
**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, 2020

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: 001-38381

EVOLUS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

46-1385614

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

**520 Newport Center Drive Suite 1200
Newport Beach, California**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

92660

(Zip Code)

(949) 284-4555

(Registrant's Telephone Number,
Including Area Code)

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

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.00001 per share	EOLS	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (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 ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 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 ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☒
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☒
		Emerging growth company	☒

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 ☒

As of October 26, 2020, 33,749,228 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.00001, were outstanding.

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Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of 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, that involve risks and uncertainties, including statements based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about future events, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, our industry and the regulatory environment in which we operate. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “would” or the negative of those terms, or other comparable terms intended to identify statements about the future. The forward-looking statements included herein are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- our ability to generate revenue and continue as a going concern if the U.S. International Trade Commission (“ITC”) affirms the initial determination issued by the Administrative Law Judge in a final determination and imposes an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States;
- the potential declaration of an event of default by Oxford Finance (“Oxford”) and exercise of its remedies in the event that ITC issues a final determination affirming the initial determination of the Administrative Law Judge and imposes an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States;
- our future financial performance and our ability to continue as a going concern, including if the ITC affirms the initial determination issued by the Administrative Law Judge and imposes an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States;
- the results of current and any future legal proceedings;
- the current and potential future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions intended to slow the spread of COVID-19 on our business, including our sales, operations and supply and distribution channels, results of operations, financial position or cash flows;
- our ability to successfully commercialize our sole product Jeuveau® including our ability to successfully market and sell Jeuveau® to our customers in the midst of the ITC action and the aggressive sales messaging and tactics of our competitors;
- our ability to maintain regulatory approval of Jeuveau® and comply with any related restrictions, limitations and warnings in the label of Jeuveau® and any relevant regulatory requirements;
- the potential market size, opportunity, market share and growth potential for Jeuveau®;
- the attractiveness of the product characteristics of Jeuveau® (including the benefits of a 900 kilodalton, or kDa, botulinum toxin type A complex) and the rate and degree of physician and patient acceptance of Jeuveau®;
- the pricing of Jeuveau®, the flexibility of our pricing and marketing strategy compared to our competitors and the desire and ability of our customers to pay for our elective procedures;
- the performance of our third-party licensors, suppliers, manufacturers and distributors;
- our expectations regarding our future development of Jeuveau® for other indications and approval in other jurisdictions;
- the availability and customer adoption of our digital technology and our ability to avoid interruptions in the availability or performance of our technology;

- the accuracy of our estimates and forecasts regarding the amount and timing of expenses, revenue, capital requirements and needs for additional financing;
- regulatory and legislative developments in the United States, European Union, or EU, Canada and other countries;
- developments and projections relating to our competitors and our industry, including competing products, the timing of new product launches, sales force expansions and procedures and promotional campaigns; and
- the loss of key management personnel.

These risks and uncertainties may be increased or intensified as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions intended to slow the spread of COVID-19, including if there is a resurgence of the COVID-19 virus after the current outbreak subsides. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic ultimately impacts our business, results of operations and financial condition will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. These risks and uncertainties are discussed in more detail in Item 2 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of Part I and Item 1A “Risk Factors” of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Readers should carefully review these risks, as well as the additional risks described in other documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC.

The forward-looking statements included herein are based on current expectations of our management based on available information and are believed to be reasonable. In light of the significant risks and uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that such results will be achieved, and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to revise the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. You should read this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the documents we file with the SEC, with the understanding that our actual future results, levels of activity, performance and achievements may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by the cautionary statements referenced above.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, as used in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the terms “Evolus,” “company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Evolus, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and our subsidiaries taken as a whole, unless otherwise noted.

EVOLUS[™] and Jeuveau[®] are two of our trademarks that are used in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Jeuveau[®] is the trade name in the United States for our approved product with non-proprietary name, prabotulinumtoxinA-xvfs. The product has different trade names outside of the United States, but is referred to throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as Jeuveau[®]. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q also includes trademarks, trade names and service marks that are the property of other organizations, such as BOTOX[®] and BOTOX[®] Cosmetic, which we refer to throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as BOTOX. Solely for convenience, trademarks and trade names referred to in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may appear without the [®] and [™] symbols, but those references are not intended to indicate that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights, or that the applicable owner will not assert its rights, to these trademarks and trade names. We do not intend our use or display of other companies’ trade names or trademarks to imply a relationship with, or endorsement or sponsorship of us by, any other companies.

PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Evolus, Inc. Condensed Balance Sheets (in thousands, except par value and share data)

	September 30, 2020 (unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (Note 2)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 85,127	\$ 109,892
Short-term investments	24,996	19,911
Accounts receivable, net	11,399	10,661
Inventories	4,871	6,407
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,007	5,326
Total current assets	132,400	152,197
Property and equipment, net	1,362	902
Operating lease right-of-use assets	3,578	4,068
Intangible assets, net	56,791	59,638
Goodwill	21,208	21,208
Other assets	440	2,429
Total assets	\$ 215,779	\$ 240,442
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,957	\$ 5,796
Accrued expenses	6,425	13,960
Contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders	2,130	3,483
Operating lease liabilities	1,197	1,200
Total current liabilities	12,709	24,439
Contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders	31,500	41,200
Contingent promissory note payable to Evolus Founders	18,779	17,945
Term loan, net of discounts and issuance costs	73,974	73,508
Convertible note	40,203	—
Operating lease liabilities	3,340	3,893
Deferred tax liability	179	—
Total liabilities	180,684	160,985
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively	—	—
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 33,749,228 and 33,562,665 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	300,469	292,509
Accumulated other comprehensive gain	3	6
Accumulated deficit	(265,378)	(213,059)
Total stockholders' equity	35,095	79,457
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 215,779	\$ 240,442

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Evolus, Inc.
Condensed Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenue:				
Product revenue, net	\$ 16,923	\$ 13,167	\$ 35,225	\$ 15,478
Service revenue	738	—	738	—
Total net revenues	17,661	13,167	35,963	15,478
Cost of sales (excludes amortization of intangible assets)	4,854	3,718	11,021	4,378
Gross profit	12,807	9,449	24,942	11,100
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	21,944	30,897	70,796	83,308
Research and development	350	693	1,003	3,555
Revaluation of contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders	(2,471)	1,795	(9,922)	7,977
Depreciation and amortization	1,744	1,202	5,151	2,664
Restructuring costs	—	—	2,956	—
Total operating expenses	21,567	34,587	69,984	97,504
Loss from operations	(8,760)	(25,138)	(45,042)	(86,404)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	32	460	630	1,464
Interest expense	(2,758)	(2,455)	(7,680)	(5,485)
Loss before income taxes:	(11,486)	(27,133)	(52,092)	(90,425)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(27)	(149)	227	(14,899)
Net loss	\$ (11,459)	\$ (26,984)	\$ (52,319)	\$ (75,526)
Other comprehensive gain (loss):				
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	(16)	(24)	(3)	19
Comprehensive loss	\$ (11,475)	\$ (27,008)	\$ (52,322)	\$ (75,507)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.98)	\$ (1.55)	\$ (2.76)
Weighted-average shares outstanding used to compute basic and diluted net loss per share	33,748,690	27,470,558	33,734,014	27,403,683

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Evolus, Inc.
Condensed Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands, except share data)
(Unaudited)

	Series A Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Gain	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2018	—	\$ —	27,274,991	\$ 1	\$ 207,408	\$ —	\$ (123,025)	\$ 84,384
Issuance of common stock in connection with the incentive equity plan	—	—	10,372	—	(58)	—	—	(58)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,015	—	—	2,015
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,975)	(10,975)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(9)	—	(9)
Balance at March 31, 2019	—	\$ —	27,285,363	\$ 1	\$ 209,365	\$ (9)	\$ (134,000)	\$ 75,357
Issuance of common stock in connection with the incentive equity plan	—	—	107,641	—	853	—	—	853
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,486	—	—	2,486
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(37,567)	(37,567)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	52
Balance at June 30, 2019	—	\$ —	27,393,004	\$ 1	\$ 212,704	\$ 43	\$ (171,567)	\$ 41,181
Issuance of common stock in connection with the incentive equity plan	—	—	32,226	—	314	—	—	314
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,556	—	—	2,556
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(26,984)	(26,984)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(24)	—	(24)
Balance at September 30, 2019	—	\$ —	27,425,230	\$ 1	\$ 215,574	\$ 19	\$ (198,551)	\$ 17,043

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Evolus, Inc.
Condensed Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands, except share data)
(Unaudited)

	Series A Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Gain	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2019	—	\$ —	33,562,665	\$ 1	\$ 292,509	\$ 6	\$ (213,059)	\$ 79,457
Issuance of common stock in connection with the incentive equity plan	—	—	165,370	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,665	—	—	2,665
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(19,735)	(19,735)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	219	—	219
Balance at March 31, 2020	—	\$ —	33,728,035	\$ 1	\$ 295,174	\$ 225	\$ (232,794)	\$ 62,606
Issuance of common stock in connection with the incentive equity plan	—	—	20,443	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,328	—	—	2,328
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(21,125)	(21,125)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(206)	—	(206)
Balance at June 30, 2020	—	\$ —	33,748,478	\$ 1	\$ 297,502	\$ 19	\$ (253,919)	\$ 43,603
Issuance of common stock in connection with the incentive equity plan	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	2,967	—	—	2,967
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,459)	(11,459)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Balance at September 30, 2020	—	\$ —	33,749,228	\$ 1	\$ 300,469	\$ 3	\$ (265,378)	\$ 35,095

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Evolus, Inc.
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (52,319)	\$ (75,526)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,151	2,664
Stock-based compensation	7,954	6,981
Provision for bad debts	2,439	—
Amortization of discount on short-term investments	(420)	(912)
Amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets	490	702
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	1,993	1,513
Paid-in-kind interest on convertible note	203	—
Deferred income taxes	179	(14,899)
Revaluation of contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders	(9,922)	7,977
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	1,536	(6,225)
Accounts receivable	(3,177)	(7,206)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(681)	(1,168)
Accounts payable	(2,845)	736
Accrued expenses	(6,926)	8,671
Operating lease liabilities	(556)	(531)
Other assets	1,296	(238)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(55,605)</u>	<u>(77,461)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(798)	(346)
Additions to capitalized software	(2,041)	(3,080)
Purchases of short-term investments	(74,668)	(98,982)
Maturities of short-term investments	70,000	65,000
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(7,507)</u>	<u>(37,408)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of contingent royalty obligation to Evolus Founders	(1,131)	(9,282)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible note	40,000	—
Milestone payment for intangible assets	—	(2,000)
Proceeds from issuance of term loan, net of discounts	—	73,906
Payments for debt issuance costs	—	(2,205)
Payment for debt obligation	(522)	(705)
Issuance of common stock in connection with incentive equity plan	—	1,109
Net cash provided by financing activities	38,347	60,823
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(24,765)	(54,046)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	109,892	93,162
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 85,127</u>	<u>\$ 39,116</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Evolus, Inc.
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)
(in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 5,443	\$ 3,365
Non-cash investing and financing information:		
Operating lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities	\$ —	\$ 5,566
Landlord paid tenant improvements	\$ —	\$ 781
Financed D & O insurance payment	\$ —	\$ 1,561
Capitalized software recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 81	\$ 147
Accrued offering costs, unpaid	\$ —	\$ 1,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Evolus, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Description of Business

Description of Business

Evolus, Inc., (“Evolus” or the “Company”) is a performance beauty company focused on delivering products in the self-pay aesthetic market. The Company received the approval of its first product Jeuveau® (prabotulinumtoxinA-xvifs) from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”) in February 2019. The product was also approved by Health Canada in August 2018 and the European Commission (“EC”) in September 2019. Jeuveau® is a proprietary 900 kDa purified botulinum toxin type A formulation indicated for the temporary improvement in the appearance of moderate to severe glabellar lines, also known as “frown lines,” in adults. The Company commercially launched Jeuveau® in the United States in May 2019 and in Canada through a distribution partner in October 2019. The Company currently generates all of its net revenues from Jeuveau®. The Company is headquartered in Newport Beach, California.

Liquidity and Financial Condition

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared on a basis that assumes that the Company will continue as a going concern, and do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty. This basis of accounting contemplates the recovery of the Company’s assets and the satisfaction of the Company’s liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business and does not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects of the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Since inception, the Company has incurred recurring net operating losses. The Company has recorded net losses of \$11,459 and \$52,319 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020. Additionally, the Company used cash of \$55,605 in operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2020. As of September 30, 2020, the Company had \$85,127 in cash and cash equivalents plus \$24,996 in short-term investments, long-term debt of \$132,956 and an accumulated deficit of \$265,378.

The Company’s ability to generate revenue, execute on its business strategy, meet its future liquidity requirements, and achieve profitable operations, is dependent on a number of factors, including the outcome of the International Trade Commission (“ITC”) action, its ability to maintain compliance with debt covenants and avoid an event of default under its credit facility, including as a result of a negative final determination in its International Trade Commission (“ITC”) action, the outcome of its ongoing litigation including the ITC action as discussed below, its ability to gain and expand market acceptance of its product and achieve a level of revenues adequate to support its cost structure, its ability to maintain regulatory approval of its product, and its ability to operate its business and sell products without infringing third party intellectual property rights.

The Company believes that its current capital resources, which consist of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments are sufficient to fund operations through at least the next twelve months from the date the accompanying financial statements are issued based on the expected cash burn rate and subject to the risks, commitments and contingencies set forth in these notes to the financial statements, including in connection with the ITC action. If the Company is not ultimately successful in the ITC action, the Company’s current capital resources are not expected to be sufficient to fund operations through the next twelve months from the date of the accompanying financial statements. The Company may be required to raise additional capital to fund future operations, the entry into licensing or collaboration agreements with partners, sale of its equity securities, grants or other sources of financing. Sufficient funds may not be available to the Company at all or on attractive terms when needed from equity or debt financings. If the Company is unable to obtain additional funding from these or other sources when needed, or to the extent needed, it may not be able to continue as a going concern and may need to pursue a private restructuring or a restructuring under the protection of applicable bankruptcy laws. Even if the Company is able to obtain additional funding, it may be necessary to significantly reduce its controllable and variable expenditures and current rate of spending through reductions in staff and delaying, scaling back, or suspending certain research and development, sales and marketing programs and other operational goals. These events may occur even if the Company is ultimately successful in the ITC action described below.

In July 2020, the Administrative Law Judge assigned to the ITC action to which the Company is a party issued an initial determination in which the judge found a violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 had occurred by reason of a misappropriation of trade secrets and recommended the entry of an exclusion order that would prevent us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States for a period of ten years and a cease and desist order that would prevent the Company from

Evolus, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements
(in thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

selling Jeuveau® in the United States for the same period of time. A final determination by the ITC is expected to be issued in November 2020, with such final determination subject to a 60-day presidential review period before becoming final. In order to make any sales of Jeuveau® during the presidential review period the Company would be required to pay a bond at a rate set by the ITC for any sales during the period. Except in certain limited circumstances, the amount of the bond may make any sales during the period prohibitively expensive. The Company strongly disagrees with the initial determination by the Administrative Law Judge and intends to continue to vigorously defend itself in this matter. Specifically, the Company petitioned for review with respect to subject matter jurisdiction, standing, trade secret existence and misappropriation, and domestic industry, including the existence of such domestic industry as well as any actual or threatened injury thereto. In the event that the ITC's final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination, the Company would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would prevent the Company from generating revenue from the Company's sole product, Jeuveau® and would materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to carry out its business and to continue as a going concern. Even if the Company is successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, the Company may find it difficult to be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC's final determination or any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on the Company's ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States, which could also materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to generate revenue from Jeuveau®, to carry out its business, and to continue as a going concern. In any such event, the Company may be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, including a possible liquidation of its assets, or may be forced to reduce, significantly restructure or discontinue its operations entirely, any of which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, would cause its stock price to decline and would also result in reputational harm. Even if the Company is successful, the ITC action may result in reputational damage or other collateral consequences. In addition, it is expected that an event of default under the Company's credit agreement with Oxford Finance ("Oxford") would occur after the imposition of an exclusion order and cease and desist order and Oxford would be able to declare an event of default after the exhaustion of all appeals that the Company may have or earlier. If Oxford were to declare an event of default under the credit facility and exercise its remedies, it would materially and negatively affect the Company's business, results of operation, financial condition and could result in the Company declaring bankruptcy. See *Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies* —Legal Proceedings for additional information.

The ongoing COVID-19 outbreak has negatively impacted and disrupted the global economy and financial markets on an unprecedented scale, which could interfere with the Company's ability to access financing when and on terms that the Company desires. Although there is uncertainty related to the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the Company's future results, the Company believes that its business strategy, its current cash reserves and measures taken since April 2020 to reduce operating expenses position the Company to manage its business through this crisis, subject to the risks, commitments and contingencies set forth in these notes to the financial statements, including in connection with the ITC action.

As a result of the challenging conditions described above, the Company has formed a committee of independent members of its Board of Directors (the "Committee") to evaluate all available alternatives in the event of a negative outcome in the ITC action. The Committee has engaged outside legal counsel and financial advisors to assist with this process. The Committee, with its outside advisors' assistance, is evaluating such alternatives to maximize the Company's business, liquidity and financial position in the event of negative outcome in the ITC action.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared on a consistent basis with the annual financial statements and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for interim reporting. Pursuant to these SEC rules and regulations, the Company has condensed or omitted certain financial information and disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. In the opinion of management, the interim financial statements reflect all adjustments, which include normal recurring adjustments, considered necessary for a fair

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statement of the interim periods. The interim results presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2020 or for any other interim period.

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements and related disclosures should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the SEC on February 25, 2020.

Use of Estimates

Management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions in order to prepare financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Such estimates and assumptions affect the reported financial statements. The Company's most significant estimates relate to net revenues, allowance for doubtful accounts, fair value measurements, goodwill and long-lived asset valuations and impairment assessments, inventory valuations, income tax valuations, stock-based compensation, royalty obligations, and outcomes of legal proceedings, among others. Management bases estimates on historical experience and on assumptions that management believes are reasonable. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Additionally, the full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown and cannot be reasonably estimated. However, where possible, management has made appropriate accounting estimates with respect to certain accounting matters, which include the fair value of royalty obligations, allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation and impairment assessments of goodwill and other long-lived assets, based on the facts and circumstances available as of the reporting date. The Company's future assessment of the magnitude and duration of the COVID-19 outbreak, as well as other factors, could result in material impacts to the Company's financial statements in future reporting periods.

Risks and Uncertainties

In 2013, Evolus and Daewoong entered into an agreement (the "Daewoong Agreement"), pursuant to which, the Company has an exclusive distribution license to Jeuveau® from Daewoong for aesthetic indications in the United States, European Union, Canada, Australia, Russia, Commonwealth of Independent States, and South Africa, as well as co-exclusive distribution rights with Daewoong in Japan. Jeuveau® is manufactured by Daewoong in a facility in South Korea. The Company also has the option to negotiate first with Daewoong to secure a distribution license for any product that Daewoong directly or indirectly develops or commercializes that is classified as an injectable botulinum toxin (other than Jeuveau®) in a territory covered by the Daewoong Agreement. The Company relies on Daewoong, its exclusive and sole supplier, to manufacture Jeuveau®. Any termination or loss of significant rights, including exclusivity, under the Daewoong Agreement would materially and adversely affect the Company's commercialization of Jeuveau®. The Daewoong Agreement, and Daewoong's rights relating to Jeuveau®, are subject to litigation.

In July 2020, the Administrative Law Judge assigned to the ITC action to which the Company is a party issued an initial determination in which the judge found a violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 had occurred by reason of a misappropriation of trade secrets and recommended the entry of an exclusion order that would prevent us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States for a period of ten years and a cease and desist order that would prevent the Company from selling Jeuveau® in the United States for the same period of time. A final determination by the ITC is expected to be issued in November 2020, with such final determination subject to a 60-day presidential review period before becoming final. In order to make any sales of Jeuveau® during the presidential review period the Company would be required to pay a bond at a rate set by the ITC for any sales during the period. Except in limited circumstances, the amount of the bond may make any sales during the period prohibitively expensive. The Company strongly disagrees with the initial determination by the Administrative Law Judge and intends to continue to vigorously defend itself in this matter. Specifically, the Company petitioned for review with respect to subject matter jurisdiction, standing, trade secret existence and misappropriation, and domestic industry, including the existence of such domestic industry as well as any actual or threatened injury thereto. In the event that the ITC's final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination, the Company would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would prevent the Company from generating revenue from the Company's sole product, Jeuveau® and would materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to carry out its business, and to continue as a going concern. Even if the Company is successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, the Company may find it difficult or be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in

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the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC's final determination or any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on the Company's ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States, which could also materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to generate revenue from Jeuveau®, to carry out its business, and to continue as a going concern. In any such event, the Company may be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, including a possible liquidation of its assets, or may be forced to reduce, significantly restructure or discontinue its operations entirely, any of which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, would cause its stock price to decline and would also result in reputational harm. Even if the Company is successful, the ITC action may result in reputational damage or other collateral consequences. In addition, it is expected that an event of default under the Company's credit agreement with Oxford would occur after the imposition of an exclusion order and cease and desist order and Oxford would be able to declare an event of default after the exhaustion of all appeals that the Company may have or earlier. If Oxford were to declare an event of default under the credit facility and exercise its remedies, it would materially and negatively affect the Company's business, results of operation, financial condition and could result in the Company declaring bankruptcy. See *Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies* for additional information regarding such litigation.

The Company commercially launched Jeuveau® in the United States in May 2019 and in Canada through a distribution partner in October 2019 and, as such, has a limited history of sales. If any previously granted approval is retracted or the Company is denied approval or approval is delayed by any other regulators, it may have a material adverse impact on the Company's business and its financial statements.

The Company is also subject to risks common to companies in the pharmaceutical industry including, but not limited to, dependency on the commercial success of Jeuveau®, the Company's sole commercial product, significant competition within the medical aesthetics industry, its ability to maintain regulatory approval of Jeuveau®, the need for additional financing to achieve its goals, third party litigation and challenges to its intellectual property, uncertainty of broad adoption of its product by physicians and patients, its ability to in-license, acquire or develop additional product candidates and to obtain the necessary approvals for those product candidates, and the need to scale manufacturing capabilities over time.

The recent COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions intended to slow the spread of COVID-19, including quarantines, government-mandated actions, stay-at-home orders and other restrictions, have adversely affected the Company's business in a number of ways, which have resulted, and may continue to result, in a period of business disruption and in reduced sales and operations. In addition, any disruption and volatility in the global capital markets may increase the Company's cost of capital and adversely affect its ability to access financing when and on terms that we desire. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision-maker. The Company has determined that it operates in a single operating and reportable segment. The Company's chief operating decision maker is its Chief Executive Officer who manages operations and reviews the financial information as a single operating segment for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating its financial performance.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments with remaining maturities at purchase of three months or less that can be liquidated without prior notice or penalty. Cash and cash equivalents may include deposits, money market funds and debt securities. Amounts receivable from credit card issuers are typically converted to cash within two to four days of the original sales transaction and are considered to be cash equivalents.

The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions. At most times, such investments are in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") limit. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash deposits.

Short-Term Investments

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Short-term investments as of September 30, 2020 consisted of available-for-sale U.S. Treasury securities with original maturities greater than three months and remaining maturities of less than twelve months. These investments are recorded at fair value based on quoted prices in active markets, with unrealized gains and losses reported in other comprehensive (loss) gain in the Company's condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest expense using the effective interest method over the terms of the securities. Realized gains and losses and declines in fair value that are deemed to be other than temporary are reflected in the condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss using the specific-identification method.

The Company periodically reviews all available-for-sale securities for other than temporary declines in fair value below the cost basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company also evaluates whether it has plans or is required to sell short-term investments before recovery of their amortized cost bases. To date, the Company has not identified any other than temporary declines in fair value of its short-term investments.

Inventories

Inventories consist of finished goods held for sale and distribution. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method with prioritization of the items with the earliest expiration dates. Inventory valuation reserves are established based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, finished goods not meeting product specifications, product excess and obsolescence, or application of the lower of cost or net realizable value concepts. The determination of events requiring the establishment of inventory valuation reserves, together with the calculation of the amount of such reserves may require judgment. No material inventory valuation reserves have been recorded for the periods presented. Adverse changes in assumptions utilized in the Company's inventory reserve calculations could result in an increase to its inventory valuation reserves.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or an exit price paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in a principal market on the measurement date.

The fair value hierarchy defines a three-tiered valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurement is classified and disclosed by the Company in one of the three categories as follows:

- Level 1—Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2—Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- Level 3—Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are unobservable that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The categorization of a financial instrument within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

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Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired in a business combination. The Company reviews goodwill for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. The Company performs an annual qualitative assessment of its goodwill in the fourth quarter of each calendar year to determine if any events or circumstances exist, such as an adverse change in business climate or a decline in the overall industry demand, that would indicate that it would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount, including goodwill. If events or circumstances do not indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit is below its carrying amount, then goodwill is not considered to be impaired and no further testing is required. If further testing is required, the Company performs a two-step process. The first step involves comparing the fair value of the Company's reporting unit to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the test is performed by comparing the carrying value of the goodwill in the reporting unit to its implied fair value. An impairment charge is recognized for the excess of the carrying value of goodwill over its implied fair value. For the purpose of impairment testing, the Company has determined that it has one reporting unit. There was no impairment of goodwill for any of the periods presented.

Intangible Assets

Upon FDA approval of Jevueau® in February 2019, the in-process research and development ("IPR&D") related to Jevueau® was evaluated as completed and reclassified to a definite-lived distribution right intangible asset, which is amortized over the period the asset is expected to contribute to the future cash flows of the Company. The Company determined the pattern of this intangible asset's future cash flows could not be readily determined with a high level of precision. As a result, the distribution right intangible asset is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 20 years.

The Company capitalizes certain internal-use software costs associated with the development of its mobile and web-based customer platforms. These costs include personnel expenses and external costs that are directly associated with the software projects. These costs are included as intangible assets in the accompanying condensed balance sheets. The capitalized internal-use software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of two years upon being placed in service.

The Company reviews long-term and identifiable definite-lived intangible assets or asset groups for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset or an asset group, further impairment analysis is performed. An impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset or asset groups exceeds the fair value for assets to be held and used or fair value less cost to sell for assets to be disposed of. The Company also reviews the useful lives of its assets periodically to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining useful life. Changes in the useful life are adjusted prospectively by revising the remaining period over which the asset is amortized. There was no material impairment of long-lived assets for any periods presented.

Leases

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 842, *Leases* ("ASC 842"), at the inception of a contractual arrangement, the Company determines whether the contract contains a lease by assessing whether there is an identified asset and whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of the identified asset in exchange for consideration over a period of time. If both criteria are met, upon lease commencement, the Company records a lease liability which represents the Company's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease, and a corresponding right-of-use ("ROU") asset which represents the Company's right to use an underlying asset during the lease term. Operating lease assets and liabilities are included in ROU assets, current portion of operating lease liabilities and noncurrent operating lease liabilities in the accompanying condensed balance sheets.

Operating lease ROU assets and lease liabilities are initially recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date calculated using the Company's incremental borrowing rate applicable to the underlying asset unless the implicit rate is readily determinable. Operating lease ROU assets also include any lease payments made at or before lease commencement and exclude any lease incentives received, if any. The Company

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determines the lease term as the noncancelable period of the lease and may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise such options. The Company's leases do not contain any residual value guarantees. Leases with a term of 12 months or less are not recognized on the condensed balance sheets. For operating leases, the Company recognized rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. There were no significant finance leases as of September 30, 2020.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses include personnel-related costs including stock based compensation, costs associated with pre-clinical and clinical development activities, costs associated with and costs for prototype products that are manufactured prior to market approval for that prototype product, internal and external costs associated with the Company's regulatory compliance and quality assurance functions, including the costs of outside consultants and contractors that assist in the process of submitting regulatory filings, and overhead costs, including allocated facility related expenses.

Contingent Royalty Obligation Payable to the Evolus Founders

The Company determines the fair value of the contingent royalty obligation payable at each reporting period end based on Level 3 inputs using a discounted cash flows method. Changes in the fair value of the contingent royalty obligation payable are determined at each reporting period end and recorded in operating expenses in the accompanying condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss and as a liability in the condensed balance sheets.

Contingent Promissory Note Payable to Evolus Founders

On February 12, 2018, the Company recognized a contingent promissory note payable at present value using a discount rate for similar rated debt securities based on an estimated date that the Company believed the contingent promissory note will mature. Discount amortization related to the contingent promissory note is recorded in interest expense in the condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss with a corresponding increase to the non-current liabilities in the condensed balance sheets.

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt represents the debt balance with Oxford and the Daewoong Convertible Note (as defined in *Note 7.*), net of debt issuance costs. Debt issuance costs represent legal, lender and consulting costs or fees associated with debt financing. Debt discounts and issuance costs are allocated pro rata between the funded and unfunded portions of the debt and are amortized into interest expense over the term of the debt.

Revenue Recognition

The Company applies Accounting Standards Codification 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("ASC 606"), to account for revenue generated since the commercial launch of Jeuveau® in May 2019.

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to its customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. In order to achieve that core principle, a five-step approach is applied: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue allocated to each performance obligation when the Company satisfies the performance obligation. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account for revenue recognition.

General

The Company generates product revenue from the sale of Jeuveau® in the United States and service revenue from the sale of Jeuveau® through a distribution partner in Canada.

For product revenue, the Company recognizes revenue when control of the promised goods under a contract is transferred to a customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods as

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specified in the customer contract. The transfer of control occurs upon receipt of the goods by the customer since that is when the customer has obtained control of the goods' economic benefits. The Company does not provide any service-type warranties and does not accept product returns except under limited circumstances such as damages in transit or ineffective product. The Company also excludes any amounts related to taxes assessed by governmental authorities from revenue measurement. Shipping and handling costs associated with outbound product freight are accounted for as fulfillment costs and are included in selling, general and marketing expenses in the accompanying condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

For service revenue, the Company evaluated the arrangement with the distribution partner in Canada and determined that it acts as an agent in the distribution of Jeuveau® in Canada as it does not control the product before control is transferred to a customer. The indicators of which party exercises control include primary responsibility over performance obligations, inventory risk before the good or service is transferred and discretion in establishing the price. Accordingly, the Company records the sale as service revenue on a net basis. Revenue from services is recognized in the period the service is performed for the amount of consideration expected to be received. The Company recognized \$738 of revenues related to Canada sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and \$0 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company's disaggregation of revenue is consistent with its operating segment as disclosed above.

Gross-to-Net Revenue Adjustments

The Company provides customers with discounts, such as trade and volume discounts and prompt pay discounts, that are directly reflected in the invoice price. Revenues are recorded net of sales-related adjustments, wherever applicable, primarily for the volume-based rebates, coupon and consumer loyalty programs.

- *Volume-based Rebates* — Volume-based rebates are contractually offered to certain customers. The rebates payable to each customer are determined based on the contract and quarterly purchase volumes.
- *Coupons* — The Company issued customers coupons redeemable into gift cards funded by the Company for the benefit of patients. The coupons are accounted for as variable consideration. The Company estimates the coupon redemption rates based on historical data and future expectations. The coupons are accrued based on estimated redemption rates and the volume of products purchased and are recorded as a reduction to revenues on product delivery. All issued coupons expired on June 30, 2020.
- *Consumer Loyalty Program* — In May 2020, the Company announced the launch of a consumer loyalty program, which allows participating customers to earn rewards for qualifying treatments to their patients (i.e. consumers) using Jeuveau® and redeem the rewards for Jeuveau® in the future at no additional cost. The loyalty program represents a customer option that provides a material right and, accordingly, is a performance obligation. At the time Jeuveau® product is sold to customers, the invoice price is allocated between the product sold and the estimated material right reward ("Reward") that the customer might redeem in the future. The standalone selling price of the Reward is measured based on historical sales data, average selling price of Jeuveau® at the time of redemption, expected customer and consumer participation rates in the loyalty program, and estimated number of qualifying treatments to be performed by customers. The portion of invoice price allocated to the Reward is initially recorded as deferred revenue. Subsequently, when customers redeem the Reward and the related product is delivered, the deferred revenue is recognized in net revenue at that time.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the accrued revenue contract liabilities, primarily related to volume-based rebates, coupons and consumer loyalty program, were \$2,371 and \$1,709, respectively, which were recorded in the accrued expenses in the accompanying condensed balance sheets. The Company recorded provisions of \$2,378 and \$5,740 for the three months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and provisions of \$12,607 and \$6,671 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The related payments, redemptions and adjustments were \$806 and \$2,739 for the three months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$11,945 and \$2,739 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Contract balances

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A contract with a customer states the terms of the sale, including the description, quantity and price of each product purchased. Amounts are recorded as accounts receivable when the Company's right to consideration becomes unconditional. The Company does not have any significant financing components in customer contracts given the expected time between transfer of the promised products and the payment of the associated consideration is less than one year. As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, all amounts included in accounts receivable, net on the accompanying condensed balance sheets are related to contracts with customers.

The Company did not have any contract assets nor unbilled receivables as of September 30, 2020 or December 31, 2019. Sales commissions are included in selling, general and administrative expenses when incurred.

Contract liabilities reflect estimated amounts that the Company is obligated to pay to customers or patients primarily under the rebate and coupon programs and deferred revenue associated with Reward under the consumer loyalty program. The Company's contract liabilities are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying condensed balance sheets.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company did not recognize any revenue related to changes in transaction prices regarding its contracts with customers and did not recognize any material changes in revenue related to amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the period.

Collectability

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. At the time of contract inception or new customer account set-up, the Company performs a collectability assessment of the customer's creditworthiness. The Company assesses the probability that the Company will collect the entitled consideration in exchange for the goods sold, by considering the customer's ability and intention to pay when consideration is due. On a recurring basis, the Company estimates the amount of receivables considered uncollectable to reflect an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company writes off accounts receivable balances when it is determined that there is no possibility of collection. As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, allowance for doubtful accounts was \$2,656 and \$387, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, recovery of and provision for bad debts was \$168 and \$2,439, respectively, and the write-off amount was \$0 and \$171, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, there was no provision for allowance for doubtful accounts or write-offs.

Practical Expedients

The Company expenses sales commissions when incurred as the amortization period is one year or less. These costs are recorded within selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company does not adjust the amount of promised consideration for the effects of the time value of money for contracts in which the anticipated period between when the Company transfers the goods or services to the customer and when the customer pays within one year.

Restructuring costs

In April 2020, in response to the impact of COVID-19 on its business, the Company announced plans to reduce its operating expenses and separate over 100 employees. As of September 30, 2020, all separations were completed and the Company recorded \$0 and \$2,956 of termination benefits as restructuring costs within operating expenses on the accompanying condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense for employees, consultants and members of the Board of Directors based on the fair value at the date of grant.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value stock option grants. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected volatility of the Company's common stock, expected risk-free interest rate, and the option's expected life. The fair value of the Company's restricted stock units

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("RSUs") is based on the fair value on the grant date of the Company's common stock. The Company also evaluates the impact of modifications made to the original terms of equity awards when they occur.

The fair value of equity awards that are expected to vest is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized net of actual forfeitures when they occur, as an increase to additional paid-in capital in the condensed balance sheets and in the selling, general and administrative or research and development expenses in the condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Income Taxes

The Company applies an estimated annual effective tax rate ("ETR") approach for calculating a tax provision or benefit for interim periods, as required under GAAP. The Company recorded a tax benefit of \$27 and \$149 for the three months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and a tax provision of \$227 and a tax benefit of \$14,899 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Company's ETR differs from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, primarily as a result of the impact of a valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets and state minimum taxes. The tax benefit recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 was primarily a result of the reduction of the valuation allowance recorded against the Company's deferred tax assets.

A valuation allowance is recorded against deferred tax assets to reduce the net carrying value when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. In making such a determination, management considers all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the amount of the valuation allowance. When the Company establishes or reduces the valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets, its provision for income taxes will increase or decrease, respectively, in the period such determination is made.

As of each reporting date, the Company considers evidence, both positive and negative, that could affect its view of the future realization of deferred tax assets. Upon FDA approval of Jeuveau® in February 2019, the Company's IPR&D intangible asset was reclassified to a definite-lived distribution right intangible asset. As a result, management determined that it was more likely than not that certain deferred tax assets became realizable due to the future reversals of the deferred tax liability associated with such intangible asset. Accordingly, the Company released \$14,402 of its valuation allowance as a discrete item upon FDA approval in February 2019.

Additionally, the Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit recognized in the financial statements for a particular tax position is based on the largest benefit that is more likely than not to be realized upon settlement. Accordingly, the Company establishes reserves for uncertain tax positions.

On March 27, 2020, the United States enacted the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). The CARES Act is an emergency economic stimulus package that includes spending and tax breaks to strengthen the United States economy and fund a nationwide effort to curtail the effect of COVID-19. While the CARES Act provides sweeping tax changes in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the more significant provisions which are expected to impact the Company's financial statements include removal of certain limitations on utilization of net operating losses, and increasing the ability to deduct interest expense, as well as amending certain provisions of the previously enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Due to the valuation allowance on the Company's deferred tax assets, the Company estimates that the impact of the CARES Act on its financial statements to be immaterial. Management will continue to monitor changes in tax legislation and further guidance on the CARES Act as they become available in the subsequent periods.

The Company monitors changes to the tax laws in the states it conducts business and files corporate income tax returns. The Company does not expect that changes to state tax laws through September 30, 2020, including California Assembly Bill No. 85, which suspends California net operating loss deductions for tax years in 2020 through 2022, to materially impact its financial statements.

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Net Loss Per Share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period including contingently issuable shares. Diluted earnings per share includes the effect from potential issuance of ordinary shares, such as shares issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options, the vesting of restricted stock units and the conversion of the Daewoong Convertible Note. The dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units is computed under the treasury stock method. The dilutive effect of the Daewoong Convertible Note is computed under the if-converted method. Potentially dilutive securities are excluded from the computations of diluted net loss per share if their effect would be antidilutive.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, excluded from the dilutive net loss per share computation were stock options of 4,374,925 and 3,867,254, respectively, non-vested RSUs of 1,110,367 and 256,870, respectively, and 3,076,923 shares and 0 shares issuable upon conversion of the Daewoong Convertible Note, respectively, because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. Although these securities were anti-dilutive for these periods, they could be dilutive in future periods.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2018-15, *Intangibles-Goodwill and Other-Internal-Use Software: Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement that is a Service Contract*. ASU 2018-15 requires implementation costs incurred by customers in cloud computing arrangements (i.e., hosting arrangements) to be capitalized under the same premises of authoritative guidance for internal-use software, and deferred over the noncancelable term of the cloud computing arrangements plus any option renewal periods that are reasonably certain to be exercised by the customer or for which the exercise is controlled by the service provider. The guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods during the year ending December 31, 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted the guidance using the prospective method on January 1, 2020, and such adoption did not have a material impact on its financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework — Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement. The update is part of the disclosure framework project and eliminates certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements, requires entities to disclose new information, and modifies existing disclosure requirements. Under the new guidance, entities will no longer be required to disclose the amount of and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, or valuation processes for Level 3 fair value measurements. However, public companies will be required to disclose the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements, and related changes in unrealized gains and losses included in other comprehensive income. The guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods during the year ending December 31, 2020. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted the guidance in the current interim period, and such adoption is reflected in *Note 3. Fair Value Measurements and Short-Term Investments*

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Issued But Not Adopted

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848)*. ASU 2020-04 provides optional expedients and exceptions that are intended to ease the burden of updating contracts to contain a new reference rate due to the discontinuation of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). The guidance is effective March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022, with the adoption date being dependent upon the Company’s election. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. The update simplifies the accounting for goodwill impairment by removing step two of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. A goodwill impairment will be the amount by which a reporting unit’s carrying amount, including goodwill, exceeds its fair value. The impairment charge will be limited to the amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. As amended by ASU 2019-10, the updated guidance is effective for the Company as a smaller reporting company beginning January 1, 2023. The standard requires prospective application. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the effect of this standard on its financial statements and related disclosures as well as whether to early adopt the new guidance.

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In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, which modifies the measurement and recognition of credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments. The new standard requires the use of forward-looking expected credit loss models based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount, which may result in earlier recognition of credit losses under the new standard. The new guidance also modifies the impairment models for available-for-sale debt securities and for purchased financial assets with credit deterioration since their origination. Subsequent to the issuance of ASU 2016-13, the FASB issued ASU 2018-19, *Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses*. This ASU does not change the core principle of the guidance in ASU 2016-13, instead these amendments are intended to clarify and improve operability of certain topics included within the credit losses standard. The FASB also subsequently issued ASU 2019-04 which did not change the core principle of the guidance in ASU 2016-13 but clarified that expected recoveries of amounts previously written off and expected to be written off should be included in the valuation account and should not exceed amounts previously written off and expected to be written off. As amended by ASU 2019-10, the updated guidance is effective for the Company as a smaller reporting company beginning January 1, 2023. The Company is in the process of determining the effects the adoption will have on its financial statements and reviewing credit loss models to assess the impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements. Based on initial assessments, the Company believes that while adoption will modify the way it analyzes financial instruments, it does not expect adoption of this guidance will have a material impact to its financial statements.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the SEC did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 3. Fair Value Measurements and Short-Term Investments

Short-Term Investments

As of September 30, 2020, all of the Company's investments had remaining maturities less than 12 months.

The following is a summary of the Company's short-term investments, considered available-for-sale:

	As of September 30, 2020			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Estimated Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
<i>Available-for-sale securities</i>				
U.S. treasury securities	\$ 24,993	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 24,996
	As of December 31, 2019			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized		Estimated Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
<i>Available-for-sale securities</i>				
U.S. treasury securities	\$ 19,905	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 19,911

As of September 30, 2020, no investments had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than 12 months, and the Company did not record any other-than-temporary impairments on these securities.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

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The Company measures and reports certain financial instruments as assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of these instruments was as follows:

	As of September 30, 2020			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Available-for-sale debt securities</i>				
U.S. treasury securities	\$ 24,996	\$ 24,996	\$ —	\$ —
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders	\$ 33,630	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 33,630

	As of December 31, 2019			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Available-for-sale debt securities</i>				
U.S. treasury securities	\$ 19,911	\$ 19,911	\$ —	\$ —
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders	\$ 44,683	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 44,683

The Company did not transfer any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis between levels during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019.

The Company determines the fair value of the contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders based on Level 3 inputs using a discounted cash flows method. The significant unobservable input assumptions that can significantly change the fair value include (i) projected amount and timing of net revenues during the payment period, which terminates in the quarter following the 10-year anniversary of the first commercial sale of Jeuveau® in the United States, (ii) the discount rate and (iii) the timing of payments. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company utilized discount rates between 16.0% and 20.0%, reflecting changes in the Company's risk profile. Net revenue projections are also updated to reflect changes in the timing of expected sales.

The following table shows a reconciliation of the beginning and ending fair value measurements of the contingent royalty obligation payable:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 36,334	\$ 47,169	\$ 44,683	\$ 50,200
Payments	(233)	(69)	(1,131)	(9,282)
Change in fair value recorded in operating expenses	(2,471)	1,795	(9,922)	7,977
Fair value, end of period	\$ 33,630	\$ 48,895	\$ 33,630	\$ 48,895

Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, short-term available-for-sale debt securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, lease liabilities, and long-term debt. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximates their fair value because of the short-term maturity of such instruments.

The Company estimates the fair value of the contingent promissory note payable to the Evolus Founders, long-term debt and operating lease liabilities using the discounted cash flow analysis based on the interest rates for similar rated debt securities (Level 2). As of September 30, 2020, the fair value of the contingent promissory note and long-term debt was estimated to be

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\$18,656 and \$75,011, respectively. As of December 31, 2019, the fair value of contingent promissory note and long-term debt was \$16,696 and \$76,203, respectively. The fair value of the Daewoong Convertible Note and operating lease liabilities as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 approximated their carrying value.

Note 4. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The table below shows the weighted-average life, original cost, accumulated amortization and net book value by major intangible asset classification:

	Weighted-Average Life (Years)	Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
<i>Definite-lived intangible assets</i>				
Distribution right	20	\$ 59,076	\$ (4,895)	\$ 54,181
Capitalized software	2	6,380	(3,770)	2,610
Intangible assets, net		65,456	(8,665)	56,791
<i>Indefinite-lived intangible asset</i>				
Goodwill	*	21,208	—	21,208
Total as of September 30, 2020		<u>\$ 86,664</u>	<u>\$ (8,665)</u>	<u>\$ 77,999</u>

	Weighted-Average Life (Years)	Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
<i>Indefinite-lived intangible assets</i>				
Distribution right	20	\$ 59,076	\$ (2,679)	\$ 56,397
Capitalized software	2	4,415	(1,174)	3,241
Intangible assets, net		63,491	(3,853)	59,638
<i>Indefinite-lived intangible asset</i>				
Goodwill	*	21,208	—	21,208
Total as of December 31, 2019		<u>\$ 84,699</u>	<u>\$ (3,853)</u>	<u>\$ 80,846</u>

* Intangible assets with indefinite lives have an indeterminable average life.

The following table outlines the estimated future amortization expense related to intangible assets held as of September 30, 2020 that are subject to amortization:

Fiscal year	
Remaining in 2020	\$ 1,706
2021	4,481
2022	3,073
2023	2,955
2024	2,955
Thereafter	41,621
	<u>\$ 56,791</u>

The Company capitalized \$432 and \$761 for the three months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$1,966 and \$3,303 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, related to costs of computer software developed for internal use. The Company recorded total intangible assets amortization expense of \$1,664 and \$1,115 for the

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three months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and \$4,813 and \$2,522 for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, within depreciation and amortization on the accompanying condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Note 5. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accrued payroll and related benefits	\$ 2,868	\$ 5,229
Accrued professional services	991	5,794
Accrued revenue contract liabilities	2,371	1,709
Other accrued expenses	195	1,228
	<u>\$ 6,425</u>	<u>\$ 13,960</u>

Note 6. Oxford Term Loan

On March 15, 2019, the Company entered into a credit facility of up to \$100,000 with Oxford Finance (“Oxford”). Pursuant to the terms of the credit facility, the lender extended term loans (the “Oxford Term Loan”), available in two advances, to the Company. The first tranche of \$75,000 was funded on the closing date. The second tranche of \$25,000 could have been drawn, at the request of the Company, no later than September 30, 2020, upon achieving specified minimum net sales milestones based on a trailing six-month basis and no event of default. As of September 30, 2020, the Company did not meet the net sales milestone to draw the second tranche. The credit facility bears an annual interest rate equal to the greater of 9.5%, or the 30-day U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate plus 7.0%. The Company agreed to pay interest-only for the first 36 months until May 2022, which is followed by a 23-month amortization period.

Upon the earliest to occur of the maturity date, the acceleration of the Oxford Term Loan, or the prepayment of the Oxford Term Loan, the Company is required to pay to Oxford a final payment of 5.5% of the full principal amount of the Oxford Term Loan funded (“Final Payment”). The Company may elect to prepay all amounts owed prior to the maturity date, provided that a prepayment fee is also paid, which shall be equal to 2.0% of the amount prepaid if the prepayment occurs after March 15, 2020 and on or prior to March 15, 2021, or 1.0% of the amount prepaid if the prepayment occurs thereafter (“Prepayment Fee”). If the Oxford Term Loan is accelerated following the occurrence of an event of default, the Company is required to immediately pay to Oxford an amount equal to the sum of all outstanding principal of the term loans plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon through the prepayment date, the Final Payment, the Prepayment Fee and all other obligations that are due and payable, including payment of Oxford’s expenses and interest at the default rate (defined below) with respect to any past due amounts.

The credit facility is secured by substantially all of the Company’s assets. The credit facility includes affirmative and negative covenants applicable to the Company and any subsidiaries it may create in the future. The affirmative covenants include, among others, covenants requiring the Company to maintain its legal corporate existence and governmental approvals, deliver certain financial reports, maintain insurance coverage and satisfy certain requirements regarding deposit accounts. The negative covenants include, among others, restrictions on us transferring collateral, incurring additional indebtedness, engaging in mergers or acquisitions, paying dividends or making other distributions, making investments, creating liens, selling assets and suffering a change in control, in each case subject to certain exceptions.

The credit facility also includes events of default, the occurrence and continuation of which could cause interest to be charged at a default interest rate equal to the applicable rate plus 5.0% and Oxford, as collateral agent, with the right to exercise remedies against the Company and the collateral securing the credit facility, including foreclosure against the property securing the credit facility, including the Company’s cash. These events of default include, among other things, any failure by the Company to pay principal or interest due under the credit facility, a breach of certain covenants under the credit facility, the Company’s insolvency, a material adverse change, the occurrence of any default under certain other indebtedness and one

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or more judgments against the Company, the institution of certain temporary or permanent relief in connection with pending litigation, or the breach, termination or other adverse events under the Daewoong Agreement. As of September 30, 2020, the Company was in compliance with its debt covenants.

In July 2020, the Administrative Law Judge assigned to the ITC action to which the Company is a party issued an initial determination in which the judge found a violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 had occurred by reason of a misappropriation of trade secrets and recommended the entry of an exclusion order that would prevent us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States for a period of ten years and a cease and desist order that would prevent the Company from selling Jeuveau® in the United States for the same period of time. A final determination by the ITC is expected to be issued in November 2020, with such final determination subject to a 60-day presidential review period before becoming final. In order to make any sales of Jeuveau® during the presidential review period the Company would be required to pay a bond at a rate set by the ITC for any sales during the period. Except in certain limited circumstances, the amount of the bond may make any sales during the period prohibitively expensive. The Company strongly disagrees with the initial determination by the Administrative Law Judge and intends to continue to vigorously defend itself in this matter. Specifically, the Company petitioned for review with respect to subject matter jurisdiction, standing, trade secret existence and misappropriation, and domestic industry, including the existence of such domestic industry as well as any actual or threatened injury thereto. In the event that the ITC's final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination, the Company would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States for a period of ten years. Even if the Company is successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, the Company may find it difficult or be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC's final determination or any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on the Company's ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States. In any of these scenarios, it is expected that an event of default would occur after the imposition of an exclusion order and cease and desist order and Oxford would be able to declare an event of default after the exhaustion of all appeals that the Company may have or earlier. If Oxford were to declare an event of default under the credit facility and exercise its remedies, it would materially and negatively affect the Company's business, results of operation, financial condition and could result in the Company declaring bankruptcy.

At the closing date, the Company incurred \$1,094 and \$2,205 in debt discounts and issuance costs related to the Oxford Term Loan, respectively. Debt discounts and issuance costs related to the Oxford Term Loan have been presented as a deduction to the debt balance and are amortized into interest expense using the effective interest method. As of September 30, 2020, the borrowings outstanding under the Oxford Term Loan were classified as long-term debt in the accompanying condensed balance sheets. The overall effective interest rate was approximately 11.6% as of September 30, 2020.

As of September 30, 2020, the principal amounts of long-term debt maturities of the Oxford Term Loan during each of the next five fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal year	
Remainder of 2020	\$ —
2021	—
2022	26,087
2023	39,130
2024	9,783
Total principal payments	75,000
Unamortized debt discounts and issuance costs	(1,026)
Long term debt, net of discounts and issuance costs	\$ 73,974

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Note 7. Daewoong Convertible Note

On July 6, 2020, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note Purchase Agreement with Daewoong for the purchase and sale of a Convertible Promissory Note for the principal amount of \$40,000 (the “Daewoong Convertible Note”), which was funded on July 30, 2020. Additionally, on July 6, 2020, the Company, Daewoong and Oxford Finance, LLC entered into a Subordination Agreement pursuant to which the Daewoong Convertible Note is subordinated to the Company’s obligations under that certain Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2019, by and between the Company and Oxford.

The Daewoong Convertible Note bears interest at a rate of 3.0% payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30th and December 31st of each year and matures on July 30, 2025, subject to earlier conversion as provided below. Interest is initially paid in kind by adding the accrued amount thereof to the outstanding principal amount on a semi-annual basis on June 30th and December 31st of each calendar year for so long as any principal amount under the Oxford Term Loan remains outstanding and the Subordination Agreement has not been terminated. Interest will begin to be paid in cash if and when the Oxford Term Loan is repaid in full and the Subordination Agreement has been terminated.

During the term, the Daewoong Convertible Note is convertible at the option of Daewoong beginning 12 months from the date of issuance, subject to certain suspensions of that conversion right in the event of a final determination of the ITC action resulting in an exclusion order with respect to Jevveau® as further set forth in the Daewoong Convertible Note. The initial conversion price of the Daewoong Convertible Note is \$13.00 per share, which is subject to adjustment for stock splits, dividends or distributions, recapitalizations, spinoffs or similar transactions. The Daewoong Convertible Note and the shares of the Company’s common stock issuable upon conversion of the Daewoong Convertible Note have not been registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements.

Starting 27 months from the date of issuance, the Company may prepay the Daewoong Convertible Note without penalty, provided the Company provides Daewoong with at least ten business days’ written notice during which Daewoong may convert all or any portion of the Daewoong Convertible Note at the conversion price.

Further, in the event the Company is awarded any recovery pursuant to a final, non-appealable award or judgment issued by a court of competent jurisdiction over the parties, or pursuant to any settlement acceptable in the sole and absolute discretion of each of the Company and Daewoong, for any indemnification or other claim for damages by the Company under the Daewoong Agreement, the amount of Daewoong’s or its affiliate’s indemnification obligation with respect to such award, judgment or settlement shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis and will be offset by the amount of the then-outstanding principal amount of the Daewoong Convertible Note and any accrued but unpaid interest thereon.

Conversion of the full initial principal amount of the Daewoong Convertible Note would result in the issuance of 3,076,923 shares of the Company’s common stock if converted at \$13.00 per share, which amount is subject to increase by any interest paid in kind that is added to the outstanding principal under the terms of the Daewoong Convertible Note. Notwithstanding the foregoing, under the terms of the Daewoong Convertible Note, the Company may not issue shares to the extent such issuance would cause Daewoong, together with its affiliates and attribution parties, to beneficially own a number of common shares which would exceed 4.99% (which may be increased upon no less than 61 days’ notice, but not to exceed 9.99%) of the Company’s then outstanding common shares immediately following such issuance, excluding for purposes of such determination common shares issuable upon subsequent conversion of principal or interest on the Daewoong Convertible Note. To the extent that any shares of the Company’s common stock are issued upon conversion of the Daewoong Convertible Note, such shares of the Company’s common stock are expected to be issued in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act by virtue of Section 3(a)(9) or Section 4(a)(2) thereof, and no commission or other remuneration is expected to be paid in connection with conversion of the Convertible Note and any resulting issuance of shares of the Company’s common stock.

Under the debt covenants, the Company is required to timely file all forms, reports, and documents required by the SEC. All principal and unpaid interest becomes immediately due at the time of default, which includes events in which the Company declares bankruptcy and fails to timely pay any principal or interest or comply with covenants. As of September 30, 2020, the Company was in compliance with its debt covenants.

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Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

The Company's corporate headquarters is located in Newport Beach, California, in a facility that it subleased until January 2020 under a non-cancelable operating lease for a fixed amount each month. On May 15, 2019, the Company entered into a non-cancelable operating lease for the same office facility with the original lessor. This non-cancelable operating lease commenced on February 1, 2020 and expires on January 31, 2025. Lease payments increase based on an annual rent escalation clause that occurs each year on February 1. The Company may, under certain circumstances, terminate the lease on the 36-month anniversary of the lease commencement date by providing a written notice 12 months prior to such anniversary and paying a termination fee equal to six months basic rent plus certain other expenses. The Company has an option to extend the term of the lease for an additional 60 months, which is not recognized as part of its ROU assets and lease liabilities. The lease with the original lessor is a modification of the existing sublease that is not accounted for as a separate contract.

The Company's lease agreements do not contain any residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants. The payments associated with the renewal will only be included in the measurement of the lease liability and ROU assets if the exercise of the renewal option is determined to be reasonably certain. The Company considers the timing of the renewal period and other economic factors such as the financial implications of a decision to extend or not to extend a lease in determining if the renewal option is reasonably certain to be exercised.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the components of operating lease expense:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Fixed operating lease expense	\$ 266	\$ 297	\$ 813	\$ 798
Variable operating lease expense	5	31	32	92
Short-term operating lease expense	—	24	168	73
	<u>\$ 271</u>	<u>\$ 352</u>	<u>\$ 1,013</u>	<u>\$ 963</u>

The weighted-average remaining lease term was 4.3 years and weighted-average discount rate was 9.4% as of September 30, 2020.

Operating lease expenses were included in the selling, general and administration expenses in the accompanying condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Operating lease right-of-use assets and related current and noncurrent operating lease liabilities are presented in the accompanying condensed balance sheets.

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The following table presents the maturity of the Company's operating lease liabilities as of September 30, 2020, future minimum payments under the operating lease agreements with non-cancelable terms as follows:

Fiscal year		
Remainder of 2020	\$	291
2021		1,210
2022		1,262
2023		1,317
2024		1,374
Thereafter		115
Total operating lease payments		5,569
Less: imputed interest		(1,032)
Present value of operating lease liabilities	\$	4,537

Purchase Commitments

As of September 30, 2020, the Company has entered into commitments to purchase services and products for an aggregate amount of approximately \$5,744. Certain minimum purchase commitments related to the purchase of Jeuveau® are described below.

License and Supply Agreement

In connection with the Daewoong Agreement, the Company was obligated to make future milestone payments to Daewoong for certain confidential development and commercial milestones associated with Jeuveau®. As of September 30, 2020, Daewoong is eligible to receive remaining contingent milestone payments of up to \$10,500.

The Daewoong Agreement also includes certain minimum annual purchases the Company is required to make in order to maintain the exclusivity of the license. The Company may, however, meet these minimum purchase obligations by achieving certain market share in its covered territories. These potential minimum purchase obligations were contingent upon the occurrence of future events, including receipt of governmental approvals and the Company's future market share in various jurisdictions.

Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts and agreements that contain a variety of representations and warranties and provide for general indemnifications. The Company's exposure under these agreements is unknown because they involve claims that may be made against the Company in the future, but have not yet been made. The Company accrues a liability for such matters when it is probable that future expenditures will be made, and such expenditures can be reasonably estimated. No amounts were accrued as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Medytox Litigation

The Company, Daewoong and other individuals and entities are defendants to a lawsuit brought by Medytox, Inc. ("Medytox") originally instituted in the Superior Court of the State of California in June 2017. With specific regard to the Company, Medytox alleges that (i) the Company has violated California Uniform Trade Secrets Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 3426 because Daewoong's alleged knowledge of the misappropriation of certain trade secrets of Medytox is imputed to the Company as a result of the Company's relationship with Daewoong, (ii) the Company has stolen the botulinum toxin bacterial strain of Medytox through our possession of and refusal to return the botulinum toxin bacterial strain, (iii) the Company has engaged in unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business acts and practices in violation of California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, including conversion of the botulinum toxin bacterial strain and misrepresentations to the public regarding the source of the botulinum toxin bacterial strain used to manufacture Jeuveau®, and (iv) the Daewoong Agreement is invalid and in violation of Medytox's rights (the "Medytox Litigation"). Medytox seeks, among other things, (i) actual, consequential and punitive damages, (ii) a reasonable royalty, as appropriate, (iii) a declaration that the Daewoong Agreement is void and

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unenforceable and that Medytox is entitled to disgorgement of all property wrongfully and unjustly retained or acquired by the defendants, including unlawfully gained profits, (iv) injunctive relief prohibiting the Company from using the license under the Daewoong Agreement and distributing Jeuveau®, and (v) attorneys' fees and costs. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend Medytox's claims. The Company is unable to determine the likelihood of success of Medytox's claims against the Company, and an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss cannot be made. An adverse ruling by the Superior Court against either the Company or Daewoong would prevent the Company from generating revenue from its sole product, Jeuveau® and would materially adversely affect the Company's ability to carry out its business and continue operations as a going concern which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows and could also result in reputational harm.

ITC action

On January 30, 2019, Allergan, plc and Allergan, Inc. (collectively, "Allergan") and Medytox filed a complaint (the "ITC Complaint") against us and Daewoong in the ITC, containing substantially similar allegations to the Medytox Litigation, specifically that Jeuveau® is manufactured based on misappropriated trade secrets of Medytox and therefore the importation of Jeuveau® is an unfair act. The ITC matter is entitled *In the Matter of Certain Botulinum Toxin Products*, ITC Inv. No. 337-TA-1145. ITC action The ITC Complaint seeks (i) an investigation by the ITC pursuant to Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, (ii) a hearing with the ITC on permanent relief, (iii) issuance of an exclusion order forbidding entry of Jeuveau® into the United States, (iv) a cease and desist order prohibiting Daewoong and us from engaging in the importations, sale for importation, marketing, distribution, offering for sale, the sale after the importation of, or otherwise transferring Jeuveau® within the United States, (v) a bond issued during the presidential review period, (vi) the return of Medytox's trade secrets and other confidential information including the alleged stolen botulinum toxin bacterial strain, and (vii) exclusion and cease and desist orders. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously in the proceedings. In January 2020, the three sets of parties to the ITC action, (i) the Complainants - Allergan and Medytox, (ii) the Respondents - the Company and Daewoong and (iii) the OUII, each submitted pre-hearing briefs to the Administrative Law Judge assigned to the ITC action setting forth each party's positions on the substantive issues prior to the evidentiary hearing. From February 4 to 7, 2020, the Administrative Law Judge held an evidentiary hearing on the ITC action. In July 2020, the Administrative Law Judge issued an initial determination in which the judge found a violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 had occurred by reason of a misappropriation of trade secrets and recommended the entry of an exclusion order that would prevent the Company from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent the Company from selling Jeuveau® for a period of ten years. A final determination by the ITC is expected to be issued in November 2020, with such final determination subject to a 60-day presidential review period before becoming final. In order to make any sales of Jeuveau® during the presidential review period the Company would be required to pay a bond at a rate set by the ITC for any sales during the period. Except in certain limited circumstances, the amount of the bond may make any sales during the period prohibitively expensive. The Company strongly disagrees with the initial determination by the Administrative Law Judge and intends to continue to vigorously defend itself in this matter. In July 2020, the Company submitted a petition for review of the initial determination to the ITC. Specifically, the Company petitioned for review with respect to subject matter jurisdiction, standing, trade secret existence and misappropriation, and domestic industry, including the existence of such domestic industry as well as any actual or threatened injury thereto. On September 21, 2020, the ITC provided notice of its intention to review the initial determination and its decision is expected in November 2020.

In the event that the ITC affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in its final determination without any modification, we would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would prevent the Company from generating revenue from its sole product, Jeuveau® and would materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to carry out its business, and to continue as a going concern. Even if the Company is successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, the Company may find it difficult or be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC's final determination or any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on the Company's ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States, which could also materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to generate revenue from Jeuveau®, to carry out its business, and to continue as a going concern. In any of these scenarios, the Company may be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, including a possible liquidation of its assets, or may be forced to reduce, significantly restructure or discontinue its operations entirely, any of which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's

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business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, would cause its stock price to decline and would also result in reputational harm.

Additionally, in the event the ITC affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in its final determination without modification, it is expected that an event of default would occur under the Oxford credit facility after the imposition of an exclusion order and cease and desist order either after the exhaustion of all appeals that the Company may have or earlier. Such an event of default may also occur if the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC's final determination is modified in a manner that results in restrictions on the Company's ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States. Additionally, under the credit facility, in the event of default, a default interest rate equal to the applicable rate plus 5.0% would apply and Oxford, as collateral agent, could exercise remedies against the Company and the collateral securing the credit facility, including foreclosure against the property securing the credit facility, including cash. If Oxford were to declare an event of default under the credit facility and exercise its remedies, it would materially and negatively affect the Company's business, results of operation, financial condition and could result in the Company declaring bankruptcy.

The Company is unable to determine the likelihood of any outcome, including the ITC affirming the initial determination or whether the ITC would significantly modify or reverse such initial determination, and an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss cannot be made.

Indemnification from Daewoong

With respect to each of the Medytox Litigation and the ITC action, the Company believes that it is entitled to indemnity from Daewoong under the Daewoong Agreement. Subject to the terms of the Daewoong Agreement, Daewoong has agreed to indemnify the Company from and against any and all losses, costs, expenses, liabilities and damages of every kind and nature (including, without limitation, reasonable attorney fees) arising from: (a) willful misconduct or any grossly negligent acts or omissions on the part of Daewoong or its employees or agents in performing duties obligations in connection with the Daewoong Agreement; (b) Daewoong's breach of the Daewoong Agreement, or (c) an allegation that Jeuveau® or any Daewoong Trademark infringes or misappropriates the rights, including without limitation, intellectual property rights, of a third party; except to the extent that any such claim is caused by the Company's own willful misconduct or grossly negligent acts or omissions. In the event of a negative outcome in either the Medytox Litigation or the ITC action the Company intends to pursue recovery from Daewoong under such indemnification obligations, however the indemnity may require expensive and time consuming legal action to pursue, Daewoong may be unable to meet its full obligation, or the recovery may not be sufficient to address all of the Company's losses, costs, expenses, liabilities and damages. Further, any such indemnity claim by the Company is subject to offset by the then-outstanding principal amount and accrued interest of the \$40,000 principal amount of the Daewoong Convertible Note issued by the Company to Daewoong. See *Note 7. Daewoong Convertible Note* for further information. In the event the indemnification proves to be inadequate or while the Company is still pursuing recovery from Daewoong under its indemnification obligations, the Company may be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, including a possible liquidation of its assets, or may be forced to reduce, significantly restructure or discontinue its operations entirely, any of which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, would cause its stock price to decline and would also result in reputational harm.

Securities Class Action Lawsuit

On October 16, 2020, a putative securities class action complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by Armin Malakouti naming the Company and certain of its officers as defendants. The complaint asserts violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, claiming that the defendants made false and materially misleading statements and failed to disclose material adverse facts related to the Company's acquisition of the right to sell Jeuveau®, the ITC action and risks related to the ITC action. The complaint asserts a putative class period of February 1, 2019 to July 6, 2020. The complaint has not yet been served.

It is possible that additional suits will be filed, or additional allegations will be made by stockholders, with respect to these same or similar or other matters and also naming the Company and/or our officers and directors as defendants. The Company believes that the complaint is without merit and intends to vigorously defend against it. However, the outcome of the legal

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proceeding is uncertain at this point. Based on information available to the Company at present, it cannot reasonably estimate a range of loss and accordingly has not accrued any liability associated with this action.

Other Legal Matters

The Company, from time to time, is involved in various litigation matters or regulatory encounters arising in the ordinary course of business that could result in unasserted or asserted claims or litigation. These other matters may raise difficult and complex legal issues and are subject to many uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the facts and circumstances of each particular case or claim, the jurisdiction in which each suit or regulatory encounter is brought, and differences in applicable laws and regulations. Except as set forth above, the Company does not believe that these other matters would have a material adverse effect on its accompanying financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, the resolution of one or more of the other matters in any reporting period could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial results for that period.

Note 9. Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock

The Company has 10,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.00001 per share. As of September 30, 2020, none were issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

The Company has 100,000,000 authorized shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.00001 per share. As of September 30, 2020, 33,749,228 shares were issued and outstanding.

2017 Omnibus Incentive Plan and Stock-based Compensation Allocation

The Company's 2017 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Plan") provides for the grant of incentive options to employees of the Company, and for the grant of nonstatutory options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, stock appreciation rights, performance stock awards and other forms of stock compensation to the Company's employees, including officers, directors, consultants and employees of the Company. The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued under the Plan is 4,361,291 shares, plus an annual increase on each anniversary of November 21 equal to 4% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock as of such anniversary (or such lesser number of shares as may be determined by the Company's board of directors). As of September 30, 2020, the Company has available an aggregate of 795,531 shares of common stock for future issuance under the Plan.

Stock-Based Award Activity and Balances

Options are granted at exercise prices based on the Company's common stock price on the date of grant. The options and RSU grants generally vest over a one- to four-year period. There have been no awards granted with performance conditions or market conditions for the periods presented. The options have a contractual term of ten years. The fair value of options is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which has various inputs, including the grant date common share price, exercise price, risk-free interest rate, volatility, expected life and dividend yield. The change of any of these inputs could significantly impact the determination of the fair value of the Company's options as well as significantly impact its results of operations. The fair value of RSU grants is determined at the grant date based on the common share price. The Company records stock-based compensation expense net of actual forfeitures when they occur.

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The weighted-averages assumptions used in determining the fair value of stock options granted were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Volatility	70.3 %	59.7 %	60.0 %	59.3 %
Risk-free interest rate	0.38 %	2.40 %	1.53 %	2.57 %
Expected life (years)	6.25	6.25	6.24	6.18
Dividend yield rate	— %	— %	— %	— %

A summary of stock option activity under the Plan for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, is presented below:

	Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Terms (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, December 31, 2019	3,977,401	\$ 14.07	8.51	\$ 7,198
Granted	1,162,244	9.68		
Exercised	—	—		
Canceled/forfeited	(764,720)	15.90		
Outstanding, September 30, 2020	4,374,925	\$ 12.59	8.00	\$ 29
Exercisable, September 30, 2020	1,694,972	\$ 12.58	7.44	\$ —

The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding and exercisable options represents the excess of the fair market value of our common stock over the exercise price of underlying options as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

A summary of RSU activity under the Plan for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, is presented below:

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Outstanding, December 31, 2019	229,870	\$ 15.89
Granted	1,153,574	6.18
Vested	(186,870)	13.60
Forfeited	(86,207)	8.44
Outstanding, September 30, 2020	1,110,367	\$ 6.76

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense arising from the above Plan:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 2,924	\$ 2,417	\$ 7,802	\$ 6,443
Research and development	28	109	152	538
	\$ 2,952	\$ 2,526	\$ 7,954	\$ 6,981

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Note 10. Related Party Transactions

Services with Alphaeon

In January 2018, the Company entered into a services agreement with Alphaeon Corporation (“Alphaeon”), or the services agreement, which became effective upon the Company’s initial public offering (“IPO”). In 2019 Alphaeon changed its name to AEON Biopharma, Inc. and contributed all of the shares it held in the Company to Alphaeon 1, LLC. The Company continues to refer to the renamed AEON Biopharma, Inc. as “Alphaeon” and Alphaeon 1, LLC as Alphaeon 1, LLC. The services agreement sets forth certain agreements between Alphaeon and the Company that governs the respective responsibilities and obligations between Alphaeon and the Company as it relates to the services to be performed between them. The services agreement has a one-year term and thereafter will renew for successive one-year terms unless sooner terminated by either party. The Company or Alphaeon may terminate the services agreement upon sixty days’ notice to the other party. There were no significant services provided under the services agreement after the Company’s initial public offering.

As of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, Evolus had no related party accounts receivable or payable with Alphaeon.

Payment Obligations Related to the Acquisition by Alphaeon

The Company was acquired by SCH in 2013 and subsequently by its subsidiary, Alphaeon Corporation, by means of a stock purchase agreement (“Stock Purchase Agreement”) pursuant to which Alphaeon assumed certain payment obligations related to the acquisition. On December 14, 2017, the Stock Purchase Agreement was amended (“Amended Stock Purchase Agreement”), and, as a result, effective upon the closing of the Company’s initial public offering, the Company assumed all of Alphaeon’s payment obligations under the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement.

Under the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement, the payment obligations consisted of (i) a \$9,200 up-front payment upon obtaining FDA approval for Jeuveau® for the treatment of glabellar lines which was paid in full during the first quarter of 2019, (ii) quarterly royalty payments of a low single digit percentage of net sales of Jeuveau®, and (iii) a \$20,000 promissory note that matures in November 2021. The payment obligations set forth in (ii) above terminates in the quarter following the 10-year anniversary of the first commercial sale of Jeuveau® in the United States. Under the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement, the Company recorded the fair value of all revised payment obligations and the promissory note owed to the Evolus Founders. See *Note 3, Fair Value Measurements and Short-Term Investments* for more information about the Company’s accounting thereof.

Under the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement, Evolus paid one-time bonuses of \$1,575 to certain current and former employees upon FDA approval of Jeuveau® in February 2019, including a one-time bonus of \$700 paid to the Company’s Chief Medical Officer and Head of Research & Development. The payment is included in research and development expenses in the accompanying condensed statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

The Company has the right to prepay the promissory note, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time without penalty. Upon an event of default under the promissory note, all unpaid principal becomes immediately due and payable at the option of the holder. An event of default occurs under the terms of the promissory note upon any of the following events: (i) Evolus fails to meet the obligations to make the required payments thereunder, (ii) Evolus makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors, (iii) Evolus commences any bankruptcy proceeding, or (iv) Evolus materially breaches the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement or Tax Indemnity Agreement (which is defined below) and such breach is not cured within 30 days.

In addition, upon a change-of-control of Evolus, all unpaid principal becomes immediately due and payable. Under the terms of the promissory note, a change-of-control is defined as (i) the sale of all or substantially all of Evolus’ assets, (ii) the exclusive license of Jeuveau® or the business related to Jeuveau® to a third-party (other than a sublicense under the Daewoong Agreement), or (iii) any merger, consolidation, or acquisition of Evolus, except a merger, consolidation, or acquisition of Evolus in which the holders of capital stock of Evolus immediately prior to such merger, consolidation, or acquisition hold at least 50% of the voting power of the capital stock of Evolus or the surviving entity. Notwithstanding the

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foregoing, the promissory note expressly provides that neither the IPO or any merger with or acquisition by Alphaeon or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates constitutes a change-of-control.

In connection with the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement, the Company entered into a tax indemnity agreement with the Evolus Founders (“Tax Indemnity Agreement”). Pursuant to the Tax Indemnity Agreement, the Company is obligated to indemnify the Evolus Founders for any tax liability resulting from the Company’s assumption of the revised payment obligations under the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement from Alphaeon. Such assumption of the revised payment obligations occurred upon the completion of the IPO. Under the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement, the payment obligations are contingent and thus eligible for installment sale reporting under Section 453 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Under the Tax Indemnity Agreement, the Company was obligated to indemnify the Evolus Founders for any taxes or penalties required to be paid by the Evolus Founders in the event the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or other taxing authority were to determine that Company’s assumption of the revised payment obligations under the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement rendered continued installment sale reporting unavailable to the Evolus Founders. Any taxes or penalties paid by us on behalf of the Evolus Founders under the Tax Indemnity Agreement will be offset dollar-for-dollar against the promissory note and future royalties that will be payable to the Evolus Founders under the Amended Stock Purchase Agreement.

Exclusive Distribution and Supply Agreement with Clarion Medical Technologies Inc.

On November 30, 2017, the Company entered into an exclusive distribution and supply agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”), with Clarion Medical Technologies Inc. (“Clarion”). The Distribution Agreement provides terms pursuant to which the Company will exclusively supply Jeuveau® to Clarion in Canada. Clarion was previously a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alphaeon. However, pursuant to previous agreements among Alphaeon, Clarion, and previous equity holders of Clarion, the previous equity holders of Clarion had the option, and exercised such option, to unwind Alphaeon’s acquisition of Clarion. As a result, Alphaeon owes the equity holders of Clarion an unwinding fee of \$9,550 (the “Unwinding Fee”). The Distribution Agreement sets forth that a portion of the proceeds received by the Company from each unit of Jeuveau® purchased by Clarion shall be paid directly to the previous equity holders of Clarion, and will reduce, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, the amount of the Unwinding Fee Alphaeon owes. In addition, Alphaeon and SCH have agreed with Clarion to pay the unpaid amount of the Unwinding Fee on December 31, 2022, if demanded by the previous equity holders of Clarion. The service revenue related to the sale of Jeuveau® through Clarion was recorded based on terms that were not in the scope of the Distribution Agreement.

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

The following discussion contains management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations and should be read together with the unaudited condensed financial statements and related notes include in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 and other documents previously filed with the SEC. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs and involve numerous risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to those described in Item 1A "Risk Factors" of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. You should carefully read "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and Item 1A "Risk Factors" of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Overview

We are a performance beauty company with a customer-centric approach focused on delivering breakthrough products in the self-pay aesthetic market. In February 2019, we received the approval of our first product Jeuveau® (prabotulinumtoxinA-xvfs) from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA. In May 2019, we commercially launched Jeuveau® in the United States.

Jeuveau® is a proprietary 900 kDa purified botulinum toxin type A formulation indicated for the temporary improvement in the appearance of moderate to severe glabellar lines, also known as "frown lines," in adults. Our primary market is the self-pay aesthetic market, which includes medical products purchased by physicians and other customers that are then sold to consumers or used in procedures for aesthetic indications that are not reimbursed by any third-party payor, such as Medicaid, Medicare or commercial insurance. We believe we offer customers and consumers a compelling value proposition with Jeuveau®. Currently, onabotulinumtoxinA (BOTOX) is the neurotoxin market leader, and prior to the approval of Jeuveau®, was the only known 900 kDa botulinum toxin type A complex approved in the United States. We believe aesthetic physicians generally prefer the performance characteristics of the complete 900 kDa neurotoxin complex and are accustomed to injecting this formulation.

In August 2018, we received approval from Health Canada for the temporary improvement in the appearance of moderate to severe glabellar lines in adult patients under 65 years of age. We began marketing Jeuveau® in Canada in October 2019 through our distribution partner Clarion Medical Technologies, Inc., or Clarion. In September 2019, we also received approval from the European Commission, to market the product in all 28 EU member states, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein. We currently plan to launch Jeuveau® in Europe in 2021.

We have a limited history of generating revenue from Jeuveau® and have never been profitable. As of September 30, 2020, we had an accumulated deficit of \$265.4 million. We recorded net revenues of \$17.7 million and \$36.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively. We recorded net losses of \$11.5 million and \$52.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively.

We expect to continue to incur significant expenses for the foreseeable future as we continue marketing efforts for Jeuveau® and maintain our regulatory approvals.

Potential Impact of Adverse Ruling by the U.S. International Trade Commission on our Business

As described elsewhere in this Quarterly Report, on January 30, 2019, Allergan, plc (now Allergan Limited) and Allergan, Inc., who we refer to collectively as Allergan and Medytox, Inc., or Medytox filed a complaint against us and Daewoong Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., or Daewoong in the U.S. International Trade Commission, or ITC alleging that Jeuveau® is manufactured based on misappropriated trade secrets of Medytox and therefore the importation of Jeuveau® is an unfair act. The ITC matter is entitled In the Matter of Certain Botulinum Toxin Products. The ITC instituted an investigation as ITC Inv. No. 337-TA-1145.

In July 2020, the Administrative Law Judge assigned to the ITC action to which we are a party issued an initial determination in which the judge found a violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 had occurred by reason of a misappropriation of trade secrets and recommended the entry of an exclusion order that would prevent us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States for a period of ten years and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States for the same period of time. A final determination by the ITC is expected to be issued in November 2020, with such final determination subject to a 60-day presidential review period before becoming final. In order to make any sales of Jeuveau® during the presidential review period we would be required to pay a bond at a rate set by the ITC for any sales

during the period. Except in certain limited circumstances, the amount of the bond may make any sales during the period prohibitively expensive. We strongly disagree with the initial determination by the Administrative Law Judge and intend to continue to vigorously defend ourselves in this matter. Specifically, we petitioned for review with respect to subject matter jurisdiction, standing, trade secret existence and misappropriation, and domestic industry, including the existence of such domestic industry as well as any actual or threatened injury thereto. In the event that the ITC's final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination, we would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would prevent the Company from generating revenue from its sole product, Jeuveau® and would materially and adversely affect our ability to carry out our business and to continue as a going concern. Even if we are successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, we may find it difficult or be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC's final determination or any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on our ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States, which could also materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue from Jeuveau®, to carry out our business, and to continue as a going concern. In any such event, we may be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, including a possible liquidation of our assets, or may be forced to reduce, significantly restructure or discontinue our operations entirely, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, would cause our stock price to decline and would also result in reputational harm. Even if we are successful, the ITC action may result in reputational damage or other collateral consequences. In addition, it is expected that an event of default under our credit agreement with Oxford would occur after the imposition of an exclusion order and cease and desist order and Oxford would be able to declare an event of default after the exhaustion of all appeals that we may have or earlier. If Oxford were to declare an event of default under the credit facility and exercise its remedies, it would materially and negatively affect our business, results of operation, financial condition and could result in our declaring bankruptcy.

Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on Our Business

A novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) was first identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019, and subsequently declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The COVID-19 outbreak has caused economic and social disruption on an unprecedented scale. This disruption has resulted in business closures across the United States and significant job loss due to quarantines, government-mandated actions, stay-at-home orders and other restrictions. While it is not possible to know the full extent of these impacts as of the date this filing, we are disclosing potentially material items of which we are aware.

Health and Safety

In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, we have taken and will continue to take temporary precautionary measures intended to help minimize the risk of COVID-19 to our employees, including requiring our employees and sales professionals, to work remotely if required by their local government and maintaining social distancing during any in-person work-related meetings. We expect to continue to implement these measures until we determine that the COVID-19 pandemic is adequately contained for purposes of our business, and we may take further actions as government authorities require or recommend or as we determine to be in the best interests of our employees, customers, business partners and third-party service providers.

Financial position and results of operations

The COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions intended to slow the spread of COVID-19 have resulted in temporary business closures for many of our customers and, starting in mid-March 2020, have negatively affected our sales. Jeuveau® is utilized in elective procedures, the costs of which are borne by the consumer and not third-party payors. As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions intended to slow its spread, these elective procedures declined dramatically in March 2020 due to the temporary business closures or deferment of the elective procedures. While the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the U.S. aesthetic neurotoxin market was significant during the first half of 2020, we experienced a relatively significant increase in sales starting in June 2020 that continued into the third quarter of 2020 as many states started easing restrictions on elective procedures and many of our customers re-opened their businesses. However, due to the uncertainty of the recovery and the recent increase in COVID-19 infections, we cannot reasonably estimate the immediate and full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on our ongoing business, results of operations and overall financial performance. Furthermore, even after the current COVID-19 outbreak has subsided, we may continue to experience negative impacts to our business and financial results if customers continue to defer or avoid altogether elective procedures to administer Jeuveau® due to the continued perceived risk of infection or concern of a resurgence of the COVID-19 outbreak as well as COVID-19's global economic impact,

including decreases in consumer discretionary spending and any economic slowdown or recession that has occurred or may occur in the future.

In light of the negative impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak, we took the following measures to reduce our operating expenses to conserve our cash resources in April 2020:

- delaying non-essential projects and suspending discretionary spending;
- reducing our headcount by over 100 employees;
- temporarily reducing executive salaries and Board of Directors fees;
- reducing the size of our Board by two members; and
- delaying the European launch of Jevueu[®], which is now expected in 2021.

As a result of our headcount reductions, we are increasingly utilizing our proprietary digital platform to support sales in the current COVID-19 environment.

Asset and liability valuation

As of September 30, 2020, we did not have any impairment with respect to our goodwill or long-lived assets, including intangible assets. Because the full extent of the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions intended to slow the spread of COVID-19 are unknown at this time, they could, under certain circumstances, cause impairment and result in a non-cash impairment charge being recorded in future periods.

Any continued adverse impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions intended to slow its spread could also cause us to make further adjustments in the future to the fair value of our contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders, which is based on Level 3 inputs using a discounted cash flows method, and these adjustments could be significant. Such Level 3 inputs that might be further impacted by uncertainties due to the COVID-19 outbreak include projected and timing of net revenues during the payment period, which terminates in the quarter following the 10-year anniversary of the first commercial sale of Jevueu[®] in the United States, the discount rate and the timing of payments.

Other estimates used in the preparation of financial statements

Additionally, any continued adverse impact of the COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions intended to slow its spread might also impact other estimates and assumptions utilized to prepare our financial statement in conformity with GAAP. Such significant estimates relate to net revenues, allowance for doubtful accounts, fair value measurements, inventory valuations, income tax valuations, and stock-based compensation, among others.

Liquidity

The COVID-19 outbreak has negatively impacted and disrupted the global economy and financial markets which could interfere with our ability to access financing when and on terms that we desire. As of September 30, 2020, we had \$110.1 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments and \$133.0 million in long-term debt. In July 2020, we received \$40 million from Daewoong in exchange for the Convertible Promissory Note, or Daewoong Convertible Note (as described in more detail in “—*Liquidity and Capital Resources*” below). We do not have any near-term maturities on our long-term debts. The principal payment of the Oxford Term Loan may start in May 2022. Interest on the Daewoong Convertible Note is initially paid in kind and will begin to be paid in cash if and when the Oxford Term Loan is repaid in full. Our promissory note payable to the Evolus Founders matures in November 2021. The Daewoong Convertible Promissory Note is due in July 2025 unless earlier converted into our shares. Although there is uncertainty related to the anticipated impact of the recent COVID-19 outbreak on our future results, we believe our business model, our current cash reserves and the steps we have taken to reduce our operating expenses position us to manage our business for at least the next twelve months as the outbreak continues. The adequacy of our current liquidity and capital resources would be materially adversely affected in the event of a negative outcome in the ITC action. See “—Formation of Committee of the Board of Directors” and “—*Liquidity and Capital Resources*” for additional information regarding our liquidity and capital resources, our current and future capital requirements and the assumptions and risks underlying those projections.

We continue to monitor the rapidly evolving situation and guidance from international and domestic authorities, including federal, state and local public health authorities and may take additional actions based on their recommendations. In these

circumstances, there may be developments outside our control requiring us to adjust our operating plan. As such, given the dynamic nature of this situation, we cannot reasonably estimate the full impact of COVID-19 on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows in the future. In addition, see *Part II, Item 1A, “Risk Factors,”* included herein for updates to our risk factors regarding risks associated with the COVID-19 outbreak.

Formation of Independent Committee of the Board of Directors

As described above, in the event that the ITC’s final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge’s initial determination, we would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would prevent the Company from generating revenue from the Company’s sole product, Jeuveau® and would materially and adversely affect our ability to carry out our business and to continue as a going concern. Even if we are successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, we may find it difficult or be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge’s initial determination in the ITC’s final determination or any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on our ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States, which could also materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue from Jeuveau®, to carry out our business, and to continue as a going concern.

As a result of the challenging conditions described above, we have formed a committee of independent members of our Board of Directors (the “Committee”) to evaluate all available alternatives in the event of a negative outcome in the ITC action. The Committee has engaged outside legal counsel and financial advisors to assist with this process. The Committee, with its outside advisors’ assistance, is evaluating such alternatives to maximize our business, liquidity and financial position in the event of negative outcome in the ITC action.

Daewoong License and Supply Agreement

In 2013, we and Daewoong Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd., or Daewoong, entered into the Daewoong Agreement pursuant to which we have an exclusive distribution license to Jeuveau® from Daewoong, for aesthetic indications in the United States, EU, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Russia, C.I.S. and South Africa, as well as co-exclusive distribution rights with Daewoong in Japan. Under the Daewoong Agreement, we are required to make certain minimum annual purchases in order to maintain the exclusivity of the license. These minimum purchase obligations are contingent upon the occurrence of future events, including receipt of governmental approvals and our future market share in various jurisdictions. While we anticipate that we will be able to meet the minimum purchase obligations, the COVID-19 outbreak may make meeting those obligations more difficult. In connection with our entry into the Daewoong Agreement, we made an upfront payment to Daewoong of \$2.5 million. Upon FDA approval in February 2019 and EMA approval in September 2019, we paid \$2.0 million and \$1.0 million milestone payments, respectively. Under the Daewoong Agreement, the maximum aggregate amount of milestone payments that could be owed to Daewoong upon the satisfaction of all milestones is \$13.5 million. As of September 30, 2020, Daewoong is eligible to receive remaining contingent milestone payments of up to \$10.5 million. Under the Daewoong Agreement, Daewoong is responsible for all costs related to the manufacturing of Jeuveau®, including costs related to the operation and upkeep of its manufacturing facility, and we are responsible for all costs related to obtaining regulatory approval, including clinical expenses, and commercialization of Jeuveau®. We had the option to expand the permitted use of the product beyond aesthetic indications and into therapeutic indications. This option was assigned to AEON Biopharma, Inc. which was previously known as Alphaeon Corporation, or Alphaeon, who exercised the option by remitting payment directly to Daewoong in November 2018.

Royalties and Notes Payable to Evolus Founders

We are obligated to make the following future payments to the founders of Evolus (i) quarterly royalty payments of a low single digit percentage of net sales of Jeuveau® and (ii) a \$20.0 million promissory note that matures in November 2021. The obligations set forth in (i) above will terminate in the quarter following the 10-year anniversary of the first commercial sale of Jeuveau® in the United States. The fair value of the obligations set forth in items (i) and (ii) are valued quarterly and are referred to in our financial statements as the “contingent royalty obligation.”

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change
	2020	2019	
Revenue:	\$ 17.7	\$ 13.2	\$ 4.5
Cost of sales (excludes amortization of intangible assets)	4.9	3.7	1.2
Gross profit	12.8	9.5	3.3
<i>As a percentage of net revenues</i>	72.5 %	71.8 %	
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	21.9	30.9	(9.0)
Research and development	0.4	0.7	(0.3)
Revaluation of contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders	(2.5)	1.8	(4.3)
Depreciation and amortization	1.7	1.2	0.5
Total operating expenses	21.6	34.6	(13.0)
Loss from operations	(8.8)	(25.1)	16.3
Non-operating expense, net	(2.7)	(2.0)	(0.7)
Loss before income taxes:	(11.5)	(27.1)	15.6
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	(0.1)	0.1
Net loss	\$ (11.5)	\$ (27.0)	\$ 15.5

Net Revenues

We currently operate in one reportable segment and all of our net revenues are derived from sales of Jeuveau®. Net revenues consist of revenues, net of adjustments primarily for customer rebates and rewards related to the consumer loyalty program. Revenues are recognized when the control of the promised goods is transferred to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration allocated to the related performance obligation and to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for those products or services. Net revenues of Jeuveau® sales increased by \$4.5 million, or 34%, to \$17.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from \$13.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019, primarily due to higher sales volume in the United States and service revenue associated with international sales. For the three months ended September 30, 2020, we continued to experience a significant increase in sales volume as many of our customers re-opened their businesses. We anticipate that our net revenues will continue to fluctuate during the COVID-19 outbreak and for a period of time thereafter due to the expected reduced or deferred spending on Jeuveau® procedures by consumers. In addition, in the event that the ITC's final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC action, we will be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which will prevent us from generating revenue from our sole product. See "Potential Impact of Adverse Ruling by the U.S. International Trade Commission on our Business" above.

Cost of Sales

Our cost of sales, which primarily consisted of the cost of inventory purchased from Daewoong, increased by \$1.2 million, or 31%, to \$4.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from \$3.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019 due to higher sales volume. We anticipate that our cost of sales will fluctuate as our revenues fluctuate. Our gross profit as a percentage of net revenues was 72.5% and 71.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increase in gross profit percentage was due to changes in marketing programs for the three months ended September 30, 2020. Our gross profit may fluctuate in the future as we implement various marketing programs that may affect the average selling price of Jeuveau®.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$9.0 million, or, 29.0% to \$21.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from \$30.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019, primarily resulting from delaying non-essential projects and suspending discretionary spending as a measure we have taken to reduce our operating expenses to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on our business. Personnel-related expenses, including stock-based compensation, decreased by \$1.6 million as a result of the termination of over 100 employees in April 2020. During the three months ended September 30, 2019, we also incurred expenses under the Jeuneau[®] Experience Treatment, or J.E.T., program that ended in August 2019. Selling, general and administrative expenses may fluctuate in the future primarily due to potential changes in marketing strategies.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses decreased by \$0.3 million, or 49.5%, to \$0.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from \$0.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease primarily resulted from delaying non-essential projects and suspending discretionary spending as a measure we have taken to reduce our operating expenses to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on our business. We expect our overall research and development expense to increase if and when we seek to develop further product candidates and pursue regulatory approvals in other jurisdictions.

Revaluation of Contingent Royalty Obligation Payable to Evolus Founders

The change in the fair value of the contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders is recorded in operating expenses in each reporting period. During the three months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, the revaluation gain of \$2.5 million and charge of \$1.8 million, respectively, were primarily driven by changes in management assumptions relating to lower revenue forecasts due to the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, increased discount rate due to our increased cost of capital following the decline of our stock price, uncertainties surrounding the ITC action and timing of cash flows.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$0.5 million, or 45.1%, to \$1.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019. The increase was primarily attributable to amortization of the internal-use software costs over two years.

Non-Operating Expense, Net

Non-operating expense, net, increased by \$0.7 million, or 36.6%, to \$2.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from \$2.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019, primarily due to lower interest income on our short-term investments.

Income Taxes (Benefit) Expense

Income tax benefit was trivial for the three months ended September 30, 2020 compared to an income tax benefit of \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change
	2020	2019	
Revenue:	\$ 36.0	\$ 15.5	\$ 20.5
Cost of sales (excludes amortization of intangible assets)	11.0	4.4	6.6
Gross profit	25.0	11.1	13.9
<i>As a percentage of net revenues</i>	69.4 %	71.7 %	
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	70.8	83.3	(12.5)
Research and development	1.0	3.6	(2.6)
Revaluation of contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders	(9.9)	8.0	(17.9)
Depreciation and amortization	5.2	2.7	2.5
Restructuring costs	3.0	—	3.0
Total operating expenses	70.0	97.5	(27.5)
Loss from operations	(45.0)	(86.4)	41.4
Non-operating expense, net	(7.1)	(4.0)	(3.1)
Loss before income taxes:	(52.1)	(90.4)	38.3
Income tax expense (benefit)	0.2	(14.9)	15.1
Net loss	\$ (52.3)	\$ (75.5)	\$ 23.2

Net Revenues

We commercially launched and began shipping Jeuveau® to customers in the United States in May 2019. Net revenues of Jeuveau® sales increased by \$20.5 million, or 132.3%, to \$36.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 from \$15.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, primarily due to higher sales volume in the United States as partially offset by lower average selling price and service revenue associated with international sales. We anticipate that our net revenues will continue to fluctuate during the COVID-19 outbreak and for a period of time thereafter due to the expected reduced or deferred spending on Jeuveau® procedures by our customers. In addition, in the event that the ITC's final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC action, we will be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which will prevent us from generating revenue from our sole product. See "Potential Impact of Adverse Ruling by the U.S. International Trade Commission on our Business" above.

Cost of Sales

Our cost of sales, which primarily consisted of the cost of inventory purchased from Daewoong, increased by \$6.6 million, or 151.7%, to \$11.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 from \$4.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019 due to higher sales volume. We anticipate that our cost of sales will fluctuate as our revenues fluctuate. Our gross profit as a percentage of net revenues was 69.4% and 71.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The decrease in gross profit percentage during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 was primarily due to promotions offered to customers in the first quarter of 2020. Our gross profit may fluctuate in the future as we implement various marketing programs that may affect the average selling price of Jeuveau®.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$12.5 million, or 15.0%, to \$70.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 from \$83.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, primarily resulting from delaying non-essential projects and suspending discretionary spending to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on our business.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2019, we also incurred expenses under the Jevueau® Experience Treatment, or J.E.T., program that ended in August 2019. Personnel-related expenses, including stock-based compensation, increased by \$3.9 million as a result of hiring a U.S. sales force in the second quarter of 2019, which was partially offset by terminating over 100 employees in 2020. Selling, general and administrative expenses may fluctuate in the future primarily due to potential changes in marketing strategies.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses decreased by \$2.6 million, or 71.8%, to \$1.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 from \$3.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease was primarily attributable to the completion of the U.S. clinical trial activities related to Jevueau® and delaying non-essential projects and suspending discretionary spending to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on our business. We expect our overall research and development expense to increase if and when we seek to develop further product candidates and pursue regulatory approvals in other jurisdictions.

Revaluation of Contingent Royalty Obligation Payable to Evolus Founders

The change in the fair value of the contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders is recorded in operating expenses in each reporting period. During the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, the revaluation gain of \$9.9 million and charge of \$8.0 million, respectively, were primarily driven by changes in management assumptions relating to lower revenue forecasts due to the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, increased discount rate due to our increased cost of capital following the decline of our stock price, uncertainties surrounding the ITC action and timing of cash flows.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$2.5 million, or 93.4%, to \$5.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 from \$2.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. This was primarily attributable to amortization of the distribution right asset related to Jevueau® over 20 years starting in February 2019 as well as amortization of the internal-use software costs over two years.

Restructuring Costs

Restructuring costs primarily included \$3.0 million of termination benefits of over 100 employees we separated to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on our business during the nine months ended September 30, 2020.

Non-Operating Expense, Net

Non-operating expense, net, increased by \$3.1 million, or 75.3%, to \$7.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 from \$4.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019, primarily due to higher interest expense on the long-term debt from Oxford Finance, LLC borrowed in March 2019 and lower interest income on our short-term investments.

Income Taxes (Benefit) Expense

Income tax expense was \$0.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 compared to an income tax benefit of \$14.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. Upon the reclassification of the indefinite-lived IPR&D intangible asset to a definite-lived distribution right intangible asset in the first quarter of 2019 upon FDA approval of Jevueau®, the related deferred tax liability became a source of future taxable income in the assessment of the realization of deferred tax assets, and as a result, \$14.9 million of the previously existing valuation allowance was released in the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2020, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$85.1 million, short-term investments of \$25.0 million, working capital of \$119.7 million, long-term debt of \$133.0 million and stockholders' equity of \$35.1 million.

We have a limited history of generating revenues and only began shipping Jevueau® in May 2019. We have incurred operating losses to date and have an accumulated deficit of \$265.4 million as of September 30, 2020 as a result of ongoing efforts to develop and commercialize Jevueau®, including providing selling, general and administrative support for these operations. We had net losses of \$52.3 million and \$75.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019,

respectively, and we used net cash in operating activities of \$55.6 million and \$77.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Management expects operating losses and negative operating cash flows to continue for at least the next 12 months.

In the event that the ITC's final determination in the ITC action described above affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination, we would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would prevent us from generating revenue from our sole product, Jeuveau® and would materially and adversely affect our ability to carry out our business and to continue as a going concern. Even if we are successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, we may find it difficult or be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC's final determination or any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on our ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States, which could also materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue from Jeuveau®, to carry out our business, and to continue as a going concern. In any such event, we may be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, including a possible liquidation of our assets, or may be forced to reduce, significantly restructure or discontinue our operations entirely, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, would cause our stock price to decline and would also result in reputational harm. See *"Potential Impact of Adverse Ruling by the U.S. International Trade Commission on our Business"* and *"Formation of Independent Committee of the Board of Directors"* in the section entitled *"Overview"* of *Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analyses* for further discussion. The COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions intended to slow its spread have adversely affected, and are expected to continue to adversely affect, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. See *"Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on Our Business"* in the section entitled *"Overview"* of *Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analyses* for further discussion.

The Oxford Loan and Security Agreement

On March 15, 2019, or the closing date, we entered into a loan and security agreement, or the credit facility, with Oxford Finance, LLC, as collateral agent, or Oxford, and the lenders party thereto from time to time, pursuant to which the lender will make term loans available to us of up to \$100.0 million, or the credit facility. The credit facility provides that the term loans are funded in two advances. The first tranche of \$75.0 million was funded on the closing date, and the second tranche of \$25.0 million could have been drawn, at our request, no later than September 30, 2020, upon achieving specified minimum net sales milestones and no event of default is occurring. As of September 30, 2020, we did not meet the net sales milestone to draw the second tranche, and the \$25.0 million tranche is no longer available to us. The credit facility bears an annual interest rate equal to the greater of 9.5%, or the 30-day U.S. Dollar LIBOR rate plus 7.0%. We have agreed to pay interest only pursuant to the credit facility for the first 36 months until May 2022, which will be followed by a 23-month amortization period.

Upon the earliest to occur of the maturity date, the acceleration of the term loans, or the prepayment of the term loans, we will be required to pay to Oxford a final payment of 5.5% of the full principal amount of the term loans funded, or the final payment. We may elect to prepay all amounts owed prior to the maturity date, provided that a prepayment fee is also paid, which shall be equal to 2.0% of the amount prepaid if the prepayment occurs after March 15, 2020 and on or prior to March 15, 2021, or 1.0% of the amount prepaid if the prepayment occurs thereafter, or the Prepayment Fee. If the term loans are accelerated following the occurrence of an event of default, we will be required to immediately pay to Oxford an amount equal to the sum of all outstanding principal of the term loans plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon through the prepayment date, the final payment, the Prepayment Fee, and all other obligations that are due and payable, including payment of Oxford's expenses and interest at the default rate with respect to any past due amounts.

The credit facility is secured by substantially all of our assets. The credit facility includes affirmative and negative covenants applicable to us, our current subsidiary and any subsidiaries we may create in the future. The affirmative covenants include, among others, covenants requiring us to maintain our legal corporate existence and governmental approvals, deliver certain financial reports, maintain insurance coverage and satisfy certain requirements regarding deposit accounts. The negative covenants include, among others, restrictions on us transferring collateral, incurring additional indebtedness, engaging in mergers or acquisitions, paying dividends or making other distributions, making investments, creating liens, selling assets and suffering a change in control, in each case subject to certain exceptions.

The credit facility also includes events of default, the occurrence and continuation of which could cause interest to be charged at a default interest rate equal to the applicable rate plus 5.0% and Oxford, as collateral agent, with the right to exercise

remedies against us and the collateral securing the credit facility, including foreclosure against the property securing the credit facility, including by obtaining control over our bank and investment accounts and taking our cash. These events of default include, among other things, any failure by us to pay principal or interest due under the credit facility, a breach of certain covenants under the credit facility, our insolvency, a material adverse change, the occurrence of any default under certain other indebtedness and one or more judgments against us, the institution of certain temporary or permanent relief in connection with our pending litigation, or the breach, termination or other adverse events under the Daewoong Agreement.

In July 2020, the Administrative Law Judge assigned to the ITC action to which we are a party issued an initial determination in which the judge found a violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 had occurred by reason of a misappropriation of trade secrets and recommended the entry of an exclusion order that would prevent us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States for a period of ten years and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States for the same period of time. A final determination by the ITC is expected to be issued in November 2020, with such final determination subject to a 60-day presidential review period before becoming final. We strongly disagree with the initial determination by the Administrative Law Judge and intend to continue to vigorously defend ourselves in this matter. Specifically, the Company petitioned for review with respect to subject matter jurisdiction, standing, trade secret existence and misappropriation, and domestic industry, including the existence of such domestic industry as well as any actual or threatened injury thereto. In the event that the ITC's final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination, we would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States for a period of ten years. Even if we are successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, we may find it difficult or be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge's initial determination in the ITC's final determination or any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on our ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States. In any of these scenarios, it is expected that an event of default of the Oxford credit facility would occur after the imposition of an exclusion order and cease and desist order and Oxford would be able to declare an event of default after the exhaustion of all appeals that the Company may have or earlier. If Oxford were to declare an event of default under the credit facility and exercise its remedies, it would materially and negatively affect our business, results of operation, financial condition and could result in our declaring bankruptcy.

The credit facility also provides us with the ability, under certain conditions, to obtain up to a \$25.0 million revolving line of credit secured by our inventory, accounts receivable and cash proceeds of both. Oxford has the right of first refusal, but not the obligation, to provide such a revolving line of credit. In light of the COVID-19 outbreak and the related global economic disruptions it has caused, there is no guarantee that we would continue to meet the conditions necessary to obtain the line of credit or that, given lending constraints during the outbreak, such a line would be available from Oxford or other lenders to us on terms favorable to us or at all.

The Daewoong Convertible Note

On July 6, 2020, we entered into a Convertible Promissory Note Purchase Agreement with Daewoong for the purchase and sale of a Convertible Promissory Note for the principal amount of \$40 million, which we refer to as the Daewoong Convertible Note, which was funded on July 30, 2020. Additionally, on July 6, 2020, we, Daewoong, and Oxford Finance, LLC entered into a Subordination Agreement pursuant to which the Convertible Note will be subordinated to our obligations under that certain Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of March 15, 2019, by and between Oxford and us.

The Daewoong Convertible Note bears interest at a rate of 3.0% payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30th and December 31st of each year and matures on July 30, 2025, subject to earlier conversion as provided below. Interest is initially paid in kind by adding the accrued amount thereof to the outstanding principal amount on a semi-annual basis on June 30th and December 31st of each calendar year for so long as any principal amount under the Oxford Term Loan remains outstanding and the Subordination Agreement has not been terminated. Interest will begin to be paid in cash if and when the Oxford Term Loan is repaid in full and the Subordination Agreement has been terminated.

During the term, the Daewoong Convertible Note will be convertible at the option of Daewoong beginning on the date that is 12 months from the date of issuance, subject to certain suspensions of that conversion right in the event of a final determination of the ITC action resulting in an exclusion order with respect to Jeuveau® as further set forth in the Daewoong Convertible Note. The initial conversion price of the Daewoong Convertible Note is \$13.00 per share. The conversion price of the Daewoong Convertible Note is subject to adjustment for stock splits, dividends or distributions, recapitalizations, spinoffs or similar transactions. The Daewoong Convertible Note and the shares of our common stock issuable upon

conversion of the Daewoong Convertible Note have not been registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an applicable exemption from registration requirements.

Starting 27 months from the date of issuance, we may prepay the Daewoong Convertible Note without penalty, provided that we provide Daewoong with at least ten business days' written notice during which Daewoong may convert all or any portion of the Daewoong Convertible Note at the conversion price.

Further, in the event we are awarded any recovery pursuant to a final, non-appealable award or judgment issued by a court of competent jurisdiction over the parties, or pursuant to any settlement acceptable in the sole and absolute discretion of each of us and Daewoong, for any indemnification or other claim for damages by us under the Daewoong Agreement, the amount of the Daewoong's or its affiliate's indemnification obligation with respect to such award, judgment or settlement shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis and will be offset by the amount of the then-outstanding principal amount of the Daewoong Convertible Note and any accrued but unpaid interest thereon.

Operating Leases

Our corporate headquarters is located in Newport Beach, California, in a facility that we subleased until January 2020 under a non-cancelable operating lease for a fixed amount each month. On May 15, 2019, we entered into a non-cancelable operating lease for the same office facility with the original lessor. This non-cancelable operating lease commenced on February 1, 2020 and expires on January 31, 2025 with an option to extend the term for an additional 60 months. Lease payments increase based on an annual rent escalation clause that occurs on each February 1 anniversary. We may, under certain circumstances, terminate the lease on the 36 months anniversary of the lease commencement date by providing a written notice 12 months prior to such anniversary and paying a termination fee equal to six months basic rent plus certain other expenses. We have an option to extend the term of the lease for an additional 60 months.

Current and Future Capital Requirements

We believe that our current capital resources, which consist of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, will be sufficient to fund operations through at least the next twelve months based on our expected cash burn rate from the date of the issuance of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

We have based our projections of operating capital requirements on assumptions that may prove to be incorrect and we may use all our available capital resources, which consist of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, sooner than we expect. Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with research, development and commercialization of our products, we are unable to estimate the exact amount of our operating capital requirements. Our future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to:

- our ability to generate revenue and continue as a going concern if the ITC affirms the initial determination issued by the Administrative Law Judge in a final determination and imposes an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jevueau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from marketing and selling Jevueau® in the United States;
- the potential declaration of an event of default by Oxford in the event that ITC issues a final determination affirming the initial determination of the Administrative Law Judge and imposes an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jevueau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jevueau® in the United States, which would allow Oxford to exercise its remedies such as demanding immediate repayment of our debt plus all related final and prepayment fees or obtain control of our bank and investment accounts and take the amount owed;
- the severity and duration of the COVID-19 outbreak;
- the results of any other current and any future legal proceedings, including any potential remedies such as monetary damages or injunctive relief barring the importation, sales or marketing of Jevueau®;
- our ability to maintain compliance with the covenants in the Oxford credit facility and avoid an event of default so that our long-term debt with Oxford remains outstanding;
- the number and characteristics of any future product candidates we develop or acquire;

- the timing of any cash milestone payments to Daewoong if we successfully achieve certain predetermined milestones;
- our ability to forecast demand for our products, scale our supply to meet that demand and manage working capital effectively
- the cost of manufacturing our product or any future product candidates and any products we successfully commercialize, including costs associated with building our supply chain;
- the cost of commercialization activities for Jevveau® or any future product candidates are approved or cleared for sale, including marketing, sales and distribution costs;
- the cost of maintaining a sales force, the productivity of that sales force, and the market acceptance of our products;
- our ability to establish and maintain strategic collaborations, licensing or other arrangements and the financial terms of any such agreements that we may enter into;
- any product liability or other lawsuits related to our products;
- the expenses needed to attract and retain skilled personnel;
- the costs associated with being a public company;
- the costs involved in preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining, defending and enforcing patent claims, including ongoing litigation costs related to Jevveau® and the outcome of this and any other future patent litigation we may be involved in; and
- the timing, receipt and amount of sales of any future approved or cleared products, if any.

Until such time, if ever, as we can generate substantial product revenue to cover our costs of operations, we expect to finance our cash needs by entering into licensing or collaboration agreements with partners, other debt or equity financings, or other sources of financing. Sufficient funds may not be available to us at all or on attractive terms when needed from these sources. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the future sale of equity, the ownership interests of our stockholders will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect the rights of our existing common stockholders. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of debt securities, these securities could contain covenants that would restrict our operations. We may require additional capital beyond our currently anticipated amounts. If we are unable to obtain additional funding from these or other sources when needed, or to the extent needed, we may need to significantly reduce our controllable and variable expenditures and current rate of spending through reductions in staff and delaying, scaling back, or suspending certain research and development, sales and marketing programs and other operational goals. These events may occur even if we are ultimately successful in the ITC action.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019
Net cash (used in) provided by:		
Operating activities	\$ (55.6)	\$ (77.5)
Investing activities	(7.5)	(37.4)
Financing activities	38.3	60.8
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(24.8)	(54.1)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	109.9	93.2
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 85.1	\$ 39.1

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities was \$55.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 compared to \$77.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease in net cash used in operating activities reflects the decrease in net loss as well as timing of receipts from customers and payments to vendors in the ordinary course of business.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2020, operating activities used \$55.6 million of cash, which primarily resulted from our net loss of \$52.3 million as adjusted for certain non-cash charges including \$8.0 million of stock-based compensation expense, a gain of \$9.9 million in revaluation of our contingent royalty obligation, \$2.4 million of provision of allowance for doubtful accounts and \$5.2 million of depreciation and amortization. Net operating assets and liabilities changed by \$11.4 million primarily driven by timing of collections from customers and payments to vendors.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2019, operating activities used \$77.5 million of cash, which primarily resulted from our net loss of \$75.5 million as adjusted for certain non-cash charges including \$7.0 million of stock-based compensation expense, a charge of \$8.0 million in revaluation of our contingent royalty obligation, a gain of \$14.9 million of deferred income tax provision and \$2.7 million of depreciation and amortization. Net operating assets and liabilities changed by \$6.0 million primarily driven by timing of collections from customers and payments to vendors.

We expect our cash flows from operating activities to fluctuate as we experience extended customer collection cycles and execute operating expenses reduction efforts.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities was \$7.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 compared to \$37.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease in cash used in investing activities was attributable to a decrease in purchases of short-term investments net of maturities as well as lower additions to capitalized software for the nine months ended September 30, 2020.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities was \$38.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, compared to \$60.8 million of cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. Cash used in financing activities in the 2020 period primarily resulted from the proceeds of \$40.0 million received from the Convertible Note in July 2020 as partially offset by payments of contingent royalty obligations to the Evolus Founders and debt obligations. Cash provided by financing activities for the 2019 period primarily resulted from the proceeds of \$71.7 million received from our Oxford credit facility net of discounts and issuance costs, partially offset by a \$9.3 million payment of contingent royalty obligations to the Evolus Founders and a \$2.0 million payment to Daewoong upon FDA approval of Jeuveau® in February 2019.

Indebtedness

See “*Liquidity and Capital Resources*” for a description of our credit facility with Oxford and convertible note with Daewoong.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in the rules and regulations of the SEC. We do not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or for any other contractually narrow or limited purpose.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management’s discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses at the date of the financial statements as well as the expenses

incurred during the reporting period. Generally, we base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions in accordance with GAAP that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions and such differences could be material to the financial position and results of operations. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our judgments and estimates in light of changes in circumstances, facts and experience.

In May 2020, we announced the launch of a consumer loyalty program, which allows participating customers to earn rewards for qualifying treatments to their patients (i.e. consumers) using Jeuveau® and redeem the rewards for Jeuveau® in the future at no additional cost. The loyalty program represents a customer option that provides a material right and, accordingly, is a performance obligation. At the time Jeuveau® product is sold to customers, the invoice price is allocated between the product sold and the estimated material right reward (“Reward”) that the customer might redeem in the future. The standalone selling price of the Reward is measured based on historical sales data, average selling price of Jeuveau® at the time of redemption, expected customer and consumer participation rates in the loyalty program, and estimated number of qualifying treatments to be performed by customers. The portion of invoice price allocated to the Reward is initially recorded as deferred revenue. Subsequently, when customers redeem the Reward and the related product is delivered, the deferred revenue is reversed and included in net revenue.

There have been no other material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates as discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

We describe the recently issued and adopted accounting pronouncements that apply to us in *Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies-Recent Accounting Pronouncements*.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of September 30, 2020, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, who serve as our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure (a) that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (b) that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of September 30, 2020, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objective and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the three months ended September 30, 2020, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred with respect to the quarter ended September 30, 2020 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II—Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Except as disclosed below, there have been no material developments with respect to the information previously reported in Item 3 “Legal Proceedings” of Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019.

ITC action

As we reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, on February 25, 2020 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, filed with the SEC on August 10, 2020, we are a party to a U.S. International Trade Commission, or the ITC action which is entitled “In the Matter of Certain Botulinum Toxin Products”, Investigation Number 337-TA-1145.

In July 2020, the Administrative Law Judge assigned to the ITC action to which we are a party issued an initial determination in which the judge found a violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 had occurred by reason of a misappropriation of trade secrets and recommended the entry of an exclusion order that would prevent us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States for a period of ten years and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States for the same period of time. A final determination by the ITC is expected to be issued in November 2020, with such final determination subject to a 60-day presidential review period before becoming final. We strongly disagree with the initial determination by the Administrative Law Judge and intend to continue to vigorously defend ourself in this matter. Specifically, we petitioned for review with respect to subject matter jurisdiction, standing, trade secret existence and misappropriation, and domestic industry, including the existence of such domestic industry as well as any actual or threatened injury thereto. In order to make any sales of Jeuveau® during the presidential review period we would be required to pay a bond at a rate set by the ITC for any sales during the period. Except in certain limited circumstances, the amount of the bond may make any sales during the period prohibitively expensive. In July 2020, we submitted a petition for review of the initial determination to the ITC. On September 21, 2020, the ITC provided notice of its intention to review the initial determination.

In the event that the ITC’s final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge’s initial determination, we would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would prevent the Company from generating revenue from our sole product, Jeuveau® and would materially and adversely affect our ability to carry out our business and to continue as a going concern. Even if we are successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, we may find it difficult or be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge’s initial determination in the ITC’s final determination or any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on our ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States, which could also materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue from Jeuveau®, to carry out our business, and to continue as a going concern. In any such event, we may be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, including a possible liquidation of our assets, or may be forced to reduce, significantly restructure or discontinue our operations entirely, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, would cause our stock price to decline and would also result in reputational harm. Even if we are successful, the ITC action may result in reputational damage or other collateral consequences. In addition, it is expected that an event of default under our credit agreement with Oxford would occur after the imposition of an exclusion order and cease and desist order and Oxford would be able to declare an event of default after the exhaustion of all appeals that we may have or earlier. If Oxford were to declare an event of default under the credit facility and exercise its remedies, it would materially and negatively affect our business, results of operation, financial condition and could result in our declaring bankruptcy. Upon an event of default a default interest rate would be charged under our Oxford credit facility equal to the applicable rate plus 5.0% and Oxford, as collateral agent, would have the right to exercise remedies against us and the collateral securing the credit facility, including foreclosure against the property securing the credit facility, including our cash.

Securities Class Action Lawsuit

On October 16, 2020, a putative securities class action complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York by Armin Malakouti naming us and certain of our officers as defendants. The complaint asserts violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, claiming that the defendants made false and materially misleading statements and failed to disclose material adverse facts related to the Company’s acquisition of the right to sell Jeuveau®, the ITC action and risks related to the ITC action. The complaint asserts a putative class period of February 1, 2019 to July 6, 2020. The complaint has not yet been served.

It is possible that additional suits will be filed, or additional allegations will be made by stockholders, with respect to these same or similar or other matters and also naming us and/or our officers and directors as defendants. We believe that the complaint is without merit and intend to vigorously defend against it. However, the outcome of the legal proceeding is uncertain at this point. Based on information available to us at present, we cannot reasonably estimate a range of loss and accordingly have not accrued any liability associated with this action.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The risks and uncertainties discussed below update, supersede and replace the risks and uncertainties previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, which was filed with the SEC on February 25, 2020, and previously disclosed in Part II, Item 1A of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, which was filed with the SEC on August 10, 2020. We do not believe any of the changes constitute material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in such prior Annual Report on Form 10-K and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

An investment in our company involves a high degree of risk of loss. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below together with all the other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including Part I, Item 2 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the financial statements and the related notes included in Part I, Item 1. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations, revenue, and future prospects could be seriously harmed. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. 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. Unless otherwise indicated, references to our business being seriously harmed in these risk factors will include harm to our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations, revenue and future prospects. In that event, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose part or all of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Strategy

An exclusion order or cease and desist order issued by the ITC would terminate our ability to import Jeuveau® into, or market and sell Jeuveau® in, the United States, which would prevent us from generating revenue from our sole product, Jeuveau® is expected to result in an event of default under our credit facility with Oxford, and would materially and adversely affect our ability to carry out our business, and our financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern.

We currently depend entirely on the successful commercialization of our only product, Jeuveau®. On January 30, 2019, Allergan and Medytox filed a complaint against us and Daewoong in the ITC, specifically alleging that Jeuveau® is manufactured based on misappropriated trade secrets of Medytox and therefore the importation of Jeuveau® is an unfair act. The ITC matter is entitled *In the Matter of Certain Botulinum Toxin Products*. The ITC instituted an investigation as ITC Inv. No. 337-TA-1145. The ITC complaint calls for an investigation by the ITC under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The ITC complaint seeks (i) an investigation pursuant to Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, (ii) a hearing with the ITC on permanent relief, (iii) issuance of an exclusion order forbidding entry of Jeuveau® into the United States, (iv) a cease and desist order prohibiting Daewoong and us from engaging in the importations, sale for importation, marketing, distribution, offering for sale, the sale after the importation of, or otherwise transferring Jeuveau® within the United States, (v) a bond issued during the presidential review period, (vi) the return of Medytox’s trade secrets and other confidential information including the alleged stolen BTX Strain, and (vii) exclusion and cease and desist orders.

In July 2020, the Administrative Law Judge assigned to the ITC action to which we are a party issued an initial determination in which the judge found a violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 had occurred by reason of a misappropriation of trade secrets and recommended the entry of an exclusion order that would prevent us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States for a period of ten years and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States for the same period of time. A final determination by the ITC is expected to be issued in November 2020, with such final determination subject to a 60-day presidential review period before becoming final. We strongly disagree with the initial determination by the Administrative Law Judge and intend to continue to vigorously defend ourselves in this matter. In order to make any sales of Jeuveau® during the presidential review period we would be required to pay a bond at a rate set by the ITC for any sales during the period. Except in certain limited circumstances, the amount of the bond may make any sales during the period prohibitively expensive.

In the event that the ITC’s final determination affirms the Administrative Law Judge’s initial determination, we would be prevented from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would prevent the Company from generating revenue from its sole product, Jeuveau® and would materially and adversely affect our ability to carry out our business and to continue as a going concern. Even if we are successful in having the decision modified or reversed during the presidential review or in appealing any such final determination, we may find it difficult or be prevented from importing, marketing or selling Jeuveau® in the United States during the pendency of those events. Further, any modification of the Administrative Law Judge’s initial determination in the ITC’s final determination or

any final decision following any such presidential review or other appeal may nonetheless still result in restrictions on our ability to import and market and sell Jeuveau® in the United States, which could also materially and adversely affect our ability to generate revenue from Jeuveau®, to carry out our business, and to continue as a going concern. In any such event, we may be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, including a possible liquidation of assets, or may be forced to reduce, significantly restructure or discontinue our operations entirely, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, would cause our stock price to decline, result in holders of our equity being entitled to little or no recovery and would also result in reputational harm. Even if we are successful, the ITC action may result in reputational damage or other collateral consequences. In addition, it is expected that an event of default under our credit agreement with Oxford would occur after the imposition of an exclusion order and cease and desist order and Oxford would be able to declare an event of default after the exhaustion of all appeals that we may have or earlier. If Oxford were to declare an event of default under the credit facility and exercise its remedies, it would materially and negatively affect our business, results of operation, financial condition and could result in our declaring bankruptcy. Upon an event of default a default interest rate would be charged under our Oxford credit facility equal to the applicable rate plus 5.0% and Oxford, as collateral agent, would have the right to exercise remedies against us and the collateral securing the credit facility, including foreclosure against the property securing the credit facility, including our cash.

To the extent any negative outcome in the ITC action materially impacts our ability to generate revenues, we would expect that the carrying value of our goodwill and long-lived assets, including intangible assets, would be materially negatively affected. Moreover, a loss of revenue from Jeuveau® could also cause us to make further adjustments in the future to the fair value of our contingent royalty obligation payable to Evolus Founders, which is based on Level 3 inputs using a discounted cash flows method, and these adjustments would likely be material. Further, a negative outcome from the ITC action would have a material negative impact other estimates and assumptions utilized to prepare our financial statement in conformity with GAAP, including estimates and assumptions related to assets valuation, among others. Negative changes to any of these items would have a material, adverse effect on our financial condition.

We currently depend entirely on the successful commercialization of our only product, Jeuveau®. If we are unable to successfully commercialize Jeuveau®, we may never generate sufficient revenue to continue our business.

We currently have only one product, Jeuveau®, and our business presently depends entirely on our ability to successfully commercialize it in a timely manner. While the product was commercially launched in the United States in May 2019 and through a distribution partner in Canada in October 2019, we have a limited history of generating revenue for Jeuveau®. Our near-term prospects, including our ability to generate revenue, as well as our future growth, depend entirely on the successful commercialization of Jeuveau®. The commercial success of Jeuveau® will depend on a number of factors, including the following:

- our ability to continue to import Jeuveau® into, and sell Jeuveau® within, the United States if the ITC affirms the initial determination of the Administrative Law Judge by entering an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States;
- our ability to generate revenue and continue as a going concern if the ITC affirms the initial determination issued by the Administrative Law Judge in a final determination and imposes an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from marketing and selling Jeuveau® in the United States;
- the potential declaration of an event of default by Oxford in the event that ITC issues a final determination affirming the initial determination of the Administrative Law Judge and imposes an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would allow Oxford to exercise its remedies such as demanding immediate repayment of our debt plus all related final and prepayment fees or obtain control of our bank and investment accounts and take the amount owed;
- our success in educating physicians and consumers about the benefits, administration and use of Jeuveau®;
- the prevalence, duration and severity of potential side effects experienced with Jeuveau®;
- achieving and maintaining compliance with all regulatory requirements applicable to Jeuveau®;

- the ability to raise additional capital on acceptable terms, or at all, if needed, to support our operations and further commercialization Jeuveau®;
- the acceptance by physicians and consumers of the safety and efficacy of Jeuveau®;
- our ability to successfully commercialize Jeuveau®, whether alone or in collaboration with others, including our ability to hire, retain and train sales representatives in the United States;
- the ability of our current manufacturer and any third parties with whom we may contract to remain in good standing with regulatory agencies and develop, validate and maintain commercially viable manufacturing processes that are compliant with current Good Manufacturing Practice, or cGMP, requirements;
- the willingness of consumers to pay for Jeuveau® relative to other discretionary items, especially during economically challenging times;
- our ability to accurately forecast demand for our products, the ability of our third-party manufacturers to scale production to meet that demand and our ability to effectively manage our working capital requirements including the purchase of inventory and collection of receivables;
- our ability to resolve ongoing legal proceedings in a timely and cost-effective manner; and
- the availability, perceived advantages, relative cost, relative safety and relative efficacy of competing products, the timing of new product introductions by our competitors, and the sales and marketing tactics of our competitors, including bundling of multiple products, in response to our launch of Jeuveau®.

If we do not achieve one or more of these factors, many of which are beyond our control, in a timely manner or at all, we could experience significant issues commercializing Jeuveau®. Further, we may never be able to successfully commercialize Jeuveau® or any future product candidates. In addition, our experience as a commercial company is limited. Accordingly, we may not be able to generate sufficient revenue through the sale of Jeuveau® or any future product candidates to continue our business.

Third-party claims of intellectual property infringement, including those brought by Medytox, Inc. in the ITC and other venues, may prevent or delay our commercialization efforts and interrupt our supply of products.

Our commercial success depends in part on our avoiding infringement of the proprietary rights of third parties. Competitors in the field of dermatology, aesthetic medicine and neurotoxins have developed large portfolios of patents and patent applications in fields relating to our business. In particular, there are patents held by third parties that relate to the treatment with neurotoxin-based products for the indication we are currently developing. There may also be patent applications that have been filed but not published that, when issued as patents, could be asserted against us. There is a substantial amount of litigation, both within and outside the United States, involving patent and other intellectual property rights in the technology, medical device and pharmaceutical industries, including patent infringement lawsuits, interferences, oppositions and inter-party reexamination proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, or USPTO. Numerous U.S. and foreign issued patents and pending patent applications, which are owned by third parties, exist in the fields in which we have developed Jeuveau®. As the technology, medical device and pharmaceutical industries expand and more patents are issued, the risk increases that our product candidates may be subject to claims of infringement of the patent rights of third parties.

Third parties may assert that we or any of our current or future licensors, including Daewoong, are employing their proprietary technology without authorization. There may be third-party patents or patent applications with claims to materials, methods of manufacture or methods for treatment related to the use or manufacture of Jeuveau® or any future product candidates. Because patent applications can take many years to issue, there may be currently pending patent applications that may later result in issued patents that Jeuveau® or any future product candidates may infringe. In addition, third parties may obtain patents in the future and claim that use of our technologies infringes upon these patents. If any third-party patents were held by a court of competent jurisdiction to cover the manufacturing process of Jeuveau® or any future product candidates, the holders of any such patents may be able to block our ability to commercialize such product candidate unless we obtain a license under the applicable patents or until such patents expire. Similarly, if any third-party patent were held by a court of competent jurisdiction to cover aspects of our methods of use, the holders of any such patent may be able to block our ability to develop and commercialize the applicable product candidate unless we obtain a license or until such patent expires. In either case, such a license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

In addition to claims of patent infringement, third parties may bring claims against us asserting misappropriation of proprietary technology or other information in the development, manufacture and commercialization of Jeuveau® or any of our future product candidates. Defense of such a claim would require dedicated time and resources, which time and resources could otherwise be used by us toward the maintenance of our own intellectual property and the development and commercialization of Jeuveau® and any of our future product candidates or by any of our current or future licensors for operational upkeep and manufacturing of our products. Presently, we are a defendant in a lawsuit brought by Medytox, Inc., or Medytox, on June 7, 2017 in the Superior Court of the State of California, alleging, among other things, that Daewoong stole Medytox's botulinum toxin bacterial strain, or the BTX strain, that Daewoong misappropriated certain trade secrets of Medytox, including the process used to manufacture Jeuveau® (which Medytox claims is similar to its biopharmaceutical drug, Meditoxin) using the BTX strain, and that Daewoong thereby interfered with Medytox's plan to license Meditoxin to us, or the Medytox Litigation. Medytox claims that as a result of Daewoong's conduct, we entered into the Daewoong Agreement instead of an agreement with Medytox to license Meditoxin.

Daewoong filed a motion to dismiss or stay for forum non conveniens, claiming that the place where the complaint has been filed, in the Superior Court of the State of California, is not the proper place for the trial of the claims in the complaint because, among other reasons, the underlying facts that gave rise to the complaint occurred in South Korea. Daewoong's motion to dismiss was granted by the Superior Court of the State of California on October 12, 2017. As a result, the action filed with the Superior Court of the State of California is stayed pending resolution of the proceedings in South Korea. In October 2017, Medytox initiated a civil lawsuit against Daewoong and its parent company, Daewoong Co. Ltd., in the Seoul Central District Court in Seoul, South Korea, related to the same subject matter in the Medytox Litigation and is seeking, among other things, money damages, injunctive relief and destruction of related documents and products. We are not a party to the litigation in the Seoul Central District Court.

On April 27, 2018, pursuant to a motion to dismiss brought by Daewoong, the Superior Court of the State of California dismissed Medytox's suit against Daewoong, without prejudice, on the basis that Medytox had brought a substantially similar proceeding against Daewoong in South Korea. The proceedings against us remain stayed in the Superior Court of the State of California pending resolution of the proceedings between Medytox and Daewoong in South Korea. While the proceedings between Medytox and Daewoong in South Korea are progressing, legal proceedings are inherently uncertain, and we cannot predict what actions may be taken by the Seoul Central District Court in connection with such proceedings. Due to these factors and because we are not a direct party to the proceedings, we are unable to provide any assurances about when such proceedings may be resolved or whether such resolution may occur sooner or later than we otherwise anticipate.

With specific regard to us, Medytox alleges that (i) we have violated California Uniform Trade Secrets Act, Cal. Civ. Code Section 3426 because Daewoong's alleged knowledge of the misappropriation of certain trade secrets of Medytox is imputed to us as a result of our relationship with Daewoong, (ii) we have stolen the BTX strain through our possession of and refusal to return the BTX strain, (iii) we have engaged in unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business acts and practices in violation of California Bus. & Prof. Code Section 17200, including conversion of the BTX strain and misrepresentations to the public regarding the source of the botulinum toxin bacterial strain used to manufacture Jeuveau®, and (iv) the Daewoong Agreement is invalid and in violation of Medytox's rights.

Medytox seeks, among other things, (i) actual, consequential and punitive damages, (ii) a reasonable royalty, as appropriate, (iii) a declaration that the Daewoong Agreement is void and unenforceable and that Medytox is entitled to disgorgement of all property wrongfully and unjustly retained or acquired by the defendants, including unlawfully gained profits, (iv) injunctive relief prohibiting us from using the license under the Daewoong Agreement and distributing Jeuveau®, and (v) attorneys' fees and costs.

Given that the Medytox Litigation has been stayed since April 2018, we are unable to predict the likelihood of success of Medytox's claims against us or Daewoong or to quantify any risk of loss. The Medytox Litigation and any other similar claims, suits, government investigations and proceedings are inherently uncertain, and their results may not be favorable for us. For example, if the Medytox Litigation has a negative outcome for us or Daewoong, it could result in us losing access to Jeuveau® and the manufacturing process and require us to negotiate a new license with Medytox for continued access to Jeuveau®. We may not be able to successfully negotiate such license on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to license Jeuveau®, we may not be able to find a replacement product, if at all, without expending significant resources and being required to seek additional regulatory approvals, which would be uncertain, time consuming and costly. Regardless of the outcome, such proceedings can have an adverse impact on us because of legal costs, diversion of management resources and other factors. An adverse ruling against either us or one of the other defendants of any such proceedings could adversely affect our business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows and could also result in reputational harm. Any of these consequences could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

As discussed above, on January 30, 2019, Allergan and Medytox filed a complaint against us and Daewoong in the U.S. International Trade Commission, or the ITC, containing substantially similar allegations to the Medytox Litigation, specifically that Jeuveau® is manufactured based on misappropriated trade secrets of Medytox and therefore the importation of Jeuveau® is an unfair act. See *“An exclusion order or cease and desist order issued by the ITC would terminate our ability to import Jeuveau® into, or market and sell Jeuveau® in, the United States, which would prevent us from generating revenue from our sole product, Jeuveau® is expected to result in an event of default under our credit facility with Oxford, and would materially and adversely affect our ability to carry out our business, and our financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern.”*

Parties making claims against us or any of our current or future licensors may request and obtain injunctive or other equitable relief, which could effectively block our ability to further develop and commercialize one or more of our product candidates. Defense of these claims, regardless of their merit, would involve substantial litigation expense and would be a substantial diversion of employee resources from our business. In the event of a successful claim of infringement, we or any of our current or future licensors may have to pay substantial damages, including treble damages and attorneys’ fees for willful infringement, obtain one or more licenses from third parties which may not be commercially or more available, pay royalties or redesign our infringing products or manufacturing processes, which may be impossible or require substantial time and monetary expenditure. Furthermore, even in the absence of litigation, we may need to obtain licenses from third parties to advance our research, manufacture clinical trial supplies or allow commercialization of Jeuveau® or any future product candidates. We may fail to obtain any of these licenses at a reasonable cost or on reasonable terms, if at all. In that event, we would be unable to further develop and commercialize one or more of our product candidates, which could harm our business significantly. Similarly, third-party patents could exist that might be enforced against our products, resulting in either an injunction prohibiting our sales, or with respect to our sales, an obligation on our part to pay royalties and/or other forms of compensation to third parties.

While we believe that we are entitled to indemnification from Daewoong in certain circumstances, the indemnity may be expensive to pursue and may be inadequate to cover losses we may experience as a result of the Medytox Litigation or the ITC action.

With respect to each of the Medytox Litigation and the ITC action, we believe we are entitled to indemnity from Daewoong under the Daewoong Agreement. Subject to the terms of the Daewoong Agreement, Daewoong has agreed to indemnify us from and against, any and all losses, costs, expenses, liabilities and damages of every kind and nature (including, without limitation, reasonable attorney fees) arising from: (a) willful misconduct or any grossly negligent acts or omissions on the part of Daewoong or its employees or agents in performing duties obligations in connection with the Daewoong Agreement; (b) Daewoong’s breach of the Daewoong Agreement, or (c) an allegation that Jeuveau® or any Daewoong Trademark infringes or misappropriates the rights, including without limitation, intellectual property rights, of a third party; except to the extent that any such claim is caused by our own willful misconduct or grossly negligent acts or omissions. In the event of a negative outcome in either the Medytox Litigation or the ITC action we intend to pursue recovery from Daewoong under such indemnification obligations, however, the indemnity may require expensive time consuming legal action to pursue, Daewoong may be unable to meet its full obligation, or the recovery may not be sufficient to address all of our losses, costs, expenses, liabilities and damages. Further, in the event we are successful in recovering from Daewoong pursuant to its indemnification obligations, the terms of the Daewoong Convertible Note provide that the amount of any indemnity obligation shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis and will be offset by the amount of the then outstanding principal amount of the Daewoong Convertible Note and any accrued but unpaid interest thereon. In the event the indemnification proves to be inadequate or while we are still pursuing recovery from Daewoong under its indemnification obligations, we may be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws, including a possible liquidation of its assets, or may be forced to reduce, significantly restructure or discontinue its operations entirely, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, would cause its stock price to decline and would also result in reputational harm.

Borrowings under our credit facility could adversely affect our financial condition and restrict our operating flexibility.

On March 15, 2019, or the closing date, we entered into a credit facility with Oxford, or the lender, pursuant to which the lender will make term loans available to us of up to \$100.0 million, or the credit facility. The credit facility provides that the term loans will be funded in two advances. The first tranche of \$75.0 million was funded on the closing date, and the second tranche of \$25.0 million could have been drawn, at our request, no later than September 30, 2020, upon achieving specified minimum net sales milestones with no event of default occurring. Due to the impact of Covid-19 and other factors, we did not meet the minimum net sales milestones, and therefore, did not draw the second tranche of \$25.0 million. The credit facility bears an annual interest rate equal to the greater of 9.5%, or the 30-day U.S. Dollar LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offered

Rate) rate plus 7.0%. We have agreed to pay interest only on each tranche funded pursuant to the credit facility for the first 36 months until May 2022, which will be followed by a 23-month amortization period.

The credit facility is secured by substantially all of our assets. The credit facility contains customary affirmative and restrictive covenants and representations and warranties. We are bound by certain affirmative covenants setting forth actions that are required during the term of the credit facility including, without limitation, certain requirements to deliver financial and other required information to Oxford, obligations to maintain certain insurance, and certain notice requirements. Additionally, we are bound by certain restrictive covenants setting forth actions that are not permitted to be taken during the term of the credit facility without Oxford's prior written consent, including, without limitation, incurring certain additional indebtedness, consummating certain mergers, acquisitions or other business combination transactions, or incurring any non-permitted lien or other encumbrance on our assets.

Interest payments, fees, covenants and restrictions under the credit facility could have important consequences, including the following:

- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms to fund our working capital requirements, capital expenditures, potential acquisitions, debt obligations and other general corporate requirements, and making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to any such additional financing;
- increasing our vulnerability to general economic downturns, competition and industry conditions, which could place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors with no debt obligations or with debt obligations on more favorable terms; and
- limiting our ability to pursue acquisition opportunities and to license intellectual property outside specified exceptions.

The occurrence of any one of these events could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flows and ability to satisfy our obligations under the credit facility and any other indebtedness. If new debt is incurred in addition to debt incurred under the credit facility, the related risks that we face would be increased. The terms of the credit facility may restrict our current and future operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes in our business or to take certain actions. The credit facility contains, and the terms of any future indebtedness of ours would likely contain, a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating restrictions, including restrictions on our ability to engage in acts that may be in our best long-term interests. The credit facility includes covenants that, among other things and subject to certain exceptions and limits, restrict or otherwise limit our ability to:

- dispose of assets;
- undergo certain business, management, ownership, business and other fundamental changes;
- engage in certain merger, acquisition and consolidation transactions;
- incur additional indebtedness and create liens and other encumbrances;
- make restricted payments, including dividends and other distributions; and
- engage in certain transactions with affiliates.

The credit facility also includes events of default including, among other things, any failure by us to pay principal or interest due under the credit facility, a breach of certain covenants under the credit facility, our insolvency, a material adverse change, the occurrence of any default under certain other indebtedness and one or more judgments against us, the institution of certain temporary or permanent relief in connection with pending litigation, or the breach, termination or other adverse events under the Daewoong Agreement. In addition, it is expected that an event of default under our credit agreement with Oxford would occur after the imposition of an exclusion order and cease and desist order and Oxford would be able to declare an event of default after the exhaustion of all appeals that we may have or earlier. If Oxford were to declare an event of default under the credit facility and exercise its remedies, it would materially and negatively affect our business, results of operation, financial condition and could result in our declaring bankruptcy. Upon an event of default a default interest rate would be charged under our Oxford credit facility equal to the applicable rate plus 5.0% and Oxford, as collateral agent, would have the right to exercise remedies against us and the collateral securing the credit facility, including foreclosure against the property securing the credit facility, including our cash.

In addition, the credit facility is secured by certain of our existing and hereafter created or acquired assets, including our intellectual property, cash, accounts receivable, equipment, general intangibles, inventory and all of the proceeds and products of the foregoing. If we are unable to pay any amounts due and payable under the credit facility because we do not have sufficient cash on hand or are unable to obtain alternative financing on acceptable terms, the lenders could initiate a bankruptcy proceeding or proceed against any assets that serve as collateral to secure the credit facility. These restrictions could limit our ability to obtain future financings, make needed capital expenditures, withstand future downturns in the economy or otherwise conduct necessary corporate activities. We may also be prevented from taking advantage of business opportunities that arise because of limitations imposed on us by the restrictive covenants under the credit facility.

We may require additional financing to fund our future operations, and a failure to obtain additional capital when so needed on acceptable terms, or at all, could force us to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our operations.

We have utilized substantial amounts of cash since our inception in order to conduct clinical development to support regulatory approval of Jeuveau® in the United States, EU and Canada and in connection with the launch of Jeuveau® in the United States and Canada. We expect that we will continue to expend substantial resources for the foreseeable future in order to commercialize Jeuveau® and for the clinical development of any additional product candidates we may choose to pursue.

In the near term, these expenditures will include costs associated with the development and continuation of our marketing programs and commercialization infrastructure in connection with commercializing Jeuveau® within and outside of the United States. In the long term, these expenditures will include costs associated with the continued commercialization of Jeuveau® and any of our future product candidates, such as research and development, conducting preclinical studies and clinical trials and manufacturing and supplying as well as marketing and selling any products approved for sale. In addition, other unanticipated costs may arise. Because the regulatory approval process and commercialization expenditures needed to meet our sales objectives are highly uncertain, we cannot reasonably estimate the actual amounts necessary to successfully complete the development and commercialization of Jeuveau® or any future product candidates. We expect to incur additional costs as we continue to operate as a public company, hire additional personnel and expand our operations.

We anticipate that our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments will be sufficient to fund our current operating plan for the next twelve months, subject to the other risks, commitments and contingencies set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including in connection with the ITC action. (see e.g., “*An exclusion order or cease and desist order issued by the ITC would terminate our ability to import Jeuveau® into, or market and sell Jeuveau® in, the United States, which would prevent us from generating revenue from our sold product, Jeuveau® is expected to result in an event of default under our credit facility with Oxford, and would materially and adversely affect our ability to carry out our business, and our financial condition and ability to continue as a going concern.*”) However, we may require additional funds earlier than we currently expect in the event that market acceptance of Jeuveau® is slower than expected or our sales of Jeuveau® are otherwise lower than we expect. Our currently anticipated expenditures for the commercialization of Jeuveau® may exceed existing cash, cash equivalents and investments, and we may need to seek additional debt or equity financing. Additionally, under our credit facility, in order to draw the final \$25.0 million of the facility, we needed to meet a number of conditions before September 30, 2020 including maintaining compliance with covenants under the credit facility and the achievement of specified net sales targets based on a trailing six-month basis. As of September 30, 2020, we did not meet the net sales milestone to draw the second tranche. As a result, we were not able to borrow the second tranche of the credit facility.

We may need to raise additional capital to fund our operations and continue to support both our near and long-term expenditures. Our future capital requirements depend on many factors, including:

- our ability to continue to import Jeuveau® into, and sell Jeuveau® within, the United States if the ITC affirms the initial determination of the Administrative Law Judge by entering an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States for an extended period of time;
- the potential declaration of an event of default by Oxford, and exercise of its remedies, under our credit facility in the event that ITC issues a final determination affirming the initial determination of the Administrative Law Judge and imposes an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States;
- the cost to resolve the current and any future litigation;
- the cost of commercialization activities for Jeuveau® or if any other future product candidates are approved for sale, including marketing, sales and distribution costs;

- the scope, progress, results and costs of researching and developing any future product candidates, and conducting preclinical and clinical trials;
- our ability to accurately forecast demand for our products, the ability of our third-party manufacturers to scale production to meet that demand and our ability to effectively manage our working capital requirements including the purchase of inventory and collection of receivables;
- costs under our third-party manufacturing and supply arrangements for our current and any future product candidates and any products we commercialize;
- our ability to establish and maintain strategic collaborations, licensing or other arrangements and the terms of and timing of such arrangements;
- the timing of, and the costs involved in, obtaining and maintaining regulatory approvals for any future product candidates;
- the degree and rate of market acceptance of Jevueau® or any future approved products;
- the emergence, approval, availability, perceived advantages, relative cost, relative safety and relative efficacy of alternative and competing products, the timing of new product introductions by competitors and other actions by competitors in the marketplace;
- costs of operating as a public company; and
- costs associated with any acquisition or in-license of products and product candidates, technologies or businesses.

If we raise additional capital through marketing and distribution arrangements or other collaborations, strategic alliances or licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish certain valuable rights to our product candidates, technologies, future revenue streams or research programs or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we raise additional capital through public or private equity offerings or offerings of securities convertible into our equity, the ownership interest of our existing stockholders will be diluted and the terms of any such securities may have a preference over our common stock. Debt financing, receivables financing and royalty financing may also be coupled with an equity component, such as warrants to purchase our capital stock, which could also result in dilution of our existing stockholders' ownership, and such dilution may be material. Additionally, if we raise additional capital through debt financing, we will have increased fixed payment obligations and may be subject to covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt or making capital expenditures to meet specified financial ratios, and other operational restrictions, any of which could restrict our ability to commercialize Jevueau® or any future product candidates or operate as a business and may result in liens being placed on our assets. If we were to default on any of our indebtedness, we could lose such assets.

In the event we are unable to raise sufficient capital to fund our commercialization efforts to achieve specified minimum sales targets under the Daewoong Agreement, we will lose exclusivity of the license that we have been granted under the Daewoong Agreement. In addition, if we are unable to raise additional capital when required or on acceptable terms, we may be required to significantly reduce operating expenses and delay, reduce the scope of or discontinue some of our development programs, commercialization efforts or other aspects of our business plan, out-license intellectual property rights to our product candidates and sell unsecured assets, or a combination of the above. Additionally, during the pendency of our ongoing ITC action we expect that raising capital will be difficult or impossible on terms acceptable to us. As a result, our ability to achieve profitability or to respond to competitive pressures would be significantly limited and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and/or our ability to fund our scheduled obligations on a timely basis or at all.

Our business, financial condition and operations may be materially adversely affected by the recent COVID-19 outbreak or other similar outbreaks.

The recent COVID-19 outbreak and pandemic of the novel coronavirus that was first detected in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, known as COVID-19, or other similar outbreaks of contagious diseases may have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The recent COVID-19 outbreak, and restrictions intended to slow the spread of COVID-19, including quarantines, government-mandated actions, stay-at-home orders and other restrictions, has adversely affected our business in a number of ways. For example, the spread of COVID-19 in the United States has resulted in travel restrictions impacting our sales professionals and closures of our customers' businesses, which has adversely affected our sales and operations. In response, we have taken and will continue to take temporary precautionary measures intended to help minimize the risk of COVID-19 to our employees, including requiring our employees and sales professionals, to work remotely when required by local jurisdictions, suspending non-essential travel and restricting in-person work-related meetings. We significantly reduced our operating expenses during this uncertain period, including through meaningful headcount reductions and temporary reductions in executive salaries. As a result of the limitations on our sales force and our headcount reductions, we expect to increasingly depend on our proprietary digital platform to support sales. Other negative impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak or other similar outbreaks could include the availability of our key personnel, temporary closures of our office or the facilities of our business partners, customers, third party service providers or other vendors, and the interruption of our supply chain, distribution channels, liquidity and capital or financial markets. Any of these events may result in a period of business disruption and in reduced sales and operations. In addition, any disruption and volatility in the global capital markets may increase our cost of capital and adversely affect our ability to access financing when and on terms that we desire. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Moreover, Jeuveau® is utilized in elective procedures, the costs of which are borne by the consumer and not third-party payors. As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and restrictions to slow its spread, these elective procedures have declined dramatically due to closures of our customers' businesses and as many customers are deferring their procedures. Even after the current COVID-19 outbreak has subsided, we may continue to experience negative impacts to our business and financial results if consumers continue to defer or avoid altogether elective procedures to administer Jeuveau® due to the continued perceived risk of infection or concern of a resurgence of the COVID-19 outbreak as well as COVID-19's global economic impact, including decreases in consumer discretionary spending and any economic slowdown or recession that has occurred or may occur in the future.

Unfavorable global economic conditions could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our results of operations could be adversely affected by general conditions in the global economy and in the global financial markets. As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, there has been a global economic contraction that may last a long time. Significant increases in unemployment stemming from the pandemic have also occurred which will impact consumer discretionary spending. Furthermore, the market for aesthetic medical procedures may be particularly vulnerable to unfavorable economic conditions. We do not expect Jeuveau® for the treatment of glabellar lines to be reimbursed by any government or third-party payor and, as a result, our product will be ultimately paid for by the consumer. Demand for Jeuveau® is tied to discretionary spending levels of our targeted consumer population. A severe or prolonged economic downturn could result in a variety of risks to our business, including a decline in the discretionary spending of our target consumer population, which could lead to a weakened demand for Jeuveau® or any future product candidates. A severe or prolonged economic downturn may also affect our ability to raise additional capital when needed on acceptable terms, if at all. A weak or declining economy could also strain our suppliers, possibly resulting in supply disruption, or cause our customers to delay making payments for our products. Any of the foregoing could harm our business. In addition, our business strategy was developed based on a number of important assumptions about the self-pay healthcare market. For example, we believe that the number of self-pay healthcare procedures will increase in the future. However, these trends are uncertain and limited sources exist to obtain reliable market data. Therefore, sales of Jeuveau® or any of our future product candidates could differ materially from our projections if our assumptions are incorrect.

We have a limited operating history and have incurred significant losses since our inception and anticipate that we will continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future. We have only one product and limited commercial sales, which, together with our limited operating history, make it difficult to assess our future viability.

We are a performance beauty company with a limited operating history. To date, we have invested substantially all of our efforts and financial resources in the clinical development, regulatory approval, and commercial launch of Jeuveau®, which is currently our only product. We began selling Jeuveau® in the United States in May 2019 and through a distribution partner in Canada in October 2019 and have a limited history of generating revenue. We are not profitable and have incurred losses in each year since our inception in 2012. We have a limited operating history upon which you can evaluate our business and prospects. Consequently, any predictions about our future success, performance or viability may not be as accurate as they could be if we had a longer operating history or greater experience commercializing a product. In addition, we have limited experience and have not yet demonstrated an ability to successfully overcome many of the risks and uncertainties frequently encountered by companies in the medical aesthetics field. We continue to incur significant expenses related to the

commercialization of Jeuveau®. We have recorded net losses of \$52.3 million, \$90.0 million and \$46.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, and years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and had an accumulated deficit as of September 30, 2020 of \$265.4 million. We expect to continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future, and we anticipate these losses will continue as we commercialize Jeuveau® and will increase as a result of the impact of COVID-19 on our business. Our ability to achieve revenue and profitability is dependent on our ability to successfully market and commercialize Jeuveau®. Even if we achieve profitability in the future, we may not be able to sustain profitability in subsequent periods. Our prior losses, combined with expected future losses, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and our ability to raise capital and continue operations.

Jeuveau® faces, and any of our future product candidates will face, significant competition and our failure to effectively compete may prevent us from achieving significant market penetration and expansion.

In May 2019, we commercially launched Jeuveau® into the highly competitive U.S. aesthetic neurotoxin market. In the long term, we expect to expand our focus to the broader self-pay healthcare market. Many of our potential competitors, including Allergan, and now AbbVie Inc., or Abbvie, which acquired Allergan, who first launched BOTOX for cosmetic uses in 2002 and has since maintained the highest market share position in the aesthetic neurotoxin market with its BOTOX product, are large, experienced companies that enjoy significant competitive advantages, such as:

- substantially greater financial resources enabling them to, among other things, market and discount aggressively;
- large and established research and development, manufacturing, personnel and marketing resources;
- greater brand recognition for their products;
- larger sales forces;
- larger aesthetic product portfolios allowing the companies to bundle products to provide customers more choices and to further discount their products;
- greater existing market share in the aesthetic neurotoxin product market;
- long-standing customer loyalty programs and sales contracts with large customers;
- established business and financial relationships with customers, aesthetic societies and universities.

These competitors may also try to compete with Jeuveau® on price both directly, through rebates and promotional programs to high volume physicians and coupons to consumers, and indirectly, through attractive product bundling with complimentary products, such as dermal fillers that offer convenience and an effectively lower price compared to the total price of purchasing each product separately. These companies may also seek to compete based on their longer operating history. Larger companies may be better capitalized than us and, accordingly, are able to offer greater customer loyalty benefits to encourage repeat use of their products and finance a sustained global advertising campaign to compete with our commercialization efforts at launch. A number of our larger competitors also have access to a significant amount of studies and publications that they could use to compete with us.

Competitors and other parties may also seek to impact regulatory approval of our future product applications through the filing of citizen petitions or other similar documents, which could require costly and time-consuming responses to the regulatory agencies. Larger competitors could seek to prevent or delay our commercialization efforts via costly litigation which can be lengthy and expensive and serve to distract our management team's attention. We could face competition from other sources as well, including academic institutions, governmental agencies and public and private research institutions. In addition, we are aware of other companies also developing and/or marketing products in one or more of our target markets, including competing injectable botulinum toxin type A formulations that are currently in Phase III clinical development in North America for the treatment of glabellar lines. For example, Revance Therapeutics, Inc. has submitted a BLA to the FDA for an injectable botulinum toxin type A neurotoxin and received a target date action date of November 25, 2020 under the Prescription Drug User Fee Act. If the BLA is approved, we expect the competition in the U.S. injectable botulinum toxin market to further increase. We would face similar risks with respect to any future product candidates that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the broader self-pay healthcare market. Successful competitors in that market have the ability to effectively discover, obtain patents, develop, test and obtain regulatory approvals for products, as well as the ability to effectively commercialize, market and promote approved products, including communicating the effectiveness, safety and value of products to actual and prospective customers and medical staff.

Our strategy of competing in the aesthetic neurotoxin market is dependent on the marketing and pricing flexibility that we believe is afforded to a company with a portfolio limited to self-pay healthcare, comprised of products and procedures that are not reimbursed by third-party payors. In the event that regulations applicable to reimbursed products are changed to apply to self-pay healthcare products, we would no longer have this flexibility and we may not be able to compete as effectively with our competitors which may have a material effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The first use of Jeuveau® is in aesthetic medicine. The aesthetic product market, and the facial aesthetic market in particular, is highly competitive and dynamic and is characterized by rapid and substantial technological development and product innovations. We have received regulatory approval of Jeuveau® for the treatment of glabellar lines and launched commercially in the United States and through a distribution partner in Canada. We anticipate that Jeuveau® will face significant competition from other facial aesthetic products, such as other injectable and topical botulinum toxins and dermal fillers. Jeuveau® may also compete with unapproved and off-label treatments. In addition, competitors may develop new technologies within the aesthetic market that may be superior in safety and efficacy to Jeuveau® or offer alternatives to the use of toxins, including surgical and radio frequency techniques. To compete successfully in the aesthetic market, we will have to demonstrate that Jeuveau® is at least as safe and effective as current products sold by our competitors. Competition in the aesthetic market could result in price-cutting and reduced profit margins, any of which would harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Due to less stringent regulatory requirements, there are many more aesthetic products and procedures available for use in international markets than are approved for use in the United States. There are also fewer limitations on the claims that our competitors in international markets can make about the effectiveness of their products and the manner in which they can market them. As a result, we expect to face more competition in these markets than in the United States.

Our commercial opportunity could also be reduced or eliminated if our competitors develop and commercialize products that are safer, are more effective, have fewer or less severe side effects, are more convenient or are less expensive than Jeuveau® or any other product that we may develop. Our competitors also may obtain FDA or other regulatory approval for these products more rapidly than we may obtain approval for our products, which could result in our competitors establishing a strong market position before we are able to enter the market, which may create additional barriers to successfully commercializing Jeuveau® and any future product candidates and attracting physician and consumer demand.

We rely on the license and supply agreement, the Daewoong Agreement, with Daewoong Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd., or Daewoong, to provide us exclusive rights to distribute Jeuveau® in certain territories. Any termination or loss of significant rights, including exclusivity, under the Daewoong Agreement would materially and adversely affect our development or commercialization of Jeuveau®.

Pursuant to the Daewoong Agreement, we have secured an exclusive license from Daewoong, a South Korean pharmaceutical manufacturer, to import, distribute, promote, market, develop, offer for sale and otherwise commercialize and exploit Jeuveau® for aesthetic indications in the United States, EU, Canada, Australia, Russia, C.I.S. and South Africa, as well as co-exclusive distribution rights with Daewoong in Japan. The Daewoong Agreement imposes on us obligations relating to exclusivity, territorial rights, development, commercialization, funding, payment, diligence, sublicensing, intellectual property protection and other matters. We are obligated to conduct development activities, obtain regulatory approval of Jeuveau®, obtain from Daewoong all of our product supply requirements for Jeuveau® and pay to Daewoong regulatory milestone payments and other cash payments in connection with the net sales of Jeuveau®.

In addition, under the Daewoong Agreement, we are required to submit our commercialization plan to a joint steering committee, or JSC, comprised of an equal number of development and commercial representatives from Daewoong and us, for review and input. Although the Daewoong Agreement provides us with final decision-making power regarding the marketing, promotion, sale and/or distribution of Jeuveau®, any disagreement among the JSC would be referred to Daewoong's and our respective senior management for resolution if the JSC is unable to reach a decision within thirty days, which may result in a delay in our ability to implement our commercialization plan or harm our working relationship with Daewoong. If we fail to achieve minimum annual purchase targets of Jeuveau® under the Daewoong Agreement, Daewoong may, at its sole option, elect to convert the exclusive license to a non-exclusive license. In light of the COVID-19 outbreak, it may become more difficult for us to achieve the minimum annual purchase targets for Jeuveau® which may result in the license being converted to a non-exclusive license.

The initial term of the Daewoong Agreement will expire on the later of September 30, 2023 or the fifth anniversary of our receipt of marketing approval in any of the aforementioned territories. The Daewoong Agreement will renew for unlimited additional three-year terms after the expiration of the initial term, only if we meet certain performance requirements during

the initial term or preceding renewal term, as applicable. We or Daewoong may terminate the Daewoong Agreement if the other party breaches any of its duties or obligations and such breach continues without cure for ninety days, or thirty days in the case of a payment breach, or if we declare bankruptcy or assign our business for the benefit of creditors.

If we breach any material obligations, or use the intellectual property licensed to us in an unauthorized manner, we may be required to pay damages to Daewoong and Daewoong may have the right to terminate our license. In addition, if any of the regulatory milestones or other cash payments become due under the terms of the Daewoong Agreement, we may not have sufficient funds available to meet our obligations, which would allow Daewoong to terminate the Daewoong Agreement. Any termination or loss of rights, including exclusivity, under the Daewoong Agreement would materially and adversely affect our ability to commercialize Jeuveau®, which in turn would have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and prospects. If we were to lose our rights under the Daewoong Agreement, we believe it would be difficult for us to find an alternative supplier of a botulinum toxin type A complex. In addition, to the extent the alternative supplier has not secured regulatory approvals in a jurisdiction, we would have to expend significant resources to obtain regulatory approvals that may never be obtained or require several years to obtain, which could significantly delay commercialization. We may be unable to raise additional capital to fund our operations during this extended time on terms acceptable to us or at all. Additionally, if we experience delays as a result of a dispute with Daewoong, the demand for Jeuveau® could be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, if the Daewoong Agreement is terminated, breached or has certain other adverse actions, it may constitute an event of default under our loan and security agreement, or credit facility, with Oxford Finance, LLC, or Oxford. Under the credit facility, in the event of default, a default interest rate equal to the applicable rate plus 5.0% would apply and Oxford, as collateral agent, could exercise remedies against us and the collateral securing the credit facility, including foreclosure against the property securing the credit facility, including cash. Any such action could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We currently rely solely on Daewoong to manufacture Jeuveau®, and as such, any production or other problems with Daewoong could adversely affect us.

We depend solely upon Daewoong for the manufacturing of Jeuveau®. Although alternative sources of supply may exist, the number of third-party suppliers with the necessary manufacturing and regulatory expertise and facilities is limited, and it could be expensive and take a significant amount of time to arrange for and qualify alternative suppliers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Suppliers of any new product candidate would be required to qualify under applicable regulatory requirements and would need to have sufficient rights under applicable intellectual property laws to the method of manufacturing the product candidate. Obtaining the necessary FDA approvals or other qualifications under applicable regulatory requirements and ensuring non-infringement of third-party intellectual property rights could result in a significant interruption of supply and could require the new manufacturer to bear significant additional costs which may be passed on to us.

In addition, our reliance on Daewoong entails additional risks, including reliance on Daewoong for regulatory compliance and quality assurance, the possible breach of the Daewoong Agreement by Daewoong, and the possible termination or nonrenewal of the Daewoong Agreement at a time that is costly or inconvenient for us. Our failure, or the failure of Daewoong, to comply with applicable regulations could result in sanctions being imposed on us, including fines, injunctions, civil penalties, delays, suspension or withdrawal of approvals, license revocation, seizures or recalls of products, operating restrictions and criminal prosecutions, any of which could significantly and adversely affect supplies of Jeuveau®. Our dependence on Daewoong also subjects us to all of the risks related to Daewoong's business, which are all generally beyond our control. Daewoong's ability to perform its obligations under the Daewoong Agreement is dependent on Daewoong's operational and financial health, which could be negatively impacted by several factors, including changes in the economic, political and legislative conditions in South Korea and the broader region in general and the ability of Daewoong to continue to successfully attract customers and compete in its market. Furthermore, Daewoong's recently constructed manufacturing facility is Daewoong's only facility meeting FDA and European Medicines Agency, or EMA, cGMP requirements. Daewoong's lack of familiarity with, or inability to effectively operate, the facility and produce products of consistent quality, may harm our ability to compete in our market.

Additionally, although we are ultimately responsible for ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements such as cGMPs, we are dependent on Daewoong for day-to-day compliance with cGMP for production of drug substance and finished products. Facilities used by Daewoong to produce the drug substance and materials or finished products for commercial sale must pass inspection and be approved by the FDA and other relevant regulatory authorities. If the safety of Jeuveau® is compromised due to a failure to adhere to applicable laws or for other reasons, we may not be able to successfully commercialize our product and we may be held liable for injuries sustained as a result. In addition, the manufacturing facilities of certain of our suppliers are located outside of the United States. This may give rise to difficulties in importing our

product into the United States or other countries as a result of, among other things, regulatory agency approval requirements, taxes, tariffs, local import requirements such as import duties or inspections, incomplete or inaccurate import documentation or defective packaging. Any of these factors could adversely impact our ability to effectively commercialize Jeuveau®.

Any failure or refusal by Daewoong or any other third party to supply Jeuveau® or any other product candidates or products that we may develop could delay, prevent or impair our clinical development or commercialization efforts.

Jeuveau® may fail to achieve the broad degree of physician adoption and use necessary for commercial success.

Jeuveau® may fail to gain sufficient market acceptance by physicians, consumers and others in the medical aesthetics community. The commercial success of Jeuveau® and any future product candidates will depend significantly on the broad adoption and use of the resulting product by physicians for approved indications, including, in the case of Jeuveau®, the treatment of glabellar lines and other aesthetic indications that we may seek to pursue. We are aware that other companies are seeking to develop alternative products and treatments, any of which could impact the demand for Jeuveau®.

The degree and rate of physician adoption of Jeuveau® and any future product candidates depend on a number of factors, including:

- the effectiveness, ease of use and safety of Jeuveau® and any future product candidates as compared to existing products or treatments;
- physician and consumer willingness to adopt Jeuveau® to treat glabellar lines or other aesthetic indications we may pursue over products and brands with which consumers and physicians may have more familiarity or recognition or additional approved uses;
- overcoming any biases physicians or consumers may have toward the use, safety and efficacy of existing products or treatments and successful marketing of the benefits of a 900 kDa botulinum toxin type A complex;
- the cost of Jeuveau® and any future product candidates in relation to alternative products or treatments and willingness to pay for the product or treatment on the part of consumers;
- proper training and administration of Jeuveau® and any future product candidates by physicians and medical staff;
- consumer satisfaction with the results and administration of Jeuveau® and any future product candidates and overall treatment experience;
- negative selling efforts by our competitors against Jeuveau®;
- our competitors' long-standing relationships with customers, including Allergan (now AbbVie) in particular, given their longstanding dominance of the market, which we may not be able to overcome in order to get customers to adopt Jeuveau®;
- changes in pricing, promotional, negative sales tactics, promotion of longer-term purchase agreements and bundling efforts by competitors;
- the filing of various lawsuits by competitors with the intent of preventing or delaying our product launches, to distract management's attention from operating our business and to devote significant financial resources to defend such litigation attempts;
- consumer demand for the treatment of glabellar lines or other aesthetic indications that may be approved in the future;
- the willingness of consumers to pay for Jeuveau® and any future product candidates relative to other discretionary items, especially during economically challenging times, including the current COVID-19 outbreak, economic and political conditions;
- the revenue and profitability that Jeuveau® and any future product candidates may offer a physician as compared to alternative products or treatments;

- the effectiveness of our sales, marketing and distribution efforts and our ability to develop our brand awareness;
- any adverse impact on our brand resulting from key opinion leader relationships with Alphaeon or Strathspey Crown Holdings Group, LLC, or SCH, whether or not related to us;
- a perception that Jeuveau® are unproven or experimental, or perceived differences in product performance, reliability, features and ease of use characteristics versus our competitors' products;
- our ability to compete with our competitors' product bundling offerings as we initially launch Jeuveau® as a stand-alone product; and
- adverse publicity about our product candidates, competitive products, or the industry as a whole, or favorable publicity about competitive products.

In addition, in its clinical trials, Jeuveau® was clinically tested and compared to BOTOX. Jeuveau® is the only known neurotoxin product in the United States with a 900 kDa complex other than BOTOX. We believe that aesthetic physicians' familiarity with the 900 kDa complex's handling, preparation and dosing will more easily facilitate incorporation of Jeuveau® into their practices. However, the ease of integration of Jeuveau® into a physician's practice may not be as seamless as we anticipate.

If Jeuveau® or any future product candidates fail to achieve the broad degree of physician adoption necessary for commercial success, our operating results and financial condition will be adversely affected, which may delay, prevent or limit our ability to generate revenue and continue our business.

If there is not sufficient consumer demand for Jeuveau®, our financial results and future prospects will be harmed.

Treatment of glabellar lines with Jeuveau® is an elective procedure, the cost of which must be borne by the consumer, and we do not expect costs related to the treatment to be reimbursable through any third-party payor, such as Medicaid, Medicare or commercial insurance. The decision by a consumer to undergo treatment with Jeuveau® for the treatment of glabellar lines or other aesthetic indications that we may pursue may be influenced by a number of factors, including:

- the success of any sales and marketing programs that we, or any third parties we engage, undertake, and as to which we have limited experience;
- the extent to which physicians recommend Jeuveau® to their patients;
- the extent to which Jeuveau® satisfies consumer expectations and overcoming consumer loyalty with existing products and brands;
- our ability to properly train physicians in the use of Jeuveau® such that their consumers do not experience excessive discomfort during treatment or adverse side effects;
- the cost, safety and effectiveness of Jeuveau® versus other aesthetic treatments;
- the development and availability of alternative products and treatments that seek to address similar goals;
- consumer sentiment about the benefits and risks of aesthetic procedures generally and Jeuveau® in particular;
- the success of any direct-to-consumer marketing efforts that we may initiate;
- the ability and ease with which physicians are able to incorporate Jeuveau® into their practices;
- changes in demographic and social trends; and
- general consumer confidence and consumer discretionary spending, which may be impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak, economic and political conditions.

Jeuveau® is the only U.S. neurotoxin without a therapeutic indication, although other companies may seek to develop a similar product in the future. We believe pursuing an aesthetic-only non-reimbursed product strategy allows for meaningful strategic advantages in the United States, including pricing and marketing flexibility. However, physicians may choose to not

pass any cost benefits received by them due to such pricing flexibility to their patients. In addition, companies offering aesthetic products competitive to Jeuveau®, whether they pursue an aesthetic-only non-reimbursed product strategy or not, may nonetheless try to compete with Jeuveau® on price both directly through rebates, promotional programs and coupons and indirectly through attractive product bundling and customer loyalty programs. Our business, financial results and future prospects will be materially harmed if we cannot generate sufficient consumer demand for Jeuveau®.

In addition, we have not pursued regulatory approval of Jeuveau® for indications other than for the treatment of glabellar lines, which may limit adoption of Jeuveau®. Many of our competitors have received approval of multiple aesthetic and therapeutic indications for their neurotoxin product and may be able to market such product for use in a way we cannot. For example, we are aware that one of our competitors, Allergan plc, or Allergan (now AbbVie), has obtained and plans to obtain additional indications for its neurotoxin product within medical aesthetics and therefore is able to market its product across a greater number of indications than Jeuveau®. If we are unable to obtain approval for indications in addition to glabellar lines, our marketing efforts for Jeuveau® will be severely limited. As a result, we may not generate physician and consumer demand or approval of Jeuveau®.

We rely on our digital technology and applications and our business and operations would suffer in the event of computer system failures or breach by hackers.

As part of the measures we took in April 2020, including reductions in the size of our sales force, we are more reliant on our digital technology, including our Evolus Practice App, which allows customers to open a new account, order Jeuveau®, pay invoices and engage with our customer experience team and medical affairs representatives. In the event that our digital technology is unable to function in the manner they were designed or at all, we would experience difficulty processing customer orders and requests in a timely manner or at all which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The systems underlying our digital technology may not be adequately designed or may not operate with the reliability and redundancy necessary to avoid performance delays or outages that could be harmful to our business. If our digital technology is unavailable when customers attempt to access them, or if they do not load as quickly as expected, users may not use our technology as often in the future, or at all, and our ability to sell Jeuveau® through a more limited sales force may be disrupted and we may not realize the efficiencies of leveraging our digital technology, any of which could adversely affect our business and financial performance. As the number of users of our digital technology continues to grow we will need an increasing amount of technical infrastructure, including network capacity and computing power, to continue to satisfy our needs. It is possible that we may fail to continue to effectively scale and grow our technical infrastructure to accommodate these increased demands, which may adversely affect our customers' experience with our digital technology which may decrease our revenue and harm our results of operations.

Despite the implementation of security measures, our internal computer systems, and those of third parties on which we rely, are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, malware, natural disasters, terrorism, war, telecommunication and electrical failures, cyberattacks or cyber intrusions over the internet, attachments to emails, persons inside our organization, or persons with access to systems inside our organization. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyberattacks or cyber intrusions, including by computer hackers, foreign governments and cyberterrorists, has generally increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. If such an event were to occur and cause interruptions in our operations, it could result in a material disruption of our current or future product development programs. The costs to us to mitigate network security problems, bugs, viruses, worms, malicious software programs and security vulnerabilities could be significant, and while we have implemented security measures to protect our data security and information technology systems, our efforts to address these problems may not be successful, and these problems could result in unexpected interruptions, delays, cessation of service, government fines or penalties and other harm to our business and our competitive position. If such an event were to occur and cause interruptions in our operations, it could result in a material disruption in our relationship with our customers. For example, if our Evolus Practice App were rendered inoperable, we would have to process orders by telephone or otherwise which may result in slower processing times and harm to our reputation.

Moreover, if a computer security breach affects our systems or results in the unauthorized release of financial information, personally identifiable information, or PII, or other sensitive information our reputation could be materially damaged. In addition, such a breach may require notification to governmental agencies, the media or individuals pursuant to various international, federal and state privacy and security laws, if applicable, including the GDPR, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Clinical Health Act of 2009, and its implementing rules and regulations, as well as regulations promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission and state breach

notification laws. Additionally, the regulatory environment governing information, security and privacy laws is increasingly demanding and continues to evolve and a number of states have adopted laws and regulations that may affect our privacy and data security practices regarding the use, disclosure and protection of PII. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act, among other things, has created new individual privacy rights and imposes increased obligations on companies handling PII. We would also be exposed to a risk of loss or litigation and potential liability, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our liability insurance may not be sufficient in type or amount to cover us against claims related to security breaches, cyberattacks and other related breaches.

Jeuveau® is manufactured exclusively in one facility located in South Korea, and we utilize this facility to support commercial production of Jeuveau®. If this facility were damaged or destroyed, or if there occurs a significant disruption in operations at this facility for any reason, our ability to continue to operate our business would be materially harmed.

Daewoong developed the manufacturing process for Jeuveau® and manufactures Jeuveau® in a recently constructed facility located in South Korea. If this facility were to be damaged, destroyed or otherwise unable to operate or comply with regulatory requirements, whether due to earthquakes, fire, floods, hurricanes, storms, tornadoes, other natural disasters, employee malfeasance, terrorist acts, power outages or otherwise, or if operations at the facility is disrupted for any other reason, such an event could jeopardize Daewoong's ability to manufacture Jeuveau® as promptly as we or our customers expect or possibly at all. If Daewoong is unable to manufacture Jeuveau® within a timeframe that meets our and our customers' expectations, our business, prospects, financial results and reputation could be materially harmed.

If these disruptions exceed coverage provided by Daewoong's insurance policies, Daewoong may be unable to satisfy its obligations to us.

We or the third parties upon whom we depend may be adversely affected by earthquakes or other natural disasters, public health crises such as COVID-19 or political unrest and our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not adequately protect us from a serious disaster or political unrest.

Daewoong, the sole manufacturer of Jeuveau®, manufactures Jeuveau® in a facility located in South Korea. In addition, the underlying drug substance for Jeuveau® is also manufactured in a separate facility on the same campus. As a result of the concentration of the manufacturing and storage facilities for Jeuveau® on this single campus, we are subject to risks that manmade or natural events will impact our supply of Jeuveau®. For example, extreme weather events at or near Daewoong's facilities may impact the accessibility or viability of such facilities. As well, the probability of earthquakes occurring in the Pacific Rim region is high and the Daewoong facility is in close proximity to major earthquake fault lines. Additionally, public health crises may affect South Korea. For example, beginning in December 2019, a strain of coronavirus was reported to have surfaced in Wuhan, China which spread to other areas within Asia. If this or any other public health crisis effects operations at Daewoong, it would have an adverse effect on the ability for Daewoong to manufacture our product. There is also a level of political unrest and potential military conflict or uncertainty in South Korea and the broader region. For example, the operations of the South Korean manufacturing plant may experience unrest or security issues due to the threats posed by North Korea. Natural disasters or political unrest could severely disrupt Daewoong's operations, and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

If a natural disaster, public health crisis or political unrest, power outage or other event occurred that prevented Daewoong from using all or a significant portion of its manufacturing facility, or prevented us from using all or a significant portion of our headquarters, that damaged critical infrastructure, or that otherwise disrupted operations, it may be difficult or, in certain cases, impossible for us to continue our business for a substantial period of time. In particular, because Daewoong manufactures Jeuveau® in its facility, in the event of a natural disaster, public health crisis or political unrest, power outage or other event affecting this facility, we would be required to seek additional manufacturing facilities and capabilities that have obtained the necessary approvals required by state, federal or other applicable authorities in order to continue or resume manufacturing activities, which we may not be able to do on commercially reasonable terms if at all. Any disaster recovery and business continuity plans that we and Daewoong have in place or put in place may not be adequate in the event of a serious disaster or similar event. We may incur substantial expenses as a result of our or Daewoong's lack of disaster recovery and business continuity plans, or the adequacy thereof, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our ability to market Jeuveau® is limited to use for the treatment of glabellar lines, and if we want to expand the indications for which we market Jeuveau®, we will need to obtain additional regulatory approvals, which will be expensive and may not be granted.

We have received regulatory approval for Jeuveau® in the United States for the treatment of moderate to severe glabellar lines. The terms of that approval restrict our ability to market or advertise Jeuveau® for other indications, which could limit

physician and consumer adoption. Under the U.S. Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act, we may generally only market Jeuveau® for approved indications. Many of our competitors have received approval of multiple aesthetic and therapeutic indications for their neurotoxin products and may be able to market such products for use in a way we cannot. For example, we are aware that one of our competitors, Allergan (now AbbVie), has obtained and plans to obtain additional indications for its neurotoxin product within medical aesthetics and therefore is able to market its product across a greater number of indications than Jeuveau®. If we are unable to obtain approval for indications in addition to our approval for glabellar lines, our marketing efforts for Jeuveau® will be severely limited. As a result, we may not generate physician and consumer demand or approval of Jeuveau®.

We have entered into an agreement with Alphaeon relating to certain rights to the therapeutic indications of Jeuveau® under the Daewoong Agreement and, as a result, we will not be able to pursue therapeutic indications for Jeuveau®.

On December 18, 2017, we entered into the therapeutic agreement with Alphaeon, or the therapeutic agreement, relating to certain rights to the therapeutic indications of botulinum toxin products under the Daewoong Agreement. Pursuant to the Daewoong Agreement, we received an option to expand the permitted uses of botulinum toxin products to cover all therapeutic uses in the United States, EU, Canada, Australia, Russia, C.I.S. and South Africa, or the covered territories, and Japan, or the therapeutic option.

However, pursuant to the therapeutic agreement, we agreed not to sell, sub-license or otherwise dispose in whole or in part the therapeutic option or the rights underlying the therapeutic option and hold the therapeutic option and the underlying rights in trust for Alphaeon. In September 2018, Alphaeon exercised the right to obtain the therapeutic option to botulinum toxin products and remitted the option exercise price directly to Daewoong.

In December 2019, Alphaeon and Daewoong entered into a direct distribution agreement for botulinum toxin products for therapeutic uses that is separate and distinct from the Daewoong Agreement.

Our entry into the therapeutic agreement and the entry by Alphaeon into an agreement directly with Daewoong eliminate our ability to expand the permitted uses of botulinum toxin products for therapeutic indications.

If we are found to have improperly promoted off-label uses, or if physicians misuse our products or use our products off-label, we may become subject to prohibitions on the sale or marketing of our products, significant fines, penalties, sanctions, or product liability claims, and our image and reputation within the industry and marketplace could be harmed.

The FDA and other regulatory agencies strictly regulate the marketing and promotional claims that are made about pharmaceutical products, such as Jeuveau®. In particular, a product may not be promoted for uses or indications that are not approved by the FDA or other similar regulatory authorities as reflected in the product's approved labeling. Physicians could use Jeuveau® on their patients in a manner that is inconsistent with the approved label of the treatment of moderate to severe glabellar lines, potentially including for the treatment of other aesthetic or therapeutic indications. If we are found to have promoted such off-label uses, we may receive warning letters from and be subject to other enforcement actions by the FDA, the EMA and other regulatory agencies, and become subject to significant liability, which would materially harm our business. The federal government has levied large civil and criminal fines against companies for alleged improper promotion and has enjoined several companies from engaging in off-label promotion. If we become the target of such an investigation or prosecution based on our marketing and promotional practices, we could face similar sanctions, which would materially harm our business. In addition, management's attention could be diverted from our business operations, significant legal expenses could be incurred, and our reputation could be damaged. The FDA has also required that companies enter into consent decrees or permanent injunctions under which specified promotional conduct is changed or curtailed in order to resolve FDA enforcement actions. If we are deemed by the FDA to have engaged in the promotion of our products for off-label use, we could be subject to FDA prohibitions or other restrictions on the sale or marketing of our products and other operations or significant fines and penalties, and the imposition of these sanctions could also affect our reputation and position within the industry. In addition, regulatory authorities outside the United States may impose similar fines, penalties or sanctions.

Physicians may also misuse Jeuveau® or any future product candidates or use improper techniques, potentially leading to adverse results, side effects or injury, which may lead to product liability claims. If Jeuveau® or any future product candidates are misused or used with improper techniques or are determined to cause or contribute to consumer harm, we may become subject to costly litigation by our customers or their patients. Product liability claims could divert management's attention from our core business, be expensive to defend, result in sizable damage awards against us that may not be covered by insurance and subject us to negative publicity resulting in reduced sales of our products. Furthermore, the use of Jeuveau® or any future product candidates for indications other than those cleared by the FDA may not effectively treat such conditions, which could harm our reputation in the marketplace among physicians and consumers. Any of these events could harm our

business and results of operations and cause our stock price to decline.

Jeuveau® or any of our future product candidates may cause serious or undesirable side effects or possess other unexpected properties that could delay or prevent their regulatory approval, limit the commercial profile of approved labeling or result in post-approval regulatory action.

Unforeseen side effects from Jeuveau® or our future product candidates could arise either during clinical development or after marketing such product. Undesirable side effects caused by product candidates could cause us or regulatory authorities to interrupt, modify, delay or halt clinical trials and could result in a more restrictive label or the delay or denial of regulatory approval by the FDA, the EMA or similar regulatory authorities. Results of clinical trials could reveal a high and unacceptable severity and prevalence of side effects. In such an event, trials could be suspended or terminated and the FDA, the EMA or similar regulatory authorities could order us to cease further development of or deny approval of product candidates for any or all targeted indications. The drug-related side effects could affect patient recruitment or the ability of enrolled patients to complete the trial or result in product liability claims. Any of these occurrences may harm our business, financial condition, operating results and prospects.

Additionally, if we or others identify undesirable side effects, or other previously unknown problems, caused by Jeuveau®, or any of our future product candidates, after obtaining regulatory approval in the United States or other jurisdictions, a number of potentially negative consequences could result, including:

- regulatory authorities may withdraw their approval of the product;
- regulatory authorities may require a recall of the product or we may voluntarily recall a product;
- regulatory authorities may require the addition of warnings or contraindications in the product labeling, narrowing of the indication in the product label or issuance of field alerts to physicians and pharmacies;
- regulatory authorities may require us to create a medication guide outlining the risks of such side effects for distribution to patients or institute a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies, or REMS;
- we may be subject to limitations as to how we market or promote the product;
- we may be required to change the way the product is administered or modify the product in some other way;
- regulatory authorities may require additional clinical trials or costly post-marketing testing and surveillance to monitor the safety or efficacy of the product;
- sales of the product may decrease significantly;
- we could be sued and held liable for harm caused to patients; and
- our brand and reputation may suffer.

Any of the above events could prevent us from achieving or maintaining market acceptance of the affected product, negatively impact our revenues and could substantially increase the costs of commercializing our products. The demand for Jeuveau® could also be negatively impacted by any adverse effects of a competitor's product or treatment.

Our failure to successfully in-license, acquire, develop and market additional product candidates or approved products would impair our ability to grow our business.

Although most of our effort is focused on the commercialization of Jeuveau®, a key element of our long-term strategy is to in-license, acquire, develop, market and commercialize a portfolio of products to serve the self-pay aesthetic market. Because our internal research and development capabilities are limited, we may be dependent upon pharmaceutical and other companies, academic scientists and other researchers to sell or license products or technology to us. The success of this strategy depends partly upon our ability to identify and select promising pharmaceutical product candidates and products, negotiate licensing or acquisition agreements with their current owners and finance these arrangements.

The process of proposing, negotiating and implementing a license or acquisition of a product candidate or approved product is lengthy and complex. Other companies, including some with substantially greater financial, marketing, sales and other resources, may compete with us for the license or acquisition of product candidates and approved products. We have limited

resources to identify and execute the acquisition or in-licensing of third-party products, businesses and technologies and integrate them into our current infrastructure. Moreover, we may devote resources to potential acquisitions or licensing opportunities that are never completed, or we may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of such efforts. We may not be able to acquire the rights to additional product candidates on terms that we find acceptable, or at all.

Further, any product candidates that we acquire may require additional development efforts prior to commercial sale, including preclinical or clinical testing and approval by the FDA, the EMA and other similar regulatory authorities. All product candidates are prone to risks of failure during pharmaceutical product development, including the possibility that a product candidate will not be shown to be sufficiently safe and effective for approval by regulatory authorities. In addition, any approved products that we acquire may not be manufactured or sold profitably or achieve market acceptance.

If we are unable to establish sufficient sales and marketing capabilities on our own or through third parties, we will be unable to successfully commercialize Jeuveau® or any other future product candidates or generate significant product revenue.

In connection with the commercial launch of Jeuveau® in the United States, we built sales and marketing capabilities. We have no prior experience in the marketing, sale and distribution of aesthetic medicine products, and there are significant risks involved in building and managing a sales organization, including our ability to retain and incentivize qualified individuals, provide adequate training to sales and marketing personnel, generate sufficient sales leads, effectively manage a geographically dispersed sales and marketing team, adequately provide complementary products to be offered by sales personnel, which may otherwise put us at a competitive disadvantage relative to companies with more extensive product lines, and handle any unforeseen costs and expenses. Any failure or delay in the development of our internal sales, marketing and distribution capabilities would adversely impact the commercialization of these products. We may choose to collaborate with third parties that have direct sales forces and established distribution systems, either to augment our own sales force and distribution systems or in lieu of our own sales force and distribution systems. If we are unable to enter into such arrangements on acceptable terms or at all, we may not be able to successfully commercialize Jeuveau® or any future product candidates. To the extent we commercialize our product candidates by entering into agreements with third-party collaborators, we may have limited or no control over the sales, marketing and distribution activities of these third parties, in which case our future revenues would depend heavily on the success of the efforts of these third parties. If we are not successful in commercializing Jeuveau® or any future product candidates, either on our own or through collaborations with one or more third parties, our future product revenue will suffer, and we would incur significant additional losses.

To successfully commercialize Jeuveau® outside the United States or any other future product candidates in the United States, EU, Canada and other jurisdictions we may seek to enter, we will need to build our marketing, sales, distribution, managerial and other capabilities or make arrangements with third parties to perform these services, and we may not be successful in doing so.

Our management and personnel, systems and facilities currently in place may not be adequate to support future growth, and we may experience difficulties in managing this growth.

As of September 30, 2020, we had 125 employees, all of whom constituted full-time employees. In April 2020, we announced a reduction of our headcount by approximately 100 persons, temporary reduction of executive salaries and Board of Directors fees, reduction of the size of our Board by two members and delay of the European launch of Jeuveau® until 2021. Our management and personnel, systems and facilities currently in place may not be adequate to support future growth. Our need to effectively execute our growth strategy requires that we:

- manage any of our future clinical trials effectively;
- identify, recruit, retain, incentivize and integrate any additional employees;
- manage our internal development efforts effectively while carrying out our contractual obligations to third parties; and
- continue to improve our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures.

Due to our limited financial resources and our limited experience in managing a company with such anticipated growth, we may not be able to effectively manage the expansion of our operations or recruit and train additional qualified personnel. The physical expansion of our operations may lead to significant costs and may divert our management and business development resources. Any inability to manage growth could delay the execution of our development and strategic objectives or disrupt

our operations.

Our employees, independent contractors, consultants, commercial collaborators, principal investigators, vendors and other agents may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including non-compliance with regulatory standards and requirements.

We are exposed to the risk that our employees, independent contractors, consultants, commercial collaborators, principal investigators, vendors and other agents may engage in fraudulent conduct or other illegal activity. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional, reckless and/or negligent conduct or disclosure of unauthorized activities to us that violates applicable regulations, including those laws requiring the reporting of true, complete and accurate information to regulatory agencies, manufacturing standards and federal and state healthcare laws and regulations. In particular, sales, marketing and business arrangements in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive laws and regulations intended to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. Although our strategy to focus only on the self-pay market will reduce our risk under the Anti-Kickback Statute, we could face liability under similar state laws that are not limited to products reimbursed by the government or if we obtain regulatory approval for products reimbursed by federal healthcare programs in the future. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, sales commission, referrals, customer incentive programs and other business arrangements. Misconduct by these parties could also involve the improper use of individually identifiable information, including, without limitation, information obtained in the course of clinical trials, which could result in regulatory sanctions and serious harm to our reputation. The precautions we take to detect and prevent misconduct may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a significant impact on our business, including the imposition of significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, including, without limitation, damages, fines, disgorgement, imprisonment and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations.

In the future, we may rely on third parties and consultants to conduct all of our preclinical studies and clinical trials. If these third parties or consultants do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or meet expected deadlines, we may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for any future product candidates.

In the future, we may rely on medical institutions, clinical investigators, contract laboratories, collaborative partners and other third parties, such as contract research organizations, or CROs, to conduct clinical trials on our product candidates. The third-parties with whom we may contract for execution of any of our future clinical trials may play a significant role in the conduct of these trials and the subsequent collection and analysis of data. However, any of these third parties may not be our employees, and except for contractual duties and obligations, we would have limited ability to control the amount or timing of resources that they devote to any of our future programs. Although we may rely on these third parties to conduct our preclinical studies and clinical trials, we would remain responsible for ensuring that each of our preclinical studies and clinical trials is conducted in accordance with the applicable investigational plan and protocol. Moreover, the FDA and other similar regulatory authorities require us to comply with, among other requirements, good clinical practices, or GCPs, for conducting, monitoring, recording and reporting the results of clinical trials to ensure that the data and results are scientifically credible and accurate, and that the trial subjects are adequately informed of the potential risks of participating in clinical trials. We may also rely on consultants to assist in the execution, including data collection and analysis, of any of our future clinical trials.

In addition, the execution of preclinical studies and clinical trials, and the subsequent compilation and analysis of the data produced, requires coordination among various parties. In order for these functions to be carried out effectively and efficiently, it is imperative that these parties communicate and coordinate with one another. Moreover, these third parties may also have relationships with other commercial entities, some of which may compete with us. If the third-parties or consultants conducting our clinical trials do not perform their contractual duties or obligations, experience work stoppages, do not meet expected deadlines, terminate their agreements with us or need to be replaced, or if the quality or accuracy of the clinical data they obtain is compromised due to the failure to adhere to our clinical trial protocols or GCPs, or for any other reason, we may need to conduct additional clinical trials or enter into new arrangements with alternative third parties, which could be difficult, costly or impossible, and our clinical trials may be extended, delayed or terminated or may need to be repeated. If any of the foregoing were to occur, we may not be able to obtain, or may be delayed in obtaining, regulatory approval for and will not be able to, or may be delayed in our efforts to, successfully commercialize any future product candidates being tested in such trials.

We plan to rely on third-party distribution partners for the distribution of our products, product candidates and services outside of the United States, which could delay or limit our ability to generate revenue.

With respect to certain markets for our products, product candidates and services outside of the United States, we plan to retain third-party service providers to perform functions related to the marketing, distribution and sale of Jeuveau® and any future product candidates. Key aspects of those functions may be out of our direct control, including regulatory compliance, warehousing and inventory management, distribution, contract administration, accounts receivable management and call center management. Any future distribution partners may hold significant control over important aspects of the commercialization of our products, including market identification, regulatory compliance, marketing methods, pricing, composition of sales force and promotional activities.

We may not be able to control the amount and timing of resources that any current or future third-party distribution partners may devote to our products, or prevent any third-party distribution partners from pursuing the development of alternative technologies or products that compete with our products, except to the extent our contractual arrangements protect us against such activities. Also, we may not be able to prevent any other third-party distribution partners from withdrawing its support of our products.

If third-party service providers fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, fail to meet expected deadlines, encounter natural or other disasters at their facilities or otherwise fail to perform their services to us in a satisfactory or predicted manner, or at all, our ability to deliver product to meet commercial demand could be significantly impaired. In addition, we may use third parties to perform various other services for us relating to sample accountability and regulatory monitoring, including adverse event reporting, safety database management and other product maintenance services. If the quality or accuracy of the data maintained by these service providers is insufficient, our ability to continue to market our products could be jeopardized or we could be subject to regulatory sanctions, and any indemnity we may receive from such third-party service providers could be limited by such provider's ability to pay and otherwise might not be sufficient to cover all losses we may experience.

We forecast the demand for commercial quantities of our products, and if our forecasts are inaccurate, we may experience delays in shipments, increased inventory costs or inventory levels, and reduced cash flow.

We purchase Jeuveau® from Daewoong. Pursuant to the Daewoong Agreement, we submit forecasts of anticipated product orders to Daewoong and may, from time to time, submit purchase orders on the basis of these forecasting requirements. Our limited historical experience may not provide us with enough data to accurately predict future demand. In addition, we expect Daewoong to manufacture its own product, Nabota, a botulinum toxin formulation, from this facility for sale in the South Korean market and other markets in which we do not have exclusive rights. If our business significantly expands, our demand for commercial products would increase and Daewoong may be unable to meet our increased demand. In addition, our product will have fixed future expiration dates. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, our forecasted demand for Jeuveau® may be overestimated as it was made at a time prior to the outbreak of the pandemic. If we overestimate our component and material requirements, we will have excess inventory, which may have to be disposed of if such inventory exceeds approved expiration dates, which would result in lost revenues and increase our expenses. If we underestimate our component and material requirements, we may have inadequate inventory, which could interrupt, delay or prevent delivery of our products to our customers. Any of these occurrences would negatively affect our financial performance.

Our international operations will expose us to risks, and failure to manage these risks may adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

We currently have operations in the United States and may have operations in EU in the future. International operations are subject to a number of inherent risks, and our future results could be adversely affected by a number of factors, including:

- requirements or preferences for domestic products or solutions, which could reduce demand for our products;
- differing existing or future regulatory and certification requirements;
- management communication and integration problems resulting from cultural and geographic dispersion;
- greater difficulty in collecting accounts receivable and longer collection periods;
- difficulties in enforcing contracts;
- difficulties and costs of staffing and managing non-U.S. operations;

- the uncertainty of protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- tariffs and trade barriers, export regulations and other regulatory and contractual limitations on our ability to sell our products;
- multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations such as privacy regulations, including General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, tax laws, export and import restrictions, employment laws, immigration laws, labor laws, regulatory requirements and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;
- more stringent data protection standards in some countries;
- greater risk of a failure of foreign employees to comply with both U.S. and foreign laws, including export and antitrust regulations, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, quality assurance and other healthcare regulatory requirements and any trade regulations ensuring fair trade practices;
- heightened risk of unfair or corrupt business practices in certain geographies and of improper or fraudulent sales arrangements that may impact financial results and result in restatements of, or irregularities in, financial statements;
- foreign currency exchange rates and the generally lower average sales prices available in most international markets compared to those in the United States;
- potentially adverse tax consequences, including multiple and possibly overlapping tax structures and difficulties relating to repatriation of cash;
- economic, legal and regulatory uncertainty associated with the United Kingdom leaving the EU, or Brexit; and
- political and economic instability, political unrest and terrorism.

These and other factors could harm our ability to gain future revenue and, consequently, materially impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

A perception of a conflict of interest of our indirect physician investors by other physicians or consumers could negatively impact our future product sales.

Prior to our initial public offering, we were indirectly funded through investments in our controlling stockholder, Alphaeon, and its majority stockholder, SCH, in part, by leading physicians in the self-pay healthcare market, or the indirect physician investors. As a result, through Alphaeon (and, subsequent to its transfer of shares, Alphaeon 1, LLC) and SCH, these indirect physician investors may have an indirect financial interest in our success (as our successes, if any, will in part be imputed to Alphaeon 1, LLC and ultimately SCH) and may be more inclined to use, promote or recommend Jevueau® to their patients and other physicians. Other physicians may become aware of the indirect and potential financial interest and investments of these indirect physician investors, who realize additional incentives by recommending Jevueau® and any of our future product candidates. If other physicians perceive this to be a significant conflict, they may be unwilling to purchase Jevueau® or any of our future product candidates without obtaining additional third-party evidence of their benefits and efficacy. If consumers perceive these indirect physician investors have a conflict of interest in recommending Jevueau® or any of our future product candidates, they may be unwilling to purchase Jevueau® or any of our future product candidates and may have a negative view of our brand, which could harm our reputation in the market. If physicians do not recommend Jevueau® or any of our future product candidates or consumers choose not to purchase any of our products as a result of these conflicts of interest, it could adversely affect our business.

If product liability lawsuits are brought against us, we may incur substantial liabilities and may be required to limit commercialization of any future products we develop.

We face an inherent risk of product liability as a result of the commercialization of Jevueau® and any of our future product candidates. For example, we may be sued if any product we develop allegedly causes injury or is found to be otherwise unsuitable during product testing, manufacturing, marketing or sale. Any such product liability claims may include allegations of defects in manufacturing, defects in design, a failure to warn of dangers inherent in the product, negligence, strict liability and a breach of warranties. Claims could also be asserted against us under state consumer protection acts. If we cannot successfully defend ourselves against product liability claims, we may incur substantial liabilities or be required to

limit commercialization of our products. Even a successful defense would require significant financial and management resources. Regardless of the merits or eventual outcome, liability claims may result in:

- decreased demand for Jeuveau® or any future product candidates or products we may develop;
- termination of clinical trial sites or entire trial programs;
- injury to our reputation and significant negative media attention;
- withdrawal of clinical trial participants or cancellation of clinical trials;
- significant costs to defend the related litigation;
- a diversion of management's time and our resources;
- substantial monetary awards to trial participants or patients;
- regulatory investigations, product recalls, withdrawals or labeling, marketing or promotional restrictions;
- loss of revenue;
- the inability to commercialize any products we develop; and
- a decline in our share price.

Our inability to obtain and maintain sufficient product liability insurance at an acceptable cost and scope of coverage to protect against potential product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of Jeuveau® or any future products that we develop. We currently carry product liability insurance covering our clinical trials. Although we maintain such insurance, any claim that may be brought against us could result in a court judgment or settlement in an amount that is not covered, in whole or in part, by our insurance or that is in excess of the limits of our insurance coverage. Our insurance policies also have various exclusions and deductibles, and we may be subject to a product liability claim for which we have no coverage. We will have to pay any amounts awarded by a court or negotiated in a settlement that exceed our coverage limitations or that are not covered by our insurance, and we may not have, or be able to obtain, sufficient capital to pay such amounts. Moreover, in the future, we may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost or in sufficient amounts to protect us against losses.

If we fail to attract and keep senior management and key scientific personnel, we may be unable to commercialize Jeuveau® successfully, or any future products we develop.

Our success depends in part on our continued ability to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified management. We believe that our future success is highly dependent upon the contributions of our senior management, particularly David Moatazedi, our President, Chief Executive Officer and member of our board of directors, Lauren Silvernail, our Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Corporate Development, Rui Avelar, our Chief Medical Officer and Head of R&D, and Michael Jafar, our Chief Marketing Officer, as well as other members of our senior management team. The loss of services of any of these individuals could delay or prevent the successful development of our product pipeline, completion of our planned clinical trials or the commercialization of Jeuveau® or any future products we develop.

In addition, we could experience difficulties attracting and retaining qualified employees in the future. For example, competition for qualified personnel in the pharmaceuticals and aesthetic medicine field is intense due to the limited number of individuals who possess the skills and experience required by our industry. We may not be able to attract and retain quality personnel on acceptable terms, or at all. In addition, to the extent we hire personnel from competitors, we may be subject to allegations that they have been improperly solicited or that they have divulged proprietary or other confidential information or that their former employers own their research output.

Our strategy of focusing exclusively on the self-pay healthcare market may limit our ability to increase sales or achieve profitability.

Our near-term strategy of focusing exclusively on the self-pay healthcare market may limit our ability to increase sales or achieve profitability. For example, to maintain our business model, we cannot offer products or services available in the

broader healthcare market that are reimbursed by third-party payors such as Medicare, Medicaid or commercial insurance. This eliminates our ability to offer a substantial number of products and indications for Jeuveau®.

Jeuveau® or any other product candidate for which we seek approval as a biologic may face competition sooner than anticipated.

With the enactment of the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009, or the BPCI Act, as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, an abbreviated pathway for the approval of biosimilar or interchangeable biological products was created. The abbreviated regulatory pathway establishes legal authority for the FDA to review and approve biosimilar biologics. Under the BPCI Act, an application for a biosimilar product cannot be approved by the FDA until twelve years after the original branded product was approved under a Biologics License Application, or BLA. The law is complex and is still being interpreted and implemented by the FDA. For example, one company has filed a Citizen Petition requesting that the FDA not apply the BPCI Act to pre-enactment BLAs. As a result, its ultimate impact, implementation, and meaning are subject to uncertainty. While it is uncertain when such processes intended to implement the BPCI Act may be fully adopted by the FDA, any such processes could have a material adverse effect on the future commercial prospects for our biological products.

We believe that Jeuveau® should qualify for the twelve-year period of exclusivity. However, there is a risk that this exclusivity could be shortened due to congressional action or otherwise, or that the FDA will not consider any of our product candidates to be a reference product for competing products, potentially creating the opportunity for competition sooner than anticipated. Moreover, the extent to which a biosimilar product, once approved, will be substituted for any one of our reference products in a way that is similar to traditional generic substitution for non-biological products is not yet clear and will depend on a number of marketplace and regulatory factors that are still developing.

We incur significant costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management is required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives. We may fail to comply with the rules that apply to public companies, including Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which could result in sanctions or other penalties that would harm our business.

We incur and expect to incur significant legal, accounting, information technology and other expenses as a public company, including costs resulting from public company reporting obligations under the Exchange Act and regulations regarding corporate governance practices. The listing requirements of the Nasdaq Global Market, or Nasdaq, and the rules of the SEC require that we satisfy certain corporate governance requirements. Our management and other personnel devote a substantial amount of time to ensure that we comply with all of these requirements. Moreover, the reporting requirements, rules and regulations increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly. Any changes we make to comply with these obligations may not be sufficient to allow us to satisfy our obligations as a public company on a timely basis, or at all. These reporting requirements, rules and regulations, coupled with the increase in potential litigation exposure associated with being a public company, could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or board committees or to serve as executive officers, or to obtain certain types of insurance, including directors' and officers' insurance, on acceptable terms.

We are subject to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, or Section 404, and the related rules of the SEC, which generally require our management and independent registered public accounting firm to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In order to maintain effective internal controls, we will need additional financial personnel, systems and resources. However, for so long as we remain an emerging growth company, as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, we intend to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b). We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of: (i) December 31, 2023; (ii) the first fiscal year after our gross annual revenues are \$1.07 billion or more; (iii) the date on which we have, during the immediately preceding three-year period, issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities; or (iv) the end of any fiscal year in which the market value of our common stock held by non-affiliates is \$700 million or more as of the end of the second quarter of that fiscal year. Once we are no longer an emerging growth company, this exemption from the auditor attestation requirement will continue as long as we do not qualify as an "accelerated filer" or "large accelerated filer" for SEC reporting purposes.

While we have conducted a review of our internal controls for the purpose of providing the reports required by these rules, during the course of our review and testing, we may identify deficiencies and be unable to remediate them before we must provide the required reports. Furthermore, if we have a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, we

may not detect errors on a timely basis and our financial statements may be materially misstated. We or, when applicable, our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting, which could harm our operating results, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and cause the trading price of our stock to fall. In addition, as a public company we will be required to file accurate and timely quarterly and annual reports with the SEC under the Exchange Act. Any failure to report our financial results on an accurate and timely basis could result in sanctions, lawsuits, delisting of our shares from the Nasdaq Global Market or other adverse consequences that would materially harm our business and reputation.

Our business involves the use of hazardous materials, and we and our third-party manufacturer and supplier must comply with environmental laws and regulations, which can be expensive and restrict how we do business.

Our research and development and manufacturing activities in the future may, and Daewoong's manufacturing and supplying activities presently do, involve the controlled storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials, including botulinum toxin type A, a key component of Jeuveau®, and other hazardous compounds. We and Daewoong are subject to laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these hazardous materials. In some cases, these hazardous materials and various wastes resulting from their use are stored at Daewoong's facilities pending their use and disposal. We and Daewoong cannot eliminate the risk of contamination, which could cause an interruption of Daewoong's manufacturing processes, our commercialization efforts, business operations and environmental damage resulting in costly clean-up and liabilities under applicable laws and regulations governing the use, manufacture, storage, handling and disposal of these materials and specified waste products. Although we believe that the safety procedures utilized by Daewoong for handling and disposing of these materials generally comply with the standards prescribed by these laws and regulations, this may not eliminate the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials. In such an event, we may be held liable for any resulting damages and such liability could exceed our resources, and state or federal or other applicable authorities may curtail our use of certain materials and interrupt our business operations. Furthermore, environmental laws and regulations are complex, change frequently and have tended to become more stringent.

We may use third-party collaborators to help us develop, validate or commercialize any new products, and our ability to commercialize such products could be impaired or delayed if these collaborations are unsuccessful.

We may license or selectively pursue strategic collaborations for the development, validation and commercialization of Jeuveau® and any future product candidates. In any third-party collaboration, we would be dependent upon the success of the collaborators in performing their responsibilities and their continued cooperation. Our collaborators may not cooperate with us or perform their obligations under our agreements with them. Our collaborators may choose to pursue alternative technologies in preference to those being developed in collaboration with us. The development, validation and commercialization of our product candidates will be delayed if collaborators fail to conduct their responsibilities in a timely manner or in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements or if they breach or terminate their collaboration agreements with us. Disputes with our collaborators could also impair our reputation or result in development delays, decreased revenues and litigation expenses.

In addition, we may face significant competition in seeking appropriate collaborators. Whether we reach a definitive agreement for a collaboration will depend, among other things, upon our assessment of the collaborator's resources and expertise, the terms and conditions of the proposed collaboration and the proposed collaborator's evaluation of a number of factors. Those factors may include the design or results of clinical trials, the likelihood of approval by the FDA or similar regulatory authorities outside the United States, the potential market for the subject product candidate, the costs and complexities of manufacturing and delivering such product candidate to consumers, the potential of competing products, the existence of uncertainty with respect to our ownership of technology, which can exist if there is a challenge to such ownership without regard to the merits of the challenge and industry and market conditions generally. The collaborator may also consider alternative product candidates or technologies for similar indications that may be available to collaborate on and whether such a collaboration could be more attractive than the one with us for our product candidate. Collaborations are complex and time-consuming to negotiate and document.

We may not be able to negotiate collaborations on a timely basis, on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to do so, we may have to curtail the development of such product candidate, reduce or delay its development program or one or more of our other development programs, delay its potential commercialization or reduce the scope of any sales or marketing activities, or increase our expenditures and undertake development or commercialization activities at our own expense. If we elect to increase our expenditures to fund development or commercialization activities on our own, we may need to obtain additional capital, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. If we do not have sufficient funds, we may not be able to further develop our product candidates or bring them to market and generate revenue.

Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.

We have incurred substantial losses during our history and do not expect to become profitable in the near future, and we may never achieve profitability. To the extent that we continue to generate taxable losses, unused losses will carry forward to offset future taxable income, if any, until such unused losses expire. Under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, if a corporation undergoes an “ownership change,” generally defined as a greater than 50% change (by value) in its equity ownership over a three-year period, the corporation’s ability to use its pre-change net operating loss carryforwards, or NOLs, and other pre-change tax attributes, such as research tax credits, to offset its post-change income may be limited. As of December 31, 2019, we had \$179.6 million of federal NOLs and \$94.1 million of state NOLs available to offset our future taxable income, if any. As of December 31, 2019, we had federal research and development credit carryforwards of \$1.4 million. These federal and state NOLs and federal research and development tax credit carryforwards expire at various dates beginning in 2034. We may experience ownership changes in the future as a result of subsequent shifts in our stock ownership. As a result, if we earn net taxable income, our ability to use our pre-change NOLs to offset U.S. federal taxable income may be subject to limitations, which could potentially result in increased future tax liability to us. In addition, at the state level, there may be periods during which the use of NOLs is suspended or otherwise limited, which could accelerate or permanently increase state taxes owed.

Increased regulatory oversight and uncertainty relating to the LIBOR calculation process and potential phasing out of LIBOR after 2021 may adversely affect the results of our operations.

As of September 30, 2020, we had \$74.0 million of outstanding indebtedness that bears interest at a floating rate using LIBOR as the applicable reference rate and that have maturities beyond 2021. On July 27, 2017, the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, announced that it intends to stop persuading or compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021. The announcement indicates that the continuation of LIBOR on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed after 2021. It is impossible to predict whether and to what extent banks will continue to provide LIBOR submissions to the administrator of LIBOR, whether LIBOR rates will cease to be published or supported before or after 2021 or whether any additional reforms to LIBOR may be enacted in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. Efforts in the United States to identify a set of alternative U.S. dollar reference interest rates include proposals by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates and as to potential changes in other reforms to LIBOR may adversely affect LIBOR rates and may impact the availability and cost of borrowings, including the rates we pay on our credit facility with Oxford. If LIBOR rates are no longer available or do not remain an acceptable market benchmark, any successor or replacement interest rates may perform differently, which may adversely affect our interest expenses. We may incur significant costs to transition our borrowing arrangement with Oxford from LIBOR, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations. The effect of a transition away from LIBOR on our company cannot yet be determined, and management continues to evaluate the LIBOR exposure risks.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property***If we or any of our current or future licensors, including Daewoong, are unable to maintain, obtain or protect intellectual property rights related to Jueveau® or any of our future product candidates, we may not be able to compete effectively in our market.***

We and our current licensor, Daewoong, currently rely upon a combination of trademarks, trade secret protection, confidentiality agreements and proprietary know-how. Botulinum toxin cannot be patented, as it is produced by *Clostridium botulinum*, a gram-positive, rod-shaped, anaerobic, spore-forming, motile bacterium with the ability to produce the neurotoxin botulinum. Only the manufacturing process for botulinum toxin can be patented, for which Daewoong has obtained a U.S. patent. Our trade secrets and other confidential proprietary information and those of our licensors could be disclosed or competitors could otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or independently develop substantially equivalent information and techniques. Further, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent or in the same manner as the laws of the United States. As a result, we or any of our current or future licensors may encounter significant problems in protecting and defending our or their intellectual property both in the United States and internationally. If we or any of our current or future licensors are unable to prevent material disclosure of the non-patented intellectual property related to Jueveau® to third parties, we may not be able to establish or maintain a competitive advantage in our market, which could adversely affect our business.

In addition to the protection afforded by trademarks, confidentiality agreements and proprietary know-how, we may in the future rely upon in-licensed patents for any future product offerings. The strength of patents we may in-license in the

technology and healthcare fields involves complex legal and scientific questions and can be uncertain. The patent applications that we may in-license may fail to result in issued patents with claims that cover any of our future product candidates in the United States or in other foreign countries, and the issued patents that we may in-license may be declared invalid or unenforceable.

We are reliant on the ability of Daewoong, as the licensor of our only product, and will be reliant on future licensors of any future product candidates, to maintain their intellectual property and protect their intellectual property against misappropriation, infringement or other violation. We may not have primary control over our future licensors' patent prosecution activities. Furthermore, we may not be allowed to comment on prosecution strategies, and patent applications may be abandoned by the patent owner without our knowledge or consent. With respect to patents that are issued to our licensors, or patents that may be issued on patent applications, third parties may challenge their validity, enforceability or scope, which may result in such patents being narrowed or invalidated. As a licensee, we are reliant on Daewoong and our future licensors to defend any third-party claims, including Daewoong's defense in connection with the Medytox Litigation, which is defined below. Our licensors may not defend or prosecute such actions as vigorously or in the manner that we would have if entitled to do so, and we will be subject to any judgment or settlement resulting from such actions. Also, a third-party may challenge the validity of our in-licensing transactions. Furthermore, even if they are unchallenged, any of our future in-licensed patents and patent applications may not adequately protect the licensors or our intellectual property or prevent others from designing around their or our claims.

We may become involved in lawsuits to protect or enforce our intellectual property or the patents and other intellectual property of our licensors, which could be expensive and time-consuming.

Competitors may infringe our intellectual property, including any future patents we may acquire, or the patents and other intellectual property of our licensors, including Daewoong. As a result, we or any of our current or future licensors may be required to file infringement claims to stop third-party infringement or unauthorized use. This can be expensive, particularly for a company of our size, and time-consuming. In addition, in an infringement proceeding, a court may decide that a patent of ours or any of our current or future licensors is not valid or is unenforceable, or may refuse to stop the other party from using the technology at issue on the grounds that our patent claims do not cover its technology or that the factors necessary to grant an injunction against an infringer are not satisfied.

An adverse determination of any litigation or other proceedings could put one or more of such patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly. Interference, derivation or other proceedings brought at the USPTO may be necessary to determine the priority or patentability of inventions with respect to any of our future patent applications or those of our licensors or collaborators. Litigation or USPTO proceedings brought by us or any of our current or future licensors may fail or may be invoked against us or our licensors by third parties. Even if we are successful, domestic or foreign litigation or USPTO or foreign patent office proceedings may result in substantial costs and distraction to our management or the management of any of our current or future licensors, including Daewoong. We may not be able, alone or with any of our current or future licensors or collaborators, to prevent misappropriation of our proprietary rights, particularly in countries where the laws may not protect such rights as fully as in the United States.

Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation or other proceedings, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation or proceedings. In addition, during the course of this kind of litigation or proceedings, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments or public access to related documents. If investors perceive these results to be negative, the market price for our common stock could be significantly harmed.

Most of our competitors are larger than we are and have substantially greater resources. They are, therefore, likely to be able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation longer than we could. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property. In addition, the uncertainties associated with litigation could compromise our ability to raise the funds necessary to continue our clinical trials, continue our internal research programs, or in-license needed technology or other product candidates. There could also be public announcements of the results of the hearing, motions, or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive those results to be negative, it could cause the price of shares of our common stock to decline.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights throughout the world.

Filing, prosecuting and defending patents on product candidates in all countries throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive, and our intellectual property rights in some countries outside the United States can be less extensive than those in

the United States. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as federal and state laws in the United States and in some cases may even force us to grant a compulsory license to competitors or other third parties. Consequently, we may not be able to prevent third parties from using our inventions in all countries outside the United States or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in and into the United States or other jurisdictions. Competitors may use our technologies in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection to develop their own products and further, may export otherwise infringing products to territories where we have patent protection, but enforcement is not as strong as that in the United States. These products may compete with our products and our patents or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent them from competing.

Many companies have encountered significant problems in protecting and defending intellectual property rights in foreign jurisdictions. The legal systems of certain countries, particularly certain developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents and other intellectual property protection, particularly those relating to biopharmaceuticals, which could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patents or marketing of competing products in violation of our proprietary rights generally. Proceedings to enforce our patent rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial costs and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business, could put our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and our patent applications at risk of not issuing and could provoke third parties to assert claims against us. We may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate, and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially meaningful. Accordingly, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights around the world may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage from the intellectual property that we develop or license.

In addition, our ability to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights may be adversely affected by unforeseen changes in domestic and foreign intellectual property laws.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, our business and competitive position would be harmed.

In addition to seeking patents for our product candidates, we also rely on trade secrets, including unpatented know-how, technology and other proprietary information, to maintain our competitive position.

We seek to protect our trade secrets, in part, by entering into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to them, such as our employees, collaborators, consultants, advisors and other third parties. We expect to enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and consultants. Despite these efforts, any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose our proprietary information, including our trade secrets, and we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for such breaches. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret is difficult, expensive and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, some courts within and outside the United States are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor, we would have no right to prevent them, or those to whom they communicate it, from using that technology or information to compete with us. If any of our trade secrets were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our competitive position would be harmed.

We may be subject to claims that our employees, consultants or independent contractors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information of third parties.

We employ individuals who were previously employed at other pharmaceutical or medical aesthetic companies. We may be subject to claims that we or our employees, consultants or independent contractors have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed confidential information of our employees' former employers or other third parties. We may also be subject to claims that former employers or other third parties have an ownership interest in our patents. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. We may not be successful in defending these claims, and even if we are successful, litigation could result in substantial cost and be a distraction to our management and other employees. Any litigation or the threat thereof may adversely affect our ability to hire employees. A loss of key personnel or their work product could diminish or prevent our ability to commercialize product candidates, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may need to license intellectual property from third parties, and such licenses may not be available or may not be available on commercially reasonable terms.

A third party may hold intellectual property, including patent rights that are important or necessary to the development of our future product candidates. It may be necessary for us to use the patented or proprietary technology of third parties to

commercialize our product candidates, in which case we would be required to obtain a license from these third parties on commercially reasonable terms, or our business could be harmed, possibly materially.

If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, then we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets of interest and our business may be adversely affected.

Our registered or unregistered trademarks or trade names may be challenged, infringed, circumvented or declared generic or determined to be infringing on other marks. We may not be able to protect our rights to these trademarks and trade names, which we need to build name recognition by potential partners or customers in our markets of interest. Over the long term, if we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, then we may not be able to compete effectively and our business may be adversely affected.

Third parties may assert that we are using trademarks or trade names that are confusingly similar to their marks. If any third party were able to establish that our trademarks or trade names were infringing their marks, that third party may be able to block our ability to use the infringing trademark or trade name. In addition, if a third-party were to bring such a claim, we would be required to dedicate time and resources to fight the claim, which time and resources could otherwise be used toward the maintenance of our own intellectual property.

Parties making claims against us may request and obtain injunctive or other equitable relief, which could prevent our ability to use the subject trademarks or trade names. Defense of these claims, regardless of their merit, would involve substantial litigation expense and would be a substantial diversion of employee resources from our business. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us, we may have to pay substantial damages, including treble damages and attorneys' fees for willful infringement. We may be required to re-brand one or more of our products, product candidates, or services offered under the infringing trademark or trade name, which may require substantial time and monetary expenditure. Third parties could claim senior rights in marks which might be enforced against our use of trademarks or trade names, resulting in either an injunction prohibiting our sales under those trademarks or trade names.

Risks Related to Government Regulation

Our business and products are subject to extensive government regulation.

We are subject to extensive, complex, costly and evolving regulation by federal and state governmental authorities in the United States, the EU, Canada and other countries, principally by the FDA, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the EMA and other similar regulatory authorities. Daewoong is also subject to extensive regulation by the FDA and the South Korean regulatory authorities as well as other regulatory authorities. Our failure to comply with all applicable regulatory requirements, or Daewoong's failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, including those promulgated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Public Health Service Act, and the Controlled Substances Act, may subject us to operating restrictions and criminal prosecution, monetary penalties and other enforcement or administrative actions, including, sanctions, warnings, product seizures, recalls, fines, injunctions, suspension, revocation of approvals, or exclusion from future participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Following regulatory approval, we, and our direct and indirect suppliers, including Daewoong, remain subject to the periodic inspection of our plants and facilities, review of production processes, and testing of our products to confirm that we are in compliance with all applicable regulations. Adverse findings during regulatory inspections may result in requirements that we implement REMS programs, requirements that we complete government mandated clinical trials, and government enforcement actions including those relating to labeling, advertising, marketing and promotion, as well as regulations governing manufacturing controls.

If we experience delays in obtaining approval or if we fail to obtain approval of our product candidates, the commercial prospects for our product candidates may be harmed and our ability to generate revenue will be materially impaired.

We may not obtain regulatory approval for the commercialization of any future product candidates.

The research, testing, manufacturing, labeling, approval, selling, import, export, marketing and distribution of drug and biologic products are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA and other regulatory authorities in the United States and other countries, with regulations differing from country to country. If we, our products or the manufacturing facilities for our products fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, a regulatory agency may:

- impose restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the product, suspend or withdraw product approvals or revoke necessary licenses;

- issue warning letters, show cause notices or untitled letters describing alleged violations, which may be publicly available;
- mandate modifications to promotional materials or require us to provide corrective information to healthcare practitioners;
- require us to enter into a consent decree, which can include imposition of various fines, reimbursements for inspection costs, required due dates for specific actions and penalties for noncompliance;
- commence criminal investigations and prosecutions;
- impose injunctions;
- impose other civil or criminal penalties;
- suspend any ongoing clinical trials;
- delay or refuse to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications filed by us;
- refuse to permit drugs or active ingredients to be imported or exported;
- suspend or impose restrictions on operations, including costly new manufacturing requirements; or
- seize or detain products or require us to initiate a product recall.

Prior to obtaining approval to commercialize a product candidate in the United States or abroad, we or our collaborators must demonstrate with substantial evidence from well-controlled clinical trials, and to the satisfaction of the FDA, the EMA or other similar foreign regulatory authorities, that such product candidates are safe and effective for their intended uses. Results from preclinical studies and clinical trials can be interpreted in different ways. Even if we and our collaborators believe the preclinical or clinical data for our product candidates are promising, such data may not be sufficient to support approval by the FDA, the EMA and other similar regulatory authorities. Administering product candidates to humans may produce undesirable side effects, which could interrupt, delay or halt clinical trials and result in the FDA, the EMA or other similar regulatory authorities delaying or denying approval of a product candidate for any or all targeted indications.

Regulatory approval of a BLA or BLA supplement, MAA, or other product approval is not guaranteed, and the approval process is expensive and may take several years. The FDA, the EMA and other regulatory authorities have substantial discretion in the approval process. Despite the time and expense expended, failure can occur at any stage, and we could encounter problems that cause us to abandon, modify or repeat clinical trials, or perform additional preclinical studies and clinical trials. The number of preclinical studies and clinical trials that will be required for the FDA, the EMA or other regulatory approval varies depending on the product candidate, the disease or condition that the product candidate is designed to address and the regulations applicable to any particular product candidate. The FDA, the EMA and other regulatory authorities can delay, limit or deny approval of a product candidate for many reasons, including the following:

- a product candidate may not be deemed safe, effective, pure or potent;
- the data from preclinical studies and clinical trials may not be deemed sufficient;
- the FDA or other regulatory authorities might not approve our third-party manufacturers' processes or facilities;
- deficiencies in the formulation, quality control, labeling, or specifications of a product candidate or in response to citizen petitions or similar documents filed in connection with the product candidate;
- general requirements intended to address risks associated with a class of drugs, such as a new REMS requirement for neurotoxins;
- the enactment of new laws or promulgation of new regulations that change the approval requirements; or
- the FDA or other regulatory authorities may change their approval policies or adopt new regulations.

If any future product candidates fail to demonstrate safety and efficacy in clinical trials or do not gain approval, our business

and results of operations will be materially and adversely harmed.

We are subject to ongoing regulatory obligations and continued regulatory review, which may result in significant additional expense, limit or delay regulatory approval and subject us to penalties if we fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements.

Jeuveau® and any other approved products are subject to continual regulatory review by the FDA, the EMA and other similar regulatory authorities.

Any regulatory approvals that we or our collaborators receive for any future product candidates may also be subject to limitations on the approved indications for which the product may be marketed or to the conditions of approval, or contain requirements for potentially costly post-marketing testing, including Phase IV clinical trials, and surveillance to monitor the safety and efficacy of the product. In addition, the manufacturing processes, labeling, packaging, distribution, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion and recordkeeping for Jeuveau® and any other future product candidates will be subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements. These requirements include submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration, as well as continued compliance with cGMP requirements and compliance with GCP requirements, for any clinical trials that we conduct post-approval. Later discovery of previously unknown problems with Jeuveau® or any future product candidates, including adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, or with our third-party manufacturers or manufacturing processes, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements, may result in, among other things:

- restrictions on the marketing or manufacturing of the product, withdrawal of the product from the market, or voluntary or mandatory product recalls;
- fines, warning letters or holds on clinical trials;
- refusal by the FDA, the EMA or other similar regulatory authorities to approve pending applications or supplements to approved applications filed by us or our strategic collaborators or suspension or revocation of product license approvals;
- product seizure or detention or refusal to permit the import or export of products; and
- injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties.

Our ongoing regulatory requirements may also change from time to time, potentially harming or making costlier our commercialization efforts. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing requirements or the adoption of new requirements or policies, or if we are not able to maintain regulatory compliance, we may lose any marketing approval that we may have obtained and we may not achieve or sustain profitability, which would adversely affect our business.

If we fail to obtain regulatory approvals in foreign jurisdictions for Jeuveau® or any future product candidates, we will be unable to market our products outside of the United States.

In addition to regulations in the United States, we are and will be subject to a variety of foreign regulations governing manufacturing, clinical trials, commercial sales and distribution of our future products. Whether or not we obtain FDA approval for a product candidate, we must obtain approval of the product by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries before commencing clinical trials or marketing in those countries. The approval procedures vary among countries and can involve additional clinical testing, and the time required to obtain approval may differ from that required to obtain FDA approval. Clinical trials conducted in one country may not be accepted by regulatory authorities in other countries. Approval by the FDA does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other countries, and approval by one or more foreign regulatory authorities does not ensure approval by regulatory authorities in other foreign countries or by the FDA. The foreign regulatory approval process may include all of the risks associated with obtaining FDA approval. We may not be able to file for regulatory approvals or to do so on a timely basis, and even if we do file, we may not receive necessary approvals to commercialize our products in markets outside of the United States.

Jeuveau® or any future products may cause or contribute to adverse medical events that we are required to report to regulatory agencies and if we fail to do so, we could be subject to sanctions that would materially harm our business.

Some participants in our clinical trials have reported adverse events after being treated with Jeuveau®. If we are successful in commercializing Jeuveau® or any other product candidate, the FDA and other regulatory agency regulations require that we report certain information about adverse medical events if those products may have caused or contributed to those adverse

events. The timing of our obligation to report would be triggered by the date we become aware of the adverse event as well as the nature of the event. We may fail to report adverse events that we become aware of within the prescribed timeframe. We may also fail to appreciate that we have become aware of a reportable adverse event, especially if it is not reported to us as an adverse event or if it is an adverse event that is unexpected or removed in time from the use of our products. If we fail to comply with our reporting obligations, the FDA, the EMA or other similar regulatory authorities could take action including criminal prosecution, the imposition of civil monetary penalties, seizure of our products, or delay in approval or clearance of future products.

We may in the future be subject to various U.S. federal and state laws pertaining to health care fraud and abuse, including anti-kickback, self-referral, false claims and fraud laws, and any violations by us of such laws could result in fines or other penalties.

While we do not expect that Jeuveau® will subject us to the various U.S. federal and most state laws intended to prevent health care fraud and abuse, we may in the future become subject to such laws. The Anti-Kickback Statute prohibits the offer, receipt, or payment of remuneration in exchange for or to induce the referral of patients or the use of products or services that would be paid for in whole or part by Medicare, Medicaid or other federal health care programs. Remuneration has been broadly defined to include anything of value, including cash, improper discounts, and free or reduced-price items and services. Many states have similar laws that apply to their state health care programs as well as private payors. Violations of anti-kickback and other applicable laws can result in exclusion from federal health care programs and substantial civil and criminal penalties.

The federal False Claims Act, or FCA, imposes liability on persons who, among other things, present or cause to be presented false or fraudulent claims for payment by a federal health care program. The FCA has been used to prosecute persons submitting claims for payment that are inaccurate or fraudulent, that are for services not provided as claimed, or for services that are not medically necessary. The FCA includes a whistleblower provision that allows individuals to bring actions on behalf of the federal government and share a portion of the recovery of successful claims. Some state law equivalents of the above federal laws, such as the Anti-Kickback Statute and FCA, apply to items or services regardless of whether the good or service was reimbursed by a government program, so called all-payor laws. These all-payor laws could apply to our sales and marketing activities even if the Anti-Kickback Statute and FCA laws are inapplicable.

If our marketing or other arrangements were determined to violate anti-kickback or related laws, including the FCA or an all-payor law, then we could be subject to penalties, including administrative, civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, the exclusion from participation in federal and state healthcare programs, individual imprisonment or the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could materially and adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our financial results.

State and federal authorities have aggressively targeted pharmaceutical companies for alleged violations of these anti-fraud statutes, based on improper research or consulting contracts with doctors, certain marketing arrangements with pharmacies and other healthcare providers that rely on volume-based pricing, off-label marketing schemes, and other improper promotional practices. Companies targeted in such prosecutions have paid substantial fines, have been ordered to implement extensive corrective action plans, and have in many cases become subject to consent decrees severely restricting the manner in which they conduct their business, among other consequences. Additionally, federal and state regulators have brought criminal actions against individual employees responsible for alleged violations. If we become the target of such an investigation or prosecution based on our contractual relationships with providers or institutions, or our marketing and promotional practices, we could face similar sanctions, which would materially harm our business.

Also, the FCPA and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to non-U.S. officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Our internal control policies and procedures may not protect us from reckless or negligent acts committed by our employees, future distributors, partners, collaborators or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could result in fines, penalties or prosecution and have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and reputation.

Legislative or regulatory healthcare reforms in the United States and other countries may make it more difficult and costly for us to obtain regulatory clearance or approval of any future product candidates and to produce, market, and distribute our products after clearance or approval is obtained.

From time to time, legislation is drafted and introduced in the U.S. Congress or other countries that could significantly change the statutory provisions governing the regulatory clearance or approval, manufacture, and marketing of regulated products or the reimbursement thereof. In addition, regulations and guidance are often revised or reinterpreted by the FDA

and other regulatory authorities in ways that may significantly affect our business and our products. Any new regulations or revisions or reinterpretations of existing regulations may impose additional costs or lengthen review times of any future product candidates. Such changes could, among other things, require:

- changes to manufacturing or marketing methods;
- changes to product labeling or promotional materials;
- recall, replacement, or discontinuance of one or more of our products; and
- additional recordkeeping.

Each of these would likely entail substantial time and cost and could materially harm our business and our financial results. In addition, delays in receipt of or failure to receive regulatory clearances or approvals for any future products would harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Relationship with Alphaeon and Alphaeon 1, LLC

Alphaeon 1, LLC may exert significant influence over our business, and the concentrated ownership of our common stock and certain contractual rights of Alphaeon 1, LLC may prevent you and other stockholders from influencing significant decisions.

As of September 30, 2020, Alphaeon 1, LLC owned approximately 25.7% of our outstanding shares of common stock. This concentrated ownership position may provide Alphaeon 1, LLC with significant influence in determining the outcome of corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, including the election and removal of directors. This significant stock ownership may also discourage transactions involving a change-of-control of our company, including transactions in which you as a holder of our common stock might otherwise receive a premium for your shares.

Certain of our directors may have actual or potential conflicts of interest because of their ownership of debt and equity securities in Alphaeon and Alphaeon 1, LLC and their positions with Alphaeon and Alphaeon 1, LLC.

Vikram Malik, Simone Blank and Robert Hayman serve on our board of directors. Such directors or entities they are affiliated with currently own and may in the future own equity, debt or convertible debt of Alphaeon and Alphaeon 1, LLC, which we refer to collectively as the Alphaeon entities. These individuals' or entities' holdings of debt or equity securities, options to purchase shares of Alphaeon entities or other equity awards in the Alphaeon entities may be significant for some of these persons or entities compared to these persons' or entities' total assets. Additionally, each of Mr. Malik, and Ms. Blank serve on the board of directors of Alphaeon and board of managers of Alphaeon 1, LLC. Their positions at Alphaeon entities and the ownership of any Alphaeon entity equity, debt or equity awards may create, or may create the appearance of, conflicts of interest when these directors are faced with decisions that could have different implications for Alphaeon entities than the decisions have for us.

These decisions include:

- corporate opportunities;
- the impact that operating decisions for our business may have on Alphaeon entities' consolidated financial statements;
- the impact that operating or capital decisions (including the incurrence of indebtedness) for our business may have on Alphaeon entities' current or future indebtedness or the covenants under that indebtedness;
- the timing and amount of financing efforts, whether they are debt or equity, and the amount of resulting dilution to existing shareholders;
- business combinations involving us;
- our dividend policy;
- management stock ownership; and

- the related party services and agreements between Alphaeon and us.

Potential conflicts of interest could also arise if we decide to enter into any new commercial arrangements with Alphaeon entities or SCH in the future or in connection with Alphaeon entities' desire to enter into new commercial arrangements with third parties.

Furthermore, disputes may arise between Alphaeon entities and us relating to our past and ongoing relationship, and these potential conflicts of interest may make it more difficult for us to favorably resolve such disputes, including those related to:

- indemnification and other matters arising from our initial public offering;
- the nature, quality and pricing of services Alphaeon agrees to provide to us;
- sales or other disposal by Alphaeon 1, LLC of all or a portion of its ownership interest in us; and
- business combinations involving us.

We may not be able to resolve any potential conflicts, and even if we do, the resolution may be less favorable to us than if we were dealing with an unaffiliated party. While we are not controlled by Alphaeon entities, we may not have the leverage to negotiate amendments to these agreements, if required, on terms as favorable to us as those we would negotiate with an unaffiliated third-party.

Alphaeon 1, LLC and its directors and officers will have limited liability to us or you for breach of fiduciary duty.

Our certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to any contractual provision to the contrary, Alphaeon 1, LLC has no obligation to refrain from:

- engaging in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as we do;
- doing business with any of our clients or consumers; or
- employing or otherwise engaging any of our officers or employees.

Our certificate of incorporation provides for the allocation of certain corporate opportunities between us and Alphaeon. Under these provisions, neither Alphaeon nor its other affiliates, nor any of their officers, directors, agents, stockholders, members, partners, and subsidiaries (other than us), will have any obligation to present to us certain corporate opportunities. For example, a director or officer of our company who also serves as a director, officer or employee of Alphaeon or any of its other affiliates may present to Alphaeon certain acquisitions, in-licenses, potential development programs or other opportunities that may be complementary to our business, if he or she was not offered such corporate opportunity in his or her capacity as our director or officer, and, as a result, such opportunities may not be available to us. To the extent attractive corporate opportunities are allocated to Alphaeon or its other affiliates instead of to us, we may not be able to benefit from these opportunities.

In addition, under our certificate of incorporation, neither Alphaeon nor any officer or director of Alphaeon, except as provided in our certificate of incorporation, will be liable to us or to our stockholders for breach of any fiduciary or other duty by reason of any of these activities.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

We and certain of our officers have been named as defendants in a recently initiated securities class action lawsuit, that could result in substantial costs and could divert management attention.

On October 16, 2020, a putative securities class action complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York naming us and certain of our officers as defendants. The complaint asserts violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, claiming that the defendants made false and materially misleading statements and failed to disclose material adverse facts related to our acquisition of the right to sell Jeuneau[®], the ITC action and risks related to the ITC action. It is possible that additional suits will be filed, or allegations made by stockholders, with respect to these same or other matters and also naming us and/or our officers and directors as defendants.

We intend to engage in a vigorous defense of such litigation. If we are not successful in our defense of such litigation, we could be forced to make significant payments to or other settlements with our stockholders and their lawyers, and such payments or settlement arrangements could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. Even if these claims are not successful, the litigation could result in substantial costs and significant adverse impact on our reputation and divert management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition.

The trading price of our common stock may be volatile, and purchasers of our common stock could incur substantial losses.

Our stock price is volatile. For example, the closing price of our common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2020 has ranged from a low of \$3.03 to a high of \$12.21. The stock market in general and the market for earlier-stage pharmaceutical and medical aesthetic companies in particular have experienced extreme volatility that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. The market price for our common stock may be influenced by many factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

- adverse developments concerning litigation pending against us, including if the ITC affirms the initial determination of the Administrative Law Judge by entering an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States;
- the potential declaration of an event of default by Oxford in the event that ITC issues a final determination affirming the initial determination of the Administrative Law Judge and imposes an exclusion order preventing us from importing Jeuveau® into the United States and a cease and desist order that would prevent us from selling Jeuveau® in the United States, which would allow Oxford to exercise its remedies such as demanding immediate repayment of our debt plus all related final and prepayment fees or obtain control of our bank and investment accounts and take the amount owed;;
- announcements of regulatory approval or disapproval of product candidates;
- adverse results from or delays in clinical trials of any of our future product candidates;
- unanticipated safety concerns related to the use of Jeuveau® or any of our future products;
- any termination or loss of rights under the Daewoong Agreement;
- the FDA or other U.S. or foreign regulatory or legal actions or changes affecting us or our industry;
- adverse developments concerning our manufacturer or any future strategic partnerships;
- introductions and announcements of new technologies and products by us, any commercialization partners or our competitors, and the timing of these introductions and announcements;
- variations in our financial results or those of companies that are perceived to be similar to us;
- success or failure of competitive products or medical aesthetic products generally;
- changes in the structure of healthcare payment systems;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, licenses, strategic partnerships, new product approvals and introductions, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- overall financial market conditions for the pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical sectors and issuance of securities analysts' reports or recommendations;
- quarterly variations in our results of operations or those of our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates or guidance, including our ability to meet our future revenue and operating profit or loss estimates or guidance;
- the public's reaction to our earnings releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;

- rumors and market speculation involving us or other companies in our industry;
- short selling of our common stock or the publication of opinions regarding our business prospects in a manner that is designed to create negative market momentum;
- sales of substantial amounts of our stock by Alphaeon 1, LLC or other significant stockholders or our insiders, or the expectation that such sales might occur;
- general economic, industry and market conditions, including the size and growth, if any, of the medical aesthetics market;
- news reports relating to trends, concerns and other issues in medical aesthetics market or the pharmaceutical or biopharmaceutical industry;
- operating and stock performance of other companies that investors deem comparable to us and overall performance of the equity markets;
- additions or departures of key personnel, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Medical Officer and Chief Marketing Officer;
- intellectual property, product liability or other litigation against us, our manufacturer or other parties on which we rely or litigation against our general industry;
- announcements or actions taken by Alphaeon 1, LLC as our controlling stockholder, including sales of substantial amounts of our common stock by Alphaeon 1, LLC;
- changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of securities and the incurrence of additional debt;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles; and
- other factors described in this “Risk Factors” section.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for pharmaceutical, biotechnology and medical aesthetics companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. Broad market and industry factors may affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market prices of a particular company’s securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against that company. For example, after a decline in our stock price following the ITC action, we and certain of our officers were named as defendants in a class action securities lawsuit. We may also become the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management’s attention and resources from our business.

Our business could be negatively affected as a result of actions of activist stockholders, and such activism could impact the trading value of our securities.

Stockholders may, from time to time, engage in proxy solicitations or advance stockholder proposals, or otherwise attempt to effect changes and assert influence on our board of directors and management. Activist campaigns that contest or conflict with our strategic direction or seek changes in the composition of our board of directors could have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. A proxy contest would require us to incur significant legal and advisory fees, proxy solicitation expenses and administrative and associated costs and require significant time and attention by our board of directors and management, diverting their attention from the pursuit of our business strategy. Any perceived uncertainties as to our future direction and control, our ability to execute on our strategy, or changes to the composition of our board of directors or senior management team arising from a proxy contest could lead to the perception of a change in the direction of our business or instability which may result in the loss of potential business opportunities, make it more difficult to pursue our strategic initiatives, or limit our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel and business partners, any of which could adversely affect our business and operating results. If individuals are ultimately elected to our board of directors with a specific agenda, it may adversely affect our ability to effectively implement our business strategy and create additional value for our stockholders. We may choose to initiate, or may become subject to, litigation as a result of the proxy contest or matters arising from the proxy contest, which would serve as a further distraction to our board of directors and management and would require us to incur significant additional costs. In addition, actions such as those described above could cause

significant fluctuations in our stock price based upon temporary or speculative market perceptions or other factors that do not necessarily reflect the underlying fundamentals and prospects of our business.

If securities or industry analysts publish unfavorable research about our business or decrease the frequency or cease to provide coverage of our company, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock depends in part on the research and reports that equity research analysts publish about us and our business. If one or more of the equity research analysts who cover us downgrades our common stock or issues other unfavorable commentary or research the price of our common stock may decline. If one or more equity research analysts ceases coverage of our company or fails to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our common stock could decrease, which in turn could cause the trading price or trading volume of our common stock to decline.

Future sales of our common stock by us, Alphaeon 1, LLC or others, or the perception that such sales may occur, could depress the market price of our common stock.

We have 33,749,228 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of October 26, 2020. Sales by us of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could significantly reduce the market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities.

As of September 30, 2020, Alphaeon 1, LLC owned 25.7% of our outstanding shares of common stock. Subject to the restrictions described in the paragraph below, future sales of these shares in the public market will be subject to the volume and other restrictions of Rule 144 under the Securities Act for so long as Alphaeon 1, LLC is deemed to be our affiliate, unless the shares to be sold are registered with the SEC. The sale by Alphaeon 1, LLC of a substantial number of shares of our common stock, or a perception that such sales could occur, could significantly reduce the market price of our common stock.

We have filed a registration statement with the SEC covering shares of our common stock available for future issuance under our 2017 Omnibus Incentive Plan and may file future registration statements covering shares of our common stock for future issuance under any future plans. Upon effectiveness of such registration statements, any shares subsequently issued under such plans will be eligible for sale in the public market, except to the extent that they are restricted by the lock-up agreements referred to above and subject to compliance with Rule 144 in the case of our affiliates. Sales of a large number of the shares issued under these plans in the public market, or a perception that such sales could occur, could significantly reduce the market price of our common stock.

Anti-takeover provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as Delaware law, could discourage a takeover.

Our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that might enable our management to resist a takeover and might make it more difficult for an investor to acquire a substantial block of our common stock. These include the following provisions:

- permit our board of directors to issue shares of preferred stock, with any rights, preferences and privileges as they may designate, without stockholder approval, which could be used to dilute the ownership of a hostile bidder significantly;
- provide that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of our board of directors and that a director may only be removed for cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of our voting stock;
- provide that all vacancies, including newly created directorships, may, except as otherwise required by law, be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of directors then in office, even if less than a quorum;
- divide our board of directors into three classes, with each class serving staggered three-year terms, which may delay the ability of stockholders to change the membership of a majority of our board of directors;
- require that any action to be taken by our stockholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders and not be taken by written consent;

- provide that stockholders seeking to present proposals before a meeting of stockholders or to nominate candidates for election as directors at a meeting of stockholders must provide notice in writing in a timely manner and also specify requirements as to the form and content of a stockholder's notice, which may discourage or deter a potential acquiror from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquiror's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company;
- prohibit cumulative voting in the election of directors, which limits the ability of minority stockholders to elect director candidates; and
- provide that special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by the chairman of the board, our Chief Executive Officer or by our board of directors pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors, which may delay the ability of our stockholders to force consideration by our company of a take-over proposal or to take certain corporate actions, including the removal of directors.

These provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board of directors, which is responsible for appointing the members of our management. In addition, we are subject to Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or the DGCL, which generally prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any of a broad range of business combinations with an interested stockholder who owns in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock from merging or combining with us for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person acquired in excess of 15% of our outstanding voting stock, unless the merger or combination is approved in a prescribed manner. This provision could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change-of-control, whether or not it is desired by or beneficial to our stockholders. Further, other provisions of Delaware law may also discourage, delay or prevent someone from acquiring us or merging with us.

In addition, our certificate of incorporation specifies that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the sole and exclusive forum for most legal actions involving actions brought against us by stockholders. We believe this provision benefits us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law by chancellors particularly experienced in resolving corporate disputes, efficient administration of cases on a more expedited schedule relative to other forums and protection against the burdens of multi-forum litigation. However, the provision may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors and officers.

Our certificate of incorporation designates the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, employees or agents.

Our certificate of incorporation provides that, unless we consent in writing to an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for all "internal corporate claims." "Internal corporate claims" are claims that are based upon a violation of a duty by a current or former director, officer or stockholder in such capacity, or as to which Title 8 of the DGCL confers jurisdiction upon the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, or the Court of Chancery, in each case subject to the Court of Chancery having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants and the claim not being one which is vested in the exclusive jurisdiction of a court or forum other than the Court of Chancery, or for which the Court of Chancery does not have subject matter jurisdiction. For example, this choice of forum provision would not apply to claims brought pursuant to the Exchange Act or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. Any person purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in any shares of our capital stock shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to this provision of our certificate of incorporation. The choice of forum provision in our certificate of incorporation will not relieve us of our duties to comply with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, and our stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with these laws, rules and regulations.

This choice of forum provision may limit our stockholders' ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that they find favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, employees or agents, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, employees and agents even though an action, if successful, might benefit our stockholders. Stockholders who do bring a claim in the Court of Chancery could face additional litigation costs in pursuing any such claim, particularly if they do not reside in or near Delaware. The Court of Chancery may also reach different judgments or results than would other courts, including courts where a stockholder considering an action may be located or would otherwise choose to bring the action, and such judgments or results may be more favorable to us than to our stockholders. Alternatively, if a court were to

find this provision of our certificate of incorporation inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Claims for indemnification by our directors and officers may reduce our available funds to satisfy successful third-party claims against us and may reduce the amount of money available to us.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that we can indemnify our directors and officers, in each case to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law. Separate indemnity agreements have been issued with each director and executive officer.

In addition, as permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL, our bylaws and our indemnification agreements that we have entered into with our directors and officers, among other things provide that:

- We have indemnified our directors and officers for serving us in those capacities, or for serving as a director, officer, employee or agent of other business enterprises at our request, to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law. Delaware law provides that we may indemnify such person if such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to our best interest and, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe such person's conduct was unlawful.
- We may, in our discretion, indemnify employees and agents in those circumstances where indemnification is permitted by applicable law.
- We will be required to advance expenses, as incurred, to our directors and officers in connection with defending a proceeding, except that such directors or officers shall undertake to repay such advances if it is ultimately determined that such person is not entitled to indemnification.
- The rights conferred in our bylaws will not be exclusive. We may not retroactively amend our bylaw provisions to reduce our indemnification obligations to directors, officers, employees and agents.

As a result, claims for indemnification by our directors and officers, including as a result of the recently filed class action securities lawsuit naming us and certain of our officers as defendants, may reduce our available funds to satisfy successful third-party claims against us and may reduce the amount of money available to us.

We have not paid dividends in the past and do not expect to pay dividends in the future, and any return on investment may be limited to the value of our stock.

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future, and the payment of dividends is also restricted under our credit facility. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on our earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us at such time as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, capital appreciation, if any, of our common stock will be your sole source of gain for the foreseeable future.

We are an "emerging growth company," and the reduced reporting requirements available to emerging growth companies could make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We qualify as an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act. For as long as we remain an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies. These provisions include, but are not limited to:

- being permitted to have only two years of audited financial statements and only two years of related selected financial data and management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations disclosure;
- an exemption from compliance with the auditor attestation requirement in the assessment of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- reduced disclosure about executive compensation arrangements in our periodic reports, registration statements and proxy statements; and

- exemptions from the requirements to seek non-binding advisory votes on executive compensation or golden parachute arrangements.

To the extent we take advantage of any of these exemptions, the information that we provide stockholders may be different than what is available with respect to other public companies. Investors may find our common stock less attractive because we will rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

Even after we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, we may still qualify as a “smaller reporting company” which would allow us to take advantage of many of the same exemptions from disclosure requirements, including exemption from compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) as long as we do not otherwise also qualify as an “accelerated filer” or “large accelerated filer” for SEC reporting purposes and reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements. Investors could find our common stock less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our trading price may be more volatile.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources, divert management’s attention and affect our ability to attract and retain executive management and qualified board members.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules and other applicable securities rules and regulations. Complying with these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and increase demand on our systems and resources, particularly after we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act. The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and operating results. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In order to maintain and, if required, improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight may be required. As a result, management’s attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could adversely affect our business and operating results. We may need to hire more employees in the future or engage outside consultants to assist us in complying with these requirements, which will increase our costs and expenses.

In addition, changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure are creating uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs and making some activities more time consuming. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased selling, general and administrative expenses and a diversion of our management’s time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to their application and practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us and our business may be adversely affected.

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

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.
EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith (x)
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
4.1	Form of Convertible Promissory Note by and between Evolus, Inc. and Daewoong Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd.	8-K	001-38381	4.1	July 7, 2020	
10.1	Convertible Promissory Note Purchase Agreement, dated July 6, 2020, by and between Evolus, Inc. and Daewoong Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	8-K	001-38381	10.1	July 7, 2020	
10.2	Subordination Agreement, dated July 6, 2020, by and among Evolus, Inc., Oxford Finance, LLC and Daewoong Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	8-K	001-38381	10.2	July 7, 2020	
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.					X
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.					X
32.1#	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document.					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.					X
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.					X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.					X
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.					X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					

The information in Exhibit 32.1 shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act (including this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q), unless the Registrant specifically incorporates the foregoing information into those documents by reference.

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.

Evolus, Inc.

Date: October 29, 2020

By: /s/ David Moatazedi
David Moatazedi
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: October 29, 2020

By: /s/ Lauren Silvernail
Lauren Silvernail
Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President,
Corporate Development
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, David Moatazedi, certify that:

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

Date: October 29, 2020

/s/ David Moatazedi

David Moatazedi

President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Lauren Silvernail, certify that:

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

Date: October 29, 2020

/s/ Lauren Silvernail

Lauren Silvernail
Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Corporate
Development
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. § 1350 AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Each of the undersigned hereby certifies, in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, in his or her capacity as an officer of Evolus, Inc., that, to his or her knowledge:

(1) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Evolus, Inc. for the quarter ended September 30, 2020 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Evolus, Inc.

Date: October 29, 2020

By: /s/ David Moatazedi

David Moatazedi
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: October 29, 2020

By: /s/ Lauren Silvernail

Lauren Silvernail
Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Corporate
Development
(Principal Financial Officer)