend of various inputs. Magnequench also manufactures magnets using these bonded magnetic powders. These powders and bonded permanent magnets are used in micro motors for household applications like vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, hair dryers, air conditioners and residential heating and cooling circulation pumps, industrial and other sensors, motors used in various automotive applications for hybrid, electric, and internal combustion engine vehicles, and other applications requiring high levels of magnetic strength, improved performance, and reduced size and weight.

C&O

The C&O segment manufactures and distributes a broad range of advanced industrial materials that have become an indispensable part of modern life. Neo's world-class processing and advanced materials manufacturing capabilities enable Neo to meet increasingly demanding specifications from manufacturers that need custom engineered materials. Applications from these products include automotive catalysts, permanent magnetics, consumer electronics, petroleum refining catalysts, medical devices, and wastewater treatment.

Rare Metals

The Rare Metals segment sources, reclaims, produces, refines, and markets high-value specialty metals and their compounds. These products include both high-temperature metals (tantalum, niobium, hafnium and rhenium) and electronic metals (gallium and indium). Applications from products made in this segment primarily include superalloys for jet engines, medical imaging, wireless technologies and LED lighting. Other applications include flat panel displays, solar, steel additives, batteries and electronics applications.

On January 26, 2021, Neo completed the sale of its entire holdings of Shanxi Jiahua Galaxy Electronic Materials Co., Ltd. ("**Shanxi**")'s equity (60% of the equity interest of Shanxi) to Jia Cheng Rare Metals Technology (Hainan) Co., Ltd., a non-related party, for total gross proceeds of \$0.1 million. Subsequent to the sale, Shanxi is no longer included in the consolidated results of Neo.

Corporate

Neo's global head office is in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, with additional corporate offices in Greenwood Village, Colorado, U.S.; Singapore; and Beijing, China. The functions of this group include finance, administration, information technology, accounting, and legal.

NOTE 2 GENERAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("**IAS**") 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"). These interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") issued by the IASB for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with Neo's audited annual financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2020. The significant accounting policies disclosed in Note 4 of Neo's audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 have been applied consistently in the preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by Neo's Board of Directors ("**Board**") on August 11, 2021.

Significant management judgment in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

NOTE 3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying Neo's accounting policies.

NOTE 4 RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Neo adopted the following accounting standards and amendments to accounting standards during the period ended June 30, 2021:

4.1 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

On August 27, 2020, the IASB finalized its response to the ongoing reform of inter-bank offered rates ("**IBOR**") and other interest rate benchmarks by issuing a package of amendments to IFRSs. The amendments complement those issued in 2019 as part of Phase 1 amendments and mainly relate to:

- changes to contractual cash flows - a company will not have to derecognize the carrying amount of financial instruments for changes required by the reform, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative benchmark rate;
- hedge accounting - a company will not have to discontinue its hedge accounting solely because it makes changes required by the reform, if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria; and
- disclosures - a company will be required to disclose information about new risks arising from the reform and how it manages the transition to alternative benchmark rates.

The amendments were effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 with earlier application permitted. The amendment was adopted by Neo on January 1, 2021. The amendment did not have a material impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

4.2 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)

On May 28, 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16). Subsequently, on March 31, 2021, the IASB extended the practical expedient by 12 months. The original version of the practical expedient under the 2020 amendment was (and remains) optional. However, the new amendment is, in effect, not optional because a lessee that chose to apply the practical expedient introduced by the 2020 amendment needs to consistently apply the extension to similar rent concessions. This means that lessees may need to reverse previous lease modification accounting if a rent concession was ineligible for the original version of the practical expedient under the 2020 amendments but becomes eligible as a result of the new amendment.

The new 2021 amendments were effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021, with early adoption permitted. The amendment was adopted by Neo on April 1, 2021. The amendment did not have a material impact on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

The following are new accounting pronouncements or amendments that have been issued by the IASB but have not yet been adopted by Neo:

4.3 Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

On February 12, 2021, the IASB issued Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) to introduce a new definition for accounting estimates, clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

The new guidance will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2023 and will be applied prospectively, with earlier application permitted.

4.4 Disclosure initiative - Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

On February 12, 2021, the IASB issued Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) to help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures. The key amendments include:

- requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
- clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
- clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and will be applied prospectively, with early adoption permitted.

4.5 Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

On May 14, 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract to specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprise both:

- incremental costs of fulfilling that contract, for example direct labour and materials; and
- an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts, for example the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 and apply to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. Early adoption is permitted.

4.6 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. More specifically:

- the amendments specify that the conditions which exist at the end of the reporting period are those which will be used to determine if a right to defer settlement of a liability exists;
- the amendments clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
- the amendments clarify the situations that are considered settlement of a liability.

The new guidance will be effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2022 and will be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted.

Neo does not anticipate that any of these amendments will have a material impact on its interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 5 INVENTORIES

Inventories, stated at the lower of weighted-average cost or net realizable value, consist of the following:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Raw materials	\$ 44,137	\$ 46,404
Work-in-progress	34,989	28,151
Finished goods	47,810	47,713
Supplies	7,355	8,599
Total	\$ 134,291	\$ 130,867

The cost of finished goods manufactured includes appropriate materials, labour and production overhead expenditure.

For the three-month period ended June 30, 2021, a total of \$94.3 million of inventories was included in the cost of sales compared to \$48.1 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2020. These include \$1.0 million of provisions for inventories in the three-month period ended June 30, 2021 and \$1.2 million in the three-month period ended June 30, 2020.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2021, a total of \$182.6 million of inventories was included in cost of sales compared to \$112.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2020. These include \$2.9 million of provisions for inventories in the six-month period ended June 30, 2021 and \$1.1 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE 6 INVESTMENTS

6.1 Investment in Associates

Neo holds a 25% ownership interest in Ganzhou Keli Rare Earth New Material Co., Ltd. ("**Keli**"), a company which converts rare earth oxides into metals for use in Magnequench Powders.

Neo holds a 33% investment in Toda Magnequench Magnetic Materials Co. Ltd. ("**TMT**"), which produces rare earth magnetic compounds with Magnequench Powders supplied by MQTJ in its normal course of business.

Neo also holds a 20% ownership interest in GQD Special Materials (Thailand) Co., Ltd. ("**GQD**"), a company which converts rare earth oxides into metals for use in Magnequench Powders.

	Country of Incorporation or Registration	Percentage Share Holdings
Keli	China	25%
TMT	China	33%
GQD	Thailand	20%

Investments accounted for using the equity method are as follows:

	TMT	Keli	GQD	Total
Carrying value at January 1, 2021 .	\$ 1,966	\$ 7,173	\$ 906	\$ 10,045
Share of results in associates	256	751	269	1,276
Carrying value at June 30, 2021 .	\$ 2,222	\$ 7,924	\$ 1,175	\$ 11,321
Carrying value at January 1, 2020 .	\$ 1,866	\$ 6,490	\$ 629	\$ 8,985
Share of results in associates	100	683	277	1,060
Carrying value at December 31, 2020	\$ 1,966	\$ 7,173	\$ 906	\$ 10,045

NOTE 7 CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts presented in the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position relate to the following categories of financial assets and liabilities:

<u>Financial Assets</u>	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	\$ 776	\$ —
Measured at amortized cost ⁽¹⁾		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 59,596	\$ 72,224
Restricted cash	4,167	4,219
Accounts receivable	68,981	51,851
	<u>\$ 132,744</u>	<u>\$ 128,294</u>
Total financial assets	\$ 133,520	\$ 128,294
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fair value through profit or loss		
Put option issued to non-controlling interest of Buss & Buss (derivative liability)	\$ 11,138	\$ 9,428
Measured at amortized cost ⁽¹⁾		
Current:		
Bank advances and other short-term debt	4,415	2,428
Accounts payable and other accrued charges	59,950	79,106
	<u>\$ 64,365</u>	<u>\$ 81,534</u>
Total financial liabilities	\$ 75,503	\$ 90,962

Notes:

(1) Carrying value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

7.1 Derivative liability

As at June 30, 2021, Neo's derivative liability is comprised of a put option issued to the non-controlling interest of a consolidated subsidiary Buss & Buss Spezialmetalle GmbH ("**Buss & Buss**"). The Buss & Buss put option is related to a share purchase agreement ("**SPA**") between NMT Holdings GmbH, a German subsidiary of Neo, and the shareholders of Buss & Buss entered into on May 27, 2010. The SPA includes a call and a put option on shares of the remaining shareholder or his legal successors. If the call option is exercised by Neo, a premium is added to the consideration to purchase the underlying shares in Buss & Buss. If the put option is exercised by the non-controlling interest, a discount will reduce the cost basis of the securities sold to Neo. Although the final amount of the put option is not known, the initial fair value of this obligation was determined by a third-party valuator based on information available at that time. The put option liability is subsequently re-measured at each reporting period based on 90% of the fair value and the change in the put option liability is recorded in the interim condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss.

For the three months ended June 30, 2021, the change in the fair value of the derivative liability of \$1.4 million (due to changes in fair value assumptions) was recorded as finance expense. For the three months ended June 30, 2020, the change in the fair value of the derivative liability of \$1.2 million (comprised of an increase of \$2.2 million due to changes in fair value assumptions and a decrease of \$1.0 million relating to the dividend paid) was recorded as finance income.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021, the change in the fair value of the derivative liability of \$1.7 million (due to changes in fair value assumptions) was recorded as finance expense. For the six months ended June 30, 2020, the change in the fair value of the derivative liability of \$0.1 million (comprised of an increase of \$2.9 million due to changes in fair value assumptions and a decrease of \$3.0 million relating to the dividend paid) was recorded as finance income.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, Buss & Buss declared and paid \$2.3 million (Euro 2 million) and \$6.7 million (Euro 6.0 million) of dividends to its shareholders (NMT Holdings GmbH and a non-controlling interest). In accordance with IAS 32, Neo has elected to record the dividend paid to its non-controlling interest of \$1.1 million and \$3.3 million as a finance expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020.

7.2 Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. It does not include financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level in which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement. The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2021, are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:			
Equity securities	\$ 776	\$ —	\$ —
Financial Liabilities:			
Put option issued to non-controlling interest of Buss & Buss	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,138

Neo's derivative liability, classified in Level 3, uses the discounted cash flow method to determine the fair value based on significant inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Changing inputs to the Level 3 valuations to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would not significantly change amounts recognized in net income, total assets, total liabilities or total equity.

There have been no transfers between levels for the period ended June 30, 2021.

7.3 Bank advances, short-term loan and debt

7.3.1 Chinese bank advances

As at June 30, 2021, there is no amount outstanding on the line of credit in China.

7.3.2 German debt facility

As at June 30, 2021, Buss & Buss has a \$6.5 million (€5.5 million) revolving line of credit which can be drawn either in Euros or U.S. dollars. The bank is entitled to revise the interest rate if the three-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("**Euribor**") average rate changes by more than 0.25%, up to a maximum of 0.1% plus the actual change in average rate.

The security for the revolving line of credit includes a directly enforceable guarantee of the non-controlling shareholder of Buss & Buss amounting to \$0.30 million (€0.25 million) as well as a lien amounting to \$0.59 million (€0.50 million) on certain property, plant and equipment. The remainder of the revolving line of credit is secured by certain working capital of Buss & Buss.

As at June 30, 2021, \$4.4 million (€3.7 million) was drawn from the revolving line of credit.

There are no financial covenants which need to be met.

NOTE 8 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The primary metric used to measure the financial performance of each operating segment is earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("**EBITDA**") before equity income (loss) in associates, other income (expense), foreign exchange (gain) loss, share and value-based compensation, impairment of assets, and other costs (recoveries) ("**Adjusted EBITDA**"), which management believes provides a better indication of the base-line performance of Neo's core business operations.

A comparative breakdown of business segment information is as follows:

For the three months ended June 30, 2021:

	Magnequench	Chemicals & Oxides	Rare Metals	Corporate	Total for reportable segments	Eliminations	Total
External revenue	\$ 67,888	\$ 47,170	\$ 20,083	\$ —	\$ 135,141	\$ —	\$ 135,141
Inter-segment revenue	—	5,085	—	—	5,085	(5,085)	—
Total revenue	\$ 67,888	\$ 52,255	\$ 20,083	\$ —	\$ 140,226	\$ (5,085)	\$ 135,141
Net Income (loss)	\$ 10,351	\$ 7,284	\$ (557)	\$ (3,403)	\$ 13,675	\$ (648)	\$ 13,027
Finance (income) cost, net	(55)	(24)	1,499	37	1,457	—	1,457
Income tax expense	2,870	32	564	13	3,479	—	3,479
Depreciation and amortization ("D&A") - COGS	833	521	558	—	1,912	—	1,912
D&A - SG&A	1,503	292	63	77	1,935	—	1,935
EBITDA	\$ 15,502	\$ 8,105	\$ 2,127	\$ (3,276)	\$ 22,458	\$ (648)	\$ 21,810

Reconciliation to Adjusted EBITDA:

EBITDA	\$ 15,502	\$ 8,105	\$ 2,127	\$ (3,276)	\$ 22,458	\$ (648)	\$ 21,810
Other (income) expense	(201)	39	(51)	—	(213)	—	(213)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(34)	589	380	(147)	788	—	788
Equity income of associates	(343)	—	—	—	(343)	—	(343)
Share and value-based compensation ⁽¹⁾	13	2	6	(50)	(29)	—	(29)
Other costs ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	164	164	—	164
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽³⁾	\$ 14,937	\$ 8,735	\$ 2,462	\$ (3,309)	\$ 22,825	\$ (648)	\$ 22,177
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,092	\$ 1,054	\$ 375	\$ —	\$ 2,521	\$ —	\$ 2,521

Notes:

- (1) Represents share and value-based compensation expense in respect of the Legacy Plan (Note 14), the LTIP, and the long-term value bonus plan, which has similar vesting criteria to the share-based plan and is settled in cash relating to non-executives and non-North Americans where implementation of a share settlement plan would have been prohibitively expensive in terms of administration and compliance. The liquidity event occurred in the first quarter of 2021 and the value bonus was settled. No additional value-based compensation expense was included in selling, general, and administration expense for the three months ended June 30, 2021.
- (2) Represents primarily legal, professional advisory fees and other transaction costs incurred with respect to non-operating capital structure related transactions and restructuring costs related to management team changes. Neo has removed these charges to provide comparability with historic periods.
- (3) Certain items are excluded from net income (loss) to determine Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is used internally by management when analyzing segment underlying performance.

For the six months ended June 30, 2021:

	Magnequench	Chemicals & Oxides	Rare Metals	Corporate	Total for reportable segments	Eliminations	Total
External revenue	\$ 132,793	\$ 96,404	\$ 36,799	\$ —	\$ 265,996	\$ —	\$ 265,996
Inter-segment revenue	—	10,241	—	—	10,241	(10,241)	—
Total revenue	\$ 132,793	\$ 106,645	\$ 36,799	\$ —	\$ 276,237	\$ (10,241)	\$ 265,996
Net Income (loss)	\$ 19,589	\$ 12,154	\$ 182	\$ (9,188)	\$ 22,737	\$ (2,093)	\$ 20,644
Finance (income) cost, net	(102)	(16)	1,830	(39)	1,673	—	1,673
Income tax expense	5,320	248	1,015	29	6,612	—	6,612
D&A - COGS	1,632	1,031	1,128	—	3,791	—	3,791
D&A - SG&A	3,028	575	126	161	3,890	—	3,890
EBITDA	\$ 29,467	\$ 13,992	\$ 4,281	\$ (9,037)	\$ 38,703	\$ (2,093)	\$ 36,610

Reconciliation to Adjusted EBITDA:

EBITDA	\$ 29,467	\$ 13,992	\$ 4,281	\$ (9,037)	\$ 38,703	\$ (2,093)	\$ 36,610
Other (income) expense ⁽¹⁾	(220)	7,120	(1,039)	—	5,861	—	5,861
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	367	535	106	81	1,089	—	1,089
Equity income of associates	(1,276)	—	—	—	(1,276)	—	(1,276)
Share and value-based compensation ⁽²⁾	31	6	17	1,509	1,563	—	1,563
Other costs ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	766	766	—	766
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 28,369	\$ 21,653	\$ 3,365	\$ (6,681)	\$ 46,706	\$ (2,093)	\$ 44,613
Capital expenditures	\$ 2,123	\$ 1,573	\$ 561	\$ —	\$ 4,257	\$ —	\$ 4,257

Notes:

- (1) Represents other expenses resulting from non-operational related activities, including provisions for damages for outstanding legal claims related to historic volumes. These costs and recoveries are not indicative of Neo's ongoing activities.
- (2) Represents share and value-based compensation expense in respect of the Legacy Plan (Note 14), the LTIP, and the long-term value bonus plan, which has similar vesting criteria to the share-based plan and is settled in cash relating to non-executives and non-North Americans where implementation of a share settlement plan would have been prohibitively expensive in terms of administration and compliance. The liquidity event occurred in the first quarter of 2021 and the value bonus was settled. No additional value-based compensation expense was included in selling, general, and administration expense for the six months ended June 30, 2021.
- (3) Represents primarily legal, professional advisory fees and other transaction costs incurred with respect to non-operating capital structure related transactions and restructuring costs related to management team changes. Neo has removed these charges to provide comparability with historic periods.
- (4) Certain items are excluded from net income (loss) to determine Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is used internally by management when analyzing segment underlying performance.

For the three months ended June 30, 2020:

	Magnequench	Chemicals & Oxides	Rare Metals	Corporate	Total for reportable segments	Eliminations	Total
External revenue	\$ 30,267	\$ 23,938	\$ 13,529	\$ —	\$ 67,734	\$ —	\$ 67,734
Inter-segment revenue	—	1,382	—	—	1,382	(1,382)	—
Total revenue	\$ 30,267	\$ 25,320	\$ 13,529	\$ —	\$ 69,116	\$ (1,382)	\$ 67,734
Net Income (loss)	\$ 3,198	\$ (33,473)	\$ (27,098)	\$ (5,963)	\$ (63,336)	\$ (28)	\$ (63,364)
Finance cost (income), net ..	25	(62)	2,374	(19)	2,318	—	2,318
Income tax expense (benefit)	697	(3,835)	(104)	13	(3,229)	—	(3,229)
D&A - COGS	783	966	966	—	2,715	—	2,715
D&A - SG&A	1,413	384	137	84	2,018	—	2,018
EBITDA	\$ 6,116	\$ (36,020)	\$ (23,725)	\$ (5,885)	\$ (59,514)	\$ (28)	\$ (59,542)

Reconciliation to Adjusted EBITDA:

EBITDA	\$ 6,116	\$ (36,020)	\$ (23,725)	\$ (5,885)	\$ (59,514)	\$ (28)	\$ (59,542)
Other (income) expense	(92)	(171)	(17)	59	(221)	—	(221)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(48)	(207)	117	—	(138)	—	(138)
Equity income of associates	(359)	—	—	—	(359)	—	(359)
Share and value-based compensation ⁽¹⁾	(52)	(128)	(19)	46	(153)	—	(153)
Impairments ⁽²⁾	—	35,064	24,020	—	59,084	—	59,084
Other costs ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	2,520	2,520	—	2,520
Adjusted EBITDA⁽⁴⁾	\$ 5,565	\$ (1,462)	\$ 376	\$ (3,260)	\$ 1,219	\$ (28)	\$ 1,191
Capital expenditures	\$ 675	\$ 661	\$ 191	\$ —	\$ 1,527	\$ —	\$ 1,527

Notes:

- (1) Represents share and value based compensation expense in respect of the Legacy Plan (Note 14) and a long-term value bonus plan computed in the same manner as the share-based plan and is settled in cash relating to non-executives and non-North Americans where implementation of a share settlement plan would have been prohibitively expensive in terms of administration and compliance. The value-based compensation recovery of \$0.3 million was included in selling, general, and administration expense for the three months ended June 30, 2020.
- (2) The negative economic impacts of COVID-19 were determined to be an impairment indicator as of June 30, 2020 for all Neo's CGUs. In accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, the recoverable amount of Neo's CGUs was determined based on fair value less cost of disposal for the Magnequench segment and value in use for the C&O and the Rare Metals segments. As a result of the impairment test, Neo recognized an impairment charge of \$59.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2020, with \$35.1 million attributable to the C&O segment and \$24.0 million attributable to the Rare Metals segment. No impairment was recorded against the Magnequench segment.
- (3) Represents primarily legal, professional advisory fees and other transaction costs incurred with respect to non-operating capital structure related transactions and restructuring costs related to management team changes. Neo has removed these charges to provide comparability with historic periods.
- (4) Certain items are excluded from net income (loss) to determine Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is used internally by management when analyzing segment underlying performance.

For the six months ended June 30, 2020:

	Magnequench	Chemicals & Oxides	Rare Metals	Corporate	Total for reportable segments	Eliminations	Total
External revenue	\$ 68,793	\$ 55,659	\$ 33,979	\$ —	\$ 158,431	\$ —	\$ 158,431
Inter-segment revenue	—	3,199	—	—	3,199	(3,199)	—
Total revenue	\$ 68,793	\$ 58,858	\$ 33,979	\$ —	\$ 161,630	\$ (3,199)	\$ 158,431
Net Income (loss)	\$ 6,850	\$ (31,812)	\$ (28,686)	\$ (9,123)	\$ (62,771)	\$ (75)	\$ (62,846)
Finance cost (income), net ..	68	(113)	3,368	(60)	3,263	—	3,263
Income tax expense (benefit)	2,436	(3,156)	314	19	(387)	—	(387)
D&A - COGS	1,571	1,963	1,901	—	5,435	—	5,435
D&A - SG&A	2,838	771	277	168	4,054	—	4,054
EBITDA	\$ 13,763	\$ (32,347)	\$ (22,826)	\$ (8,996)	\$ (50,406)	\$ (75)	\$ (50,481)

Reconciliation to Adjusted EBITDA:

EBITDA	\$ 13,763	\$ (32,347)	\$ (22,826)	\$ (8,996)	\$ (50,406)	\$ (75)	\$ (50,481)
Other (income) expense	(87)	(113)	70	103	(27)	—	(27)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(6)	420	29	(131)	312	—	312
Equity income of associates	(301)	—	—	—	(301)	—	(301)
Share and value-based compensation ⁽¹⁾	(89)	(73)	(6)	(103)	(271)	—	(271)
Impairments ⁽²⁾	—	35,064	24,020	—	59,084	—	59,084
Other costs ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	2,520	2,520	—	2,520
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 13,280	\$ 2,951	\$ 1,287	\$ (6,607)	\$ 10,911	\$ (75)	\$ 10,836
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,651	\$ 892	\$ 486	\$ —	\$ 3,029	\$ —	\$ 3,029

Notes:

- (1) Represents share and value based compensation expense in respect of the Legacy Plan (Note 14) and a long-term value bonus plan computed in the same manner as the share-based plan and is settled in cash relating to non-executives and non-North Americans where implementation of a share settlement plan would have been prohibitively expensive in terms of administration and compliance. The value-based compensation recovery of \$0.2 million was included in selling, general, and administration expense for the six months ended June 30, 2020.
- (2) The negative economic impacts of COVID-19 were determined to be an impairment indicator as of June 30, 2020 for all Neo's CGUs. In accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, the recoverable amount of Neo's CGUs was determined based on fair value less cost of disposal for the Magnequench segment and value in use for the C&O and the Rare Metals segments. As a result of the impairment test, Neo recognized an impairment charge of \$59.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2020, with \$35.1 million attributable to the C&O segment and \$24.0 million attributable to the Rare Metals segment. No impairment was recorded against the Magnequench segment.
- (3) Represents primarily legal, professional advisory fees and other transaction costs incurred with respect to non-operating capital structure related transactions and restructuring costs related to management team changes. Neo has removed these charges to provide comparability with historic periods.
- (4) Certain items are excluded from net income (loss) to determine Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is used internally by management when analyzing segment underlying performance.

As at June 30, 2021:

	Magnequench	Chemicals & Oxides	Rare Metals	Corporate	Total for reportable segments	Eliminations	Total
Total assets	\$ 275,536	\$ 145,065	\$ 73,788	\$ 6,992	\$ 501,381	\$ (2,430)	\$ 498,951
Investment in equity method associates	11,321	—	—	—	11,321	—	11,321
Total liabilities	(39,500)	(44,745)	(23,114)	(13,590)	(120,949)	—	(120,949)

As at December 31, 2020:

	Magnequench	Chemicals & Oxides	Rare Metals	Corporate	Total for reportable segments	Eliminations	Total
Total assets	\$ 272,151	\$ 132,998	\$ 75,106	\$ 6,624	\$ 486,879	\$ (337)	\$ 486,542
Investment in equity method associates	10,045	—	—	—	10,045	—	10,045
Total liabilities	(52,863)	(34,819)	(23,804)	(11,571)	(123,057)	—	(123,057)

The geographic distribution of Neo's revenue based on the location of its customers for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

Revenue	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Asia:				
China	\$ 49,034	\$ 22,777	\$ 94,373	\$ 45,518
Japan	28,821	11,704	64,029	27,211
Thailand	7,615	2,831	13,788	6,091
South Korea	1,029	903	1,889	3,065
North America	16,680	10,004	31,604	28,875
Europe	28,741	17,040	53,387	42,004
Other	3,221	2,475	6,926	5,667
Total	\$ 135,141	\$ 67,734	\$ 265,996	\$ 158,431

Revenue from one significant customer accounts for \$22.4 million and \$47.2 million of Neo's total revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, respectively, and \$8.8 million and \$22.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, respectively. Neo defines significant customers as those that generate 10% or more of consolidated revenue.

NOTE 9 SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations consists of the following:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020
Decrease (increase) in assets:		
Accounts receivable	\$ (17,186)	\$ 11,664
Inventories	(3,318)	6,454
Other assets	(4,899)	2,026
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other accrued charges	(16,005)	(14,516)
Other liabilities	(546)	35
Total net change	\$ (41,954)	\$ 5,663

NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

10.1 Commitments

In the normal course of business, Neo and its subsidiaries enter into sales commitments with customers, and purchase commitments with suppliers. These commitments are for varying terms and can provide for fixed or variable prices. Neo believes that these contracts serve to reduce risk and does not anticipate that losses will be incurred on these contracts.

10.2 Legal contingencies

Neo operates in a high technology and advanced engineering product environment in which many patents have been issued over time. The subsidiaries of Neo are currently, and may in the future become, involved in legal proceedings alleging patent infringement. At present, Neo is defending against patent infringement legal proceedings filed in Germany, the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China, and Estonia. Additionally, Neo has initiated proceedings to invalidate certain patents of Neo's competitors issued in these same jurisdictions.

There are many factors that make it difficult to estimate the impact of a particular lawsuit on Neo, including, among others, being in the early stage of a proceeding when the claimant is not required to specifically identify the manner in which the patent has allegedly been infringed; damages sought that are unspecified, unsupported, unexplained or uncertain; discovery not having been started or still incomplete; the complexity of the facts that are in dispute (e.g., the analysis of the patent and a comparison to the activities of Neo is a labor-intensive and highly technical process); the difficulty of assessing novel claims or legal arguments, and; the parties not having engaged in any meaningful settlement discussions. Management is required to apply judgment with respect to estimating the potential impact of the ongoing patent litigation on Neo. Potential impacts to Neo include, but are not limited to, the possibility of an injunction prohibiting Neo from manufacturing, distributing, marketing or selling products that are found to infringe on an unexpired patent; potential damages, attorney's fees and costs that Neo could be ordered to pay if it is found to have infringed on a patent, and; damage to Neo's reputation with key customers, or prospective customers, from a finding of patent infringement.

Of the various lawsuits initiated and underway, the German Courts have ruled that certain of Neo Chemicals & Oxides (Europe) Ltd.'s ("**Neo C&O (Europe)**") products infringed four expired patents of Rhodia Chimie ("**Rhodia**"): European patent #0735984 B1 ("**984**"), European patent #0863846 B1 ("**846**"), European patent #0605274 ("**274**"), and European patent #0955267 B1 ("**267**"). Neo C&O (Europe) filed an appeal in each of the four infringement actions. The appeal with respect to 846 is still pending. Neo C&O (Europe) has either lost or withdrawn its appeals with respect to 984, 274 and 267, and consequently the judgments in these cases are final. Neo C&O (Europe) was ordered to provide information related to the calculation of damages, but as of yet there has been no determination of damages in any of the German infringement lawsuits.

Neo C&O (Europe) challenged the validity of patents 984, 846, 274 and 267 before the German Federal Patent Court, which upheld patents 984, 846 and 267, but invalidated patent 274. Both Neo C&O (Europe) and Rhodia appealed the rulings with respect to 984, 846 and 274 to the German Supreme Court. The German Supreme Court has upheld the validity of patents 984, 846 and 274 but narrowed the scope of all three patents. The German Federal Patent Court's ruling upholding 267 was not appealed. Neo C&O (Europe) also filed actions in the German Federal Patent Court challenging the validity of European patent #1527018 ("**018**") and European patent #2007682 ("**682**"). Neo's lawsuits to invalidate 018 and 682 are still pending.

Rhodia has filed actions in Germany alleging that Neo C&O (Europe) has infringed four unexpired patents: 018, 682, European Patent #1435338 B1 ("**338**") and European patent #2523907 ("**907**"). In September 2020, Neo C&O (Europe) was found to infringe 018 in Germany by the Düsseldorf Regional Court. Neo and Rhodia have both appealed this ruling, and the appeals are still pending. The Düsseldorf Regional Court has stayed Rhodia's case alleging infringement of 682, pending the outcome of Neo's action before the German Federal Patent Court to invalidate 682. The 907 action was initiated at the beginning of July 2020, but Rhodia dismissed the 907 action in March 2021.

In December 2017, the Regional Court of Mannheim (Germany) determined that certain of Neo C&O (Europe)'s products infringed patent 338, and an injunction prohibiting the sale of affected products into Germany was granted. Neo C&O (Europe) has appealed the decision. In January 2019, the Federal Patent Court in Munich revoked the German designation of patent 338. Rhodia appealed this ruling, and on April 6, 2021, the German Federal Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Federal Patent Court and upheld the validity of EP 338, subject to certain limitations in its scope. Neo's appeal of the judgment of infringement is set for hearing before the Higher Regional Court of Karlsruhe in December 2021.

In April 2018, the UK Court determined that certain of Neo C&O (Europe)'s products infringed the equivalent UK patent 338. Neo C&O (Europe) appealed the trial court judgment of infringement but in October of 2019 the judgment of infringement was affirmed. A trial on Rhodia's claim for damages in the UK is scheduled for January 2022.

On April 18, 2018, the Patent Reexamination Board of the State Intellectual Property Office of China ("**PRB**") ruled in favor of ZAMR, a Chinese subsidiary of Neo, by invalidating all claims associated with Chinese patent ZL 03817110.4, held by Rhodia Operations S.A.S., an affiliate of Brussels-based Solvay ("**Rhodia Operations**"). On May 23, 2018, the Intermediate People's Court of Zibo, China, dismissed the pending lawsuit by Rhodia Operations alleging infringement of Chinese patent ZL 03817110.4. Rhodia Operations has appealed the decisions of the PRB and the Intermediate People's Court of Zibo concerning Patent ZL 03817110.4. In December 2020, the Beijing IP Court upheld the ruling of the PRB invalidating all claims associated with patent ZL 03817110.4. Solvay's appeal of this judgment to the Supreme People's Court is pending.

On September 26, 2018, the PRB again ruled in favor of ZAMR by invalidating all product claims associated with patent ZL 200710146613.6, held by Daiichi Kigenso Kagaku Kogyo Co. ("**DKKK**"). The PRB upheld the validity of Claim 4, which is a method claim. On October 24, 2018, the Intermediate People's Court of Zibo, China, dismissed the pending lawsuit by DKKK and Rhodia Operations alleging infringement of patent ZL 200710146613.6. On November 22, 2019, the Shandong Higher Court reversed the ruling of the Zibo Intermediate Court and ordered that the case be transferred to the Ji'nan Intermediate Court for a trial on alleged infringement of Claim 4; this case has not yet gone to trial. In December 2020, the Beijing IP Court upheld the ruling of the PRB

invalidating claims 1 through 3 of patent ZL 200710146613.6. DKKK's appeal of this judgment to the Supreme People's Court is pending.

In January 2019, the PRB ruled in favor of ZAMR by invalidating all patent claims associated with patent ZL 97195463.1. On February 28, 2019, the Intermediate People's Court of Zibo, China, dismissed the pending lawsuit by Rhodia Operations and DKKK alleging infringement of patent ZL 97195463.1. Rhodia Operations and DKKK have appealed these decisions. In April 2020, the Beijing IP Court upheld the PRB's ruling that invalidated all patent claims. Rhodia Operations appealed this judgment to the Supreme People's Court of China and in November 2020, the Supreme People's Court affirmed the judgment of the Beijing IP Court, invalidating all claims associated with patent ZL 97195463.1. This final judgment precludes further litigation for alleged infringement of ZL 97195463.1.

On March 4, 2019, the PRB ruled in favor of ZAMR by invalidating all patent claims associated with patent ZL 02822106.0, which is equivalent to European Patent 338. Solvay Japan appealed this decision. In July 2021, the Beijing IP Court dismissed Solvay Japan's appeal and upheld the PRB's ruling that invalidated all patent claims associated with patent ZL 02822106.0. This ruling is subject to Solvay Japan's right of appeal to the Supreme People's Court of China.

In October 2020, Rhodia Operations refiled a lawsuit, in the Ji'nan Intermediate Court, alleging ZAMR had infringed Chinese patent ZL 96196505.3. In 2015 Rhodia Operations had filed a similar lawsuit against ZAMR alleging infringement of the same patent before the Zibo Intermediate People's Court, but in December 2019 Rhodia Operations withdrew that lawsuit during the middle of trial. The Ji'nan Intermediate Court held a hearing on July 8, 2021, but has not yet issued a ruling in this case.

In November 2020 Rhodia Operations filed a lawsuit in Estonia against NPM Silmet OÜ alleging infringement of European Patent EP 3009403. This case has not yet been set for trial.

The following infringement proceedings are ongoing. These proceedings are at various stages of court proceeding including being at pre-trial stage, within infringement proceedings, as well as invalidity proceedings.

Patent Reference	Jurisdiction of Claim	Specified Damages by Claimant
Chinese patent ZL 03817110.4	China	\$3.1 million
Chinese patent ZL 200710146613.6	China	\$2.3 million
European patent 0863846 B1	Germany	} \$8.7 million
European patent 0735984 B1	Germany	
European patent 0605274 B1	Germany	
Chinese patent ZL 96196505.3	China	\$7.0 million
European Patent EP 3009403	Estonia	\$0.1 million
European & UK patents 1435338 B1	UK	Not specified
European & UK patents 1435338 B1	Germany	Not specified
European patent 0955267	Germany	Not specified
European patent 1527018	Germany	Not specified
European patent 2007682	Germany	Not specified
European patent 2523907	Germany	Not specified

Management has made an assessment, based on its interpretation of the claims as to the quantum of the appropriate provision for certain claims. Such a provision is based on management's best estimate, as damages are uncertain and are subject to judicial determination. Management's assessment, based on its interpretation of the claims, the limited facts available at this time and independent legal advice, is that for all other claims it is not probable that an outflow

of resources will be required in settling these claims and no provision has been made. Future developments in these cases could cause management to change its assessment.

Management does not have sufficient information to comment on the quantum or methodology of the damages sought by the claimants including with respect to potential duplicity of the parts affected. Management's view on specified damages could be materially different than those proposed by the claimant in each case.

Neo intends to defend itself vigorously in all cases. In light of the inherent uncertainties in litigation there can be no assurance that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not significantly exceed the reserves currently accrued for those cases for which an estimate can be made. Losses in connection with any litigation for which management is not presently able to reasonably estimate any potential loss, or range of loss, could be material to Neo's results of operations and financial condition.

NOTE 11 SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Number of common shares authorized for issue:	Unlimited	Unlimited
Number of preference shares authorized for issue:	Unlimited	Unlimited
Total common shares issued and fully paid	37,868,942	37,460,390
Total treasury shares	—	—

None of Neo's shares are held by any subsidiary or associate.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On June 1, 2021, Neo announced that the TSX had accepted a notice filed by Neo of its intention to make a Normal Course Issuer Bid (the "**Bid**") for up to 2,111,758 of its issued and outstanding common shares. In connection with the Bid, Neo has entered into an automatic share purchase plan with its designated broker to allow for purchases of its shares (the "**Share Purchase Plan**"). The Share Purchase Plan is considered an "automatic plan" for purposes of applicable Canadian securities laws. Under the Share Purchase Plan, Neo's broker may purchase shares on any trading day during the Bid, including during self-imposed trading blackout periods. The price that Neo will pay for any shares purchased under the Bid will be the prevailing market price at the time of purchase. Any shares purchased by Neo will be canceled. The Share Purchase Plan will terminate on June 3, 2022. A previously announced normal course issuer bid expired on May 18, 2021.

There were no shares repurchased in the three months ended June 30, 2021. For the six months ended June 30, 2021, Neo repurchased and canceled 3,400 shares for a nominal amount. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, Neo repurchased and canceled 49,700 and 175,900 shares under a previously announced normal course issuer bid for a total consideration of \$0.3 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

NOTE 12 EARNINGS PER SHARE

12.1 Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share was based on net income attributable to equity holders of Neo for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, and June 30, 2020. The weighted average number of shares outstanding is calculated as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Common shares issued at beginning of period	37,700,940	37,672,756	37,460,390	37,798,956
Weighted average impact of:				
Issuance of common shares	114,463	—	192,327	—
Repurchase and cancellation of common shares under Normal Course Issuer Bid	—	(7,070)	(3,274)	(96,464)
Weighted average number of common shares for the period - basic	37,815,403	37,665,686	37,649,443	37,702,492

12.2 Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share was based on net income attributable to equity holders of Neo, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares calculated as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Net income attributable to equity holders of Neo Performance Materials Inc. - basic and diluted	\$ 12,960	\$ (60,936)	\$ 20,406	\$ (60,573)
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Weighted average number of common shares - basic	37,815,403	37,665,686	37,649,443	37,702,492
Dilutive effect of Stock Units	379,741	—	359,742	—
Weighted average number of common shares - diluted	38,195,144	37,665,686	38,009,185	37,702,492
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Earnings per share - basic	\$ 0.34	\$ (1.62)	\$ 0.54	\$ (1.61)
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 0.34	\$ (1.62)	\$ 0.54	\$ (1.61)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, 915,816 equity-settled PSUs were excluded from the dilutive weighted-average number of ordinary shares calculation as they were contingently issuable upon a liquidity event occurring and achieving certain shareholders' internal milestones which were not met as at June 30, 2020.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, nil and 60,004 stock options (2020: 1,158,712 and 1,158,712), respectively, were excluded from the dilutive weighted-average number of ordinary shares calculation because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, 103,022 equity-settled RSUs were excluded from the dilutive weighted-average number of ordinary shares calculation because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

NOTE 13 INCOME TAXES

The effective income tax rate can vary significantly from quarter-to-quarter for various reasons, including the mix and volume of business in different tax jurisdictions, in jurisdictions with tax holidays and tax incentives, and in jurisdictions for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized because management believed it was not probable that future taxable profit would be available against which tax losses and deductible temporary differences could be utilized. Neo's effective income tax rate can also vary due to the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations, operating losses, changes in provisions related to tax uncertainties and changes in management's assessment as to whether temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries will reverse in the foreseeable future.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, Neo had an income tax expense of \$3.5 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, on income from operations before taxes of \$16.2 million and \$26.0 million. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, Neo had an income tax benefit of \$3.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, on loss from operations before taxes of \$67.0 million and \$63.5 million.

Neo's effective income tax rate was 21.5% and 25.5% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, respectively, and 4.8% and 0.6% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020.

The lower effective tax rates for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 is due primarily to the impairment of assets for accounting purposes. During the three months ended June 30, 2020, Neo recognized an impairment of goodwill of \$33.0 million, which is not deductible for tax purposes. In addition, Neo recognized a \$8.5 million impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment in a jurisdiction for which there is no tax benefit. The above two items increased the loss from operations without any corresponding tax benefit, resulting in a reduction to the effective tax rates.

NOTE 14 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

On September 12, 2017 OCM Neo Holdings (Cayman), L.P. ("OCM") formed Neo, a company incorporated in the province of Ontario, for the purpose of completing a Cayman Islands scheme of arrangement (the "**Arrangement**") with Neo Cayman Holdings Ltd. ("**Neo Cayman**") and a subsequent public offering of common shares of Neo. Neo Cayman's management incentive plan was assigned to Neo upon the completion of the Arrangement. This plan ("**Legacy Plan**") was comprised of Stock Options, Restricted Share Units ("**RSUs**"), Performance Stock Units ("**PSUs**") and Special Performance Stock Units ("**Special PSUs**") (collectively referred to as "**Stock Units**"). These Stock Units were granted under the Legacy Plan to directors, officers, and employees, and provide the right for these individuals to receive common shares of Neo or, in the case of the options, to purchase common shares of Neo.

In connection with the Arrangement, Neo has undertaken to issue common shares of Neo underlying the Stock Units, applying the exchange ratio applied in connection with the Arrangement. On October 13, 2017, Neo adopted

a Stock Option Plan, in conjunction with the Initial Public Offering. On May 9, 2018, Neo adopted a long-term incentive plan (the "**LTIP**"). Neo granted Options under the Stock Option Plan, Deferred Share Units ("**DSUs**") under the Directors Share Unit Plan, and RSUs, PSUs and Additional PSUs under the LTIP.

The Special PSUs under the Legacy Plan and Additional PSUs under the LTIP, had all been canceled as at December 31, 2018 as the liquidity event condition was not met.

During the three months ended June 30, 2021, 168,002 stock options were exercised under the terms of the Legacy Plan. No stock options, equity-settled PSUs, cash-settled PSUs, equity-settled RSUs and cash-settled RSUs were issued or vested under the terms of the Legacy Plan.

During the six months ended June 30, 2021, 423,875 equity-settled PSUs, 13,335 cash-settled PSUs, 1,445 equity-settled RSUs and 3,516 cash-settled RSUs have vested and issued under the terms of the Legacy Plan and upon Oaktree owning less than 51% of the total outstanding common shares of Neo, while 211,941 equity-settled PSUs and 6,667 cash-settled PSUs were forfeited. After accounting for the effect of withholding taxes on the vested common shares in the amount of \$3.0 million, 243,950 common shares of Neo were issued on the equity-settled PSUs and RSUs which vested in the first quarter of 2021.

The following table shows the share-based compensation expense (recovery) recorded in the interim condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss during the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Options	\$ 25	\$ 56	\$ 50	\$ 106
RSUs	127	(51)	637	45
PSUs	99	44	606	(57)
DSUs	(280)	121	270	(151)
Total	\$ (29)	\$ 170	\$ 1,563	\$ (57)

There were no new grants during the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

NOTE 15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Neo's related parties are its joint venture partners, associates, directors and executive officers.

Neo's related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

15.1 Transactions with associates

On occasion, MQTJ will supply Magnequench Powders to TMT to produce rare earth magnetic compounds. MQTJ will then purchase these compounds back from TMT in its normal course of business. Keli and QGD process rare earth oxides into metals for inclusion in Magnequench Powders.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, Neo purchased \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million worth of compounds from TMT, purchased metals and received services from Keli amounting to \$14.1 million and \$34.5 million, and received services from QGD amounting to \$6.7 million and \$10.6 million, respectively.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, Neo sold Magnequench Powders and performed services amounting to \$2.2 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, to TMT. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, Neo sold oxides to Keli amounting to \$1.1 million and \$2.5 million, respectively.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, Neo purchased \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million worth of compounds from TMT, purchased metals and received services from Keli amounting to \$6.2 million and \$14.7 million, and received services from GQD amounting to \$0.4 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, Neo sold Magnequench Powders and performed services, respectively, amounting to \$0.9 million and \$1.6 million to TMT. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, Neo sold oxides to Keli amounting to \$0.2 million.

15.2 Transactions with joint venture partners

Neo, through its sales company in Japan, Neo Japan Inc., has occasionally purchased Gallium from Beijing Jiya Semiconductor Material Co., Ltd. ("**Beijing Jiya**") for resale to third party customers. No purchases were made in both the three and six months ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Neo also has occasionally purchased and sold products from and to Ganzhou Qian Dong Rare Earth Group Co. Ltd. ("**Qian Dong**") and Toda Kogyo Corp. ("**Toda**"). For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, purchases from Qian Dong were \$0.7 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, sales to Toda were \$0.3 million, and \$0.5 million, respectively.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, there were no purchases from Qian Dong. Sales to Toda for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 were \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

15.3 Transactions with other related parties

Neo, through one of its subsidiaries in China, MQCZ, has occasionally sold products to Atatsu Co., Ltd. ("**Atatsu**") for resale to third party customers. Atatsu is controlled by members of MQCZ's key management personnel. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, sales to Atatsu were \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, sales to Atatsu were \$0.1 million.

Transactions between Neo and its related parties are summarized in the table below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Sale of goods and services to related parties	\$ 5,223	\$ 1,240	\$ 8,520	\$ 2,130
Purchase of goods and services from related parties . . .	22,021	6,807	47,055	16,448
			June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Trade balances:				
from related parties			\$ 698	\$ 501
due to related parties			(11,598)	(17,338)
Total			\$ (10,900)	\$ (16,837)

NOTE 16 DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Neo's key management personnel consist of those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Neo, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include Neo's executive officers, vice-presidents and members of its board of directors. Neo's key management compensation expenses include short-term benefits and share-based compensation expenses.

Neo's short-term employee benefits are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Directors	\$ 87	\$ 99	\$ 173	\$ 196
Key Executive Management	1,079	3,050	2,038	3,954
Total	\$ 1,166	\$ 3,149	\$ 2,211	\$ 4,150

Neo's share-based compensation expenses are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Directors	\$ (279)	\$ 126	\$ 271	\$ (139)
Key Executive Management	226	39	1,136	73
Total	\$ (53)	\$ 165	\$ 1,407	\$ (66)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, Neo recognized an expense of \$2.1 million associated with the departure of a former member of Neo's executive management team.

NOTE 17 PROVISIONS

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, Neo has recorded additional provisions of \$0.8 and \$8.0 million, respectively, for the disposal of naturally occurring radioactive materials ("NORM") and estimated potential damages for historical volumes related to ongoing patent legal litigation. A balance of \$3.2 million from accounts payable and other accrued charges has been reclassified to provisions in the first quarter of 2021 to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassification did not affect results of operations.

Balance as at January 1, 2021	6,829
Reclassified from accounts payable and other accrued charges	3,179
Provisions made, net of payment, in the period	7,993
Balance as at June 30, 2021	\$ 18,001
Current portion	\$ 2,450
Non-current portion	\$ 15,551

NOTE 18 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In the normal course of operations, Neo is exposed to a number of different financial risks. These risk factors include market risks such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, other price risk, as well as credit risk and liquidity risk.

18.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices and interest rates will affect Neo's net earnings or the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to mitigate exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

18.2 Foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign currency exchange risk refers to the fluctuation of financial commitments, assets, liabilities, income or cash flow due to changes in foreign exchange ("FX") rates. Neo conducts business transactions and owns assets in multiple countries; as a result, Neo is subject to fluctuations in respect of the currencies in which it operates. Neo's income is exposed to FX risk largely in the following ways:

- Translation of foreign currency denominated revenue and expenses into U.S. dollars, the currency in which Neo reports in – When the foreign currency changes in relation to the U.S. dollar, income reported in U.S. dollars will change. The impact of weakening foreign currency in relation to the U.S. dollar for foreign currency denominated revenue and expenses will result in higher net income because Neo has more foreign currency-based expenses than revenue.
- Translation of foreign currency denominated debt and other monetary items – A weakening foreign currency in respect of Neo's foreign currency denominated debt will decrease the debt in U.S. dollar terms and generate a FX gain on bank advances and other short-term debt, which is recorded in income. Neo calculates FX on the short-term debt using the difference in FX rates at the beginning and at the end of each reporting period. Other foreign currency denominated monetary items will also be impacted by changes in FX rates.

The following table summarizes (in U.S. dollar equivalents) Neo's major currency exposures as of June 30, 2021:

	Chinese Renminbi	Euro	USD	Thai Baht	Canadian Dollar	British Pound
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,063	\$ 3,940	\$10,009	\$ 1,105	\$ 2,976	\$ 336
Accounts receivable	718	1,407	4,636	4,282	—	—
Income taxes receivable	—	941	—	—	—	—
Other receivable	373	2,164	—	356	183	—
Bank advances and other short-term debt	—	(2,518)	—	—	—	—
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,607)	(8,653)	(13)	(1,902)	(1,348)	(616)
Lease obligations	(149)	1	—	(34)	(176)	(24)
Income taxes payable	(115)	(651)	—	—	(576)	—
Net financial assets (liabilities)	\$ (2,717)	\$ (3,369)	\$14,632	\$ 3,807	\$ 1,059	\$ (304)

The following table shows the impact of a one-percentage point strengthening or weakening of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar as of June 30, 2021 for Neo's financial instruments denominated in non-functional currencies:

	<u>Chinese Renminbi</u>	<u>Euro</u>	<u>Thai Baht</u>	<u>Canadian Dollar</u>	<u>British Pound</u>
1% Strengthening					
Net earnings before tax	\$ (27)	\$ (34)	\$ 38	\$ 11	\$ (3)
1% Weakening					
Net earnings before tax	27	34	(38)	(11)	3

The effect on profit or loss of a one-percentage point strengthening or weakening of U.S. dollar financial assets and liabilities held in non-U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries is a \$15 thousand gain or loss, respectively.

18.3 Interest rate risk

This refers to the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates.

As at June 30, 2021, Neo had no outstanding bank loans and \$4.4 million was drawn from the line of credit, and thus does not have significant exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

18.4 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a customer or counterparty will fail to fulfill its obligations under a contract and as a result, create a financial loss for Neo. Neo has a credit policy that defines standard credit practice. This policy dictates that all new customer accounts are reviewed prior to approval and establishes the maximum amount of credit exposure per customer. Credit worthiness and financial well-being of the customer is monitored on an ongoing basis.

Under IFRS 9, Neo calculates a loss allowance using the ECL impairment model and the carrying amount of accounts receivable generally represents the maximum credit exposure. As at June 30, 2021, the loss allowance was approximately \$0.2 million. The estimated credit losses are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss and is net of any recoveries that were provided for in prior periods.

Counterparties to financial instruments may expose Neo to credit losses in the event of non-performance. Counterparties for derivative and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions, which are monitored on an ongoing basis. Counterparty credit assessments are based on the financial health of the institutions and their credit ratings from external agencies. As at June 30, 2021, Neo does not anticipate non-performance that would materially impact Neo's financial statements.

18.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Neo will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Neo manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure, as outlined in [Note 19](#). It also manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and projected cash flows, taking into account Neo's sales and receipts and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. The Board of Directors reviews and approves Neo's annual operating and capital budgets, as well as any material transactions out of the ordinary course of business, including proposals on acquisitions and other major investments.

The following table reflects the contractual maturity of Neo's financial liabilities as at June 30, 2021:

<u>Financial liabilities</u>	<u>1 year</u>	<u>2-3 years</u>	<u>4-5 years</u>	<u>Beyond 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bank advances and other short-term debts	\$ 4,415	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,415
Accounts payable and other accrued charges	59,950	—	—	—	59,950
Derivative liability*	11,138	—	—	—	11,138
Provisions	2,450	15,551	—	—	18,001
Lease obligations	1,475	1,992	282	42	3,791
Other liabilities	390	1,288	105	166	1,949
Total	\$ 79,818	\$ 18,831	\$ 387	\$ 208	\$ 99,244

* The fair value of the put option on shares of the remaining shareholder of Buss & Buss

NOTE 19 CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

Neo's objectives when managing its capital are:

- to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future growth of the business, both internally and by acquisition, and
- to provide an adequate return to its shareholders;

Neo defines its capital as follows:

- shareholders' equity;
- non-controlling interests;
- bank advances and other short-term debt; and
- long-term debt

Neo manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in accordance with the aforementioned objectives, as well as in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. As well, Neo may issue new shares and/or new debt to replace existing debt. There are no assurances that these initiatives will be carried out.

In the management of capital, Neo has established quantitative return on capital criteria, and year-over-year sustainable earnings growth targets for Neo's divisions. These targets are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis by using a number of key financial metrics, including:

- return on capital employed ("ROCE"): adjusted operating income divided by average adjusted capital employed – ROCE is a key measurement of financial performance, focusing on cash and the efficient use of capital;
- net debt to capitalization: net debt (the sum of long-term debt including the current portion and bank advances, less cash), divided by the sum of net debt, shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests.

Both of these metrics have no standardized meanings prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, are unlikely to be comparable to similar measures of other companies.

NOTE 20 FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY CHANGE

On January 31, 2021, Zibo Jia Hua Advanced Material Resources Co., Ltd. ("**ZAMR**"), one of Neo's subsidiaries in China, separated its mixed oxide business from rare earth business by transferring assets and liabilities of its mixed oxide business to Neo Jia Hua Advanced Materials (Zibo) Co., Ltd ("**NAMCO**"), another subsidiary of Neo in China. Subsequent to the transfer of assets and liabilities to NAMCO, ZAMR will continue its rare earth business and will carry out the majority of its operations in Chinese renminbi ("**RMB**"). It is management's view that the RMB best portrays the economic results of ZAMR and thereby best achieves the objectives of foreign currency translation. As a result, effective February 1, 2021, the functional currency of ZAMR was changed from U.S. dollars to RMB and will be applied on a prospective basis.

NOTE 21 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

21.1 Dividends payable to equity holders of Neo

On August 11, 2021, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of Cdn \$0.10 per common share payable in cash on September 29, 2021, to common shareholders of record at the close of business on September 20, 2021.