

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT NO. 7
(To Prospectus dated April 13, 2022)



MATTERPORT, INC.

89,156,827 Shares of Class A Common Stock
and
1,707,886 Warrants to Purchase Shares of Class A Common Stock

This prospectus supplement further supplements and updates the prospectus dated April 13, 2022, relating to (i) the resale of 89,157,827 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “common stock” or “Matterport common stock”), by the selling securityholders named in the prospectus and the resale of up to 1,707,886 of our outstanding warrants originally issued in a private placement concurrent with the initial public offering of Matterport, Inc., a Delaware corporation (f/k/a Gores Holdings VI, Inc.).

This prospectus supplement incorporates into such prospectus the information (other than information that is furnished and not deemed filed) contained in our attached Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 10, 2022 (the “Current Report”).

Our common stock trades on The Nasdaq Global Market (the “Nasdaq”) under the ticker symbol “MTTR”. On November 10, 2022, the closing sale price of our common stock as reported by Nasdaq was \$3.03 per share.

Investing in shares of our common stock or warrants involves risks that are described in the “Risk Factors” section of the prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued under this prospectus or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus supplement is November 10, 2022

**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 September 30, 2022

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-39790

MATTERPORT, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

85-1695048
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

352 East Java Drive
Sunnyvale, California 94089
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, including zip code)

(650) 641-2241
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Common Stock, par value of \$0.0001 per share	MTTR	Nasdaq Global Market

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 for 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 x No 0

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes x No 0

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

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

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

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

The registrant had 287,443,518 shares of Class A common stock outstanding as of November 3, 2022.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this “Report”) contains forward-looking statements. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Report, including statements concerning possible or assumed future actions, business strategies, events or results of operations, and any statements that refer to projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “may,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “could,” “intend,” “target,” “project,” “contemplate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements in this Report are predictions, projections and other statements about future events that are based on current expectations and assumptions and, as a result, are subject to risks and uncertainties. Many factors could cause actual future events to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this document, including our ability to grow market share in our existing markets or any new markets we may enter; our ability to respond to general economic conditions; our ability to manage our growth effectively; our success in retaining or recruiting our officers, key employees or directors, or changes required in the retention or recruitment of our officers, key employees or directors; the impact of the regulatory environment and complexities with compliance related to such environment; our ability to remediate our material weaknesses; factors relating to our business, operations and financial performance, including: the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 public health emergency or other infectious diseases, health epidemics and pandemics; our ability to maintain an effective system of internal controls over financial reporting; our ability to achieve and maintain profitability in the future; our ability to access sources of capital; our ability to maintain and enhance our products and brand, and to attract customers; our ability to manage, develop and refine our technology platform; the success of our strategic relationships with third parties; our history of losses and whether we will continue to incur continuing losses for the foreseeable future; our ability to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights; our ability to implement business plans, forecasts, and other expectations and identify and realize additional opportunities; our ability to attract and retain new subscribers; the size of the total addressable market for our products and services; the continued adoption of spatial data; any inability to complete acquisitions and integrate acquired businesses; general economic uncertainty and the effect of general economic conditions in our industry; environmental uncertainties and risks related to adverse weather conditions and natural disasters; the volatility of the market price and liquidity of our Class A common stock, and other securities; the increasingly competitive environment in which we operate; and other factors detailed under the section entitled “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the “2021 Form 10-K”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on March 18, 2022, and subsequently filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.

Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified and some of which are beyond our control, you should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The events and circumstances reflected in our forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur, and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors and uncertainties may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all risk factors and uncertainties. As a result of these factors, we cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements in this Report will prove to be accurate. Except as required by applicable law, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of any new information, future events, changed circumstances or otherwise.

You should read this Report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

Part I- Financial Information
Item 1. Financial statements

MATTERPORT INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81,852	\$ 139,519
Restricted cash	—	468
Short-term investments	405,599	264,931
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$569 and \$291, as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	19,515	10,879
Inventories	11,677	5,593
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	17,136	16,313
Total current assets	535,779	437,703
Property and equipment, net	28,555	14,118
Operating lease right-of-use assets	2,802	—
Long-term investments	7,737	263,659
Goodwill	69,593	—
Intangible assets, net	11,332	—
Other assets	4,615	3,696
Total assets	\$ 660,413	\$ 719,176
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 9,456	\$ 12,227
Deferred revenue	14,553	11,074
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	22,500	10,026
Total current liabilities	46,509	33,327
Warrants liability	1,691	38,974
Contingent earn-out liability	—	377,576
Deferred revenue, non-current	562	874
Other long-term liabilities	5,824	262
Total liabilities	54,586	451,013
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 30,000 shares authorized as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively; nil shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021	—	—
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 640,000 shares authorized as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively; and 287,408 shares and 250,173 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	29	25
Additional paid-in capital	1,132,423	737,735
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(7,578)	(1,539)
Accumulated deficit	(519,047)	(468,058)
Total stockholders' equity	605,827	268,163
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 660,413	\$ 719,176

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

MATTERPORT, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue:				
Subscription	\$ 18,981	\$ 15,677	\$ 54,508	\$ 44,758
License	21	118	70	4,477
Services	10,015	3,292	19,001	8,860
Product	8,976	8,568	21,405	25,992
Total revenue	37,993	27,655	94,984	84,087
Costs of revenue:				
Subscription	6,592	3,908	17,963	10,543
License	—	—	—	—
Services	6,553	2,460	12,705	6,785
Product	8,457	7,106	24,303	18,036
Total costs of revenue	21,602	13,474	54,971	35,364
Gross profit	16,391	14,181	40,013	48,723
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	19,084	14,484	66,604	27,599
Selling, general, and administrative	56,293	44,053	186,527	73,612
Total operating expenses	75,377	58,537	253,131	101,211
Loss from operations	(58,986)	(44,356)	(213,118)	(52,488)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	1,691	550	4,470	572
Interest expense	—	(91)	—	(676)
Transaction costs	—	(565)	—	(565)
Change in fair value of warrants liabilities	—	(24,176)	26,147	(24,176)
Change in fair value of contingent earn-out liability	—	(98,478)	136,043	(98,478)
Other expense, net	(981)	(839)	(3,655)	(1,186)
Total other income (expense)	710	(123,599)	163,005	(124,509)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(58,276)	(167,955)	(50,113)	(176,997)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(17)	34	876	73
Net loss	\$ (58,259)	\$ (167,989)	\$ (50,989)	\$ (177,070)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.20)	(0.86)	(0.18)	(1.90)
Weighted-average shares used in per share calculation, basic and diluted	286,458	196,478	281,729	93,061

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

MATTERPORT, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In thousands, unaudited)

	<u>Three Months Ended September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Net loss	\$ (58,259)	\$ (167,989)	\$ (50,989)	\$ (177,070)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:				
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	—	(16)	—	(79)
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	72	(182)	(6,039)	(94)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 72	\$ (198)	\$ (6,039)	\$ (173)
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (58,187)</u>	<u>\$ (168,187)</u>	<u>\$ (57,028)</u>	<u>\$ (177,243)</u>

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

MATTERPORT, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(In thousands, unaudited)

	Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Shares ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital			
Balance as of December 31, 2020	124,979	\$ 164,168	38,981	\$ 4	\$ 9,159	\$ 135	\$ (129,998)	\$ (120,700)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,872)	(2,872)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(27)	—	(27)
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	1,585	—	789	—	—	789
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	740	—	—	740
Balance as of March 31, 2021	124,979	\$ 164,168	40,566	\$ 4	\$ 10,688	\$ 108	\$ (132,870)	\$ (122,070)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,209)	(6,209)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	1,184	—	553	—	—	553
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	713	—	—	713
Balance as of June 30, 2021	124,979	\$ 164,168	41,750	\$ 4	\$ 11,954	\$ 160	\$ (139,079)	\$ (126,961)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(167,989)	(167,989)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(198)	—	(198)
Issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock	52	293	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock into common stock in connection with the reverse recapitalization	(125,031)	(164,461)	126,461	13	164,448	—	—	164,461
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	633	—	357	—	—	357
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of legacy Matterport common stock warrants	—	—	1,038	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock upon the reverse recapitalization, net of transaction costs	—	—	72,531	7	539,890	—	—	539,897
Contingent earn-out liability	—	—	—	—	(235,911)	—	—	(235,911)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	32,070	—	—	32,070
Balance as of September 30, 2021	—	\$ —	242,413	\$ 24	\$ 512,808	\$ (38)	\$ (307,068)	\$ 205,726

(1) The shares of the Company's common and redeemable convertible preferred stock, prior to the Merger (as defined in Note 1) have been retroactively restated to reflect the exchange ratio of approximately 4.1193 established in the Merger as described in Note 3.

	Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital			
Balance as of December 31, 2021	—	\$ —	250,173	\$ 25	\$ 737,735	\$ (1,539)	\$ (468,058)	\$ 268,163
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,904	71,904
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(4,635)	—	(4,635)
Issuance of common stock in connection with employee equity incentive plans, net of tax withholding	—	—	6,295	1	(14,498)	—	—	(14,497)
Issuance of common stock upon the reverse recapitalization, net of transaction costs	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	76
Issuance of common stock to a customer	—	—	100	—	559	—	—	559
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of public warrants	—	—	1,994	—	34,055	—	—	34,055
Issuance of common stock in connection with acquisitions	—	—	1,215	—	19,118	—	—	19,118
Issuance of earn-out shares upon triggering events, net of tax withholding	—	—	21,494	2	(17,738)	—	—	(17,736)
Earn-out liability recognized upon the re-allocation	—	—	—	—	(896)	—	—	(896)
Reclassification of remaining contingent earn-out liability upon triggering events	—	—	—	—	242,430	—	—	242,430
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	61,097	—	—	61,097
Balance as of March 31, 2022	—	\$ —	281,271	\$ 28	\$ 1,061,938	\$ (6,174)	\$ (396,154)	\$ 659,638
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(64,634)	(64,634)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,476)	—	(1,476)
Issuance of common stock in connection with employee equity incentive plans, net of tax withholding	—	—	2,340	—	2,701	—	—	2,701
Issuance of common stock to a customer	—	—	32	—	179	—	—	179
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	34,799	—	—	34,799
Balance as of June 30, 2022	—	\$ —	283,643	\$ 28	\$ 1,099,617	\$ (7,650)	\$ (460,788)	\$ 631,207
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(58,259)	(58,259)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	72
Issuance of common stock in connection with employee equity incentive plans, net of tax withholding	—	—	3,757	1	399	—	—	400
Issuance of common stock in connection with acquisitions	—	—	8	—	101	—	—	101
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	32,306	—	—	32,306
Balance as of September 30, 2022	—	\$ —	287,408	\$ 29	\$ 1,132,423	\$ (7,578)	\$ (519,047)	\$ 605,827

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

MATTERPORT, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 AND 2021
(In thousands, unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (50,989)	\$ (177,070)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	9,237	4,121
Amortization of debt discount	—	135
Amortization of investment premiums, net of accretion of discounts	2,517	413
Stock-based compensation, net of amounts capitalized	116,738	31,997
Change in fair value of warrants liabilities	(26,147)	24,176
Change in fair value of contingent earn-out liability	(136,043)	98,478
Deferred income taxes	(27)	—
Transaction costs	—	565
Loss on extinguishment of debt and convertible notes	—	210
Allowance for doubtful accounts	343	460
Other	681	193
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of businesses acquired:		
Accounts receivable	(7,379)	(6,100)
Inventories	(6,135)	(342)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(5,348)	(7,699)
Accounts payable	(4,154)	3,427
Deferred revenue	3,167	4,503
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,181	1,442
Net cash used in operating activities	(99,358)	(21,091)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,417)	(536)
Capitalized software and development costs	(9,890)	(5,233)
Purchase of investments	(87,997)	(466,466)
Maturities of investments	194,241	—
Investment in convertible notes	—	(1,000)
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(51,874)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	43,063	(473,235)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from reverse recapitalization and PIPE financing, net	—	612,854
Payment of transaction costs related to reverse recapitalization	—	(9,813)
Proceeds from sales of shares through employee equity incentive plans	5,292	1,696
Payments for taxes related to net settlement of equity awards	(34,424)	—
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	27,844	—
Repayment of debt	—	(13,067)
Other	76	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,212)	591,670
Net change in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(57,507)	97,344
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(628)	(273)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of year	139,987	52,250
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 81,852	\$ 149,321
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ —	\$ 753
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing information		
Earn-out liability recognized upon the re-allocation	\$ 896	\$ 231,627
Reclassification of remaining contingent Earn-out liability upon triggering events	\$ 242,430	\$ 164,461
Unpaid transaction costs	\$ —	\$ 200
Common stock issued in connection with acquisition	\$ 19,219	\$ —
Unpaid cash consideration in connection with acquisition	\$ 4,348	\$ —

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

MATTERPORT, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Matterport, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (“Matterport” or the “Company”), is leading the digitization and datafication of the built world. Matterport’s pioneering technology has set the standard for digitizing, accessing and managing buildings, spaces and places online. Matterport’s platform comprising innovative software, spatial data-driven data science, and 3D capture technology has broken down the barriers that have kept the largest asset class in the world, buildings and physical spaces, offline and underutilized for so long. The Company was incorporated in the state of Delaware in 2011 and is headquartered in Sunnyvale, California.

On July 22, 2021 (the “Closing Date”), the Company consummated the merger (collectively with the other transactions described in the Merger Agreement, the “Merger”, “Closing”, or “Transactions”) pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated February 7, 2021 (the “Merger Agreement”), by and among the Company (formerly known as Gores Holdings VI, Inc.), the pre-Merger Matterport, Inc. (now known as Matterport Operating, LLC) (“Legacy Matterport”), Maker Merger Sub, Inc. (“First Merger Sub”), a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Maker Merger Sub II, LLC (“Second Merger Sub”), a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, pursuant to which First Merger Sub merged with and into Legacy Matterport, with Legacy Matterport continuing as the surviving corporation (the “First Merger”), and immediately following the First Merger and as part of the same overall transaction as the First Merger, Legacy Matterport merged with and into Second Merger Sub, with Second Merger Sub continuing as the surviving entity as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, under the new name “Matterport Operating, LLC.” Upon the closing of the Merger, we changed our name to Matterport, Inc. See Note 3 “Reverse Recapitalization” for additional information.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the “Company” refers to the combined company and its subsidiaries following the Merger, “Gores” refers to the Company prior to the Merger and “Legacy Matterport” refers to Matterport, Inc. prior to the Merger.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other than the policies noted below, no material changes have been made to the significant accounting policies described in the Company’s 2021 Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and applicable rules and regulations of the SEC, regarding interim financial reporting. Certain information and disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes in the Company’s 2021 Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which provides a more complete discussion of the Company’s accounting policies and certain other information.

In the opinion of the Company, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of its financial position as of September 30, 2022, and its results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, was derived from audited annual financial statements but does not contain all of the footnote disclosures from the annual financial statements.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

MATTERPORT, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates include assumptions related to the fair value of common stock before the Merger and other assumptions used to measure stock-based compensation, fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, identified intangibles and goodwill, valuation of deferred tax assets, the estimate of net realizable value of inventory, allowance for doubtful accounts, the fair value of common stock warrants, public and private warrants liability, and earn-out shares, and the determination of stand-alone selling price of various performance obligations. As of September 30, 2022, future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's operational and financial performance will depend on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the pandemic, impact on the Company's subscribers and their spending habits, impact on the Company's marketing efforts, and effect on the Company's suppliers, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted with certainty. As a result, many of the Company's estimates and assumptions required increased judgment and these estimates may change materially in future periods.

Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and various other factors, including the current economic environment and the impact of COVID-19, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The Company adjusts such estimates and assumptions when dictated by facts and circumstances. Changes in those estimates resulting from continuing changes in the economic environment will be reflected in the condensed consolidated financial statements in future periods. Actual results may differ materially from those estimates.

Segment information

The Company has a single operating segment and reportable segment. The Company's chief operating decision-maker is its Chief Executive Officer, who reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of making operating decisions, assessing financial performance, and allocating resources. Refer to Note 4, for information regarding the Company's revenue by geography. Substantially all of the Company's long-lived assets are located in the United States.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties

Financial instruments that subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investments, and accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash balances in accounts held by major banks and financial institutions located in the United States. Such bank deposits from time to time may be exposed to credit risk in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limit, and the Company considers such risk to be minimal.

We invest only in high-quality credit instruments and maintain our cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale investments in fixed income securities. Management believes that the financial institutions that hold our investments are financially sound and, accordingly, are subject to minimal credit risk. Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

The Company's accounts receivable is derived from customers located both inside and outside the United States. The Company mitigates its credit risks by performing ongoing credit evaluations of the financial condition of its customers and requires advance payment from customers in certain circumstances. The Company generally does not require collateral from its customers.

No customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total accounts receivable at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. No customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

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Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and amounts on deposit with financial institutions. Amounts receivable from credit card processors of approximately \$1.5 million and \$0.7 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, are also considered cash equivalents because they are both short-term and highly-liquid in nature and are typically converted to cash approximately three to five business days from the date of the underlying transaction.

The Company had restricted cash of nil and \$0.5 million as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The restricted cash was cash deposits restricted under the 2020 term loan. Refer to Note 9 “Debt” for additional information.

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable consists of current trade receivables due from customers recorded at the invoiced amount, net of allowances for doubtful accounts.

The Company’s accounts receivable represent amounts due from customers arising from revenue and are stated at the amount the Company expects to collect from outstanding balances. On a periodic basis, the Company evaluates accounts receivable estimated to be uncollectible and provides allowances, as necessary, for doubtful accounts. As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$0.6 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

Fair Value Measurement

The Company accounts for certain of its financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Company uses a three-level hierarchy, which prioritizes, within the measurement of fair value, the use of market-based information over entity-specific information for fair value measurements based on the nature of inputs used in the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. Fair value focuses on an exit price and is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities which are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as risks inherent in valuation techniques, transfer restrictions and credit risks. The inputs or methodology used for valuing financial instruments are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those financial instruments.

Accounts receivable and accounts payable are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Transaction Costs

Transaction costs consist of direct legal, accounting and other fees relating to the consummation of the Merger. These costs were initially capitalized as incurred in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Upon the Closing, transaction costs related to the issuance of shares were recognized in stockholders’ equity (deficit) while costs associated with the public and private warrants liabilities were expensed in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company and Gores incurred \$10.0 million and \$26.3 million transaction costs, respectively. The total transaction cost was \$36.3 million, consisting of underwriting, legal, and other professional fees, of which \$35.7 million was recorded to additional paid-in capital as a reduction of proceeds and the remaining \$0.6 million was expensed immediately upon the Closing.

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Business Combination

Business acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method under Accounting Standards Codifications (“ASC”) 805, Business Combinations (“ASC 805”), which requires recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value as of the acquisition date. Under the acquisition method of accounting, each tangible and separately identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded based on their preliminary estimated fair values on the acquisition date. The initial valuations are derived from estimated fair value assessments and assumptions used by management. The excess of the purchase price over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. Additional information existing as of the acquisition date but unknown to the Company may become known during the remainder of the measurement period, not to exceed 12 months from the acquisition date, which may result in changes to the amounts and allocations recorded.

Acquisition related transaction costs are expensed as incurred and are recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company incurred \$0.2 million and \$1.6 million of acquisition-related costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively.

Intangible Assets

Acquisition-related intangible assets with finite lives are accounted for at fair value as of the date of acquisition, less accumulated amortization. Amortization is computed over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

Impairment of Goodwill, Intangible Assets, and Other Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired in each business combination. Goodwill will be evaluated for impairment on an annual basis in the fourth quarter of the Company’s fiscal year, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. The Company has elected to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the Company’s single reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the Company’s single reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the quantitative impairment test will be performed. Under the quantitative impairment test, if the carrying amount of the single reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the Company will recognize an impairment loss in an amount equal to that excess but limited to the total amount of goodwill.

The Company evaluates events and changes in circumstances that could indicate carrying amounts of purchased intangible assets and other long-lived assets may not be recoverable. When such events or changes in circumstances occur, the Company assesses the recoverability of these assets by determining whether or not the carrying amount will be recovered through undiscounted expected future cash flows. If the total of the future undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of an asset group, the Company will record an impairment loss for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

The Company did not recognize any impairment losses on goodwill, intangible assets, or other long-lived assets during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Earn-out Arrangement

In connection with the reverse recapitalization and pursuant to the Merger Agreement, eligible Legacy Matterport stockholders and Legacy Matterport stock option and restricted stock unit (“RSU”) holders were entitled to receive an aggregate of approximately 23.5 million shares (“Earn-out Shares”) of the Company’s Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (“Class A common stock”) upon the Company achieving certain Earn-out Triggering Events during the Earn-out Period (as described in Note 14 “Contingent Earn-Out Awards”).

In accordance with ASC 815-40, Earn-out Shares issuable to Legacy Matterport common stockholders in respect of such common stock are not solely indexed to the common stock and therefore are accounted for as contingent earn-out liability on the consolidated balance sheet at the reverse recapitalization date and subsequently remeasured at each reporting date with changes in fair value recorded as a component of other income (expense), net in the consolidated statements of operations. If the applicable triggering event is achieved for a tranche, the Company will reclassify the

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outstanding earn-out liability to additional paid-in capital upon the triggering event and account for the Earn-out Shares for such tranche as issued and outstanding common stock upon the share release.

Earn-out Shares issuable to certain holders of Legacy Matterport stock options and RSUs in respect of such stock options and RSUs (the “Earn-out Awards”) are subject to forfeiture and are accounted for in accordance with ASC 718. The Company measures and recognizes stock-compensation expense based on the fair value of the Earn-out Awards over the derived service period for each tranche. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

Upon the forfeiture of Earn-out Shares issuable to any eligible holder of Legacy Matterport stock options and RSUs, the forfeited Earn-out awards are subject to reallocation and grant on a pro rata basis to the remaining eligible Legacy Matterport stockholders and stock options and RSUs holders. The reallocated issuable shares to Legacy Matterport common stockholders are recognized as contingent earn-out liability, and the reallocated issuable shares to Legacy Matterport stock options and RSUs holders are recognized as stock-based compensation over the remaining derived service period based on the fair value on the date of the reallocation.

The estimated fair value of the Earn-out Shares is allocated proportionally to contingent earn-out liability and the grant date fair value of the Earn-out Awards. The estimated fair value of the Earn-out Shares is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation prioritizing the most reliable information available. The assumptions utilized in the calculation are based on the achievement of certain stock price milestones, including the current price of shares of Class A common stock, expected volatility, risk-free rate, expected term and dividend rate. The contingent earn-out liability is categorized as a Level 3 fair value measurement because the Company estimates projections during the Earn-out Period utilizing unobservable inputs. See Note 8 “Fair Value Measurement” and Note 14 “Contingent Earn-Out Awards” for additional information.

All six Earn-out Triggering Events occurred as of January 18, 2022, which resulted in the Company issuing an aggregate of 21.5 million Earn-out Shares to the eligible Legacy Matterport stockholders and Legacy Matterport RSU and stock option holders, which reflects the withholding of approximately 2.0 million Earn-out Shares to cover tax obligations. Refer to Note 14 “Contingent Earn-out Awards” and Note 15 “Stock Plan” for additional information.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and included in selling, general, and administrative in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Advertising expense was \$4.7 million and \$2.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and \$13.6 million and \$5.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Accounting Pronouncements

The Company is provided the option to adopt new or revised accounting guidance as an “emerging growth company” under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 either (1) within the same periods as those otherwise applicable to public business entities or (2) within the same time periods as nonpublic business entities, including early adoption when permissible. With the exception of standards the Company elected to early adopt, when permissible, the Company has elected to adopt new or revised accounting guidance within the same time period as non-public business entities, as indicated below. As a result, the Company’s financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with public company effective dates because of this election. Based on the closing price of our common stock and the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2022, the Company has determined that we will no longer be an emerging growth company as of December 31, 2022. As a result, we will no longer be able to take advantage of reduced disclosure and other obligations that are available to emerging growth companies after that date.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* (“ASU 2016-02” or “Topic 842”), which requires a lessee to recognize right-of-use (ROU) assets and lease liabilities arising from operating and financing leases with terms longer than 12 months on the condensed consolidated balance sheets and to disclose key information about leasing arrangements.

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The Company adopted the new standard, along with all subsequent ASU clarifications and improvements that are applicable to the Company, effective January 1, 2022 and recorded an ROU asset and lease liability related to its operating leases. The Company used the modified retrospective approach with the effective date as the date of initial application. Accordingly, the Company applied the new lease standard prospectively to leases existing or commencing on or after January 1, 2022. Prior period balances and disclosures have not been restated. The Company elected the package of transitional practical expedients, which among other provisions, allows the Company to not reassess under the new standard the Company's prior conclusions about lease identification, lease classification and initial direct cost, for any existing leases on the adoption date. In addition, for operating leases, the Company elected to account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. The Company also made an accounting policy election to not recognize lease liabilities and ROU assets on its condensed consolidated balance sheet for leases that, at the lease commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less.

Adoption of the standard resulted in the recognition of \$3.6 million of ROU assets and \$3.8 million of lease liabilities related to the Company's leases on its condensed consolidated balance sheet on January 1, 2022. The difference of \$0.2 million represented deferred rent for leases that existed as of the date of adoption, which decreased the opening balance of ROU assets. In addition, the prepaid rent balance as of the date of adoption increased the opening balance of ROU assets. The deferred rent and prepaid rent balances were derecognized as of the date of adoption and no adjustment was made to retained earnings. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated statement of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' equity or cash flows.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, *Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment (Topic 350)* ("ASU 2017-04" or "Topic 350"), which removes Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. ASU 2017-04 is effective for public business entities for annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. For all other entities, including emerging growth companies, this ASU is effective for annual or any interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted this standard effective January 1, 2022, which has not had a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*. ASU No. 2019-12 removes certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740 and also clarifies and amends existing guidance to improve consistent application. ASU No. 2019-12 is effective for public entities for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted. ASU No. 2019-12 is effective for all other entities, including emerging growth companies, for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted this standard effective January 1, 2022, which did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, and subsequent related ASUs, which amends the guidance on the impairment of financial instruments by requiring measurement and recognition of expected credit losses for financial assets held. This ASU is effective for public business entities that meet the definition of a Securities and Exchange Commission filer, excluding eligible smaller reporting companies for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For all other entities, including emerging growth companies, it is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years. This will be effective for the Company for its fiscal year ending December 31, 2022. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In October 2021, the FASB issues ASU No. 2021-08, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers*. ASU 2021-08 requires an acquirer in a business combination to recognize and measure contract assets and contract liabilities acquired in a business combination in accordance with ASC 606, Revenue from Contract with Customers, as if it had originated the contracts. This ASU is effective for public entities for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2022. ASU No. 2021-08 will be effective for all other entities, including emerging growth companies, for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2023, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company expects to adopt ASU

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2021-08 beginning January 1, 2023, and is currently assessing the impact the guidance will have on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

3. REVERSE RECAPITALIZATION

On July 22, 2021, in connection with the Merger, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$640.1 million, including the contribution of \$345.1 million of cash held in Gores' trust account from its initial public offering and an aggregate purchase price of \$295.0 million in a private placement pursuant to the subscription agreements ("Private Investment in Public Equity" or "PIPE") at \$10.00 per share of Gores Class A common stock. The Company paid \$0.9 million to Gores' stockholders who redeemed Gores' Class A common stock immediately prior to the Closing. The Company and Gores incurred \$10.0 million and \$26.3 million transaction costs, respectively. The total transaction cost was \$36.3 million, consisting of underwriting, legal, and other professional fees, of which \$35.7 million was recorded to additional paid-in capital as a reduction of proceeds and the remaining \$0.6 million was expensed immediately upon the Closing. The aggregate consideration paid to Legacy Matterport stockholders in connection with the Merger (excluding any potential Earn-Out Shares), was 218,875,000 shares of the Company Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. The per share Matterport stock consideration was equal to approximately 4.1193 (the "Exchange Ratio").

The following transactions were completed concurrently upon the Closing:

- immediately prior to the Closing, 52,236 shares of Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock of Legacy Matterport were issued to a customer of Legacy Matterport.
- each issued and outstanding share of Legacy Matterport preferred stock was canceled and converted into the right to receive a total of 126,460,926 shares of the Matterport Class A common stock;
- each Legacy Matterport warrant was exercised in full in exchange for the issuance of 1,038,444 shares of Matterport Class A common stock to the holder of such Matterport warrant;
- each issued and outstanding share of Legacy Matterport common stock (including the items mentioned in above points) was canceled and converted into the right to receive an aggregate number of shares of Matterport Class A common stock equal to the per share Matterport stock consideration;
- each outstanding vested and unvested Legacy Matterport common stock option was converted into a rollover option, exercisable for shares of Matterport Class A common stock with the same terms except for the number of shares exercisable and the exercise price, each of which was adjusted using the Per Share Matterport stock consideration; and
- each outstanding and unvested Legacy Matterport RSU was converted into a rollover RSU for shares of Matterport Class A common stock with the same terms except for the number of shares, which were adjusted using the per share Matterport stock consideration

The Merger was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Under this method of accounting, Gores was treated as the "acquired" company for financial reporting purposes. This determination was primarily based on holders of Matterport capital stock comprising a relative majority of the voting power of the combined entity upon consummation of the Merger and having the ability to nominate the majority of the governing body of the combined entity, Matterport's senior management comprising the senior management of the combined entity, and Matterport's operations comprising the ongoing operations of the combined entity. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the financial statements of the combined entity upon consummation of the Merger represented a continuation of the financial statements of Matterport with the Merger being treated as the equivalent of Matterport issuing stock for the net assets of Gores, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of Gores are stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. Operations prior to the Merger are presented as those of Matterport in future reports of the combined entity. All periods prior to the Merger have been retroactively adjusted using the Exchange Ratio for the equivalent number of shares outstanding immediately after the Merger to effect the reverse recapitalization.

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The number of shares of Class A common stock issued immediately following the consummation of the Merger was as follows (shares are in thousands):

	Shares
Legacy Matterport Stockholders ⁽¹⁾	169,425
Public Stockholders of Gores	34,406
Initial Stockholders (defined below) of Class F Common Stock ⁽²⁾	8,625
PIPE Investors ⁽³⁾	29,500
Total	241,956

(1) Excludes 23,460,000 shares of Class A common stock issuable in earn-out arrangement as they are not issuable until 180 days after the Closing and are contingently issuable based upon the triggering events that have not yet been achieved.

(2) Represents shares of Class A common stock issued into which shares of Class F common stock, par value of \$0.0001 per share, of the Company were converted upon the consummation of the Merger. Excludes 4,079,000 shares of Class A common stock purchased under the Sponsor Subscription Agreement and excludes 15,000 shares of Class A common stock purchased by the Initial Stockholders (excluding the Sponsor) in the PIPE. Gores Holdings VI Sponsor, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, Mr. Randall Bort, Ms. Elizabeth Marcellino and Ms. Nancy Tellem, Gores' independent directors, are collectively noted as "Initial Stockholders".

(3) Includes the Initial Stockholders' ownership of 4,079,000 shares of Class A common stock purchased under the Sponsor Subscription Agreement and includes 15,000 shares of Class A common stock purchased by the Initial Stockholders (excluding the Sponsor) in the PIPE.

4. REVENUE

Disaggregated Revenue—The following table shows the revenue by geography for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue:				
United States	\$ 25,310	\$ 16,383	\$ 58,187	\$ 51,518
International	12,683	11,272	36,797	32,569
Total revenue	<u>\$ 37,993</u>	<u>\$ 27,655</u>	<u>\$ 94,984</u>	<u>\$ 84,087</u>

No country other than the United States accounted for more than 10% of the Company's revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The geographical revenue information is determined by the ship-to address of the products and the billing address of the customers of the services.

The following table shows over time versus point-in-time revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Over time revenue	\$ 28,996	\$ 18,969	\$ 73,509	\$ 53,618
Point-in-time revenue	8,997	8,686	21,475	30,469
Total	<u>\$ 37,993</u>	<u>\$ 27,655</u>	<u>\$ 94,984</u>	<u>\$ 84,087</u>

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Contract Balances—The timing of revenue recognition differs from the timing of invoicing to customers and this timing difference results in contract liabilities (deferred revenue) on the Company’s condensed consolidated balance sheets. The contract balances as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 17,135	\$ 8,898
Unbilled accounts receivable	\$ 2,380	\$ 1,981
Deferred revenue	\$ 15,115	\$ 11,948

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the Company recognized revenue of \$8.6 million and \$4.1 million that was included in the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the fiscal year, respectively. Contracted but unsatisfied performance obligations were \$40.5 million at the end of September 30, 2022 and consisted of deferred revenue and backlog. The contracted but unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligations expected to be recognized over the next 12 months at the end of September 30, 2022 were \$29.2 million, and the remaining thereafter.

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5. ACQUISITIONS*VHT, Inc. Acquisition*

On June 10, 2022, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Purchase Agreement”) with VHT, Inc. (“VHT”), known as VHT Studios, a U.S.-based real estate marketing company that offers brokerages and agents digital solutions to promote and sell properties. On July 7, 2022 (the “VHT Acquisition Date”), pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, the Company completed the acquisition of VHT (the “VHT Acquisition”), which expands Matterport Capture Services by bringing together Matterport digital twins with professional photography, drone capture and marketing services. With this acquisition, the Company aims to increase adoption of digital twin technology and expand further into the residential real estate industry while adding marketing services for other key markets such as commercial real estate, travel and hospitality, and the retail sector.

Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the consideration consisted of an all-cash purchase price of \$23.0 million subject to certain adjustments based on a determination of closing net working capital, transaction expenses, cash and investments and closing indebtedness. The total preliminary purchase consideration for the VHT Acquisition was \$22.7 million.

The Company has accounted for the VHT Acquisition as a business combination and allocated the purchase consideration to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on preliminary estimated fair values at the VHT Acquisition Date, as presented in the following table (in thousands):

	Amount
Goodwill	\$ 15,603
Identified intangible assets	6,900
Net assets acquired	215
Total	\$ 22,718

Goodwill generated from this business combination is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce and expected post-acquisition synergies from leveraging VHT’s customer relationships. The goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes.

The following table summarizes the preliminary estimated fair values and estimated useful lives of the components of identifiable intangible assets acquired as of the VHT Acquisition Date (in thousands, except years):

	Fair Value	Estimated Useful Life
Customer Relationships	\$ 6,900	10 years

The Company included VHT’s estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in its condensed consolidated balance sheet beginning on the VHT Acquisition Date. The results of operations for VHT subsequent to the VHT Acquisition Date have been included in the Company’s condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. VHT contributed \$4.5 million to total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. The net income (loss) for VHT was not material to the Company’s condensed consolidated statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

The following table summarizes the pro forma consolidated information for the Company assuming the acquisition of VHT had occurred as of January 1, 2021. The unaudited pro forma information for all periods presented includes the business combination accounting effects resulting from the acquisition, including amortization for intangible assets acquired and acquisition-related charges. The unaudited pro forma financial information as presented below is for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of fiscal year 2021.

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	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>				
Total revenue	\$ 38,345	\$ 32,819	\$ 105,432	\$ 99,458
Net loss	\$ (58,118)	\$ (167,882)	\$ (50,103)	\$ (177,122)
Basic earnings per share	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.85)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (1.90)
Diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.85)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (1.90)

Enview Inc. Acquisition

On January 5, 2022 (the “Enview Acquisition Date”), the Company completed the acquisition (the “Enview Acquisition”) of Enview, Inc. (“Enview”), a privately-held company engaged in the development of artificial intelligence algorithms to identify natural and man-made features in geospatial data using various techniques. The total purchase consideration for the Enview Acquisition was \$64.3 million, which includes a working capital adjustment finalized in the third quarter of fiscal year 2022, which reduced the purchase price for Enview. The total purchase consideration consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Amount
Cash	\$ 34,957
Common stock (1.2 million shares) ⁽¹⁾	19,240
Unpaid Consideration ⁽²⁾	10,127
Total	\$ 64,324

(1) On the Enview Acquisition Date, the Company's closing stock price was \$15.73 per share.

(2) The Company recorded a liability for unpaid cash of \$4.3 million and stock consideration of \$5.8 million that will be paid at a future date due to the passage of time in accordance with the merger agreement, not to exceed two years from the Enview Acquisition Date. The liabilities are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Company has accounted for the Enview Acquisition as a business combination and allocated the purchase consideration to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on preliminary estimated fair values at the Enview Acquisition Date. During the three months ended September 30, 2022, the Company identified and recorded an insignificant measurement period adjustment to the preliminary value assigned to goodwill. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the Enview Acquisition Date, and the value of goodwill resulting from the measurement period adjustments in the three months ended September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Amount
Goodwill	\$ 53,990
Identified intangible assets	5,400
Net assets acquired	4,934
Total	\$ 64,324

Goodwill generated from this business combination is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce and expected post-acquisition synergies from integrating Enview technology with Matterport's products and services. The goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes.

The following table summarizes the preliminary estimated fair values and estimated useful lives of the components of identifiable intangible assets acquired as of the Enview Acquisition Date (in thousands, except years):

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	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Developed technology	\$ 5,400	5 years

Pro forma results of operations have not been presented because the effects of the Enview Acquisition were not material to the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations.

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6. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill—The following table presents details of the Company’s goodwill during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Amount
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$ —
Goodwill acquired	69,593
Balance as of September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 69,593</u>

Purchased Intangible Assets—The following table presents details of the Company’s purchased intangible assets as of September 30, 2022 (in thousands). There were no intangibles as of December 31, 2021.

	September 30, 2022		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Intangible assets subject to amortization:			
Developed technology	\$ 5,400	\$ (795)	\$ 4,605
Customer Relationships	6,900	(173)	6,727
Total	<u>\$ 12,300</u>	<u>\$ (968)</u>	<u>\$ 11,332</u>

The Company recognized amortization expense of \$0.4 million and nil for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and \$1.0 million and nil for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The following table summarizes estimated future amortization expense for the Company’s intangible assets as of September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Amount
Remaining 2022	\$ 441
2023	1,770
2024	1,770
2025	1,770
2026	1,770
2027 and thereafter	3,811
Total future amortization expense	<u>\$ 11,332</u>

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7. BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts—Allowance for doubtful accounts as of September 30, 2022 and 2021 and the rollforward for three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Balance—beginning of period	\$ (421)	\$ (32)	\$ (291)	\$ (799)
Increase in reserves	(148)	(309)	(343)	(460)
Write-offs	—	159	65	1,077
Balance—end of period	<u>\$ (569)</u>	<u>\$ (182)</u>	<u>\$ (569)</u>	<u>\$ (182)</u>

Inventories—Inventories as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Finished Goods	\$ 1,865	\$ 295
Work in process	5,720	2,043
Purchased parts and raw materials	4,092	3,255
Total inventories	<u>\$ 11,677</u>	<u>\$ 5,593</u>

Property and Equipment, Net—Property and equipment as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Machinery and equipment	\$ 3,676	\$ 2,324
Furniture and fixtures	355	355
Leasehold improvements	734	728
Capitalized software and development costs	50,312	28,964
Total property and equipment	55,077	32,371
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(26,522)	(18,253)
Total property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 28,555</u>	<u>\$ 14,118</u>

Depreciation and amortization expenses of property and equipment were \$3.3 million and \$1.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and \$8.3 million and \$4.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Additions to capitalized software and development costs, inclusive of stock-based compensation in the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$5.7 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. Additions to capitalized software and development costs, inclusive of stock-based compensation in the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$21.4 million and \$6.7 million, respectively. These are recorded as part of property and equipment, net on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Amortization expense was \$3.0 million and \$1.4 million for three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, of which \$2.8 million and \$1.2 million was recorded to costs of revenue related to subscription and \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million to selling, general and administrative in the condensed consolidated statements of operations, respectively. Amortization expense was \$7.8 million and \$3.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, of which \$7.0 million and \$3.3 million was recorded to costs of revenue related to subscription and \$0.8 million and \$0.5 million to selling, general and administrative in the condensed consolidated statements of operations, respectively.

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Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities—Accrued expenses and other current liabilities as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accrued compensation	\$ 6,729	\$ 2,754
Tax payable	1,302	1,063
ESPP Contribution	1,378	693
Short-term unpaid acquisition consideration	6,109	—
Short-term operating lease liabilities	1,247	—
Other current liabilities	5,735	5,516
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 22,500	\$ 10,026

Other long-term Liabilities—Other long-term liabilities as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Long-term operating lease liabilities	\$ 1,805	\$ —
Long-term unpaid acquisition consideration	4,019	—
Other non-current liabilities	—	262
Total other long-term liabilities	\$ 5,824	\$ 262

8. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

We categorize assets and liabilities recorded or disclosed at fair value on our condensed consolidated balance sheets based upon the level of judgment associated with inputs used to measure their fair value. The categories are as follows:

Level 1—Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2—Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3—Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. The inputs require significant management judgment or estimation.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows (in thousands):

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	September 30, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:				
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 44,548	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 44,548
Total cash equivalents	\$ 44,548	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 44,548
Short-term investments:				
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 180,534	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 180,534
Non-U.S. government and agency securities	—	48,739	—	48,739
Corporate debt securities	—	148,500	—	148,500
Commercial paper	—	27,826	—	27,826
Total short-term investments	\$ 180,534	\$ 225,065	\$ —	\$ 405,599
Long-term investments:				
Corporate debt securities	—	7,737	—	7,737
Total long-term investments	\$ —	\$ 7,737	\$ —	\$ 7,737
Other current assets:				
Convertible notes receivable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,227	\$ 1,227
Total other current assets:	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,227	\$ 1,227
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 225,082	\$ 232,802	\$ 1,227	\$ 459,111
Financial Liabilities:				
Private warrants liability	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,691	\$ 1,691
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,691	\$ 1,691

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	December 31, 2021			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets:				
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 44,142	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 44,142
Total cash equivalents	\$ 44,142	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 44,142
Short-term investments:				
Non-U.S. government and agency securities	\$ —	\$ 24,317	\$ —	\$ 24,317
Corporate debt securities	—	92,737	—	92,737
Commercial paper	—	147,877	—	147,877
Total short-term investments	\$ —	\$ 264,931	\$ —	\$ 264,931
Long-term investments:				
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 185,075	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 185,075
Corporate debt securities	—	78,584	—	78,584
Total long-term investments	\$ 185,075	\$ 78,584	\$ —	\$ 263,659
Other assets:				
Convertible notes receivable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,107
Total other assets:	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,107
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 229,217	\$ 343,515	\$ 1,107	\$ 573,839
Financial Liabilities:				
Public warrants liability	\$ 15,645	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,645
Private warrants liability	—	23,329	—	23,329
Contingent earn-out liability	—	—	377,576	377,576
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ 15,645	\$ 23,329	\$ 377,576	\$ 416,550

Our Private Warrants transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 upon the ceasing of trading activity of our Public Warrants in an active market in January 2022, see Note 13. There was no transfer during the three months ended September 30, 2022. The following table provides a reconciliation of changes in fair value of the beginning and ending balances for our assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 (in thousands):

	Amount
Beginning balance	\$ —
Transfer of Private Warrants to Level 3	3,416
Change in fair value	2,989
Ending Balance as of March 31, 2022	\$ 6,405
Change in fair value	(4,714)
Ending Balance as of June 30, 2022	1,691
Change in fair value	—
Ending Balance as of September 30, 2022	\$ 1,691

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Available-for-sale Debt Securities

The following tables summarize the amortized cost, unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of our available-for-sale debt securities as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Investments:				
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 185,556	\$ —	\$ (5,022)	\$ 180,534
Non-U.S. government and agency securities	49,030	—	(291)	48,739
Corporate debt securities	158,605	—	(2,368)	156,237
Commercial paper	27,898	—	(72)	27,826
Convertible notes receivable	1,000	227	—	1,227
Total available-for-sale investments	\$ 422,089	\$ 227	\$ (7,753)	\$ 414,563

	December 31, 2021			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Investments:				
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 186,113	\$ —	\$ (1,038)	\$ 185,075
Non-U.S. government and agency securities	24,385	—	(68)	24,317
Corporate debt securities	171,772	—	(451)	171,321
Commercial paper	147,914	—	(37)	147,877
Convertible notes receivable	1,000	107	—	1,107
Total available-for-sale investments	\$ 531,184	\$ 107	\$ (1,594)	\$ 529,697

Unrealized losses related to these securities are due to interest rate fluctuations as opposed to credit quality. In addition, we do not intend to sell and it is not likely that we would be required to sell these securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be at maturity. As a result, there were no other-than-temporary impairments recorded for these securities at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

In January 2021, Legacy Matterport entered a convertible note agreement with a privately held company as a strategic investment for a principal of \$1.0 million. The note bears an interest rate of 5.0% per annum and matures in January 2023. The convertible note receivable is accounted for as available-for-sale debt securities in other assets based on “Level 3” inputs, which consist of unobservable inputs and reflect management’s estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset, with unrealized holding gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss). The fair value of the convertible note receivable was determined using a probability-weighted assessment of redemption and conversion scenarios upon the investee closing additional financing. The key inputs to determining fair values under that approach included probability of repayment and conversion scenarios, and discount rates. As of September 30, 2022, the Company applied a probability of 75% and 25% to the conversion and repayment scenario, respectively and an average discount rate of 25.2% in the valuation.

The following table summarizes the amortized cost and fair value of our available-for-sale debt securities as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, by contractual years-to-maturity (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	\$ 414,129	\$ 406,826
Due between one and three years	7,960	7,737
Total	\$ 422,089	\$ 414,563

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	December 31, 2021	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	\$ 265,216	\$ 264,931
Due between one and three years	265,968	264,766
Total	\$ 531,184	\$ 529,697

9. DEBT

The Company's short-term and long-term debt is secured by substantially all the assets of the Company and subject the Company to certain affirmative and negative covenants. Failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default, which may lead to an acceleration of the amounts owed and other remedies.

2015 Term Loan and Line of Credit—On May 20, 2015, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with a lender (the "2015 Agreement") to borrow a term loan up to \$4.0 million ("2015 Term Loan"). The Company borrowed the full \$4.0 million term loan on September 23, 2016. The term loan matured on September 30, 2019. The Company was required to make 36 equal installment payments of principal starting October 2016 through September 2019. The term loan bore interest at a floating per annum rate equal to 1.0% above the prime rate published by The Wall Street Journal (the "Prime Rate"). Interest was payable monthly. The Company repaid the 2015 Term Loan by September 2019. The agreement also allowed the Company to borrow under financing of eligible accounts, for up to \$1.0 million ("2015 Account Financing"). The Company did not borrow any amount under the 2015 Account Financing.

On May 22, 2017, the Company amended and restated the 2015 Agreement with the lender (the "2015 Amended and Restated Agreement") for an additional revolving line of credit up to \$2.0 million. The line of credit bore interest at a floating per annum rate equal to 0.5% above the Prime Rate. The line of credit matured on May 22, 2019.

On October 26, 2017, the Company amended the 2015 Amended and Restated Agreement with the lender (the "2017 Amendment") for an additional term loan up to \$1.5 million ("2017 Term Loan"). The Company borrowed the full \$1.5 million on November 3, 2017. The Company was required to make monthly interest-only payments starting December 2017 and 36 equal installment payments of principal starting October 2018 through September 2021. The term loan bore interest at a floating per annum rate equal to the greater of (a) 1.0% above the Prime Rate; and (b) 5.25%. Interest was payable monthly.

On September 16, 2019, the Company amended and restated the 2015 Amended and Restated Agreement and the 2017 Amendment with the lender (the "2017 Second Amended and Restated Agreement"). The agreement provided the Company with a term loan up to \$3.0 million ("2019 Term Loan"). The loan must be first used to repay the prior term loan and accrued interest. The Company borrowed the full \$3.0 million on September 16, 2019, and \$1.0 million of the amount was used to repay in full the outstanding principal and interest under the 2017 Term Loan. The term loan matures on May 1, 2023. The Company was required to make 36 equal installments payments of principal, plus monthly payment of accrued interest starting in June 2020 through May 2023. The term loan bears interest at a floating per annum rate equal to the greater of (a) 1.0% above the Prime Rate and (b) 5.25%. The amendment also provided the Company with a revolving line of credit up to \$3.0 million due in September 2020. The Company borrowed \$3.0 million under the line of credit on September 27, 2019. The principal amount outstanding under the revolving line of credit bears interest at a floating per annum rate equal to the greater of (a) 0.5% above the Prime Rate and (b) 5.25%. Interest is payable monthly. The restructuring of the term loan was accounted for as an extinguishment. The loss on extinguishment was not material.

On April 28, 2020, the Company amended the 2017 Second Amended and Restated Agreement with the lender (the "2020 Amendment") to increase the limit of the revolving line of credit from \$3.0 million to \$5.0 million and extend the maturity date of the revolving line to December 15, 2020. On December 22, 2020, the Company amended and extended the line of credit maturity date from December 15, 2020, through December 14, 2021. The interest rates for the term loan and the revolving line of credit were 5.25%. In July 2021, the Company repaid in full the line of credit of \$3.0 million.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded no interest expense under the 2019 Term Loan and line of credit. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recorded less than

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\$0.1 million and \$0.2 million interest expense under the 2019 Term Loan, respectively. The Company repaid \$1.9 million and \$2.4 million of principal outstanding under the 2019 Term Loan during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021. The 2015 Term Loan was fully repaid as of September 30, 2021.

2018 Term Loan—On April 20, 2018, the Company entered into a \$10.0 million term loan agreement (the “2018 Agreement”) with a lender maturing on May 1, 2022. The loan was repayable in 48 monthly scheduled installments commencing on May 1, 2018. The Company was required to make interest-only payments for the first 12 months starting May 2018 and thereafter to make 36 equal installment payments through the maturity date of the loan. The interest rate was fixed at 11.5% per annum.

In connection with the execution of the 2018 Agreement, an additional final payment of \$0.5 million is due at the earlier of the maturity date and prepayment of the term loan. The Company accreted the final payment liability up to the redemption amount as part of the 2018 Agreement term loan balance and recognized interest expense over the term of the loan.

The Company incurred certain debt issuance costs in connection with the above loan agreements. Such cost was capitalized against the loan proceeds. The Company also issued warrants to purchase common stock in conjunction with the above loan agreements. The Company determined the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which was recorded to additional paid-in capital and an adjustment against the loan proceeds. The debt issuance cost was capitalized and amortized as interest expense over the initial term of the agreement.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded no interest expense under the 2018 Agreement. The 2018 Agreement was fully repaid as of July 2021. For the three months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recorded \$0.1 million of interest expense and repaid \$3.9 million of principal outstanding under the 2018 Agreement. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recorded \$0.3 million of interest expense and repaid \$5.6 million of principal outstanding under the 2018 Agreement. The amount repaid in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 included a \$0.5 million required final payment fee pursuant to the 2018 Agreement and a \$0.1 million prepayment fee as the Company fully repaid the 2018 Term Loan in July 2021. The Company recorded a \$0.1 million loss on the extinguishment for the three months ended September 30, 2021.

2020 Term Loan—On February 20, 2020, the Company entered into a \$2.0 million term loan agreement (“2020 Term Loan”) with a lender. The loan was provided under two facilities: facility A was comprised of \$1.0 million maturing in 36 months, and facility B was comprised of \$1.0 million maturing in 30 months. On April 17, 2020, the Company borrowed \$1.0 million from facility A, and on October 12, 2020 the Company borrowed the full \$1.0 million from facility B. In addition to the principal payment, both loan facilities require a fixed monthly coupon payment. The aggregated annual coupon payment was \$0.1 million. The principal was payable in 24 equal installments commencing on May 31, 2021 through April 30, 2023. The interest rate was fixed at 4.75% per annum.

The Company incurred certain debt issuance costs in connection with the above loan agreements. Such cost was capitalized against the loan proceeds. The Company also issued warrants to purchase common stock in conjunction with the above loan agreements. The Company determined the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which is recorded to additional paid-in capital and an adjustment against the loan proceeds. The debt issuance costs were amortized as additional interest expense over the term of the agreement.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded no interest expense under the 2020 Term Loan. For the three months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recorded less than \$0.1 million of interest expense and repaid \$1.8 million of principal outstanding under the 2020 Term Loan. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recorded \$0.2 million of interest expense and repaid \$2.0 million of principal outstanding under the 2020 Term Loan. The Company fully repaid the 2020 Term Loan as of September 2021.

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10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases

The Company is a lessee in several noncancellable operating leases, primarily real estate facilities for office space. The Company accounts for leases in accordance with Topic 842 (see Note 2) and determines if an arrangement is a lease or contains a lease at contract inception. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet. For the Company's operating leases, the Company accounts for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For operating leases, the lease liability is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at lease commencement date. Topic 842 requires a lessee to discount its unpaid lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if the rate cannot be readily determined, its incremental borrowing rate. As the rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable for the Company's operating leases, the Company uses an incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the lease. The Company's incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest it would have to pay on a collateralized basis to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments under similar terms. Because the Company does not generally borrow in a collateralized basis, it uses its understanding of what its collateralized credit rating would be as an input to deriving an appropriate incremental borrowing rate. The operating lease right-of-use asset includes any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives.

The Company's lease arrangements comprise of operating leases with various expiration dates through the first quarter of 2025. The lease term for all of the Company's leases includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Certain lease agreements include options to renew or terminate the lease, which are not reasonably certain to be exercised and therefore are not factored into our determination of the duration of the lease arrangement.

The Company's leases do not contain any material residual value guarantees.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the total operating lease costs were \$0.5 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, which included immaterial short-term lease costs. Total variable lease costs were immaterial during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. The total operating and variable lease costs were included in cost of goods sold, research and development, and selling, general and administrative expenses in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations.

Rent expenses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, were \$0.4 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

As of September 30, 2022, the weighted-average remaining lease term was 2.4 years and the weighted-average discount rate was 3.3%.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities was \$0.4 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. There were no right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, as there were no new leases.

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The following table presents maturities of operating lease liabilities as of September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Amount
Fiscal years ending December 31,	
Remaining 2022	\$ 327
2023	1,339
2024	1,306
2025	207
Thereafter	—
Total operating lease payments	3,179
Less: imputed interest	(127)
Present value of operating lease liabilities	\$ 3,052
Current portion of operating lease liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,247
Long-term operating lease liabilities ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,805

(1) Current portion of operating lease liabilities is included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

(2) Long-term portion of operating lease liabilities is included in other long-term liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Future minimum lease payments, as defined under the previous lease accounting guidance of ASC Topic 840, for our non-cancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2021 were as follows (in thousands):

	Amount
2022	\$ 1,312
2023	1,339
2024	1,306
2025	207
Thereafter	—
Total	\$ 4,164

Purchase Obligation—The Company has purchase obligations, which includes agreements and issued purchase orders containing non-cancelable payment terms to purchase goods and services.

As of September 30, 2022, future minimum purchase obligations are as follows (in thousands):

	Purchase Obligations
Remainder of 2022	\$ 18,529
2023	4,206
2024	97
Thereafter	—
Total	\$ 22,832

Litigation—The Company is named from time to time as a party to lawsuits and other types of legal proceedings and claims in the normal course of business. The Company accrues for contingencies when it believes that a loss is probable and that it can reasonably estimate the amount of any such loss and the Company has made an assessment of the probability of incurring any such losses and whether or not those losses are estimable.

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On July 23, 2021, plaintiff William J. Brown, a former employee and a shareholder of Matterport, Inc. (now known as Matterport Operating, LLC) (“Legacy Matterport”), sued Legacy Matterport, Gores Holdings VI, Inc. (now known as Matterport, Inc.), Maker Merger Sub Inc., Maker Merger Sub II, LLC, and Legacy Matterport directors R.J. Pittman, David Gausebeck, Matt Bell, Peter Hebert, Jason Krikorian, Carlos Kokron and Michael Gustafson (collectively, the “Defendants”) in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware. The plaintiff’s complaint claims that Defendants imposed invalid transfer restrictions on his shares of Matterport stock in connection with the merger transactions between Matterport, Inc. and Legacy Matterport (the “Transfer Restrictions”), and that Legacy Matterport’s board of directors violated their fiduciary duties in connection with a purportedly misleading letter of transmittal. The plaintiff is seeking damages and costs, as well as a declaration from the court that he may freely transfer his shares of Class A common stock of Matterport received in connection with the merger transactions. An expedited trial regarding the facial validity of the Transfer Restrictions took place in December 2021. On January 11, 2022, the court issued a ruling that the Transfer Restrictions did not apply to the plaintiff. The opinion did not address the validity of the Transfer Restrictions more broadly. Matterport filed a notice of appeal of the court’s ruling on February 8, 2022, and a hearing was held in front of the Delaware Supreme Court on July 13, 2022 where the appellate court affirmed the lower court’s ruling. Separate proceedings regarding the plaintiff’s remaining claims are pending. The plaintiff filed a Third Amended Complaint on September 16, 2022, which omits as defendants Maker Merger Sub Inc., Maker Merger Sub II, LLC, and Legacy Matterport directors David Gausebeck, Matt Bell, and Carlos Kokron, and adds an additional cause of action alleging that Matterport, Inc. violated the Delaware Uniform Commercial Code by failing to timely register Brown’s requested transfer of Matterport, Inc. shares. The remaining defendants’ answer to the Third Amended Complaint was due on November 9, 2022.

On May 11, 2020, Redfin Corporation (“Redfin”) was served with a complaint by Appliance Computing, Inc. III, d/b/a Surefield (“Surefield”), filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, Waco Division. In the complaint, Surefield asserted that Redfin’s use of Matterport’s 3D-Walkthrough technology infringes four of Surefield’s patents. Redfin has asserted defenses in the litigation that the patents in question are invalid and have not been infringed upon. We have agreed to indemnify Redfin for this matter pursuant to our existing agreements with Redfin. The parties have vigorously defended against this litigation. The matter went to jury trial in May 2022 and resulted in a jury verdict finding that Redfin had not infringed upon any of the asserted patent claims and that all asserted patent claims were invalid. Final judgment was entered on August 15, 2022. On September 12, 2022, Surefield filed post trial motions seeking to reverse the jury verdict. Redfin has filed oppositions to the motions. In addition, on May 16, 2022, the Company filed a declaratory judgment action against Appliance Computing III, Inc., d/b/a Surefield, seeking a declaratory judgment that the Company had not infringed upon the four patents asserted against Redfin and one additional, related patent. The matter is pending in the Western District of Washington and captioned Matterport, Inc. v. Appliance Computing III, Inc. d/b/a Surefield, Case No. 2:22-cv-00669 (W.D. Wash.). The complaint has been served and Surefield’s response to the complaint was filed on November 1, 2022.

On January 29, 2021, Legacy Matterport received a voluntary request for information from the Division of Enforcement of the SEC relating to certain sales and repurchases of its securities in the secondary market. We believe we have complied fully with the request. We have not received any updates from the SEC as to the scope, duration or ultimate resolution of the investigation.

As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there were no amounts accrued that the Company believes would be material to its financial position.

Indemnification—In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into certain agreements that provide for indemnification by the Company of varying scope and terms to customers, vendors, directors, officers, employees and other parties with respect to certain matters. Indemnification includes losses from breach of such agreements, services provided by the Company, or third-party intellectual property infringement claims. These indemnities may survive termination of the underlying agreement and the maximum potential amount of future indemnification payments, in some circumstances, are not subject to a cap. As of September 30, 2022, there were no known events or circumstances that have resulted in a material indemnification liability.

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11. REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

Upon the Closing on July 22, 2021, all issued and outstanding shares of Legacy Matterport redeemable convertible preferred stock was cancelled and converted into the right to receive an aggregate 126,460,926 shares of Matterport Class A common stock. A total of \$164.5 million redeemable convertible preferred stock was reclassified into common stock and additional paid-in capital on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

On July 22, 2021, the Company issued 72.5 million shares of Class A common stock to public stockholders of Gores, Initial Stockholders of Class F Stock, and PIPE investors for an aggregate gross proceeds of \$640.1 million. The Company paid \$0.9 million to Gores' stockholders who redeemed Gores' Class A common stock immediately prior to the Closing. The Company and Gores incurred \$10.0 million and \$26.3 million transaction costs, respectively. The total transaction cost was \$36.3 million, consisting of underwriting, legal and other professional fees, of which \$35.7 million was recorded to additional paid-in capital as a reduction of proceeds and the remaining \$0.6 million was expensed immediately.

The Company has retroactively adjusted the shares issued and outstanding prior to July 22, 2021 to give effect to the exchange ratio established in the Merger Agreement to determine the number of shares of common stock into which shares of Legacy Matterport common stock were converted. Immediately prior to the Closing, 232.7 million shares were authorized for issuance at \$0.001 par value. Immediately following the Closing, 670.0 million shares were authorized for issuance at \$0.0001 par value, including 640.0 million shares of common stock and 30.0 million shares of preferred stock. There were 242.0 million shares of common stock outstanding with a par value of \$0.0001 upon the Closing. The holder of each share of common stock is entitled to one vote.

The Company had reserved shares of common stock for future issuance as of September 30, 2022 as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022
Private warrants to purchase common stock	1,708
Common stock options outstanding and unvested RSUs under the Amended and Restated 2011 Stock Incentive Plan	70,689
Shares available for future grant under 2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	9,330
Shares available for future grant under 2021 Incentive Award Plan	1,720
Total shares of common stock reserved	83,447

Common Stock Warrants— The Company issued warrants to purchase common stock in connection with loan agreements entered from three lenders as disclosed below and in Note 9 "Debt". Those warrants were considered equity at inception and were recorded to additional paid-in capital. The warrants had a contractual 10-year life from the issuance date.

All previously issued common stock warrants were fully vested and exercisable as of December 31, 2020. In February 2021, the holders of all of the Company's outstanding warrants entered into an agreement with the Company to exercise their warrants contingent upon, and effective immediately prior to, the consummation of the First Merger. On July 22, 2021, all the common stock warrants were exercised. The Company issued 1.0 million shares of the Class A common stock to the holders of the common stock warrants upon the Closing.

During the three months ended September 30, 2021, the Company fully amortized the remaining debt discount associated with the above warrants of \$0.2 million upon the full repayment of the debt as discussed Note 9 "Debt".

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Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component, net of tax (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Translation, Net of Tax	Unrealized Losses on Available-for-Sale Debt Securities, Net of Tax	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ (52)	\$ (1,487)	\$ (1,539)
Net unrealized loss	—	(6,039)	(6,039)
Balance at September 30, 2022	\$ (52)	\$ (7,526)	\$ (7,578)

	Foreign Currency Translation, Net of Tax	Unrealized Losses on Available-for-Sale Debt Securities, Net of Tax	Total
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 135	\$ —	\$ 135
Net unrealized loss	(79)	(94)	(173)
Balance at September 30, 2021	\$ 56	\$ (94)	\$ (38)

13. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WARRANTS

Prior to the Closing, Gores issued 6,900,000 Public Warrants and 4,450,000 Private Warrants. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of the Company's Class A common stock at a price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustments. The Warrants became exercisable on December 15, 2021 and will expire on July 22, 2026, which is five years after the Closing.

Redemption of Public Warrants

Once the Public Warrants become exercisable, the Company may redeem the outstanding warrants for cash, in whole and not in part, upon not less than of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption ("Redemption Period") at a price of \$0.01 per warrant, if, and only if, the reported last sale price of the common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30-trading day period ending three business day before we send the notice of redemption to the Public Warrant holders. If the Company calls the Public Warrants for redemption, the Company will have the option to require all holders that wish to exercise the Public Warrants to do so on a "cashless basis", as described in the warrant agreement. The warrants holders have the right to exercise their outstanding warrants prior to the scheduled redemption date during the Redemption Period at \$11.50 per share.

Commencing 90 days after the Public Warrants become exercisable, we may redeem the outstanding Public Warrants, in whole and not in part, for a price equal to a number of shares of the Company's Class A common stock to be determined based on a predefined rate based on the redemption date and the "fair market value" of the Company's Class A common stock. The "fair market value" of our Class A common stock shall mean the average last reported sale price of our common stock for the 10 trading days ending on the third trading day prior to the date on which the notice of redemption is sent to the holders of Public Warrants upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder, if, and only if, the last reported sale price of our Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$10.00 per share on the trading day prior to the date on which we send the notice of redemption to the warrant holders.

The Private Warrants have terms and provisions that are identical to those of the Warrants sold as part of the Units in the Public Offering, except that the Sponsor has agreed not to transfer, assign or sell any of the Private Warrants (except to certain permitted transferees) until 30 days after the completion of the Merger. Additionally, the Private Warrants are exercisable on a cashless basis and are non-redeemable so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted

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transferees. The Private Placement Warrants are non-redeemable for cash so long as they are held by the initial purchasers or their permitted transferees.

The Company filed a Registration Statement on Form S-1 on August 19, 2021 related to the issuance of an aggregate of up to 11,350,000 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of the Warrants, which was declared effective by the SEC on August 26, 2021. On December 15, 2021, the Company announced that it would redeem all of Matterport's Public Warrants that remained outstanding as of 5:00 p.m. New York City time on January 14, 2022 (the "Redemption Date") for a redemption price of \$0.01 per warrant. The Public Warrants may be exercised by the holders thereof until 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the Redemption Date to purchase fully paid and non-assessable shares of Common Stock underlying such warrants, at the exercise price of \$11.50 per share. Any Public Warrants that remained unexercised at 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the Redemption Date would be void and no longer exercisable, and the holders of those Public Warrants would be entitled to receive only the redemption price of \$0.01 per warrant.

On January 14, 2022, the Public Warrants ceased trading on the Nasdaq Global Market. As of the Redemption Date of January 14, 2022, a total of 9.1 million shares of Common Stock were issued upon the exercise of 6.4 million Public Warrants and 2.7 million Private Warrants by the holders thereof at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share, resulting in aggregate proceeds to Matterport of \$104.4 million, including 7.1 million shares issued upon the exercise of Public Warrants and Private Warrants by the holders with a total proceeds of \$76.6 million received during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2.0 million shares issued upon the exercise of 2.0 million Public Warrants with a total proceeds of \$27.8 million received during the three months ended March 31, 2022. The remaining 0.6 million unexercised and outstanding Public Warrants as of 5:00 p.m. January 14, 2022 New York City time were redeemed at a price of \$0.01 per Public Warrant and, as a result, no Public Warrants remained outstanding thereafter. Warrants to purchase Common Stock that were issued under the Warrant Agreement in a private placement simultaneously with the Company's initial public offering and that are still held by the initial holders thereof or their permitted transferees were not subject to this redemption and remain outstanding as of September 30, 2022.

The following table summarizes the Public and Private Warrants activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Public Warrants	Private Warrants	Total Warrants
Outstanding as of December 31, 2021	2,552	1,708	4,260
Warrants Exercised	(1,993)	—	(1,993)
Warrants Redeemed	(559)	—	(559)
Outstanding as of September 30, 2022	—	1,708	1,708

The Public Warrants were classified as Level 1 because there was adequate trading volume to provide a reliable indication of value from the Closing Date to the Redemption Date. The Private Warrants were classified as Level 2, from the Closing Date until the Redemption Date, because the Private Warrants had similar terms and were subject to substantially the same redemption features as the Public Warrants. The fair value of the Private Warrants was deemed to be substantially the same as the fair value of the Public Warrants. Both the Public Warrants and the Private Warrants were valued at \$2.00 per unit as of the Redemption Date.

Upon the ceasing of trading of the Public Warrants on the Redemption Date, the fair value measurement of Private Warrants transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 and the Company used a Black Scholes model to determine the fair value of the Private Warrants. The primary significant unobservable input used to evaluate the fair value measurement of the Company's Private Warrants is the expected volatility of the ordinary shares. Significant increases (decreases) in the expected volatility in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. The Private Warrants were valued at \$0.99 as of September 30, 2022.

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The following table provides the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the Private Warrants as of September 30, 2022:

	September 30, 2022
Current stock price	\$ 3.79
Strike price	\$ 11.50
Expected term (in years)	3.81
Expected volatility	68.0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.2%
Expected dividend yield	—%

The Warrants are measured for fair value at the end of each quarter. The following table presents the changes in the warrant liabilities (in thousands):

	Public Warrants	Private Warrants	Total Warrant Liabilities
Fair value at December 31, 2021	\$ 23,329	\$ 15,645	\$ 38,974
Change in fair value	(12,193)	(13,954)	(26,147)
Warrants Exercised	(10,018)	—	(10,018)
Warrants Redemption	(1,118)	—	(1,118)
Fair value at September 30, 2022	\$ —	\$ 1,691	\$ 1,691

14. CONTINGENT EARN-OUT AWARDS

Legacy Matterport stockholders and certain holders of Legacy Matterport stock options and RSUs are entitled to receive a number of Earn-out Shares comprising up to 23.5 million shares of Class A common stock in the aggregate. There are six distinct tranches, and each tranche has 3,910,000 Earn-out shares. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Common Share Price means the share price equal to the volume weighted average price of the Matterport Class A common stock for a period of at least 10 days out of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the trading day immediately prior to the date of determination. If the Common Share Price exceeds \$13.00, \$15.50, \$18.00, \$20.50, \$23.00, and \$25.50, the Earn-out shares are issuable during the period beginning on the 180th day following the Closing and ending on the fifth anniversary of such date (the “Earn-out Period”). The Earn-out shares are subject to early release if a change of control that will result in the holders of the Company common stock receiving a per share price equal to or in excess of the price target as above (collectively, the “Earn-Out Triggering Events”).

Any Earn-out Shares issuable to any holder of Matterport stock options and Matterport RSUs in respect of such Matterport Stock Options and Matterport RSUs shall be issued to such holder only if such holder continues to provide services to the Post-Combination Company through the date of the occurrence of the corresponding triggering event that causes such Earn-out Shares to become issuable. Any Earn-out Shares that are forfeited pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be reallocated to the other Legacy Matterport stockholders and Legacy Matterport stock options and RSUs holders who remain entitled to receive Earn-out Shares in accordance with their respective Earn-out pro rata shares.

At the Closing, the estimated fair value of the total Earn-out Shares was \$294.8 million. The contingent obligation to issue Earn-out Shares to Legacy Matterport stockholders was accounted for as a liability because the Earn-out Triggering Events that determine the number of Earn-out Shares required to be issued include events that are not solely indexed to the Common Stock of Matterport, Inc. The Earn-out pro rata Shares issuable to holders of Legacy Matterport’s RSUs and holders of Legacy Matterport’s Stock Options are accounted for as a stock-based compensation expense as they are subject to forfeiture based on the satisfaction of certain employment conditions, see Note 15 of the Stock Plan for more information. The Company recognized \$231.6 million of contingent earn-out liability attributable to the Earn-out Shares to Matterport legacy Stockholders upon the Closing on July 22, 2021.

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On January 18, 2022, all six Earn-out Triggering Events for issuing up to 23.5 million Earn-out Shares occurred. A total of 18.8 million shares of common stock became issuable to the eligible Matterport legacy Stockholders. Another total of 4.7 million pro rata Earn-out Shares became issuable to holders of Matterport's eligible legacy RSU and options holders were immediately vested. See Note 15 "Stock Plan" for more information.

Contingent earn-out liability was accounted for as a liability as of the date of the Merger and remeasured to fair value until the Earn-out Triggering Events were met. The estimated fair value of the total Earn-out Shares was determined based on a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model using a distribution of potential outcomes on a monthly basis over the Earn-out Period using the most reliable information available to be issued including events that are not solely indexed to the common stock of the Company. Upon the occurrence of the triggering events, the Company's common stock price of \$12.89 per share represented the fair value of the Earn-out Awards. The Company reclassified the \$242.4 million outstanding Earn-out liability to additional paid-in capital as the Earn-out shares become issuable as a fixed number of share of common shares. Assumptions used in the valuation as of December 31, 2021 are described below:

	As of December 31, 2021
Current stock price	\$ 20.64
Expected term (in years)	5.1
Expected volatility	67.0 %
Risk-free interest rate	1.3 %
Expected dividend yield	0 %

The following table sets forth a summary of the changes in the earn-out liabilities during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 377,576
Reallocation of Earn-out Shares to earn-out liability upon forfeitures	896
Change in fair value of earn-out liability	(136,043)
Issuance of Earn-out Shares upon triggering events	(242,429)
Balance at September 30, 2022	\$ —

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15. STOCK PLAN

Amended and Restated 2011 Stock Incentive Plan—On June 17, 2011, the Company’s Board and stockholders approved the Matterport, Inc. 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, (the “2011 Stock Plan”), which allows for the issuance of incentive stock options (“ISOs”), non-qualified stock options (“NSOs”), the issuance of restricted stock awards (“RSAs”), and the sale of stock to its employees, the Board, and consultants. On February 12, 2021, the Company amended and restated the 2011 Stock Plan to allow the Company to grant restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and extended the terms of the plan until February 12, 2022, unless terminated earlier. No shares are available for future grant under the 2011 Plan due to the termination of the 2011 Plan in connection with the Closing. There were 67.8 million shares authorized under the 2011 Stock Plan prior to its termination, and 2.1 million shares were assumed under the 2021 Incentive Award Plan upon the termination of the 2011 Plan.

2021 Incentive Award Plan

In connection with the Closing on July 22, 2021, the Company approved the 2021 Incentive Award Plan (“2021 Plan”), an incentive compensation plan for the benefit of eligible employees, consultants, and directors of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company concurrently assumed the 2011 Plan and all outstanding awards thereunder, effective as of the Closing, and no further awards shall be granted under the 2011 Plan. The 2021 Plan provides that the initial aggregate number of shares of Class A common stock, available for issuance pursuant to awards thereunder shall be the sum of (a) 10% of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock as of the Closing, which is equivalent to 24.2 million shares of Class A common stock (the “Initial Plan Reserve”), (b) any shares of Class A common stock subject to outstanding equity awards under the amended and restated 2011 Stock Plan which, following the effective date of the 2021 Plan, become available for issuance under the 2021 Plan and (c) an annual increase on the first day of each calendar year beginning on January 1, 2022 and ending on and including January 1, 2031 equal to a number of shares equal to 5% of the aggregate number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding on the final day of the immediately preceding calendar year. The maximum aggregate number of shares of common stock that may be issued under the 2021 Plan upon the exercise of ISOs is 181.5 million shares of Class A common stock. As of September 30, 2022, a total of 1.7 million shares of our common stock are available for issuance under our 2021 Plan.

Shares forfeited due to employee termination or expiration are returned to the share pool. Similarly, shares withheld upon exercise to provide for the exercise price and/or taxes due and shares repurchased by the Company are also returned to the pool.

2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In connection with the Closing on July 22, 2021, the Company approved the 2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“2021 ESPP”). The 2021 ESPP provides that the aggregate number of shares of Class A common stock available for issuance pursuant to awards under the 2021 ESPP shall be the sum of (a) 3% of the number of outstanding shares of Class A common stock as of the Closing, which is equivalent to 7.3 million shares of Class A common stock (the “Initial ESPP Reserve”), and (b) an annual increase on the first day of each calendar year beginning on January 1, 2022 and ending on and including January 1, 2031 equal to the lesser of (i) 1% of the aggregate number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year and (ii) such smaller number of shares of common stock as may be determined by the Company’s board of directors; provided, however, that the number of shares of common stock that may be issued or transferred pursuant to the rights granted under the 2021 ESPP shall not exceed 36.9 million shares.

Our 2021 ESPP permits eligible employees to acquire shares of our common stock at 85% of the lower of the fair market value of our common stock on the first trading day of each offering period or on the purchase date. If the fair market value of our common stock on the purchase date is lower than the first trading day of the offering period, the current offering period will be cancelled after purchase and a new 24-month offering period will begin. Participants may purchase shares of common stock through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their eligible compensation, subject to purchase limits of 3,000 shares per purchase period, 12,000 per offering period, and \$25,000 worth of stock for each calendar year.

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The 2021 ESPP provides for consecutive offering periods that will typically have a duration of approximately 24 months in length, each generally comprised of four purchase periods of approximately six months in length. The offering periods are scheduled to start on the first trading day on or after June 1 and December 1 of each year, except for the first offering period that began on July 23, 2021 and will end on May 31, 2023.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, there were nil and 0.4 million, respectively, shares of common stock purchased under the 2021 ESPP.

Shares Available for Future Grant—The Company issues new shares upon a share option exercise or release. As of September 30, 2022, shares authorized and available for future grant under the Company’s 2021 Plan and 2021 ESPP are 1.7 million shares and 9.3 million shares, respectively.

Stock Option Activities—The following table summarizes the stock option activities under the Company’s stock plans for nine months ended September 30, 2022 (in thousands, except for per share data):

	Options Outstanding		Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share		
Balance—December 31, 2021	42,227	\$ 0.63	6.9	\$ 844,909
Expired or canceled	(1,298)	0.75		
Exercised	(6,383)	0.51		\$ 51,963
Balance—September 30, 2022	34,546	\$ 0.65	6.3	\$ 108,531
Options vested and exercisable—September 30, 2022	28,938	\$ 0.62	6.1	\$ 91,770

As of September 30, 2022, unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested options was \$1.7 million, which is expected to be amortized over a weighted-average vesting period of 1.4 years.

RSU and PRSU Activities—The following table summarizes the RSU activity under the Company’s stock plans for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 (in thousands, except per share data):

	RSUs and PRSUs	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value Price Per Share
Balance—December 31, 2021	24,744	\$ 17.70
Granted	20,869	5.01
Vested	(5,373)	16.41
Canceled or forfeited	(4,097)	9.20
Balance—September 30, 2022	36,143	\$ 11.53

Stock-based compensation expense for awards with only service conditions are recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the related award. The performance-based RSU (“PRSU”) awards have both service-based and performance-based vesting conditions. The service-based vesting condition for these awards is typically satisfied over four years with a cliff vesting period of one year and continued vesting quarterly thereafter. The performance-based vesting condition is satisfied upon the occurrence of a liquidity event, as defined in the Amended and Restated 2011 Stock Plan. The performance based vesting condition was deemed satisfied upon the Closing. The Company recognized \$6.1 million stock-based compensation expenses on the Closing Date for the portion of these PRSUs for which the service-based vesting condition had been satisfied as the performance condition of the RSUs is met.

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As of September 30, 2022, unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested RSUs and PRSUs were \$372.2 million and \$5.4 million, respectively. The remaining unrecognized compensation costs for RSUs and PRSUs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.0 years and 1.6 years, respectively, excluding additional stock-based compensation expense related to any future grants of share-based awards.

Earn-out Award Activities

As discussed in Note 14 “Contingent Earn-Out Liability”, the pro rata Earn-out Shares issuable to holders of Legacy Matterport’s RSUs and holders of Legacy Matterport’s Stock Options for such holders with respect to such holders’ Legacy RSUs and Options were accounted as stock-based compensation expense as they were subject both a market condition and a service condition to the eligible employees.

On January 18, 2022, all six Earn-out Triggering Events for issuing up to 23.5 million Earn-out Shares occurred. A total of 4.7 million pro rata Earn-out Shares issuable to holders of Matterport’s eligible legacy RSU and options holders were immediately vested. The Company issued 2.7 million Earn-out Shares to Matterport’s eligible legacy RSU and options holders after withholding 2.0 million these Earn-out Shares to cover tax withholding obligations. The Company recognized all the remaining \$27.6 million unamortized stock-based compensation related to the Earn-out Shares during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, as both Triggering event condition satisfied and the service condition was met. No further Earn-out Shares remained contingently issuable thereafter. The following table summarizes the Earn-out Award activity under the Earn-out Arrangement pursuant to the Merger Agreement during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 (in thousands, except for per share data):

	Earn-out Award Outstanding	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value Price Per Share
Balance—December 31, 2021	4,700	\$ 12.64
Granted	13	20.13
Forfeited or Canceled	(61)	13.07
Vested and Canceled ⁽¹⁾	(1,966)	5.35
Vested and Released	(2,686)	\$ 7.31
Balance—September 30, 2022	—	—

(1) Represents 2 million shares withheld for tax obligation upon issuances of the Earn-out Shares on February 1, 2022.

Earn-out Awards Valuation— The assumptions used to estimate the fair value of Earn-out Awards granted before the triggering events occurred were as follows. Upon the settlement of all tranches, the Earn-out Shares were issued into a fixed number of shares of common stock that was indexed to the Company’s own stock price other than on an observable market price or index.

	December 31, 2021 to January 18, 2022	Inception to December 31, 2021
Current stock price	\$13.34 – \$19.61	\$13.93 – \$27.86
Expected term	5.1 years	5.1 – 5.5 years
Expected volatility	67.0%	40.0% – 67.0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.3%	0.8% – 1.3%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%

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Employee Stock Purchase Plan—The fair value of shares under our 2021 ESPP are estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following table summarizes the assumptions used in the valuation of the fair value:

	September 30, 2022
Expected term	0.5 – 2.0 years
Expected volatility	34.4 – 47.4%
Risk-free interest rate	0.2 – 2.7%
Expected dividend yield	0%

The expected volatility is based on the average volatility of a peer group of representative public companies with sufficient trading history over the expected term. The expected term represents the term from the first day of the offering period to the purchase dates within each offering period. The dividend yield assumption is based on our expectations about our anticipated dividend policy. The risk-free interest rate is based on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with maturities that approximate the expected term. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company recorded of \$0.9 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, of stock-based compensation expense related to the 2021 ESPP. As of September 30, 2022, unrecognized compensation cost related to the 2021 ESPP was \$2.8 million, which is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted-average service period of 1.3 years.

Stock-based Compensation— The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense for awards with only service conditions on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the related award and recognizes stock-based compensation expenses for awards with performance conditions on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separate vesting portion of the awards when it is probable that the performance condition will be achieved. The stock-based compensation expenses of Earn-out Awards are recognized on a straight-line basis over the derived services period during which the market conditions are expected to be met. Forfeitures are accounted for in the period in which they occur.

The amount of stock-based compensation related to stock-based awards to employees in the Company’s condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Costs of revenue	\$ 912	\$ 978	\$ 3,819	\$ 1,040
Research and development	6,362	6,695	27,246	6,929
Selling, general, and administrative	22,231	23,065	85,673	24,028
Stock-based compensation, net of amounts capitalized	29,505	30,738	116,738	31,997
Capitalized stock-based compensation	2,801	1,332	11,464	1,526
Total stock-based compensation	<u>\$ 32,306</u>	<u>\$ 32,070</u>	<u>\$ 128,202</u>	<u>\$ 33,523</u>

16. INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of the Company’s annual effective tax rate as adjusted for discrete items arising in that quarter.

Given the Company has a full valuation allowance recorded against its domestic net deferred tax assets and operating losses in the US, and its foreign subsidiaries are in operating profit, the Company has applied the exception to use a worldwide effective tax rate under ASC 740-270-30-36. The Company used the foreign jurisdiction’s statutory rate as an estimate for the annual effective tax rate (“AETR”). The quarterly tax provision, and estimate of the Company’s annual effective tax rate, is subject to variation due to several factors, including variability in pre-tax income (or loss), the mix of jurisdictions to which such income relates, changes in how we do business, and tax law developments. Tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was primarily attributable to pre-tax foreign earnings. The Company records deferred tax assets to the extent we believe these assets will more likely than not be realized. In making

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such determination, the Company considered all available positive and negative evidence and continued to conclude that as of September 30, 2022, it is not more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of its remaining net deferred tax assets.

17. NET LOSS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS

As a result of the Reverse Recapitalization, the Company has retroactively adjusted the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding prior to the Closing Date by multiplying them by the exchange ratio of approximately 4.1193 used to determine the number of shares of common stock into which they converted. The common stock issued as a result of the redeemable convertible preferred stock conversion on the Closing Date was included in the basic net income (loss) per share calculation on a prospective basis.

Basic net loss per share attributable to common stockholders was computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands, except for per share data). Diluted net loss per share gives effect to all potential shares of common stock, including common stock issuable upon conversion of our redeemable convertible preferred stock, stock options and RSUs to the extent these are dilutive. We calculated basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Numerator :				
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (58,259)	\$ (167,989)	\$ (50,989)	\$ (177,070)
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares used in computing net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	286,458	196,478	281,729	93,061
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.20)</u>	<u>\$ (0.86)</u>	<u>\$ (0.18)</u>	<u>\$ (1.90)</u>

Basic net loss per share is the same as diluted net loss per share for the period we reported net loss. The following potentially dilutive outstanding securities were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted, because their effect would have been anti-dilutive or issuance of such shares is contingent upon the satisfaction of certain conditions which were not satisfied by the end of the period (shares in thousands):

	As of September 30,	
	2022	2021
Public warrants	—	6,900
Private warrants	1,708	4,450
Earn-out shares	—	23,460
Common stock options outstanding	34,546	43,131
Unvested RSUs	36,143	3,730
ESPP Shares	1,849	—
Total potentially dilutive common stock equivalents	<u>74,246</u>	<u>81,671</u>

MATTERPORT, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

18. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS PLANS

The Company has a defined-contribution retirement and savings plan intended to qualify under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code (the “401(k) Plan”) covering substantially all US employees. The 401(k) Plan allows each participant to contribute up to an amount not to exceed an annual statutory maximum. The Company contracted with a third-party provider to act as a custodian and trustee and to process and maintain the records of participant data. Substantially all of the expenses incurred for administering the 401(k) Plan are paid by the Company. The company discontinued providing contributions in the 401(k) Plan match since May 1, 2020.

The Company contributes to a defined-contribution pension plan for eligible employees in the U.K. Pension plan benefits are based primarily on participants’ compensation and years of service credited as specified under the terms of the plan. The Company made \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million matching contributions to the U.K. pension plan for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively. The match contributions to the U.K. pension plan for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 were less than \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Result of Operations

The following discussion and analysis provides information that Matterport’s management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of Matterport’s condensed consolidated results of operations and financial condition. The discussion should be read together with our unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the respective notes thereto, and other financial information included elsewhere within this Report. The discussion and analysis should also be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and the related notes in the 2021 Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements based upon Matterport’s current expectations, estimates and projections that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed under “Risk Factors”, “Forward-Looking Statements” and other disclosures included in this Report. Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this section to “we,” “our,” “us,” “the Company” or “Matterport” refer to the business of Matterport, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries both prior to the consummation of and following the Merger (as defined below).

Overview

Matterport is leading the digitization and datafication of the built world. We believe the digital transformation of the built world will fundamentally change the way people interact with buildings and the physical spaces around them. Our Company’s website is www.matterport.com.

Since its founding in 2011, Matterport’s pioneering technology has set the standard for digitizing, accessing and managing buildings, spaces and places online. Our platform’s innovative software, spatial data-driven data science, and 3D capture technology have broken down the barriers that have kept the largest asset class in the world, buildings and physical spaces, offline and underutilized for many years. We believe the digitization and datafication of the built world will continue to unlock significant operational efficiencies and property values, and that Matterport is the platform to lead this enormous global transformation.

The world is rapidly moving from offline to online. Digital transformation has made a powerful and lasting impact across every business and industry today. Nevertheless, the global building stock remains largely offline today, and we estimate that less than 0.1% is penetrated by digital transformation. We were among the first to recognize the increasing need for digitization of the built world and the power of spatial data, the unique details underlying buildings and spaces, in facilitating the understanding of buildings and spaces. With approximately 8.7 million spaces under management as of September 30, 2022, we are continuing to penetrate the estimated \$327 trillion global building stock and expand our footprint across various end markets, including residential and commercial real estate, facilities management, retail, architecture, engineering and construction (“AEC”), insurance and repair, and travel and hospitality. We estimate our total addressable market to be more than four billion buildings and 20 billion spaces globally, yielding a more than \$240 billion market opportunity.

We believe the total addressable market for the digitization and datafication of the built world could expand beyond \$1 trillion as our spatial data platform continues to grow, powered by the following:

- **Bringing offline buildings online:** Traditionally, our customers needed to conduct site visits in-person to understand and assess their buildings and spaces. With the AI-powered capabilities of Cortex, our proprietary AI software engine, the world’s building stock can move from offline to online and be accessible to our customers real-time and on demand from anywhere.
- **Driven by spatial data:** Cortex uses the breadth of the billions of data points we have accumulated over the years to improve the 3D accuracy of our digital twins. Our sophisticated algorithms also deliver significant commercial value to our subscribers by generating data-based insights that allow them to confidently make assessments and decisions about their properties. With approximately 8.7 million spaces under management as of September 30, 2022, our spatial data library is the clearinghouse for information about the built world.
- **Powered by AI and ML:** Artificial intelligence (“AI”) and machine learning (“ML”) technologies effectively utilize spatial data to create a robust virtual experience that is dynamic, realistic, interactive, informative and permits multiple viewing angles. AI and ML also make costly cameras unnecessary for everyday scans—subscribers can now scan their spaces by simply tapping a button on their smartphones. As a result, Matterport is a device agnostic platform, helping us more rapidly scale and drive towards our mission of digitizing and indexing the built world.

We believe that Matterport has tremendous growth potential ahead. After securing market-leading positions in a variety of geographies and vertical markets, we have demonstrated our repeatable value proposition and the ability of our sales growth model to scale. The magnitude of our total addressable market is so large that even with leading market share, we believe our penetration rates today are a small fraction of the opportunity for Matterport. With a mature and tested go-to-market playbook and team in place, we are focused on scaling execution across a carefully selected set of growth vectors, including: scaling the enterprise across industry verticals, expanding internationally, investing in R&D, and expanding partner integrations and third-party developer platforms.

Impacts of Macroeconomic and Geopolitical Conditions and Other Factors on our Business

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in industry-wide global supply chain challenges, including with respect to manufacturing, transportation and logistics. We purchase certain products and key hardware components from a limited number of sources, including in some cases only a single supplier for some products and components, and depend on the supply chain, including freight, to receive components, transport finished goods and deliver our products across the world. The future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operational and financial performance will depend on certain developments, including the duration and spread of the pandemic, impact on our subscribers and their spending habits, impact on our marketing efforts, and effect on our suppliers, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted with certainty. Delays, interruptions and disruptions in our supply chain have and could continue to impact our ability to maintain supplies of products and the costs associated with obtaining products.

We also been impacted by adverse macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions. These conditions include but are not limited to inflation, foreign currency fluctuations, slowing of economic activity around the globe, in part due to rising interest rates, and lower consumer spending. In addition, the war in Ukraine has further increased existing global supply chain, logistics, and inflationary challenges. Such global or regional economic and political conditions adversely affect demand for our products. These conditions also have an impact on our suppliers, causing increases in cost of materials and higher shipping and transportation rates, and as a result impacting the pricing of our products.

While we have made improvements to our supply chain in the third quarter of fiscal year 2022, we continue to work to mitigate the disruption we have experienced. If macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions and COVID-19 related factors do not improve or if they worsen, then our results of operations may be negatively impacted.

For additional information, Part II Item 1A "Risk Factors."

Our Business Model

We generate revenue by selling subscriptions to our AI-powered spatial data platform to customers, licensing our data to third parties, selling capture devices (including our Matterport Pro2 and newly launched Pro3 cameras) and by providing services to customers from our technicians and through in-application purchases. We are focused on driving substantial annual growth in subscription revenue and maintaining modest growth in license, product and services revenue.

We serve customers of all sizes, at every stage of maturity, from individuals to large enterprises, and we see opportunities for growth across all of our customer segments. We are particularly focused on increasing sales efficiency and driving customer growth and recurring revenue growth from large enterprises.

Subscription Revenue

Our AI-powered spatial data platform creates high-fidelity and high-accuracy digital twins of physical spaces and generates valuable data analytics and insights for customers. We derive subscription revenue from the sale of subscription plans to subscribers of all sizes ranging from individuals to large enterprises.

Our subscription plans are priced from free to custom plans tailored to the needs of larger-scale businesses. Our standard subscription plans for individuals and small businesses range from a free online Matterport account with a single user and a single active space that can be captured with an iPhone or an Android smartphone to multiple-user accounts that provide for the capture of unlimited active spaces. The pricing of our subscription plans increases as the number of users and active spaces increase. The wide variety and flexibility of our subscription plans enable us to retain existing subscribers and grow our subscriber base across diverse end markets, with particular focus on large enterprise subscribers. Subscription

revenue accounted for approximately 50% and 57% of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and approximately 57% and 53% of our total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The majority of our subscription services are billed either monthly or annually in advance and are typically non-refundable and non-cancellable. Consequently, for month-to-month subscriptions, we recognize the revenue monthly, and for annual or longer subscriptions, we record deferred revenue on our condensed consolidated balance sheet and recognize the deferred revenue ratably over the subscription term.

License Revenue

We also offer data license solutions that allow certain customers to use our digital twin data for their own needs. We began offering these solutions in 2020. License revenue accounted for less than 1% of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and less than 1% and approximately 5% of our total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Data licenses to date have been granted as perpetual licenses and are therefore recognized at a point in time upon transfer of control when the customer accepts delivery of the licensed data or other property. We expect our license revenue to fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on the number of new licenses purchased by our customers as we obtain new customers for our license solutions and the delivery of our licensed content is accepted by our customers during each quarter.

Product Revenue

We offer a comprehensive set of solutions designed to provide our customers with access to state-of-the-art capture technology that produces the high-quality data necessary to process images into dimensionally accurate digital twins. We derive product revenue from sales of our innovative 3D capture product, the Pro2 Camera, which has played an integral part in shaping the 3D building and property visualization ecosystem. Since April 2022, we also have begun to offer capture devices and accessories manufactured by third parties and Matterport Axis, a cost-effective motor-mount for smartphones. The Pro2 Camera has driven adoption of our solutions and has generated the unique high-quality and scaled data set that has enabled Cortex to become the pioneering software engine for digital twin creation, and we expect that future sales of our Pro2 Camera and third party capture devices will continue to drive increased adoption of our solutions. In August 2022, we launched and began shipment of our Pro3 Camera along with major updates to our industry-leading digital twin cloud platform. The Matterport Pro3 Camera is an advanced 3D capture device, which includes faster boot time, swappable batteries, and a lighter design. The Pro3 camera can perform both indoors and outdoors and is designed for speed, fidelity, versatility and accuracy. Along with our Pro2 Camera, we expect that future sales of our Pro3 Camera will continue to drive increased adoption of our solutions. Product revenue accounted for approximately 24% and 31% of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and approximately 23% and 31% of our total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Services Revenue

Most of our customers are able to utilize the Pro2 Camera, Pro3 Camera or other compatible capture devices to scan digital twins without external assistance, as the camera is relatively easy to configure and requires minimal training. However, our customers sometimes may also request professional assistance with the data capture process. We generate professional services revenue from Matterport Capture Services, a fully managed solution for enterprise subscribers worldwide that require on-demand scheduling of experienced and reliable Matterport professionals to scan their properties. In addition, we derive services revenue from in-app purchases, made by subscribers using our smartphone applications or by logging in to their subscriber account. In July 2022, we completed the acquisition of VHT, Inc., known as VHT Studios, a U.S.-based real estate marketing company that offers brokerages and enterprises digital solutions to promote and sell properties, which expands Matterport Capture Services by bringing together Matterport digital twins with professional photography, drone capture, and marketing services. Services revenue accounted for approximately 26% and 12% of our total revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and approximately 20% and 11% of our total revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Merger

On July 22, 2021, we consummated the previously announced merger (collectively with the other transactions described in the Merger Agreement (defined below), the “Merger”, “Closing”, or “Transactions”) pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated February 7, 2021 (the “Merger Agreement”), by and among the Company (at such

time named Gores Holding VI, Inc., a Delaware Corporation (“Gores”, or “GHVI”), First Merger Sub, Second Merger Sub and Legacy Matterport. In connection with the consummation of the Merger, the registrant changed its name from Gores Holdings VI, Inc. to Matterport, Inc. First Merger Sub merged with and into Legacy Matterport, with Legacy Matterport continuing as the surviving corporation (the “First Merger”), and immediately following the First Merger and as part of the same overall transaction as the First Merger, Legacy Matterport merged with and into Second Merger Sub, with Second Merger Sub continuing as the surviving entity as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, under the new name “Matterport Operating, LLC.” In connection with the Closing, we changed our name to Matterport, Inc. On July 23, 2021, our Class A common stock and warrants began trading on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbols “MTTR” and “MTTRW,” respectively.

In connection with the Merger, the Company raised gross proceeds of \$640.1 million, including the contribution of \$345.1 million of cash held in Gores’ trust account from its initial public offering and an aggregate purchase price of \$295.0 million in a private placement pursuant to the subscription agreements (“Private Investment in Public Equity” or “PIPE”) at \$10.00 per share of Gores’ Class A common stock. The Company paid \$0.9 million to Gores’ stockholders who redeemed Gores’ Class A common stock immediately prior to the Closing. The Company and Gores incurred \$10.0 million and \$26.3 million transaction costs, respectively. The total transaction cost was \$36.3 million, consisting of underwriting, legal, and other professional fees, of which \$35.7 million was recorded to additional paid-in capital as a reduction of proceeds and the remaining \$0.6 million was expensed immediately upon the Closing. The aggregate consideration paid to Legacy Matterport stockholders in connection with the Merger (excluding any potential Earn-Out Shares), was 218,875,000 shares of the Company Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. The Per Share Matterport Stock Consideration was equal to approximately 4.1193 (the “Exchange Ratio”).

The Merger was accounted for as a reverse recapitalization in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Under this method of accounting, Gores was treated as the “acquired” company for financial reporting purposes. This determination was primarily based on holders of Matterport capital stock comprising a relative majority of the voting power of the combined entity upon consummation of the Merger and having the ability to nominate the majority of the governing body of the combined entity, Matterport’s senior management comprising the senior management of the combined entity, and Matterport’s operations comprising the ongoing operations of the combined entity. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the financial statements of the combined entity upon consummation of the Merger represented a continuation of the financial statements of Matterport with the Merger being treated as the equivalent of Matterport issuing stock for the net assets of Gores, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net assets of Gores were stated at historical cost, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. Operations prior to the Merger were presented as those of Matterport in this report of the combined entity. All periods prior to the Merger have been retroactively adjusted using the Exchange Ratio for the equivalent number of shares outstanding immediately after the Merger to effect the reverse recapitalization. See Note 1 and Note 3, in Part I, Item 1, “Financial Statements,” for additional detail about the Merger.

Key Metrics

We monitor the following key metrics to help us evaluate our business, identify trends affecting our business, formulate business plans, and make strategic decisions. The calculation of the key metrics discussed below may differ from other similarly titled metrics used by other companies, analysts, investors and other industry participants.

Spaces Under Management

We track the number of spaces that have been scanned and filed on the Matterport platform, which we refer to as spaces under management, because we believe that the number of spaces under management is an indicator of market penetration and the growth of our business. A space can be a single room or building, or any one contiguous scan of a discrete area, and is composed of a collection of imagery and spatial data that is captured and reconstructed in a dimensionally accurate digital twin of the scanned space. For tracking purposes, we treat each scanned and filed space as a unique file or model. We have a history of growing the number of our spaces under management and, as of September 30, 2022, we had approximately 8.7 million spaces under management. The scale of our spaces under management allows us to directly monetize each space managed for our paid subscribers as well as increase our ability to offer new and enhanced services to subscribers, which in turn provides us with an opportunity to convert subscribers from free subscription plans to paid plans. We believe our spaces under management will continue to grow as our business expands with our current customers and as we add new free and paid subscribers.

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The following chart shows our spaces under management for each of the periods presented (in millions):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Spaces under management	8.7	6.2

Total Subscribers

We believe that our ability to increase the number of subscribers on our platform is an indicator of market penetration, the growth of our business and future revenue trends. For purposes of our business, a “subscriber” is an individual or entity that has signed up for a Matterport account during the applicable measurement period. We include both free and paid subscribers in our total subscriber count. We refer to a subscriber that has signed up for a free account and typically scans only one free space allocated to the account as a “free subscriber.” We refer to a subscriber that has signed up for one of our paid subscription levels and typically scans at least one space as a “paid subscriber.” Our paid subscribers typically enter into monthly subscriptions with us. We generally consider a single organization to be a single subscriber if the organization has entered into a discrete enterprise agreement with us, even if the organization includes multiple divisions, segments or subsidiaries that utilize our platform. If multiple individuals, divisions, segments or subsidiaries within an organization have each entered into a discrete subscription with us, we consider each individual account to be a separate subscriber.

We believe the number of paid subscribers on our platform is an important indicator of future revenue trends, and we believe the number of free subscribers on our platform is important because free subscribers may over time become paid subscribers on our platform and are therefore another indicator of our future revenue trend. We continue to demonstrate strong growth in the number of free and paid subscribers on our platform as indicated by our results for the three and nine ended September 30, 2022.

The following chart shows the number of our free subscribers, paid subscribers and total subscribers for each of the periods presented (in thousands):

	As of September 30,	
	2022	2021
Free subscribers	594	385
Paid subscribers	63	54
Total subscribers	657	439

Net Dollar Expansion Rate

We believe our ability to retain and grow the subscription revenue generated by our existing subscribers is an important measure of the health of our business and our future growth prospects. We track our performance in this area by measuring our net dollar expansion rate from the same set of customers across comparable periods. We calculate this metric on a quarterly basis by comparing the aggregate amount of subscription revenue attributable to a subscriber cohort for the most recent quarter divided by the amount of subscription revenue attributable to the same subscriber cohort for the same quarter in the previous fiscal year. Our calculation for the applicable quarter includes any subscriber in the cohort that upgrades or downgrades the subscriber’s respective subscription level or churns. Our net dollar expansion rate can fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the number of subscribers that upgrade or downgrade their respective subscription levels or a higher or lower churn rate during any given quarter.

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Net dollar expansion rate	106 %	114 %

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to our results of operations below, we report certain financial measures that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). These measures have limitations as analytical tools when assessing our operating performance and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP measures, including gross profit and net income. We may calculate or present our non-GAAP financial measures

differently than other companies who report measures with similar titles and, as a result, the non-GAAP financial measures we report may not be comparable with those of companies in our industry or in other industries.

Non-GAAP Loss from Operations

We calculate non-GAAP loss from operations as GAAP loss from operations excluding stock-based compensation expenses, acquisition-related costs for completed transactions, amortization expense of acquired intangible assets, and the tax impact related to contingent earn-out share issuance, which we do not consider to be indicative of our overall operating performance. We believe this measure provides our management and investors with consistency and comparability with our past financial performance and is an important indicator of the performance and profitability of our business.

The following table presents our non-GAAP loss from operations for each of the periods presented (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
GAAP loss from operations	\$ (58,986)	\$ (44,356)	\$ (213,118)	\$ (52,488)
Add back: stock based compensation expense, net	30,671	30,738	119,648	31,997
Add back: acquisition-related costs	222	—	1,294	—
Add back: Amortization expense of acquired intangible assets	443	—	968	—
Add back: Payroll tax related to contingent earn-out share issuance	—	—	1,164	—
Non-GAAP loss from operations	\$ (27,650)	\$ (13,618)	\$ (90,044)	\$ (20,491)

Free Cash Flow

We calculate free cash flow as net cash used in operating activities less purchases of property and equipment and capitalized software and development costs. We believe this metric provides our management and investors with an important indicator of the ability of our business to generate additional cash from our business operations or our need to access additional sources of cash, in order to fund our operations and investments.

The following table presents our free cash flow for each of the periods presented (in thousands):

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (99,358)	\$ (21,091)
Less: purchases of property and equipment	1,417	536
Less: capitalized software and development costs	9,890	5,233
Free cash flow	\$ (110,665)	\$ (26,860)

Factors Affecting Our Performance

We believe that our growth and financial performance are dependent upon many factors, including the key factors described below, which are in turn subject to significant risks and challenges.

Penetrating a Largely Undigitized Global Property Market

Despite the rapid pace of digital transformation in today's world, the massive global building stock, estimated by Savills to be \$327 trillion in total property value as of September 30, 2022, remains largely undigitized today, and we estimate that less than 0.1% is penetrated by digital transformation. As a first mover in digital twin creation and spatial data library construction, we see significant opportunities to continue leading the digitization and datafication of the built world. We estimate that there are more than 4 billion buildings and 20 billion spaces in the world globally, yielding a more than \$240 billion market opportunity. We believe that as Matterport's unique spatial data library and property data services continue to grow, this opportunity could increase to more than \$1 trillion based on the size of the building stock and the untapped value creation available to buildings worldwide. The constraints created by the COVID-19 pandemic have only reinforced and accelerated the importance of the solutions that we have developed for diverse markets over the past decade.

Through providing a comprehensive set of solutions from cutting-edge capture technology and high-accuracy digital twins to valuable property insights, our AI-powered platform delivers value across the property lifecycle to subscribers from various end markets, including residential and commercial real estate, facilities management and retail, AEC, insurance and repair, and travel and hospitality. As of September 30, 2022, we had over 657,000 subscribers on our platform and approximately 8.7 million spaces under management, which we believe represents more than 100 times the number of spaces under management by the rest of the market, and we aim to continue scaling our platform and strengthen our foothold in various end markets and geographies to deepen our market penetration. With the VHT Acquisition completed in July 2022, we expect to be able to service more property listings and position ourselves to increase adoption of digital twin technology and expand further into the residential real estate industry while adding marketing services for other vertical markets such as commercial real estate, travel and hospitality, and the retail sector. We believe that the breadth and depth of the Matterport platform along with the strong network effect from our growing spatial data library will lead to increased adoption of our solutions across diverse end markets, enabling us to drive further digital transformation of the built world.

Adoption of our Solutions by Enterprise Subscribers

We are pioneering the transformation of the built world from offline to online. We provide a complete, data-driven set of solutions for the digitization and datafication of the built world across a diverse set of use cases and industries. We take a largely offline global property market to the online world using a data-based approach, creating a digital experience for subscribers to interact with buildings and spaces and derive actionable insights. Our Cortex AI-driven engine and software platform uses the breadth of the billions of data points we have accumulated over the years to improve the 3D accuracy of our digital twin models. Our machine learning algorithms also deliver significant commercial value to our subscribers by generating data-based insights that allow them to confidently make assessments and decisions about their properties. We provide enterprise subscribers with a comprehensive solution that includes all of the capture, design, build, promote, insure, inspect and manage functionality of our platform.

We believe that our scale of data, superior capture technology, continued focus on innovation and considerable brand recognition will drive a continued adoption of our all-in-one platform by enterprise subscribers.

We are particularly focused on acquiring and retaining large enterprise subscribers due to the significant opportunities to expand our integrated solutions to different parts of an organization and utilize digital twins for more use cases within an organization. As of the third quarter of 2022, 23% of Fortune 1000 companies use Matterport to manage their enterprise facilities, real estate portfolios, factories, offices, and retail locations. We will continue improving our proprietary spatial data library and AI-powered platform to strengthen our long-term relationships and commitments with large enterprise customers while increasing investments in direct sales and account-based marketing to enhance enterprise adoption of our solutions.

Retention and Expansion of Existing Subscribers

Our ability to increase revenue depends in part on retaining our existing subscribers and expanding their use of our platform. We offer an integrated, comprehensive set of solutions including spatial data capturing, digital twin creation, publication, vertical-market specific content, and property analytics. We have a variety of subscription plans to meet the needs of every subscriber, including free subscription plans and several standard paid subscription plans, and we are able to provide customized subscription plans tailored to the specific needs of large enterprises. As we seek to develop long-term subscriber relationships, our value proposition to subscribers is designed to serve the entirety of the property lifecycle, from design and build to maintenance and operations, promotion, insure, repair, restore, secure and finance. As a result, we believe we are uniquely positioned to grow our revenue with our existing subscribers as our platform helps them discover opportunities to drive short and long term returns on their property investments.

Given the all-in-one nature of our platform and its ease of use, we are also able to drive adoption of our solutions across various parts of an organization. For example, we started a long-term relationship with a large commercial real estate client when we were engaged to create digital twins for available office spaces for promotion and leasing. We were then able to expand the relationship by working with the subscriber's construction team to redesign office spaces through integrating our digital twins with the construction team's design software. Most recently, we signed a global agreement with the client's real estate acquisition team to conduct due diligence of potential real property acquisitions.

As a result of our long-term focus and expansion strategy, we have been able to consistently retain our subscribers and drive increased usage of our platform. Our net dollar expansion rate of 106% and 114% for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, demonstrates the stickiness and growth potential of our platform. We continued to see expansion with our enterprise customers in the three months ended September 30, 2022. On a combined basis, growth in enterprise customers was offset by lower expansion in our small and medium business customers, which grew more slowly in the quarter ended September 30, 2022 as the macro environment is further influencing this cohort to be more cautious in spending.

Scaling Across Various Industry Verticals

Matterport's fundamental go-to-market model is built upon a subscription first approach. We have invested aggressively to unlock a scalable and cost-effective subscription flywheel for customer adoption. With our large spatial data library and pioneering AI-powered capabilities, we pride ourselves on our ability to deliver value across the property lifecycle to subscribers from various end markets, including residential and commercial real estate, facilities management and retail, AEC, insurance and repair, and travel and hospitality. Going forward, we will continue to improve our spatial data library and AI-powered platform to address the workflows of the industries we serve, while expanding our solutions and reaching new real estate segments. We also plan to increase investments in industry-specific sales and marketing initiatives to increase sales efficiency and drive subscriber and recurring revenue growth. While we expect that these investments will result in a considerable increase in our operating expenses, we expect operating margins to improve over the long term as we continue to scale and gain higher operating leverage.

International Expansion

We are focused on continuing to expand our AI-powered spatial data platform to all corners of the world. Given that the global building stock remains largely undigitized today and with the vast majority of the world's buildings located outside of the United States, we expect significant opportunities in pursuing the digitization and datafication of the building stock worldwide. We use a "land and expand" model to capitalize on the potential for geographic expansion. As we

continue to seek to further penetrate our existing geographies in order to add their spatial data to our platform. In the second half of 2021, we expanded availability of our industry-leading Matterport Pro2 camera in the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Spain and introduced Matterport for Android, making 3D capture available to anyone with a compatible Android device in more than 170 countries around the world. In February 2022, we started partnering with Midland Holdings, one of the largest residential real estate (RRE) brokerages in the Greater China region, and became the first brokerage firm in the region to use Matterport digital twins to create virtual 3D experiences for its entire portfolio of properties. In March 2022, we expanded our presence in the Brazilian market via two strategic partners, Guandalini Posicionamento and PARS, to offer Matterport's spatial data platform to their enterprise customers in the AEC markets. We continued expansion of Capture Services™ On-Demand to 18 countries and 215 cities as of September 30, 2022. Subscribers outside the United States accounted for approximately 41% and 42% of our subscription revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively. Given the flexibility and ease of use of our platform and capture device agnostic data capture strategy, we believe that we are well-positioned to further penetrate existing and additional geographies.

To scale our international penetration, we plan to continue to increase our investment in sales and marketing efforts across the globe, including building up sales and marketing teams in North America, Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and the Asia Pacific region. With multiple sales attachment points and a global marketing effort, we believe that we can further penetrate enterprises and businesses worldwide through channel partnerships and direct sales. Such international expansion efforts will also involve additional investments in our market research teams to tailor platform solutions, subscription plans and pricing for each market. These international expansion activities may impact our near-term profitability as we lay the foundation for international growth. Nevertheless, we believe that customers around the world will derive value from the universal utility and flexibility of our spatial data platform which transforms how customers interact with their physical spaces in the modern age.

Investing in Research and Innovation for Growth

We will continue to invest in research and development to improve Cortex, expand our solutions portfolio, and support seamless integration of our platform with third-party software applications. We plan to concentrate on in-house innovation and expect to consider acquisitions on an opportunistic basis. We have been continuously developing a robust pipeline of new product releases since the launch of Matterport for iPhone in May 2020. In April 2021, Matterport announced the official release of the Android Capture app, giving Android users the ability to quickly and easily capture buildings and spaces in immersive 3D. We see significant potential for future subscriber growth as we release more products and create additional upselling opportunities. We will also strengthen our AI and ML capabilities as we enlarge our spatial data library, enabling continuous improvement of the fidelity and accuracy of digital twins and enhancing the commercial value from data-driven analytics. In June 2021, Matterport announced a collaboration with Facebook AI (now known as Meta) to release the world's largest dataset of 3D spaces for academic research and a partnership with Apex, a national provider of advanced store surveys, to enable retail brands across the U.S. and Canada to access, collect and evaluate building data and information. In August 2021, we announced a new integration with Xactimate that allows property professionals to order a TruePlan of a Matterport 3D model with a single click in Verisk's Xactimate solution. Also in August 2021, we launched Notes, an interactive collaboration and communication tool for its digital twins to unlock big productivity gains for teams. In October 2021, we launched Matterport for Mobile, making 3D capture freely available to more than one billion Android mobile device users worldwide. These investments may impact our operating profitability in the near term, but we expect our operating margins to improve over the long term as we solidify our scale and reach. In January 2022, we completed the acquisition of Enview, Inc., a pioneer in scalable artificial intelligence (AI) for 3D spatial data, which will accelerate our development of artificial intelligence algorithms to identify natural and man-made features in geospatial data using various techniques, including deep learning, neural networks and physics-based modeling. In February 2022, we introduced Axis, a new hands-free motor mount for precision 3D capture for smartphones to enable a hands-free solution that produces reliable, high-fidelity results with just a click of a button. In April 2022, we made Matterport Axis available for purchase, enabling hands-free precision 3D capture for smartphones. In August 2022, we introduced major updates to our industry-leading digital twin cloud platform. Matterport has reimaged the cloud software platform that creates, publishes, and manages digital twins of buildings and spaces of any size or shape, indoors or outdoors. All of these new capabilities integrate seamlessly so customers can securely create immersive environments for their employees, customers and partners to collaborate and explore. We created a new workgroup collaboration framework called Views to enable groups and large organizations to create separate, permissions-based workflows to manage different tasks with different teams such as: virtual inspections, remote training, space planning, personalized virtual tours, and so much more. We have also created new tools called Guided Tours and Tags to elevate the visitor experience that a business user can use to create directed virtual tours of any commercial or residential space tailored to the interest of their visitors, and guided virtual training courses for remote workers. While we plan to concentrate on in-house innovation, we may also

pursue acquisitions of products, teams and technologies on an opportunistic basis to further expand the functionality of and use cases for our platform. As with organic research and development, we adopt a long-term perspective in the evaluation of acquisition opportunities in order to ensure sustainable value creation for our customers.

Expanding Partner Integrations and Third-Party Developer Platform

We aim to foster a strong network of partners and developers around our Matterport platform. Through integration with our open, scalable and secure enterprise platform, organizations across numerous industries have been able to automate workflows, enhance subscriber experiences and create custom extensions for high-value vertical applications. For example, in May 2020, we rolled out integration capability with Autodesk to assist construction teams with streamlining documentation across workflows and collaborate virtually. In July 2021, by partnering with PTC, we offer a joint solution that gives customers a highly visual and interactive way to deliver digital content onto the environments captured by our platform. Going forward, we plan to develop additional strategic partnerships with leading software providers to enable more effective integrations and enlarge our marketplace of third-party software applications. In November 2021, we launched a new plugin for Autodesk Revit customers, allowing them to upload a Matterport Scan-to-BIM file into Autodesk Revit and start creating and managing information on a construction or design project across its different stages. In December 2021, we extended the availability of the Matterport platform in AWS Marketplace so that AWS customers will be able to access Matterport's digital twin technology with AWS add-ons that potentially increase the value of digitization. In June 2022, we partnered with CGS Partner to deliver virtual training solutions for front-line workers across the Fortune 500. The companies will combine the CGS TeamworkAR™ platform with Matterport's industry-leading digital twins to help customers train workers faster, increase productivity, and reduce costs by training workforces remotely using an exact digital replica of the work environment in immersive 3D. In July 2022, we partnered with Burns & McDonnell. With this relationship, Burns & McDonnell customers can use the Matterport Digital Twin Platform, including software services and hardware, to optimize construction expansion and maintenance projects. The collaboration equips businesses in the energy, utilities, and manufacturing industries with a continuous digital, visual documentation solution that improves operations, enhances collaboration, and increases safety in each project stage.

We believe that our future growth and scale depend partially upon our ability to develop a strong ecosystem of partners and developers which can augment the value of our platform. Going forward, we plan to establish additional strategic partnerships with leading software providers through the Matterport Platform Partner Program, in which our industry partners and developers can build, develop, and integrate with our spatial data library. We will also invest in the Matterport Developer Program to enlarge our marketplace of value-added third-party applications built on top of the Matterport platform. We expect that monetization opportunities from partner integrations and the third-party developer marketplace will allow us to drive subscriber growth and develop a more loyal subscriber base, and the revenue derived from the marketplace will grow over time.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

Our revenue consists of subscription revenue, license revenue, services revenue and product revenue.

Subscription revenue—We provide our software as a service on our Matterport platform. Subscribers use our platform under different subscription levels based on the number of active scanned spaces. We typically bill our subscribers monthly in advance based on their subscription level and recognize revenue on a monthly basis based on the subscription level.

License revenue—We provide spatial data to customers in exchange for payment of a license fee. Under these license arrangements, customers take right to possession of the spatial data and pay a fee for an agreed scope of use.

Services revenue—Services revenue consist of capture services and add-on services. Capture services consist of professional services in which a Matterport-qualified third-party technician will provide on-site digital capture services for the customer. With the consummation of the VHT Acquisition, our capture solutions expanded to include photos, videos, drone imaging and digital marketing services. Under these arrangements, we will pay the third-party technician and bill the customer directly. Add-on services consist of additional software features that the customer can purchase. These services are typically provided by third parties under our direction and oversight and we pay the third party and bill the subscriber directly for the provisions of such services.

Product revenue—Product revenue consists of revenue from the sale of capture devices, including our Pro2 and Pro3 Camera, Matterport Axis, and out-of-warranty repair fees. Customers place orders for our products, and we fulfill the order and ship the devices directly to the customer or, in some cases, we arrange for the shipment of devices from third parties directly to the customer. We recognize product revenue associated with a sale in full at the time of shipment of the product. In some cases, customers prepay for the ordered device and, in other cases we bill the customer upon shipment of the device. Customers purchasing capture devices from us also typically subscribe to the Matterport platform for use with their captured spaces. However, we do not require Pro2 and Pro3 Camera owners to have a subscription when purchasing a Pro2 Camera. We will also repair Pro2 and Pro3 Cameras for a fee if the nature of the repair is outside the scope of the applicable warranty.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists of cost of subscription revenue, cost of license revenue, cost of services revenue, and cost of product revenue.

Cost of subscription revenue—Cost of subscription revenue consists primarily of costs associated with hosting and delivery services for our platform to support our subscribers and other users of our subscribers’ spatial data, along with our customer support operations. Cost of subscription revenue also includes amortization of internal-use software and stock-based compensation.

Cost of license revenue—Cost of license revenue consists primarily of costs associated with data curation and delivery costs associated with providing spatial data to customers.

Cost of services revenue—Cost of services revenue consists primarily of costs associated with capture services and costs for add-on features. Costs for capture services are primarily attributable to services rendered by third-party technicians that digitally capture spaces on behalf of the applicable customer, as well as administration and support costs associated with managing the program. Costs for add-on features are primarily attributable to services rendered by third-party contractors that develop the floor plans or other add-ons applications purchased by our subscribers as well as support costs associated with delivering the applications.

Cost of product revenue—Cost of product revenue consists primarily of costs associated with the manufacture of our Pro2 and Pro3 Camera, warranty and repair expenses relating to Pro2 and Pro3 Cameras and personnel-related expenses associated with manufacturing employees including salaries, benefits, bonuses, overhead and stock-based compensation. Cost of product revenue also includes depreciation of property and equipment, costs of acquiring third-party capture devices, and costs associated with shipping devices to customers.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist primarily of research and development expenses, selling, general and administrative expenses. Personnel costs are the most significant component of operating expenses and consist of salaries, benefits, bonuses, stock-based compensation, and sales commissions. Operating expenses also include overhead costs.

Research and development expenses—Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel-related expenses associated with our research and development employees, including salaries, benefits, bonuses, and stock-based compensation. Research and development expenses also include third-party contractor or professional services fees, and software and subscription services dedicated for use by our research and development organization. We expect that our research and development expenses will increase in absolute dollars as our business grows, particularly as we incur additional costs related to continued investments in our platform and products. In addition, research and development expenses that qualify as internal-use software development costs are capitalized, the amount of which may fluctuate significantly from period to period.

Selling, general and administrative expenses—Selling, general, and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel-related expenses associated with our sales and marketing, finance, legal, information technology, human resources, facilities, and administrative employees, including salaries, benefits, bonuses, sales commissions, and stock-based compensation. We capitalize and amortize commissions associated with attracting new paid subscribers and services revenue equal to a period of three years, which is the estimated period for which we expect to benefit from the sales commissions. Selling, general and administrative expenses also include external legal, accounting, and other professional services fees, software and subscription services, and other corporate expenses. Following the closing of the Merger, we

have incurred and expect to incur in the future additional expenses as a result of operating as a public company, including costs to comply with the rules and regulations applicable to companies listed on a national securities exchange, costs related to compliance and reporting obligations, and increased expenses for insurance, investor relations, and professional services. We expect that our selling, general and administrative expenses will continue to increase in absolute dollars as our business grows. See “*The Merger*” above.

Interest Income

Interest income consists of interest income earned on our cash and cash equivalents and investments.

Interest Expense

Interest expense consists primarily of interest payments for our debt facilities.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs consist of legal, accounting, banking fees and other costs that were directly related to the consummation of the Merger.

Change in fair value of warrants liabilities

The public and private warrants are subject to fair value remeasurement at each balance sheet date if outstanding, or upon the time immediately before the exercise or redemption. All Public Warrants have been exercised or redeemed. As of September 30, 2022, there were 1.7 million Private Warrants outstanding. Matterport expects to incur incremental income (expense) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the fair value change for the outstanding private warrants liabilities going forward at the end of each reporting period or through the exercise of such warrants.

Change in fair value of contingent earn-out liability

The contingent obligation to issue Earn-out Shares to Matterport Legacy Stockholders was accounted for as a liability because the Earn-out triggering events determine the number of Earn-out Shares required. The estimated fair value of the total Earn-out Shares was determined based on a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model and is subject to remeasurement to fair value at each balance sheet date. Contingent earn-out liability was accounted for as a liability as of the date of the Merger and remeasured to fair value until the Earnout Triggering Events were met. On January 18, 2022, all Earn-out Triggering Events occurred. Upon the occurrence of the triggering events, the Company's common stock price represented the fair value of the Earn-out Awards and the Company reclassified the outstanding Earn-out liability to additional paid-in capital as the Earn-out shares become issuable as a fixed number of Common Shares. There will be no incremental income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations for the fair value adjustments for the outstanding earn-out liability as all the Earn-out Shares were issued February 1, 2022.

Other expense, net

Other expense, net consists primarily of amortization of investment premium.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes consists primarily of income taxes in certain foreign and state jurisdictions in which we conduct business. We record income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statement and income tax basis of existing assets and liabilities. These differences are measured using the enacted statutory tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable income for the years in which differences are expected to reverse. We recognize the effect on deferred income taxes of a change in tax rates in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets and liabilities to the net amount that we believe is more likely than not to be realized. We consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, including historical levels of income, expectations and risks associated with estimates of future taxable income and ongoing tax planning strategies in assessing the need for a valuation allowance.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the periods presented based on our condensed consolidated statements of operations data (in thousands, except percentages). The period-to-period comparison of results is not necessarily indicative of results for future periods.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue:				
Subscription	\$ 18,981	\$ 15,677	\$ 54,508	\$ 44,758
License	21	118	70	4,477
Services	10,015	3,292	19,001	8,860
Product	8,976	8,568	21,405	25,992
Total revenue	<u>37,993</u>	<u>27,655</u>	<u>94,984</u>	<u>84,087</u>
Costs of revenue:				
Subscription	6,592	3,908	17,963	10,543
License	—	—	—	—
Services	6,553	2,460	12,705	6,785
Product	8,457	7,106	24,303	18,036
Total costs of revenue	<u>21,602</u>	<u>13,474</u>	<u>54,971</u>	<u>35,364</u>
Gross profit	<u>16,391</u>	<u>14,181</u>	<u>40,013</u>	<u>48,723</u>
Gross margin	43%	51%	42%	58%
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	19,084	14,484	66,604	27,599
Selling, general, and administrative	56,293	44,053	186,527	73,612
Total operating expenses	<u>75,377</u>	<u>58,537</u>	<u>253,131</u>	<u>101,211</u>
Loss from operations	<u>(58,986)</u>	<u>(44,356)</u>	<u>(213,118)</u>	<u>(52,488)</u>
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	1,691	550	4,470	572
Interest expense	—	(91)	—	(676)
Transaction costs	—	(565)	—	(565)
Change in fair value of warrants liabilities	—	(24,176)	26,147	(24,176)
Change in fair value of contingent earn-out liability	—	(98,478)	136,043	(98,478)
Other expense, net	(981)	(839)	(3,655)	(1,186)
Total other income (expense)	<u>710</u>	<u>(123,599)</u>	<u>163,005</u>	<u>(124,509)</u>
Loss before provision for income taxes	<u>(58,276)</u>	<u>(167,955)</u>	<u>(50,113)</u>	<u>(176,997)</u>
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	<u>(17)</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>876</u>	<u>73</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (58,259)</u>	<u>\$ (167,989)</u>	<u>\$ (50,989)</u>	<u>\$ (177,070)</u>

Revenues

Total revenue increased by \$10.3 million, or 37%, to \$38.0 million during the three months ended September 30, 2022, from \$27.7 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in revenue is attributable to an increase in service, subscription, and product revenue, partially offset by a decrease in license revenue.

Total revenue increased by \$10.9 million, or 13%, to \$95.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022, from \$84.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase in revenue is attributable to growth from subscriptions and services revenue, partially offset by a decrease in license and product revenue.

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,				
	2022		2021		2022		2021		Change
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	
(dollars in thousands)									
Subscription	\$ 18,981	\$ 15,677	\$ 3,304	21 %	\$ 54,508	\$ 44,758	\$ 9,750	22 %	
License	21	118	(97)	(82)%	70	4,477	(4,407)	(98)%	
Services	10,015	3,292	6,723	204 %	19,001	8,860	10,141	114 %	
Product	8,976	8,568	408	5 %	21,405	25,992	(4,587)	(18)%	
Total revenue	\$ 37,993	\$ 27,655	\$ 10,338	37 %	\$ 94,984	\$ 84,087	\$ 10,897	13 %	

Subscription revenue increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in 2021, primarily due to higher volume of subscription plans from both new and existing subscribers. Of the \$3.3 million increase for the three months ended September 30, 2022, approximately \$2.5 million was attributable to the higher volume of subscription plans from additional new subscribers and approximately \$0.8 million was attributable to additional sales to existing customers during that period. Of the \$9.8 million increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, approximately \$5.6 million was attributable to the higher volume of subscription plans from additional new subscribers and approximately \$4.2 million was attributable to additional sales to existing customers during that period.

License revenue can fluctuate from period to period, depending on the timing of completed transactions and any associated implementation work that we must perform to recognize revenue. License revenue decreased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in 2021, primarily due to not having substantial license transactions move to the revenue recognition phase.

Services revenue increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021. The increase was primarily attributable to increased sales of capture services, including revenue from the acquisition of VHT, and add-on services, primarily driven by our investment in growing our capture services business and the increase in the number of our subscribers.

Product revenue increased for the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in 2021, primarily due to the launch of the Pro3 Camera in the third quarter of fiscal year 2022 as well as substantial progress in our supply chain efforts for our Pro2 Camera to fulfill the previous backlog demands. Product revenue decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. Although we believe demand for our products remained strong in the period, based on the backlog of open orders, the decrease was primarily due to global supply chain constraints in early 2022. While we made improvements in our supply chain in the third quarter of fiscal year 2022, we continue to work to mitigate the disruption we have experienced.

Cost of Revenue

Our cost of revenue consists of cost of subscription revenue, cost of license revenue, cost of services revenue and cost of product revenue.

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,				
	2022		2021		2022		2021		Change
	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	
(dollars in thousands)									
Cost of subscription revenue	\$ 6,592	\$ 3,908	\$ 2,684	69 %	\$ 17,963	\$ 10,543	\$ 7,420	70 %	
Cost of license revenue	—	—	—	— %	—	—	—	— %	
Cost of services revenue	6,553	2,460	4,093	166 %	12,705	6,785	5,920	87 %	
Cost of products revenue	8,457	7,106	1,351	19 %	24,303	18,036	6,267	35 %	
Total cost of revenue	\$ 21,602	\$ 13,474	\$ 8,128	60 %	\$ 54,971	\$ 35,364	\$ 19,607	55 %	

Total cost of revenue increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021, primarily attributable to an increase in subscription services provided, cost of products revenue, and capture services sold.

Cost of subscription revenue increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021, primarily due to increased costs related to hosting and delivery services for our platform to support the growth of subscription services provided. We incurred incremental one-time costs related to transitioning vendors to strengthen our platform making it easier to buy Matterport offerings in more languages and more currencies, and expanding our professional support services to subscribers by offering more hours of availability in more languages.

Cost of services revenue increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021, primarily due to an increase in volume and cost related to capture services sold, including the cost of VHT services.

Cost of products revenue increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021, primarily attributable to increased costs related to expediting and securing materials to meet the demand for capture devices in the current supply chain environment as well as increased overhead related to direct labor and manufacturing to support the capture devices sold.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(dollars in thousands)			
Gross profit	\$ 16,391	\$ 14,181	\$ 40,013	\$ 48,723
Gross margin	43%	51%	42%	58%

Gross profit increased for the three months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same period in 2021, primarily due to the increase in services gross profit, which includes the VHT Acquisition, in line with the increase in services revenue, partially offset by a decrease in product gross profit. Gross profit decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021, primarily due to the decrease in license gross profit in line with the minimum license revenue transactions and the decrease in the volume of the product revenue for the periods presented.

Gross margin decreased to 43% during the three months ended September 30, 2022 from 51% during the three months ended September 30, 2021 and decreased to 42% during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from 58% during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The decrease in gross profit margin was primarily due to the decrease in product gross margins as a result of us using alternative suppliers and alternative parts from time to time to mitigate the challenges caused by supply chain shortages, a decrease in subscription gross margin, and the minimum license revenue transactions.

Research and Development Expenses

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change		
	2022	2021		2022	2021			
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	%	
	(dollars in thousands)							
Research and development expenses	\$ 19,084	\$ 14,484	\$ 4,600	32 %	\$ 66,604	\$ 27,599	\$ 39,005	141 %

Research and development expenses increased by \$4.6 million, or 32%, to \$19.1 million and by \$39.0 million, or 141%, to \$66.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, from \$14.5 million and \$27.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, respectively. The increase for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was primarily attributable to a \$3.7 million increase in salary compensation expenses as a result of increased headcount and a \$0.7 million increase in professional and software services to support our continued investment into our platform and products. The increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was primarily

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attributable to a \$13.6 million increase in salary compensation expenses as a result of increased headcount, a \$20.3 million increase in stock-based compensation, and a \$4.2 million increase in professional and software services to support our continued investment into our platform and products.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change	%	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	%
	2022	2021			2022	2021		
	Amount	Amount			Amount	Amount		
(dollars in thousands)								
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 56,293	\$ 44,053	\$ 12,240	28 %	\$ 186,527	\$ 73,612	\$ 112,915	153 %

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$12.2 million, or 28%, to \$56.3 million and by \$112.9 million, or 153%, to \$186.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, from \$44.1 million and \$73.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, respectively. The increase was primarily attributable to an \$11.1 million increase in personnel-related costs and a \$2.4 million increase in marketing programs, partially offset by a decrease in acquisition costs and litigation activities of \$1.5 million. The increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was primarily attributable to a \$30.2 million increase in personnel-related costs, including an \$16.6 million increase in salaries as a result of increased headcount, a \$61.6 million increase in stock-based compensation, a \$3.9 million increase in legal fees due to an increase in acquisition costs and litigation activities, and a \$7.8 million increase in marketing programs.

Interest Income

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(dollars in thousands)			
Interest income	\$ 1,691	\$ 550	\$ 4,470	\$ 572

Interest income increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021. The increase was primarily attributable to interest earned on our cash equivalents and investments during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Interest Expense

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(dollars in thousands)			
Interest expense	\$ —	\$ (91)	\$ —	\$ (676)

Interest expense decreased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, primarily due to the repayment of our outstanding loans during the year ended December 31, 2021. As of September 30, 2022, we had no outstanding debts.

Transaction costs

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(dollars in thousands)			
Transaction costs	\$ —	\$ (565)	\$ —	\$ (565)

During the three months ended September 30, 2021, we expensed \$0.6 million of transaction costs in relation to the consummation of the Merger.

Change in Fair Value of Warrants Liabilities

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(dollars in thousands)			
Change in fair value of warrants liabilities	\$ —	\$ (24,176)	\$ 26,147	\$ (24,176)

We recognized a change in fair value of warrants liabilities of nil and \$26.1 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, due to the decrease in the fair value of our outstanding Public and Private Warrants. As of September 30, 2022, there were 1.7 million Private Warrants remaining outstanding as a result of the exercise or redemption activities of our Public warrants.

Change in Fair Value of Contingent Earn-out Liability

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(dollars in thousands)			
Change in fair value of contingent earn-out liability	\$ —	\$ (98,478)	\$ 136,043	\$ (98,478)

We recognized a change in fair value of contingent earn-out liability of \$136.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, primarily due to the decrease in the fair value of the Company common stock. As of January 18, 2022, all Earn-out triggering events were achieved, and the Company issued a total of 21.5 million shares of common stock for Earn-out Shares, net of tax withholding to eligible recipients on February 1, 2022.

Other Expense, Net

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(dollars in thousands)			
Other expense, net	\$ (981)	\$ (839)	\$ (3,655)	\$ (1,186)

Other expense increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the same periods in 2021. The increase was primarily due to the amortization of investment premium.

Provision for (benefit from) Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	(dollars in thousands)			
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$ (17)	\$ 34	\$ 876	\$ 73

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, our provision for income taxes reflects an effective tax rate of 0.03% and (1.75)%, respectively. Our effective tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, differs from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% primarily due to losses that cannot be benefited from due to the valuation allowance on the U.S entity, foreign earnings being taxed at different tax rates and the tax benefit from stock-based compensation activities during the period. Our provision for income taxes for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 reflects an effective tax rate of (0.02)% and (0.04)%, respectively. The difference was due primarily to the tax benefit of pre-tax book losses being offset by a valuation allowance for both periods presented.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**Sources of Liquidity**

Our capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the growth and expansion of our paid subscribers, development of our technology and software platform (including research and development efforts), expansion of our sales and marketing activities and sales, general and administrative expenses. As of September 30, 2022, we had cash, cash equivalents and investments of approximately \$495.2 million. Our cash equivalents primarily consist of cash on hand and amounts on deposit with financial institutions. To date, our principal sources of liquidity have been proceeds received from the issuance of equity, the proceeds from the Merger and proceeds from warrant and option exercises for cash.

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(dollars in thousands)	
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81,852	\$ 139,519
Restricted cash	—	468
Investments	413,336	528,590
Total cash, cash equivalents, and investments	<u>\$ 495,188</u>	<u>\$ 668,577</u>

We believe our existing cash resources are sufficient to support planned operations for the next 12 months. On January 14, 2022, the Public Warrants ceased trading on the Nasdaq Global Market. As of the Redemption Date of January 14, 2022, 9.1 million shares of Common Stock have been issued upon the exercise of Public Warrants and Private Warrants by the holders thereof at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share during the Exercise Period from December 15, 2021 to January 14, 2022, resulting in aggregate proceeds to Matterport of \$104.4 million, including 7.1 million shares issued upon the exercise of Public Warrants and Private Warrants by the holders with a total proceeds of \$27.8 million received during the nine months ended September 30, 2022. As a result, management believes that its current financial resources are sufficient to continue operating activities for at least one year past the issuance date of the financial statements.

We have incurred negative cash flows from operating activities and significant losses from operations in the past. We expect to continue to incur operating losses at least for the next 12 months due to the investments that we intend to make in our business. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including increase in our customer base, the timing and extent of spend to support the expansion of sales, marketing and development activities, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, we may require additional capital resources to grow our business. We believe that current cash, cash equivalents and investments will be sufficient to fund our operations for at least the next 12 months.

Other commitments

We lease office space under operating leases for our U.S. headquarters and other locations in the United States that expire at various dates through 2025. In addition, we have purchase obligations, which include contracts and issued purchase orders containing non-cancellable payment terms to purchase third-party goods and services. As of September 30, 2022, our 12-month lease obligations (through June 30, 2023) totaled approximately \$1.3 million, or approximately \$3.2 million through the year ending December 31, 2025. Our non-cancellable purchase obligations as of September 30, 2022 totaled approximately \$22.8 million and are due through the year ending December 31, 2024.

Cash Flows

The following table set forth a summary of our cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ (99,358)	\$ (21,091)
Investing activities	\$ 43,063	\$ (473,235)
Financing activities	\$ (1,212)	\$ 591,670

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$99.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022. This amount primarily consisted of a net loss of \$51.0 million, increased by non-cash charges of \$32.7 million, and a change in net operating assets and liabilities of \$15.7 million. The non-cash charges primarily consisted of \$26.1 million of change in fair value of warrants liabilities and \$136.0 million of change in fair value of contingent earn-out liability, partially offset by \$9.2 million of depreciation and amortization expense, \$116.7 million of stock-based compensation expense, and \$2.5 million of amortization of investment premiums, net of accretion of discounts. Changes in net operating assets and liabilities primarily consisted of an increase in accounts receivable, inventories, prepaid expenses and other assets, and a decrease in accounts payable, partially offset by an increase in deferred revenue and other liabilities.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$21.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. This amount primarily consisted of a net loss of \$177.1 million, offset by non-cash charges of \$160.7 million, and a change in net operating assets and liabilities of \$4.8 million. The non-cash charges primarily consisted of \$4.1 million of depreciation and amortization expense and \$32.0 million of stock-based compensation expense, \$24.2 million of change in fair value of warrants and liabilities, \$98.5 million of change in fair value of contingent earn-out liability, \$0.5 million increase of allowance for doubtful accounts and \$0.6 million of transaction costs related to reverse recapitalization. Changes of net operating assets and liabilities primarily consisted of an increase in accounts payable, deferred revenue, accruals and other liabilities, which was partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other assets, and inventories.

Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$43.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022. This amount primarily consisted of maturities of marketable securities investments of \$194.2 million, partially offset by investments in available-for-sale securities of \$88.0 million, purchase price (net of cash acquired) for business acquisitions of \$51.9 million, capitalized software and development costs of \$9.9 million, and purchases of property and equipment of \$1.4 million.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$473.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. This amount primarily consisted of investments in available-for-sale securities of \$466.5 million, capitalized software and development costs of \$5.2 million, an investment in convertible notes receivable of \$1.0 million and purchases of property and equipment of \$0.5 million.

Net Cash Provided by (Used) in Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022. This amount primarily consisted of a \$34.4 million payment for taxes related to the net settlement of equity awards, partially offset by \$27.8 million of proceeds from the exercise of warrants and \$5.3 million of proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$591.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. This amount primarily consisted of \$612.9 million proceeds from reverse recapitalization and PIPE financing, net, \$1.7 million proceeds from the exercise of stock options, partially offset by a \$9.8 million payment of transaction costs related to the reverse recapitalization and repayment of debt of \$13.1 million.

Emerging Growth Company Status

Section 102(b)(1) of the JOBS Act exempts emerging growth companies from being required to comply with new or revised financial accounting standards until private companies are required to comply with the new or revised financial accounting standards. The JOBS Act provides that a company can choose not to take advantage of the extended transition

period and comply with the requirements that apply to non-emerging growth companies, and any such election to not take advantage of the extended transition period is irrevocable.

The Company is an “emerging growth company” as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act, and has elected to take advantage of the benefits of the extended transition period for new or revised financial accounting standards. The Company will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (i) the last day of the fiscal year in which the market value of common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the end of that year’s second fiscal quarter, (ii) the last day of the fiscal year in which the Company has total annual gross revenue of \$1.235 billion or more during such fiscal year (as indexed for inflation), (iii) the date on which the Company has issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt in the prior three-year period or (iv) December 31, 2025, and the Company expects to continue to take advantage of the benefits of the extended transition period, although it may decide to early adopt such new or revised accounting standards to the extent permitted by such standards. This may make it difficult or impossible to compare the Company’s financial results with the financial results of another public company that is either not an emerging growth company or is an emerging growth company that has chosen not to take advantage of the extended transition period exemptions because of the potential differences in accounting standards used.

Because the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates exceeded \$700 million as of June 30, 2022, we will meet the conditions to be deemed a “large-accelerated filer” as of December 31, 2022 and will consequently no longer be an emerging growth company as of that date. We will no longer be able to avail ourselves of the extended transition period for compliance with new or revised accounting standards as of December 31, 2022.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. We evaluated the development and selection of our critical accounting policies and estimates and believe that the following involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity and are most significant to reporting our results of operations and financial position and are therefore discussed as critical. We believe that the critical accounting estimates discussed under Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our 2021 Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 reflect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements. There have been no material changes to our critical accounting estimates as filed in such report. Refer to Note 2.—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in Part I, Item 1 of this Report for more information on our adoption of new accounting guidance.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of the recent accounting pronouncements, refer to “Accounting Pronouncements” in Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in Part I, Item 1 of this Report.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Matterport is subject to market risk, primarily relating to potential losses arising from adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Currently, our revenue is primarily generated in U.S. dollars. Our expenses are generally denominated in the currencies of the jurisdictions in which we conduct our operations, which are primarily in the United States, the U.K. and Singapore. However, there has been, and may continue to be, significant volatility in global stock markets and foreign currency exchange rates that result in the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies in which we conduct business. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar may potentially decrease our revenue given our prices are fixed in foreign currencies for some of our end-customers outside of the United States, and to the extent that our customers pay for our products and services in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. If the U.S. dollar continues to strengthen, this could adversely affect our operations and cash flows in the future. In addition, the increase of non-U.S. dollar denominated contracts and the growth of our international entities in the future may result in greater foreign currency denominated sales, which would increase our foreign currency risk. The effect of a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates applicable to our business would not have a material impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2022. To date, we have not engaged in any hedging strategies. As our international operations grow, we will continue to reassess our approach to manage the risk relating to fluctuations in currency rates.

Inflation Risk

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations. If our costs become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs through price increases. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as such terms are defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the quarter ended September 30, 2022. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2022 because of material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described below. In light of the material weaknesses described below, the Company performed additional analysis and other post-closing procedures to determine that its consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, management concluded that the financial statements included in this report fairly present in all material respects the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

Material Weaknesses in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in a company's internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

- We did not effectively design and maintain a controlled environment commensurate with our financial reporting requirements. Specifically, we did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate degree of internal controls and accounting knowledge, experience, and training commensurate

with our accounting and reporting requirements. This material weakness contributed to the following additional material weaknesses.

- We did not effectively design and maintain controls over the period-end financial reporting process, to achieve complete, accurate and timely financial accounting, reporting and disclosures, including segregation of duties and adequate controls related to journal entries, account reconciliations and accounting for significant, or unusual transactions. This material weakness resulted in material audit adjustments to debt and derivatives, and immaterial audit adjustments to property and equipment, prepaid expenses, depreciation expense and selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020, and immaterial misstatements to the consolidated financial statements for year ended December 31, 2021.
- We did not effectively design and maintain controls over information technology (“IT”) general controls for information systems that are relevant to the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Specifically, we did not design and maintain (i) program change management controls to ensure that information technology program and data changes affecting financial IT applications and underlying accounting records are identified, tested, authorized and implemented appropriately; (ii) user access controls to ensure appropriate segregation of duties and that adequately restrict user and privileged access to our financial applications, programs and data to appropriate personnel; (iii) computer operations controls to ensure that critical batch jobs are monitored, and data backups are authorized and monitored; and (iv) testing and approval controls for program development to ensure that new software development is aligned with business and IT requirements.

These IT deficiencies did not result in a material misstatement to our consolidated financial statements; however, when aggregated, these deficiencies could impact maintaining effective segregation of duties, as well as the effectiveness of IT-dependent controls (such as automated controls that address the risk of material misstatement to one or more assertions, along with the IT controls and underlying data that support the effectiveness of system-generated data and reports). Ineffective IT-dependent controls could result in misstatements potentially impacting all financial statement accounts and disclosures that would not be prevented or detected. Accordingly, management has determined these deficiencies in the aggregate constitute a material weakness.

Additionally, each of these material weaknesses could result in a misstatement of one or more account balances or disclosures that would result in a material misstatement to our annual or interim consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. Ineffective internal controls over financial reporting could expose us to an increased risk of financial reporting fraud and the misappropriation of assets.

Remediation Plan for Material Weaknesses

Building on our efforts during 2021, with the oversight of the Audit Committee of our board of directors, we have continued to dedicate significant resources and efforts to improve our control environment and to take steps to remediate the material weaknesses identified above. While certain remedial actions have been taken, we continue to actively plan for and implement additional control procedures.

Ongoing Remediation Efforts

- To address the material weaknesses associated with insufficient complement of personnel with the appropriate level of knowledge, experience, and training commensurate with our financial reporting requirements, we have hired and continued to hire additional accounting and finance resources with public company experience. As of the end of the third quarter ended September 30, 2022, we have hired a Chief Accounting Officer based in our corporate headquarters and additional finance and accounting personnel in various functions, in addition to utilizing third-party consultants and specialists. Each of these individuals has significant experience in technical accounting matters and internal controls commensurate with our public company reporting requirements. We have established an ongoing program to provide sufficient and appropriate training for financial reporting and accounting personnel, especially training related to U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements.
- To address the material weaknesses associated with the lack of effectively designing and maintaining controls over the period-end financial reporting process, we formalized roles and review responsibilities to align the team’s skills and experience, including consideration related to the segregation of duties. We completed our gap analysis of our processes supporting internal control over financial reporting to identify areas where new controls are

needed and where existing controls need to be enhanced. Based on that analysis, we formalized our internal control framework and developed a comprehensive work plan for remediation of the above material weaknesses. This work plan includes detailed process by process workflows with completion dates and responsible parties. We are regularly tracking our progress on completion of the work plan and provide periodic updates to the Audit Committee on our progress. We continue to further expedite and streamline our financial closing and reporting process, including establishing a comprehensive policy and procedure manual, to allow detection, prevention and resolution of potential control deficiencies. We have also conducted training on policies and procedures, standardizing business practices, effective communication, strategic thinking, leadership, and process improvement within various financial functional areas.

- To address the material weakness associated with IT general controls for information systems that are relevant to the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, we continue to implement our remediation plan that included:
 - creating the Company's IT compliance oversight function by hiring a new Chief Information Officer who brings more than 20 years of experience in all aspects of IT vision, security, infrastructure, applications and SaaS, and expanding IT staff numbers to increase expertise and separation of duties;
 - engaging third-party IT consulting firms to assist in designing and implementing IT general controls, including controls over program change management, program development approvals and testing, user access controls, the review and update of user access rights and privileges and appropriate segregation of duties, and computer operations controls and monitoring;
 - developing a comprehensive IT strategy plan aligned with business objectives and enhanced risk assessment procedures and controls related to changes in IT systems;
 - implementing comprehensive access control protocols for our enterprise resource planning environment to implement restrictions on user and privileged access to certain applications;
 - developing a training program addressing IT general controls and policies, including educating control owners concerning the principles and requirements of each control, with a focus on those related to user access and change-management over IT systems impacting financial reporting;
 - implementing an IT management review and testing plan to monitor IT general controls with a specific focus on systems supporting our financial reporting processes; and
 - establishing additional controls over the preparation and review of journal entries, and established additional controls to verify transactions are properly accounted for and disclosed in our financial statements.

Status of Remediation Efforts

We believe the measures described above will facilitate the remediation of the control deficiencies we have identified and strengthen our internal control over financial reporting. The elements of our remediation plan can only be accomplished over time and are subject to continued review, implementation and testing by management, as well as oversight by the audit committee of our board of directors, to determine that it is achieving its objectives. We cannot guarantee that these initiatives will ultimately have the intended effects. While we have implemented a variety of steps to remediate these weaknesses, the material weaknesses will not be considered remediated until our remediation plan has been fully implemented, the applicable controls operate for a sufficient period of time, and we have concluded, through testing, that the newly implemented and enhanced controls are operating effectively.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As described above in the "Remediation Plan for Material Weaknesses" section, there were changes during the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2022 in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II - Other Information

None.

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

On July 23, 2021, plaintiff William J. Brown, a former employee and a shareholder of Matterport, Inc. (now known as Matterport Operating, LLC) (“Legacy Matterport”), sued Legacy Matterport, Gores Holdings VI, Inc. (now known as Matterport, Inc.), Maker Merger Sub Inc., Maker Merger Sub II, LLC, and Legacy Matterport directors R.J. Pittman, David Gausebeck, Matt Bell, Peter Hebert, Jason Krikorian, Carlos Kokron and Michael Gustafson (collectively, the “Defendants”) in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware. The plaintiff’s complaint claims that Defendants imposed invalid transfer restrictions on his shares of Matterport stock in connection with the merger transactions between Matterport, Inc. and Legacy Matterport (the “Transfer Restrictions”), and that Legacy Matterport’s board of directors violated their fiduciary duties in connection with a purportedly misleading letter of transmittal. The plaintiff is seeking damages and costs, as well as a declaration from the court that he may freely transfer his shares of Class A common stock of Matterport received in connection with the merger transactions. An expedited trial regarding the facial validity of the Transfer Restrictions took place in December 2021. On January 11, 2022, the court issued a ruling that the Transfer Restrictions did not apply to the plaintiff. The opinion did not address the validity of the Transfer Restrictions more broadly. Matterport filed a notice of appeal of the court’s ruling on February 8, 2022, and a hearing was held in front of the Delaware Supreme Court on July 13, 2022 where the appellate court affirmed the lower court’s ruling. Separate proceedings regarding the plaintiff’s remaining claims are pending. The plaintiff filed a Third Amended Complaint on September 16, 2022, which omits as defendants Maker Merger Sub Inc., Maker Merger Sub II, LLC, and Legacy Matterport directors David Gausebeck, Matt Bell, and Carlos Kokron, and adds an additional cause of action alleging that Matterport, Inc. violated the Delaware Uniform Commercial Code by failing to timely register Brown’s requested transfer of Matterport, Inc. shares. The remaining defendants’ answer to the Third Amended Complaint was due on November 9, 2022.

On May 11, 2020, Redfin Corporation (“Redfin”) was served with a complaint by Appliance Computing, Inc. III, d/b/a Surefield (“Surefield”), filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, Waco Division. In the complaint, Surefield asserted that Redfin’s use of Matterport’s 3D-Walkthrough technology infringes four of Surefield’s patents. Redfin has asserted defenses in the litigation that the patents in question are invalid and have not been infringed upon. We have agreed to indemnify Redfin for this matter pursuant to our existing agreements with Redfin. The parties have vigorously defended against this litigation. The matter went to jury trial in May 2022 and resulted in a jury verdict finding that Redfin had not infringed upon any of the asserted patent claims and that all asserted patent claims were invalid. Final judgment was entered on August 15, 2022. On September 12, 2022, Surefield filed post trial motions seeking to reverse the jury verdict. Redfin has filed oppositions to the motions. In addition, on May 16, 2022, the Company filed a declaratory judgment action against Appliance Computing III, Inc., d/b/a Surefield, seeking a declaratory judgment that the Company had not infringed upon the four patents asserted against Redfin and one additional, related patent. The matter is pending in the Western District of Washington and captioned Matterport, Inc. v. Appliance Computing III, Inc. d/b/a Surefield, Case No. 2:22-cv-00669 (W.D. Wash.). The complaint has been served and Surefield’s response to the complaint was filed on November 1, 2022.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our operating and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties including those described under the section titled “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the “2021 Form 10-K”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on March 18, 2022 and the updated risk factors described below, together with all of the other information in this report, including the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this report. The risks and uncertainties described in our 2021 Form 10-K and below are not the only ones that may impact our operating and financial results. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may also become important factors that adversely affect our business. If any of the following risks or others not specified below actually occurs, our business,

financial condition, results of operations, and future prospects could be materially and adversely affected, which could result in a decrease in the market price of our common stock.

The impact of the risks associated with international geopolitical conflicts, including escalating tensions between Taiwan and China, and the Russian invasion of Ukraine on the global economy, energy supplies and supply of raw materials is uncertain, but may negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In recent years, diplomatic and trade relationships between the U.S. government and China have become increasingly frayed and the threat of a takeover of Taiwan by China has increased. We have suppliers in China and Taiwan. Our business, operations, and supply chain could be materially and adversely impacted by political, economic or other actions from China or Taiwan, or changes in China-Taiwan relations that impact their economies. Tensions between the U.S. and China have led to a series of tariffs being imposed by the U.S. on imports from mainland China, as well as other business restrictions. Tariffs increase the cost of our products and the components that go into making them. These increased costs can adversely impact the gross margin that we earn on our products. Tariffs can also make our products more expensive for customers, which could make our products less competitive and reduce consumer demand. Changing our operations in accordance with new or changed trade restrictions can be expensive, time-consuming and disruptive to our operations.

In addition, we continue to monitor any adverse impact that the outbreak of war in Ukraine and the subsequent institution of sanctions against Russia by the United States and several European and Asian countries may have on the global economy in general, on our business and operations and on the businesses and operations of our suppliers and customers. For example, a prolonged conflict may result in ongoing increased inflation, escalating energy prices and constrained availability, and thus increasing costs, of raw materials. To the extent that increased political tensions between China and Taiwan or the war in Ukraine may adversely affect our business, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in our risk factors, such as those relating to data security, supply chain, volatility in prices of inputs, and market conditions, any of which could negatively affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

The Company's operations and performance depend significantly on global and regional economic conditions and adverse economic conditions can negatively adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

We have international operations with sales outside the U.S., and we have plans to expand internationally. In addition, our global supply chain is large and complex and the majority of our supplier facilities are located outside the U.S. As a result, our operations and performance depend significantly on global and regional economic conditions.

Adverse macroeconomic conditions, including inflation, slower growth or recession, new or increased tariffs and other barriers to trade, changes to fiscal and monetary policy, tighter credit, higher interest rates, high unemployment and currency fluctuations can adversely impact consumer confidence and spending and materially adversely affect demand for our products and services. In addition, consumer confidence and spending can be materially adversely affected in response to financial market volatility, negative financial news, conditions in the real estate and mortgage markets, declines in income or asset values, energy shortages and cost increases, labor and healthcare costs and other economic factors.

In addition to an adverse impact on demand for our products and services, uncertainty about, or a decline in, global or regional economic conditions can have a significant impact on our suppliers and subscribers. These and other economic factors can negatively adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and stock price.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

The financial statements filed as part of this report are listed in the index to the financial statements immediately preceding such financial statements, which index to the financial statements is incorporated herein by reference.

Exhibit Number	Description	Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	Filed Herewith
2.1†	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 7, 2021, by and among Gores Holdings VI, Inc., Maker Merger Sub, Inc., Maker Merger Sub II, LLC and Matterport, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 8, 2021).	8-K	001-39790	2.1	7/28/2021	
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 28, 2021).	8-K	001-39790	3.1	7/28/2021	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company.	8-K	001-39790	3.2	7/28/2021	
4.1	Warrant Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2020, by and between Gores Holdings VI, Inc. and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent.	8-K	001-39790	4.1	12/16/2020	
4.2	Amendment to Warrant Agreement, dated as of July 22, 2021, by and among Matterport, Inc., Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent.	8-K	001-39790	4.3	7/28/2021	
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.					*
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					*
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					*
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.					*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.					*
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.					*
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.					*
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.					*
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.					*
Exhibit 104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					

* Filed herewith

† The schedules to this Exhibit have been omitted in accordance with Regulation S-K Item 601(b)(2). The Company agrees to furnish supplementally a copy of any omitted schedule to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon its request.

SIGNATURES

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

MATTERPORT, INC.

Date: November 10, 2022

By: /s/ R.J. Pittman

R.J. Pittman

Chief Executive Officer

(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Executive Officer)

