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, 2025

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: 001-39463

Ouster, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**86-2528989**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

350 Treat Avenue
San Francisco, California 94110
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
(415) 949-0108
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A
(Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, $0.0001 par value per share	**OUST**	**Nasdaq Global Select Market**
Warrants to purchase common stock expiring 2026	**OUSTZ**	**Nasdaq Capital 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, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☐	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 Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of October 29, 2025, the registrant had 60,005,219 shares of common stock, $0.0001 par value per share, outstanding.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ("Quarterly Report") contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Ouster, Inc. (the "Company", "Ouster," or "we") intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). All statements contained in this Quarterly Report other than statements of historical fact, including, without limitation, statements regarding: expected contractual obligations and capital expenditures; the capabilities of and demand for Ouster's products; Ouster's anticipated new product launches and developments, including software-related solutions systems, and the timing for those launches and developments; Ouster's ability to grow its sales and marketing organization; Ouster's future results of operations, cash reserve and financial position; projected industry and business trends; the remediation of material weaknesses; potential risks of inventory obsolescence; Ouster's future business strategy, plans, distribution partnerships, market growth and its objectives for future operations; anticipated impacts from recent tax legislation; Ouster's competitive market position within its industry and the impact of market conditions and other macroeconomic factors on Ouster's business, financial condition and results of operation, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe," "may," "will," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "expect," "could," "would," "project," "plan," "potentially," "preliminary," "likely," "aim," "forecast," "should," "can have," "likely," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The Company has based these forward-looking statements largely on its current expectations and projections about future events and trends that it believes may affect its financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, short-term and long-term business operations and objectives, and financial needs. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that may cause actual results to differ materially from those that Ouster expected, including, but not limited to, Ouster's limited operating history and history of losses; substantial research and development costs needed to develop and commercialize new products; Ouster's ability to overcome its limited sales history and establish and maintain confidence in its long-term business prospects; fluctuations in its operating results; Ouster's ability to maintain competitive average selling prices or high sales volumes or reduce product costs; conditions in its customers' industries; the competitive environment in which Ouster operates; the negotiating power and product standards of its customers; the inclusion of its products in target markets; the creditworthiness of Ouster's customers; the ability of its lidar technology roadmap and new software solutions to catalyze growth; the selection of Ouster's products for inclusion in target markets; risks of product delivery problems or defects; costs associated with product warranties; Ouster's future capital needs and ability to secure additional capital on favorable terms or at all; inaccurate forecasts of market growth; Ouster's ability to manage growth; Ouster's ability to grow its sales and marketing organization; risks related to international operations and compliance; cancellation or postponement of contracts or unsuccessful implementations; Ouster's ability to maintain inventory and the risk of inventory write-downs; its ability to use tax attributes; Ouster's dependence on key third-party suppliers, in particular Benchmark Electronics, Inc. ("Benchmark") and Fabrinet; and its supply chain constraints and challenges; adverse conditions in the industries Ouster targets or the global economy more generally; Ouster's ability to recruit and retain key personnel; risks related to acquisitions; Ouster's ability to effectively respond to evolving regulations and standards; Ouster's ability to adequately protect and enforce its intellectual property rights; the impact of political events, trade and other international disputes and geopolitical tensions and other business interruptions on Ouster's business; risks related to operating as a public company; and other important factors discussed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, that are further updated from time to time in the Company's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including this Quarterly Report, that may cause its actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially and adversely from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Any forward-looking statements made herein speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report, and you should not rely on forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee that the future results, performance, or achievements reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur. Except as required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements for any reason after the date of this Quarterly Report or to conform these statements to actual results or revised expectations.

GENERAL

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this Quarterly Report to the terms "Ouster," "the Company," "we," "our" and "us" refer to the business and operations of Ouster Technologies, Inc. ("OTI") (formerly known as Ouster, Inc.) and its consolidated subsidiaries prior to the merger of OTI with Colonnade Acquisition Corp., a Cayman Islands exempted company ("CLA") (the "Colonnade Merger"), and to Ouster, Inc. (formerly known as Colonnade Acquisition Corp.) and its consolidated subsidiaries following the consummation of the Colonnade Merger.

We may announce material business and financial information to our investors using our investor relations website at https://investors.ouster.com. We therefore encourage investors and others interested in Ouster to review the information that we make

available on our website, in addition to following our filings with the SEC, webcasts, press releases and conference calls. Information contained on our website is not part of this Quarterly Report.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

OUSTER, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 87,126	$ 45,542
Restricted cash, current	805	722
Short-term investments	157,392	126,480
Accounts receivable, net	24,781	17,941
Inventory	16,513	16,417
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	18,631	12,750
Total current assets	305,248	219,852
Property and equipment, net	12,864	10,164
Operating lease right-of-use assets	11,182	14,308
Unbilled receivable, non-current portion	6,103	10,133
Intangible assets, net	14,450	17,830
Restricted cash, non-current	1,835	1,835
Other non-current assets	2,090	2,026
Total assets	$ 353,772	$ 276,148
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 16,370	$ 6,288
Accrued and other current liabilities	40,742	30,591
Contract liabilities, current	29,189	34,351
Operating lease liability, current portion	7,488	7,196
Total current liabilities	93,789	78,426
Operating lease liability, non-current portion	8,411	13,054
Contract liabilities, non-current portion	3,326	2,538
Other non-current liabilities	804	1,219
Total liabilities	106,330	95,237
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $0.0001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024; 59,952,844 and 52,560,770 issued and outstanding at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	48	47
Additional paid-in capital	1,225,309	1,094,938
Accumulated deficit	(977,433)	(913,071)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(482)	(1,003)
Total stockholders' equity	247,442	180,911
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 353,772	$ 276,148

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

Note: Amounts as of December 31, 2024 are derived from the December 31, 2024 audited consolidated financial statements.

OUSTER, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue	$ 39,525	$ 28,075	$ 107,206	$ 81,009
Cost of revenue	22,866	17,321	61,222	53,732
Gross profit	16,659	10,754	45,984	27,277
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	17,777	15,127	49,909	43,365
Sales and marketing	7,441	7,197	20,842	20,807
General and administrative	15,692	15,938	50,136	41,684
Total operating expenses	40,910	38,262	120,887	105,856
Loss from operations	(24,251)	(27,508)	(74,903)	(78,579)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	2,414	2,149	6,739	7,051
Interest expense	—	(342)	—	(1,823)
Other income (expense), net	176	74	453	260
Total other income, net	2,590	1,881	7,192	5,488
Loss before income taxes	(21,661)	(25,627)	(67,711)	(73,091)
Income tax (benefit) expense	72	(37)	(3,349)	217
Net loss	$ (21,733)	$ (25,590)	$ (64,362)	$ (73,308)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Changes in unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	109	298	85	(206)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(45)	335	436	(130)
Total comprehensive loss	$ (21,669)	$ (24,957)	$ (63,841)	$ (73,644)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	$ (0.37)	$ (0.54)	$ (1.17)	$ (1.62)
Weighted-average shares used to compute basic and diluted net loss per share	57,976,375	47,684,363	54,997,009	45,287,763

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

OUSTER, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)
(in thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in-Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance — December 31, 2024	52,560,770	$ 47	$ 1,094,938	$ (913,071)	$ (1,003)	$ 180,911
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	13,558	—	28	—	—	28
Issuance of common stock in connection with Velodyne Merger	164,394	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units	1,118,320	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeited restricted stock awards	(68,072)	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock warrants issuable to customer	—	—	397	—	—	397
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	8,498	—	—	8,498
Net loss	—	—	—	(22,017)	—	(22,017)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	126	126
Balance — March 31, 2025	53,788,970	47	1,103,861	(935,088)	(877)	167,943
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	12,497	—	20	—	—	20
Proceeds from at-the-market offering, net of commissions and fees of $1,200 and issuance costs of $277	3,522,177	—	58,521	—	—	58,521
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units	275,125	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock to employees under employee stock purchase plan	201,534		980	—	—	980
Common stock warrants issuable to customer	—		624	—	—	624
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	13,226	—	—	13,226
Net loss	—	—	—	(20,612)	—	(20,612)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	331	331
Balance — June 30, 2025	57,800,303	47	1,177,232	(955,700)	(546)	221,033
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	17,849	—	34	—	—	34
Proceeds from at-the-market offering, net of commissions and fees of $720 and issuance costs of $77	1,097,863	1	35,181	—	—	35,182
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units	1,036,829	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock warrants issuable to customer	—	—	1,033	—	—	1,033
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	11,829	—	—	11,829
Net loss	—	—	—	(21,733)	—	(21,733)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	64	64
Balance — September 30, 2025	59,952,844	$ 48	$ 1,225,309	$ (977,433)	$ (482)	$ 247,442

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in-Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance — December 31, 2023	43,257,863	$ 42	$ 995,464	$ (816,026)	$ 192	179,672
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	54,374	—	108	—	—	108
Issuance of restricted stock awards	533,601	1	—	—	—	1
Proceeds from at-the-market offering, net of commissions and fees of $72	343,571	—	2,331	—	—	2,331
Issuance of common stock in connection with Velodyne Merger	29,376	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units	759,919	1	—	—	—	1
Common stock warrants issuable to customer	—	—	195	—	—	195
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	9,404	—	—	9,404
Net loss	—	—	—	(23,849)	—	(23,849)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(631)	(631)
Balance — March 31, 2024	44,978,704	44	1,007,502	(839,875)	(439)	167,232
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	22,486	—	42	—	—	42
Proceeds from at-the-market offering, net of commissions and fees of $492 and issuance costs of $137	1,489,300	—	15,774	—	—	15,774
Issuance of common stock in connection with Velodyne Merger	181,840	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock	310,896	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock to employees under employee stock purchase plan	184,079	—	781	—	—	781
Common stock warrants issuable to customer	—	—	293	—	—	293
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	10,695	—	—	10,695
Net loss	—	—	—	(23,869)	—	(23,869)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(338)	(338)
Balance — June 30, 2024	47,167,305	44	1,035,087	(863,744)	(777)	170,610
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	9,687	—	18	—	—	18
Proceeds from at-the-market offering, net of commissions and fees of $442 and issuance costs of $109	1,649,310	2	14,183	—	—	14,185
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock	716,357	1	—	—	—	1
Common stock warrants issuable to customer	—	—	373	—	—	373
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	11,519	—	—	11,519
Net loss	—	—	—	(25,590)	—	(25,590)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	633	633
Balance — September 30, 2024	49,542,659	$ 47	$ 1,061,180	$ (889,334)	$ (144)	$ 171,749

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

OUSTER, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	$ (64,362)	$ (73,308)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,707	7,843
Loss on write-off and disposal of property and equipment and right-of-use asset impairment	106	468
Gain on lease termination	(65)	—
Stock-based compensation	33,553	31,618
Reduction of revenue related to stock warrant issued to customer	2,054	861
Amortization of right-of-use asset	3,868	3,606
Accretion or amortization on short-term investments	(2,400)	(4,239)
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	(8)	(191)
(Recovery) provision for inventory write-down	(551)	756
Provision (recovery) of doubtful accounts	120	(894)
Realized gain on available for sale securities	(4)	(275)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(2,930)	412
Inventory	455	3,851
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(5,943)	22,499
Accounts payable	9,216	2,338
Accrued and other liabilities	6,056	(29,466)
Contract liabilities	(4,374)	7,625
Operating lease liability	(5,028)	(4,637)
Net cash used in operating activities	(24,530)	(31,133)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	—	668
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,143)	(2,307)
Purchase of short-term investments	(118,424)	(85,585)
Proceeds from sales of short-term investments	90,000	122,082
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(31,567)	34,858
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from ESPP purchase	980	781
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	83	170
Repayment of borrowings	—	(43,975)
Payments received (remitted) to fund employees tax obligation for vested RSUs	2,440	—
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock under at-the-market offering, net of commissions and fees	94,057	33,792
At-the-market offering costs for the issuance of common stock	(232)	(202)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	97,328	(9,434)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	436	(206)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	41,667	(5,915)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	48,099	52,634
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 89,766	$ 46,719
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash paid for interest	$ —	$ 2,073
Income tax refunds, net of payments	$ (768)	$ (218)
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING INFORMATION:		
Property and equipment purchases included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 1,989	$ 17
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liability	$ 742	$ —

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

OUSTER, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Note 1 – Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

Description of Business

Ouster, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on June 4, 2020 as "Colonnade Acquisition Corp.". Following the closing of a business combination between the Company and Ouster Technologies, Inc. (formerly, Ouster, Inc.) in March 2021, the Company domesticated as a Delaware corporation and changed its name to "Ouster, Inc." Ouster Technologies, Inc., the Company's predecessor was founded on June 30, 2015. The Company is a leading provider of high-resolution digital lidar sensors that offer advanced 3D vision to machinery, vehicles, robots, and fixed infrastructure assets, allowing each to understand and visualize the surrounding world and ultimately enabling safe operation and ubiquitous autonomy.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries (all of which are wholly owned) and have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") applicable to interim periods. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The presentation of certain prior period amounts has been reclassified to conform with current period presentation.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of the results of operations for the periods shown. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 and the notes related thereto, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on March 21, 2025. The year-end condensed balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. GAAP. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in the audited financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted from this report, as is permitted by applicable rules and regulations. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2025 or for any other future years or interim periods.

Liquidity

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are its cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, cash generated from sales of the Company's products, sales of common stock under its at-the-market equity offering program and debt financing.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company has experienced recurring losses from operations, and negative cash flows from operations. As of September 30, 2025, the Company's existing sources of liquidity included cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments of $247.2 million. The Company has incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations for several years. If the Company continues to incur losses in the future, it may need to improve liquidity and raise additional capital through the issuance of equity and/or debt. There can be no assurance that the Company would be able to raise such capital. However, management believes that the Company's existing sources of liquidity are adequate to fund its operations for at least twelve months from the date the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements were available for issuance.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Except as follows, during the nine months ended September 30, 2025, there were no significant changes to the Company's significant accounting policies as disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 21, 2025. The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Government credits

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”), enacted on March 27, 2020, provides for an employee retention credit (“ERC”) that is a refundable credit against certain employment taxes equal to 50% of the qualified wages an eligible employer paid to employees from March 17, 2020 to December 31, 2020. The Disaster Tax Relief Act, enacted on December 27, 2020, extended the ERC availability under Section 2301 of the CARES Act for qualified wages paid from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021 and the credit was increased to 70% of qualified wages an eligible employer pays to employees during the extended period. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, enacted on March 11, 2021, further extended the ERC availability through December 31, 2021. The Company qualified for the ERC for the period between March 17, 2020 and September 30, 2021. The Company recognizes government credits for which there is a reasonable assurance of compliance with credit conditions and receipt of credits. The Company received credits in the amount of $5.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2025. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the ERC was recorded as follows: $1.7 million as a reduction in cost of revenue, $2.2 million as a reduction in research and development expense, $0.7 million as a reduction in sales and marketing expense and $0.8 million as a reduction to general and administrative expense in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. The qualified wages and health insurance benefits paid by the Company were related to the first and second quarters of 2021.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

The Company considers the applicability and impact of all Accounting Standards Update (“ASUs”). ASUs not referenced below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable or are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

In September 2025, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2025-06, "Intangible - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software." The ASU removes all references to prescriptive and sequential software development stages. The ASU requires entities to begin capitalizing software costs when management authorizes and commits to funding the software project, and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used for its intended purpose. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets ("ASU 2025-05"). This standard introduces a practical expedient that companies can choose to apply when determining allowances for credit losses. Specifically, it permits companies to assume that the current conditions as of the balance sheet date remain unchanged throughout the remaining life of the assets. This standard is effective for the Company for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025, and requires prospective application. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2025-05, however, does not expect it to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In May 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-03, Business Combinations (Topic 805) and Consolidation (Topic 810) ("ASU 2025-03"), which clarifies the requirements for determining the accounting acquirer in the acquisition of a variable interest entity. ASU 2025-03 beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. The amendments in this update require that an entity apply the new guidance prospectively to any acquisition transaction that occurs after the initial application date. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that ASU 2025-03 may have on its financial statements.

In May 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-04, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718) and Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) ("ASU 2025-04"), which clarifies the requirements for share-based consideration payable to a customer. The amendments in this update are effective for all entities for annual reporting periods (including interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods) beginning after December 15, 2026. Early adoption is permitted for all entities. The Company is currently evaluating the disclosure impact that ASU 2025-04 may have on its financial statement presentation and disclosures.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, “Income Taxes (Topic 740) Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures” (“ASU 2023-09”), which prescribes standard categories for the components of the effective tax rate reconciliation and requires disclosure of additional information for reconciling items meeting certain quantitative thresholds, requires disclosure of disaggregated income taxes paid, and modifies certain other income tax-related disclosures. ASU 2023-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 and can be adopted on a prospective or retrospective basis. While the standard will require additional disclosures related to the Company’s income taxes, we do not expect this ASU to have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses." The new standard requires disclosures about specific types of expenses included in the expense captions presented on the face of the income statement as well as disclosures. The guidance is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The guidance is to be applied prospectively, with the option for retrospective application. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on the disclosures within the consolidated financial statements.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, short-term investments and accounts receivable. Although the Company deposits its cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments with financial institutions that the Company believes are of high credit quality, its deposits, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company had cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash with financial institutions in the U.S. of $229.5 million and $161.8 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company also had cash with financial institutions in countries other than the U.S. of approximately $17.7 million and $12.8 million, respectively, that was not federally insured.

The Company generally does not require collateral or other security deposits for accounts receivable.

To reduce credit risk, the Company considers customer creditworthiness, past transaction history with the customer, current economic industry trends, and changes in customer payment terms when determining the collectability of specific customer accounts. Past due balances over 90 days and other higher risk amounts are reviewed individually for collectability. Based on management's assessment, the Company provides for estimated uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to valuation allowance. Balances that remain outstanding after the Company has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the valuation allowance and a credit to accounts receivable.

Accounts receivable from the Company's major customers representing 10% or more of total accounts receivable and unbilled receivable was as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Customer A	24 %	39 %
Customer E	31 %	*

*Customer accounted for less than 10% of total accounts receivable in the period.

Revenue from the Company's major customers representing 10% or more of total revenue was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Customer D	*	12 %	*	*
Customer E	36 %	20 %	26 %	16 %
Customer G	*	12 %	*	*

*Customer accounted for less than 10% of total revenue in the period.

Concentrations of Supplier Risk

Purchases from the Company's suppliers and vendors representing 10% or more of total purchases were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Supplier A	*	15 %	10 %	17 %
Supplier B	29 %	22 %	26 %	22 %

*Supplier accounted for less than 10% of total purchases in the period.

Accounts payable to the Company's major suppliers and professional services vendors representing 10% or more of total accounts payable were as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Supplier A	15 %	18 %
Supplier B	44 %	55 %

Note 3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following tables provides information by level for the Company's assets that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	$ 59,825	$ —	$ 59,825
Short-term investments:			
Commercial paper	—	76,095	76,095
Corporate notes/bonds	—	81,297	81,297
Total short-term investments	—	157,392	157,392
Total financial assets	$ 59,825	$ 157,392	$ 217,217

	December 31, 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	$ 24,740	$ —	$ 24,740
Short-term investments:			
Commercial paper	—	56,886	56,886
Corporate notes/bonds	—	69,594	69,594
Total short-term investments	$ —	$ 126,480	$ 126,480
Total financial assets	$ 24,740	$ 126,480	$ 151,220

Money market funds are included within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices in active markets.

The value of securities included in Level 2 are based on other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

The value and changes in Level 3 liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are immaterial.

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The Company has certain assets, including intangible assets, which are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and are adjusted to fair value only if an impairment charge is recognized. The categorization of the framework used to measure fair value of the assets is considered to be within the Level 3 valuation hierarchy due to the subjective nature of the unobservable inputs used.

Disclosure of Fair Values

The Company's financial instruments that are not re-measured at fair value include accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued and other current liabilities. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values. The Company acquired short-term investments consisting of commercial paper, corporate debt and U.S. government agency securities as a result of the merger with Velodyne Lidar, Inc. ("Velodyne") that closed on February 10, 2023. Unrealized gains and losses on the Company's short-term investments were not significant as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and therefore, the amortized cost of the Company's short-term investments approximated its fair value.

Note 4. Balance Sheet Components

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash	$ 27,301	$ 20,802
Cash equivalents:		
Money market funds[1]	59,825	24,740
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 87,126	$ 45,542

[1] The Company maintains a cash sweep account, which is included in money market funds as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. Cash equivalents are invested in short-term money market funds that earn interest and commercial paper.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of collateral to merchant credit card, deposit account to secure foreign entity closure costs, issuances of deposit performance guarantee issued in favor of a customer, and certificates of deposit held by a bank as security for outstanding letters of credit. The Company had a restricted cash balance of $2.6 million as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, which has been excluded from the Company's cash and cash equivalents balances. The Company presented $0.8 million and $0.7 million of the total amount of restricted cash within current assets on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The remaining restricted cash balance of $1.8 million is included in non-current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets to the total of the amounts reported in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 87,126	$ 44,388
Restricted cash, current	805	439
Restricted cash, non-current	1,835	1,892
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	$ 89,766	$ 46,719

Inventory

Inventory, consisting of material, direct and indirect labor, and manufacturing overhead, consists of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Raw materials	$ 3,038	$ 3,610
Work in process	114	307
Finished goods	13,361	12,500
Total inventory	$ 16,513	$ 16,417

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses	$ 8,374	$ 5,703
Prepaid insurance	1,225	893
Receivable from contract manufacturers	3,851	2,882
Insurance receivable	—	2,000
Income tax refund receivable	2,991	—
Other current assets	2,190	1,272
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	$ 18,631	$ 12,750

Property and Equipment, net

Property and equipment consists of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Life (in years)	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Machinery and equipment	3	$ 13,688	$ 12,146
Computer equipment	3	1,093	689
Automotive and vehicle hardware	5	93	93
Software	3	647	601
Furniture and fixtures	7	869	845
Construction in progress		9,099	6,349
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of useful life or lease term	9,730	9,459
		35,219	30,182
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(22,355)	(20,018)
Property and equipment, net		$ 12,864	$ 10,164

Depreciation expense associated with property and equipment was $2.3 million and $2.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Intangible Assets, Net

The following tables present acquired intangible assets, net as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

		September 30, 2025		
	Estimated Useful Life (in years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Developed technology	3-8	$ 23,500	$ (12,670)	$ 10,830
Vendor relationship	3	6,600	(6,600)	—
Customer relationships	3 - 8	6,300	(2,680)	3,620
Intangible assets, net		$ 36,400	$ (21,950)	$ 14,450

	Estimated Useful Life (in years)	December 31, 2024		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Developed technology	3-8	$ 23,500	$ (9,795)	$ 13,705
Vendor relationship	3	6,600	(6,600)	—
Customer relationships	3-8	6,300	(2,175)	4,125
Intangible assets, net		$ 36,400	$ (18,570)	$ 17,830

Amortization expense was $3.4 million and $5.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The following table summarizes estimated future amortization expense of finite-lived intangible assets-net (in thousands):

Years:	Amount
Remainder of 2025	$ 1,133
2026	3,775
2027	3,682
2028	2,779
2029	2,331
Thereafter	750
Total	$ 14,450

Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued and other current liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accrued legal fees and contingencies	$ 11,845	$ 8,493
Uninvoiced receipts	7,070	4,368
Accrued compensation	8,832	6,115
Sales and use tax	2,306	2,215
Other	10,689	9,400
Total accrued and other current liabilities	$ 40,742	$ 30,591

Note 5. Debt

Revolving Credit

On October 25, 2023, the Company entered into the Credit Line Account Application and Agreement for Organizations and Businesses (the "Credit Agreement") and the Addendum to Credit Line Account Application and Agreement (the "Addendum"; and the Credit Agreement as amended, modified, and/or supplemented by the Addendum, the "UBS Agreement") by and among the Company, UBS Bank USA (the "Bank"), and UBS Financial Services Inc. The maturity date under the UBS Agreement was August 2, 2025 (the "Maturity Date").

The UBS Agreement provided the Company with a revolving credit line of up to $45.0 million, subject to certain terms and conditions. The Company borrowed $44.0 million on October 25, 2023, and all of the proceeds were used to prepay and terminate the Company's prior loan agreement on October 25, 2023.

On August 12, 2024, the Company repaid in full, with cash on hand, all outstanding indebtedness and terminated all commitments and obligations under the UBS Agreement. The UBS Agreement payoff amount included the revolving loans in the principal amount of $44.0 million, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Note 6. Amazon Warrant

On February 10, 2023, as part of the merger of equals with Velodyne Lidar, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Velodyne Merger"), the Company assumed a warrant agreement and a transaction agreement, pursuant to which Velodyne agreed to issue to Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Amazon.com Inc. ("Amazon"), a warrant to acquire, following customary antidilution adjustments, up to an aggregate of 3,263,898 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of $50.71 per share (the "Amazon Warrant"). The exercise price and the warrant shares issuable upon exercise of the Amazon Warrant are subject to further antidilution adjustments, including in the event the Company makes certain sales of common stock (or securities exercisable or convertible into or exchangeable for shares of the Company's common stock) at a price less than the exercise price of the Amazon Warrant. As a result of the issuance and sale by the Company of an additional 3,522,177 shares of common stock in the three months ended June 30, 2025 pursuant to the At-Market-Issuance Sales Agreement at prices below the exercise price of the Amazon Warrant, an antidilution adjustment to the terms of the Amazon Warrant occurred (see Note 8), resulting in the increase in the number of shares issuable under the Amazon Warrant by 3,097 shares of common stock and a reduction to the original strike price of the Amazon Warrant to $50.59 per share. In the three months ended September 30, 2025 the Company sold an additional 1,097,863 shares of common stock pursuant to the At-Market-Issuance Sales Agreement at prices below the exercise price of the Amazon Warrant, an antidilution adjustment to the terms of the Amazon Warrant occurred, resulting in the increase in the number of shares issuable under the Amazon Warrant by 983 shares of common stock and a reduction to the original strike price of the Amazon Warrant to $50.57 per share. As of September 30, 2025, there were 3,271,970 shares of common stock issuable under the Amazon Warrant.

The Amazon Warrant shares vest in multiple tranches over time based on payments of up to $100.0 million by Amazon or its affiliates (directly or indirectly through third parties) to the Company in connection with Amazon's purchase of goods and services. The fair value of the unvested Amazon Warrant will be recognized as a non-cash stock-based reduction to revenue when Amazon makes payments and vesting conditions become probable of being achieved.

The fair value of the Amazon Warrant shares was estimated on February 10, 2023, the date of completion of the Velodyne Merger, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model on the remaining contractual term of 6.98 years, an expected volatility of 53.7%, a 3.86% risk-free interest rate and a 0% expected dividend yield.

The right to exercise the Amazon Warrant and receive the underlying shares that have vested expires February 4, 2030.

In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively 170,958, and 341,358 respectively Amazon Warrant shares vested. As of September 30, 2025, there were 2,501,662 Amazon Warrant shares vested.

Note 7. Commitments and Contingencies

Letters of Credit

In connection with certain office leasehold interests in real property located in San Francisco (350 Treat Ave and 2741 16th Street) the Company obtained letters of credit from certain banks as required by the lease agreements. If the Company defaults under the terms of the applicable lease, the lessor will be entitled to draw upon the letters of credit in the amount necessary to cure the default. The amounts covered by the letters of credit are collateralized by certificates of deposit, which are included in restricted cash on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The outstanding amount of letters of credit was $1.4 million as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Contingencies

From time to time, the Company may be involved in legal and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company records a liability in its consolidated financial statements for these matters when a loss is known or considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Management reviews these estimates in each accounting period as additional information becomes known and adjusts the loss provision when appropriate. If the loss is not probable or cannot be reasonably estimated, a liability is not recorded in the consolidated financial statements. If a loss is probable but the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, the Company discloses the loss contingency and an estimate of possible loss or range of loss (unless such an estimate cannot be made). Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

Litigation

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Significant judgment is required in both the determination of probability and the determination as to whether any exposure is reasonably estimable. Actual outcomes of these legal and regulatory proceedings may materially differ from our current estimates.

Velodyne Legacy Litigation

On March 3, 2021, a purported shareholder of Velodyne filed a complaint for a putative class action against Velodyne, Anand Gopalan and Andrew Hamer in the United States District Court, Northern District of California, entitled *Moradpour v. Velodyne Lidar, Inc., et al*., No. 3:21-cv01486-SI. The complaint alleged purported violations of the federal securities laws and that, among other things, the defendants made materially false and/or misleading statements and failed to disclose material facts about Velodyne's business, operations and prospects, including with respect to David Hall's role with Velodyne and removal as Chairman of Velodyne's Board of Directors. The complaint alleged that purported class members have suffered losses and sought, among other things, an award of compensatory damages on behalf of a putative class of persons who purchased or otherwise acquired Velodyne's securities between November 9, 2020 and February 19, 2021. On March 12, 2021, a putative class action entitled *Reese v. Velodyne Lidar, Inc., et al*., No. 3:21-cv-01736-VC, was filed against Velodyne, Mr. Gopalan and Mr. Hamer in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, based on allegations similar to those in the earlier class action and seeking recovery on behalf of the same putative class. On March 19, 2021, another putative class action entitled *Nick v. Velodyne Lidar, Inc., et al*., No. 4:21-cv-01950-JST, was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, against Velodyne, Mr. Gopalan, Mr. Hamer, two current or former directors, and three other entities. The complaint was based on allegations similar to those in the earlier class actions and sought, among other things, an award of compensatory damages on behalf of a putative class of persons who purchased or otherwise acquired Velodyne's securities between July 2, 2020 and March 17, 2021. The class actions were consolidated. On March 13, 2024, the parties to the consolidated securities class action lawsuit filed a stipulation of settlement to settle this lawsuit, without any admission or concession of wrongdoing or liability by Velodyne or the individual defendants. On April 19, 2024, the court preliminarily approved the settlement that provides for a payment of $27.5 million of which $23.4 million was funded by insurance proceeds. The Company had accrued for and recorded the entire amount of this $27.5 million settlement liability and had recorded the expense within general and administrative expenses in 2023 after concluding that such settlement amount is probable and reasonably estimable. As of December 31, 2023, the Company recorded an insurance receivable of $23.4 million in prepaid expenses and other current assets to be funded by insurance proceeds based on the terms of the settlement. The $23.4 million insurance receivable allows the Company to recover the majority of the settlement expense, resulting in a net charge of $4.1 million in its consolidated statement of operations. The settlement charge of $4.1 million was paid in June 2024. As a result of the court approving the settlement, issuing final judgment, and dismissing the lawsuit on August 19, 2024, the Company unrecognized the related liability and receivable in the amount of $23.4 million.

On January 18, 2022, David and Marta Hall filed a lawsuit in the Superior Court of California, County of Alameda, against current and former officers and directors of Velodyne, as well as Jeff Vetter, Velodyne's outside counsel. The Halls sought to recover damages for financial and other injuries they allegedly sustained as a result of the merger between Graf and Velodyne. On May 3, 2022, certain defendants filed motions to compel arbitration and other defendants filed motions to quash service of process for lack of personal jurisdiction. The court conducted a hearing on the motions on July 20, 2022. On August 30, 2022, the court granted the motion to quash service with respect to the out of state defendants. On October 3, 2022, the court granted the motion to compel Mr. Hall to arbitrate his claims, and stayed proceedings on Ms. Hall's claims pending arbitration of Mr. Hall's claims. On October 20, 2022, Mr. and Ms. Hall voluntarily dismissed the action without prejudice. On January 3, 2023, Mr. and Ms. Hall filed an arbitration demand with substantially the same allegations as the prior lawsuit. On or about August 22, 2023, Ms. Hall filed an application in Texas District Court, Dallas County to compel arbitration of two of the individuals who had been dismissed from the prior court action for lack of personal jurisdiction; these two individuals agreed to participate in the arbitration and thus the Texas action has been stayed. On January 17, 2025, three of the individual respondents were dismissed with prejudice, and Mr. and Ms. Hall dismissed certain claims against the three remaining respondents Messrs. Gopalan, Graf and Dee. The arbitration hearing previously set for February 3, 2025 was vacated. The parties agreed to a confidential settlement, without any admission or concession of wrongdoing or liability by Velodyne or the individual respondents, and executed the definitive agreement on April 16, 2025. As of December 31, 2024, the Company accrued the settlement expenses associated with this action. An insurance receivable allows the Company to recover the majority of the settlement expenses, resulting in a net charge that is immaterial to its consolidated statement of operations. The Halls filed notices of dismissal with prejudice of the arbitration on June 4, 2025, and of the Texas action on June 10, 2025.

On August 10, 2023, Plaintiffs David and Marta Hall filed a complaint against Velodyne in the Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco asserting claims for breach of contract and failure to reimburse expenses in violation of California Labor Code Section 2802 (the "2023 Hall Matter"). The 2023 Hall Matter seeks indemnification for legal fees incurred on the Halls' behalf in connection with a prior derivative action against certain Velodyne officers and directors, and naming Velodyne as a nominal defendant, captioned *In Re Velodyne Lidar, Inc. Derivative Action*, Case No. 1:21-cv-00369-TMH (D. Del.) (dismissed on November 7, 2023). On November 21, 2023, Velodyne denied all allegations. While the Company does not believe the claims are meritorious, the definitive settlement agreement was fully executed by the parties on April 16, 2025, without any admission or concession of wrongdoing or liability by Velodyne. This lawsuit was dismissed with prejudice subject to the terms of the definitive settlement agreement on or around April 18, 2025.

On August 25, 2023, a putative shareholder class action suit was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery against six former officers and directors of Graf Acquisition LLC, the predecessor entity of Velodyne, as well as two other entities (one of which has since been dismissed without prejudice), entitled *Berger v. Graf Acquisition, LLC,* et al., No. C.A. 2023 0873 LWW. The Company, Graf Acquisition LLC and Velodyne are not named as defendants. The plaintiff, who was allegedly a GIC shareholder, asserts claims for breach of fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment in connection with the merger of GIC and Velodyne on September 29, 2020, and seeks damages, disgorgement and other recovery on behalf of the putative class of GIC shareholders in an unspecified amount. The Company is obligated to indemnify such former officers and directors under certain circumstances. While the Company does not believe the claims are meritorious, the parties agreed to a settlement in principle without any admission or concession of wrongdoing or liability by any of the defendants, subject to final documentation and approval by the court. As of June 30, 2025, the Company accrued the expected settlement expenses associated with this action. An insurance receivable allows the Company to recover the majority of the expected settlement expenses, resulting in a net charge that is immaterial to its consolidated statement of operations. On October 7, 2025, the court approved the settlement and subsequently entered final judgment and dismissed the case on October 8, 2025.

Ouster Litigation

On April 11, 2023, the Company filed a complaint in the District of Delaware alleging patent infringement of certain claims of the Company's U.S. Patent Nos. 11,175,405, 11,178,381, 11,190,750, 11,287,515, and/or 11,422,236 against Hesai Group and Hesai Technology Co., Ltd. The complaint seeks monetary damages as well as the issuance of a permanent injunction. On May 30, 2023, the Court granted to stay the case pending the resolution, including all appeals, of *In the Matter of Certain LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) Systems and Components Thereof*, 337-TA-1363. On February 10, 2025, the parties filed a joint request to maintain the stay. Subject to the terms of a confidential decision in the arbitration described below, the Company dismissed without prejudice this case on April 11, 2025.

On May 17, 2023, Hesai Photonics Technology Co. Ltd. and Hesai Group (collectively "Hesai Photonics") filed a request for arbitration with JAMS against the Company, Velodyne Lidar, Inc., Velodyne, LLC, and Oban Merger Sub II LLC. Hesai Photonics alleges that the Company is bound as a result of the Company's 2023 merger with Velodyne Lidar, Inc. by the terms and conditions, including an obligation to arbitrate disputes, of a long-term, global cross-licensing settlement agreement signed in 2020 between Hesai Photonics and Velodyne Lidar, Inc. ("Velodyne-Hesai Settlement Agreement"). On June 13, 2023, the Company responded to the arbitration demand and denied all allegations. On March 28, 2025, the tribunal issued a confidential interim decision, finding that the Company was subject to the Velodyne-Hesai Photonics Settlement Agreement. On September 15, 2025, the tribunal issued a confidential final decision, affirming the earlier finding and deciding on fees.

On September 14, September 25, and September 26, 2023, Hesai filed Petitions for Inter Partes Review with the Patent Trial and Appeal Board ("PTAB") challenging the validity of the Company's patents asserted in the ITC and Delaware patent actions. The Company provided preliminary responses to those petitions in late December 2023 and early January 2024. On March 19, 2024, March 28, 2024, and April 1, 2024, the PTAB issued decisions to institute inter partes review for four patents: IPR2023-01421 (Patent No. 11,175,405), hearing date of December 17, 2024; IPR2023-01422 (Patent No. 11,287,515), hearing date of December 17, 2024; IPR2023-01456 (Patent No. 11,178,381), hearing date of January 13, 2025; and IPR2023-01457 (Patent No. 11,190,750), hearing date of January 13, 2025. On March 13, 2025, the PTAB issued final written decisions upholding the patentability of all challenged claims in IPR2023-01422, and finding unpatentable all challenged claims in IPR2023-01421 and IPR2023-01457. On March 17, 2025, the PTAB issued a final written decision finding unpatentable all challenged claims of IPR2023-01456. On June 2 and 3, 2025, the Company filed notices of appeal for IPR2023-01421, IPR 2023-01426, and IPR 2023-01457. Regarding the fifth patent (Patent No. 11,422,236), the PTAB declined to institute on March 28, 2024, (see IPR2023-01458). Hesai requested review to the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("Director Review"), who remanded to the PTAB for further review of its decision not to institute. On January 21, 2025, the PTAB again denied institution, to which Hesai again requested Director Review, and the Company objected. On March 20, 2025, the Director again denied review.

The Company accrued $11.8 million in connection with the Velodyne Legacy and Ouster legal proceedings as of September 30, 2025.

Indemnification

From time to time, the Company enters into agreements in the ordinary course of business that include indemnification provisions. Generally, in these provisions the Company agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the indemnified parties for claims and losses suffered or incurred by such indemnified parties for which the Company is responsible under the applicable indemnification provisions. The terms of the indemnification provisions vary depending upon negotiations between the Company and its counterpart; however, typically, these indemnification obligations survive the term of the contract and the maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make pursuant to these provisions are uncapped.

The Company has also entered into indemnity agreements pursuant to which it has indemnified its directors and officers, to the extent legally permissible, against all liabilities reasonably incurred in connection with any action in which such individual may be involved by reason of such individual being or having been a director or executive officer, other than liabilities arising from willful misconduct of the individual. To date, the Company is indemnifying and has incurred costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims described above under the heading "Litigation" pursuant to the indemnity agreements of former directors and officers.

Note 8. Common Stock

Pursuant to the terms of the Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, the Company is authorized to issue the following shares and classes of capital stock, each with a par value of $0.0001 per share: (i) 100,000,000 shares of common stock; (ii) 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The holder of each share of common stock is entitled to one vote.

On April 29, 2022, the Company entered into an At-Market-Issuance Sales Agreement (the "Former ATM Agreement"), pursuant to which the Company could, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the agreement offer and sell, from time to time, through or to the agents, acting as agent or principal, shares of the Company's common stock having an aggregate offering price of up to $150.0 million.

The Company terminated the Former ATM Agreement in April 2025 in anticipation of the scheduled expiration of its registration statement on Form S-3.

From the date of the Former ATM Agreement to its termination, the Company sold 9,707,674 shares at a weighted-average sales price of $9.14 per share, resulting in cumulative gross proceeds to the Company totaling approximately $91.4 million before deducting offering costs, sales commissions and fees. Cumulative net proceeds to the Company totaled approximately $88.7 million after deducting offering costs, sales commissions and fees.

On May 12, 2025, the Company entered into an At-Market-Issuance Sales Agreement (the "ATM Agreement") with Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., pursuant to which the Company may offer and sell, from time to time, through or to the agent, acting as agent or principal, shares of the Company's common stock, having an aggregate offering price of up to $100.0 million.

During the three months ended September 30, 2025, the Company sold 1,097,863 shares at a weighted-average sales price of $32.12 per share under the ATM Agreement, resulting in aggregate gross proceeds to the Company totaling approximately $36.0 million before deducting offering costs, sales commissions and fees. Aggregate net proceeds to the Company totaled approximately $35.3 million after deducting offering costs, sales commissions and fees.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company sold 4,620,040 shares at a weighted-average sales price of $20.36 per share under the ATM Agreement, resulting in cumulative gross proceeds to the Company totaling approximately $96.0 million before deducting offering costs, sales commissions and fees. Cumulative net proceeds to the Company totaled approximately $94.1 million after deducting offering costs, sales commissions and fees. The Company plans to use the net proceeds from sales under the ATM Agreement for working capital and general corporate purposes.

The remaining availability under the ATM Agreement as of September 30, 2025 is approximately $4.0 million.

Note 9. Stock-based Compensation

As of September 30, 2025, the Company maintains five equity incentive plans: its Amended and Restated 2015 Stock Plan (the "2015 Plan"), the Sense Photonics, Inc. 2017 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Sense Plan"), the Velodyne Lidar, Inc. 2020 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Velodyne Plan"), its 2021 Incentive Award Plan (the "2021 Plan") and its Amended and Restated 2022 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "2022 ESPP" and, collectively with the 2015 Plan, the Sense Plan, the Velodyne Plan and the 2021 Plan, the "Plans").

The Plans, other than the 2022 ESPP, provide for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards ("RSAs"), restricted stock units ("RSUs"), performance stock unit awards and other forms of equity compensation (collectively,

"equity awards"). In addition, the 2021 Plan provides for the grant of performance bonus awards. New equity awards may only be granted under the 2021 Plan and Velodyne Plan. Awards under the 2021 Plan and Velodyne Plan can be granted to employees, including officers, directors and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries, in each case, within the limits provided in the 2021 Plan and Velodyne Plan, respectively.

The Company's 2022 ESPP has been offered to all eligible employees since August 2022 and generally permits the eligible employees to purchase shares of our common stock at a discount through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their compensation during each offering period, subject to certain limitations.

The 2022 ESPP provides offering periods that have a duration of 24 months in length and are comprised of purchase periods of six months in length. The offering periods are scheduled to start on the first trading day on or after May 16 and November 16 of each year. Under the 2022 ESPP, the purchase price of a share equals 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of a share of common stock on either the first or last day of the applicable offering period or the last day of the applicable purchase period.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, there were 201,534 shares of common stock issued under the 2022 ESPP.

The stock-based compensation expense for the 2022 ESPP is based on the estimated grant date fair value utilizing the Black-Scholes option valuation model of the 2022 ESPP shares and the number of shares that can be purchased as of the grant date, which is recognized as expense on a straight line expense attribution method over the length of an offering period.

Stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 is as follows:

	Number of Shares Underlying Outstanding Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding—December 31, 2024	1,755,024	$ 7.55	5.72	$ 10,076
Options exercised	(43,904)	1.95		
Options cancelled	(498)	1.95		
Outstanding—September 30, 2025	1,710,622	$ 7.69	4.97	$ 33,347
Vested and expected to vest—September 30, 2025	1,710,622	$ 7.69	4.97	$ 33,347
Exercisable—September 30, 2025	1,710,622	$ 7.69	4.97	$ 33,347

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2025.

	Options Outstanding		
Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Options Exercisable
$ 1.85	167,863	4.79	167,863
2.13	781,142	5.00	781,142
14.22	752,408	5.00	752,408
52.40	9,209	3.99	9,209
	1,710,622		1,710,622

Restricted Stock Units

A summary of RSU activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)
Unvested—December 31, 2024	3,464,764	$ 10.68
Granted	4,090,122	11.47
Canceled	(455,353)	10.47
Vested	(2,430,274)	11.62
Unvested—September 30, 2025	4,669,259	$ 10.91

Stock-based compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of each award of RSUs. As of September 30, 2025, total compensation expense related to unvested RSUs granted to employees, but not yet recognized, was $40.6 million, with a weighted-average remaining vesting period of 1.9 years. RSUs settle into shares of common stock upon vesting.

Restricted Stock Awards

A summary of RSA activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)
Unvested—December 31, 2024	456,698	$ 11.28
Canceled	(68,072)	8.79
Vested	(388,626)	10.27
Unvested—September 30, 2025	—	$ —

Stock-based compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of each award of RSAs. The common stock comprising RSAs is issued at grant but, generally, is subject to a risk of forfeiture if the holder terminates service with the Company and its subsidiaries prior to vesting.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense for all share-based awards in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost of revenue	$ 1,618	$ 1,345	$ 4,553	$ 3,468
Research and development	5,583	5,241	16,191	14,079
Sales and marketing	1,285	1,308	4,124	4,200
General and administrative	3,343	3,625	8,685	9,871
Total stock-based compensation	$ 11,829	$ 11,519	$ 33,553	$ 31,618

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense by award type (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
RSUs	$ 10,834	$ 8,420	$ 30,138	$ 22,724
Stock Options	—	1,405	—	4,447
Employee stock purchase plan	221	510	852	1,529
RSAs	774	1,184	2,563	2,918
Total stock-based compensation	$ 11,829	$ 11,519	$ 33,553	$ 31,618

Note 10. Net Loss Per Common Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per common share attributable to common stockholders (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Numerator:				
Net loss	$ (21,733)	$ (25,590)	$ (64,362)	$ (73,308)
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares used to compute basic and diluted net loss per share	57,976,375	47,684,363	54,997,009	45,287,763
Net loss per common share—basic and diluted	$ (0.37)	$ (0.54)	$ (1.17)	$ (1.62)

The weighted average number of shares used to compute basic and diluted net loss per share excludes unvested early exercised common stock options subject to repurchase.

The following outstanding shares of potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders for the periods presented because including them would have been antidilutive:

	September 30,	
	2025	2024
Options to purchase common stock	1,710,622	1,774,234
Public and private common stock warrants[(1)]	4,871,960	5,233,635
Restricted Stock Units	4,669,259	3,571,919
ESPP shares pending issuance	322,375	679,905
Restricted Stock Awards	—	724,935
Total	11,574,216	11,984,628

[(1)]Warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock assumed by the Company in connection with the Velodyne Merger expired on September 29, 2025.

Note 11. Income Taxes

The Company recorded an income tax provision of $72 thousand and an income tax benefit of $3.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, and an income tax benefit of $37 thousand and an income tax provision of $0.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate was (0.3)% and 4.9% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, and was 0.1% and (0.3)% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively.

The Company's income tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of the Company's annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items arising in the quarter. The Company's effective tax rate differs from the U.S. statutory tax rate primarily due to valuation allowances on the deferred tax assets as it is more likely than not that some, or all, of the Company's deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets.

The income tax benefit recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 primarily related to the resolution of an IRS examination of the Company's 2017 and 2018 tax years offset by income taxes for its foreign operations. Due to tax losses and the offsetting valuation allowance, the income tax provision (benefit) for the three months ended September 30, 2025, and the three and nine months September 30, 2024 were immaterial to the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA") was enacted. The OBBBA provides for significant U.S. tax law changes and modifications including making permanent key elements of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, including 100% bonus depreciation, domestic research cost expensing, and the business interest expense limitation. The enactment of OBBBA resulted in an immaterial impact on the income tax provision due to the Company's valuation allowance and the Company does not expect that portions of OBBBA with future effective dates will have a material impact.

Note 12. Revenue

The majority of the Company's revenue is recognized at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the respective digital lidar sensors. Revenue recognized over time is immaterial to total revenue recognized for any given period.

Revenue includes patent royalty revenues generated from a long-term intellectual property ("IP") license agreement in the amount of $1.5 million that was recognized in the first quarter of 2025. The Company also expects to record future revenue from this agreement as it satisfies its performance obligations.

In certain customer arrangements, we are contractually entitled to reimbursement for import tariffs incurred on product shipments. Revenue including the tariff surcharge, and related tariff expense, is recorded gross in the income statement. These reimbursements are considered part of the transaction price under ASC 606 and are recognized as revenue on a gross basis. The corresponding tariff costs are recorded in cost of goods sold.

The following table presents total revenues by geographic area based on the location products were shipped to and services provided (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Americas	$ 26,348	$ 17,267	$ 66,312	$ 41,461
Asia and Pacific[(1)]	7,455	4,271	26,092	14,986
Europe, Middle East and Africa	5,722	6,537	14,802	24,562
Total	$ 39,525	$ 28,075	$ 107,206	$ 81,009

[(1)] In the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recognized $1.5 million of patent royalty revenue from a long-term IP license agreement. Patent royalty revenue recognized in the three months ended September 30, 2025 was not material.

Countries that accounted for more than 10% of total revenue was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
United States	65 %	58 %	60 %	47 %
Sweden	*	*	*	11 %

*Country accounted for less than 10% of total revenue in the period.

Revenue contract balances

Timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers. An unbilled receivable is recorded in instances when revenue is recognized prior to invoicing, and amounts collected in advance of services being provided are recorded as deferred revenue. Contract assets and liabilities are generated when contractual billing schedules differ from revenue recognition timing.

Unbilled receivables

A receivable for multi-year licensing services is generally recorded upon invoicing. A receivable for multi-year license agreements is recorded upon delivery, whether or not invoiced, to the extent the Company has an unconditional right to receive payment in the future related to those licenses. As of September 30, 2025, the current portion of these unbilled receivables in the amount of $2.9 million, primarily consisting of unbilled receivables from multi-year license contracts, is included in "Accounts receivable, net" on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Contract Assets

Contract assets primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration under license arrangements when the licenses have been transferred to the customers, but payment is contingent upon a future event, other than the passage of time (i.e., type of unbilled receivable) and for which the Company does not have an unconditional right at the reporting date.

Contract assets also arise when the timing of billing differs from the timing of revenue recognized, such as when revenue is recognized on guaranteed minimum payments at the inception of the contract when there is not yet a right to invoice in accordance with contract terms and payment is contingent upon future event.

Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities consist of deferred revenue, advanced payments and deposits from customers for goods and services that are yet to be provided. Deferred revenue includes billings in excess of revenue recognized related to product sales, licenses, extended warranty and other services revenue, and is recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. The long-term portion of deferred revenue, mostly related to obligations under license arrangements and extended warranty, is classified as non-current contract liabilities and is included in other non-current liabilities in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets. Customer advanced payments represent required customer payments in advance of product shipments according to a customer's payment term. Customer advance payments are recognized as revenue when control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Customer deposits represent consideration received from a customer which can be applied to future product or service purchases, or refunded.

Contract assets and liabilities are presented net at the individual contract level in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet and are classified as current or non-current based on the nature of the underlying contractual rights and obligations. The following table presents our contract liabilities (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Contract liabilities, current		
Deferred revenues from multi-year licensing agreements	$ 9,614	$ 10,922
Other contract liabilities	19,575	23,429
Contract liabilities, non-current portion		
Deferred revenues from multi-year licensing agreements	$ 463	$ 627
Other contract liabilities	2,863	1,911
Total contract liabilities	$ 32,515	$ 36,889

Deferred revenues from multi-year licensing agreements mainly represent minimum royalty payments received from licensees relating to long-term IP license agreements for which the Company has future obligations. Royalties from the IP license agreements are recognized at the later of the period the sales occur or the satisfaction of the performance obligations to which some or all of the royalties have been allocated.

Other contract liabilities primarily relate to a multi-year contract entered in 2023 with a customer to sell the Company's products. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company partially satisfied the related performance obligation and recognized $0.9 million and $8.5 million of revenue, respectively, that was previously included in the contract liabilities balance. As of September 30, 2025, $12.5 million remained deferred until a future product delivery date.

The following table provides information about contract liabilities (remaining performance obligations) and the significant changes in the balances (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 36,889	$ 17,852
Net revenue deferred in the period	5,984	9,405
Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	(10,358)	(1,780)
Ending balance	$ 32,515	$ 25,477

Note 13. Segment

The Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer reviews financial information including revenue, expenses and net loss presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by certain supplemental information about significant expense categories for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating the Company's financial performance. The Company operates as one reportable and operating segment, which relates to the sale and production of digital lidar sensors and there are no segment managers who are held accountable for operations, operating results and plans for levels or components below the consolidated unit level. The CODM assesses financial performance of the reportable segment and decides how to allocate resources based on the net loss that also is reported as the net loss attributable to the Company on the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. The net loss is also used by our CODM to monitor actual results versus budget and prior periods amounts of our reportable segment and decide how to expand business or to return value to stockholders. The measure of the segment assets is reported on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet as total assets.

The following table reflects the significant expenses of our reportable segment (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total revenue	$ 39,525	$ 28,075	$ 107,206	$ 81,009
Less[1]:				
Product manufacturing costs	17,813	13,390	48,382	42,231
Stock based compensation and amortization expense	2,085	1,812	5,939	4,770
Other costs[2]	2,968	2,119	6,901	6,731
Research and development	17,777	15,127	49,909	43,365
Sales and marketing	7,441	7,197	20,842	20,807
General and administrative	15,692	15,938	50,136	41,684
Total other income, net	(2,590)	(1,881)	(7,192)	(5,488)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	72	(37)	(3,349)	217
Net loss	$ (21,733)	$ (25,590)	$ (64,362)	$ (73,308)

[1] The significant expense categories and amounts align with the segment-level information that is regularly provided to the CODM.

[2] Other costs primarily includes inventory excess and obsolescence, scrap, warranty, freight and other cost of revenue items.

Note 14. Subsequent Event

On October 23, 2025, the Company entered into an Agreement of Purchase and Sale and Joint Escrow Instructions to purchase certain real property and other intangible and personal property located at 2741 16th Street, San Francisco, California for $18.0 million (the "16th Street Purchase"). The Company has leased the premises located at 2741 16th Street since 2017. The Company will also enter into a Lease Termination Agreement with the Seller upon completion of the 16th Street Purchase, which is expected to take place in December 2025.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our results of operations and financial condition of Ouster, Inc. ("we," "us," "our," the "Company," "Ouster") should be read together with the information set forth in our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report, as well as our audited consolidated financial statements and the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in Ouster's Annual Report on Form 10-K (the "2024 Annual Report"), filed with the SEC on March 21, 2025. This discussion contains forward-looking statements based upon current plans, expectations and beliefs involving risks and uncertainties, including with respect to the potential future impact of tax legislations, tariffs and other trade measures on the Company's business and results of operations. Ouster's actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in the section titled "Risk Factors" in Ouster's 2024 Annual Report as updated in Part II, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" herein and as may be further updated from time to time in the Company's other subsequent filings with the SEC. The Company assumes no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason, except as required by law.

Overview

Ouster was founded in 2015 with the invention of our high-performance digital lidar. We are a global leader in high-performance lidar sensors and intelligent software solutions that bring Physical AI to life across the automotive, industrial, robotics, and smart infrastructure sectors. Physical AI transforms physical objects into intelligent systems that can see, think, and act directly with their environment. Ouster's technology delivers performance, reliability, and affordability to accelerate the adoption of autonomous systems at scale and drive meaningful improvements in safety, efficiency, and sustainability. We are headquartered in San Francisco, California.

We design and manufacture high-resolution digital lidar sensors that offer advanced 3D vision to machinery, vehicles, robots, and fixed infrastructure assets, which allows each to understand and visualize the surrounding world and enable safe operation and autonomy. We believe our sensors are one of the highest-performing, lowest-cost lidar solutions available today. Our digital lidar sensors leverage a simplified architecture based on two semiconductor chips and are backed by a suite of patent-protected technology.

Our hardware product offering currently includes four models of sensors in our OS product line: the hemispheric field of view OSDome, the ultra-wide field of view OS0, the mid-range OS1, and the long-range OS2. Within our OS sensor models, we offer numerous customization options, all enabled by embedded software. For each of our models in the OS product line, we offer resolution options of 128 lines vertically ("channels"), 64 channels, or 32 channels, as well as many beam spacing options. In 2022, we launched our REV7 OS series scanning sensors, powered by the L3 chip. REV7 added the OSDome sensor, as well as upgraded OS0, OS1, and OS2 sensors that deliver double the range, enhanced object detection, increased precision and accuracy, and greater reliability compared to our prior generation sensors. We are currently developing our solid-state digital flash ("DF") sensors, which is a suite of short, mid, and long-range solid-state digital lidar sensors that provide uniform precision imaging without motion blur across an entire field of view.

We also provide perception software platforms for smart infrastructure deployments. Our software enables real-time people and object detection, classification, and tracking for actionable, intuitive, and customizable insights while preserving personally identifiable information. Ouster Gemini is a perception platform designed for smart infrastructure deployments like security and crowd analytics, and is optimized exclusively for Ouster's digital lidar sensors. BlueCity is a Gemini-powered solution for traffic operations, planning, and safety. BlueCity provides real-time data analytics and predictions, which can be used to improve traffic and crowd flow efficiency, improve urban planning, advance sustainability, and protect vulnerable road users in a wide range of weather and lighting conditions.

We have invested heavily in patents since our inception, pursuing comprehensive coverage of invention families and use cases, with broad international coverage. We believe that our extensive patent coverage creates material barriers to entry for anyone aiming to compete in the digital lidar space.

We believe the simplicity of our digital lidar design gives us a meaningful advantage in costs related to manufacturing, supply chain, and production yields. Our main manufacturing partners are Benchmark and Fabrinet, which manufacture the majority of our products at their facilities in Thailand. We expect these established partnerships will allow us to continue to reduce our product costs and scale production to meet our anticipated product demand. Based on cost quotes for our products in mass production, we anticipate our manufacturing costs per unit will decrease further as production volumes increase.

Merger with Velodyne Lidar, Inc.

On February 10, 2023, we completed our merger of equals with Velodyne Lidar Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Velodyne Merger"). The product offerings we acquired through the Velodyne Merger include the VLP-16, VLP-16 Lite, VLP-16 Hi-Res, VLP-32 and VLS-128. These product offerings are in the final stages of their product life cycle and we plan to discontinue manufacturing them in 2025.

Factors Affecting Our Performance

Commercialization of Lidar Applications. We believe that our lidar solutions are approaching an inflection point of adoption across our target end market applications and that we are well-positioned to capitalize on this opportunity. However, it is difficult to estimate the timing of ultimate end market and customer adoption. As a result, we expect that our results of operations, including revenue and gross margins, will improve over time but may fluctuate on a quarterly and annual basis for the foreseeable future. As the market for lidar solutions matures and more customers reach a commercialization phase, the fluctuations in our operating results may become less pronounced. In 2025, our strategic business objectives include growing the software-attached business, transforming the product portfolio, and executing towards profitability.

Number of Customers in Production. For certain strategic customers and markets, our products must be integrated into a broader platform, which then must be tested and validated to achieve system-level performance and reliability thresholds that enable commercial production and sales. The time necessary to reach commercial production varies from six months to several years, based on the market and application. For example, the production cycle in the automotive market tends to be longer than other target markets. It is critical to our future success that our customers reach commercial production and select our products, and that we avoid unexpected cancellations of major purchases of our products. Because the timelines to reach production vary significantly and the revenue generated by each customer in connection with commercial production is unpredictable, it is difficult for us to reliably predict our financial performance.

Customers' Sales Volumes. Our customer base is diversified and we aim to continue to penetrate into diverse end markets to increase our sales volumes. Ultimately, widespread adoption of our customers' products that incorporate our lidar solutions will depend on many factors, including the size of our customers' end markets, market penetration of our customers' products that incorporate our digital lidar solutions, our customers' ability to sell their products, and the financial stability and reputation of our customers.

Average Selling Prices ("ASPs"), Product Costs and Margins. Our product costs and gross margins depend largely on the volumes of sensors shipped, the mix of existing and new products sold, and the number and variety of solutions we provide to our customers. We expect that our selling prices will vary by target end market and application due to market-specific supply and demand dynamics. We expect to continue to experience some downward pressure on prices from signing anticipated large multi-year agreements in the near term. We expect that these customer-specific selling price fluctuations, combined with our volume-driven product costs, may drive fluctuations in revenue and gross margins on a quarterly basis. In addition, we expect that the current uncertainty surrounding U.S. trade relationships may impact our future product costs and margins, particularly to the extent there are significant tariffs or trade restrictions imposed on goods imported from Thailand, Canada, or China that are used in our products. Our contractual arrangements generally provide that our customers will pay the costs of tariffs. Although we are taking steps to mitigate the impacts of potential tariffs, we do not expect to be able to fully offset or avoid such costs. These costs could impact customer demand and adoption as described above under "Customers' Sales Volumes."

Competition. Lidar is an emerging technology, and there are many competitors for this growing market. Absent the introduction of new technology, we expect this competition to continue to push our ASPs lower in the coming years. However, we believe that because of the simplicity of our digital lidar technology and the value proposition of our lidar solutions, we are well-positioned to scale more effectively than our competitors and to continue to deliver positive gross margins.

Continued Investment and Innovation. We believe that we are a leading lidar provider. Our financial performance is significantly dependent on our ability to maintain this leading position, which is further dependent on the investments we make in growing our digital lidar product portfolio and increasing the capabilities of our software solutions. We believe it is essential that we continue to identify and respond to rapidly evolving customer requirements, including successfully progressing our digital lidar roadmap and developing technologies that will enhance the operating performance of our products. Our "L4" sensor prototypes are generating rich point clouds and have moved into validation testing. Our "Chronos" chip has been fabricated by our foundry partner and is now undergoing in-house testing. If we fail to continue our innovation, our market position and revenue may be adversely affected, and our investments in that area will not be recovered.

Supply Chain Continuity. Some of the key components in the products we have designed or are currently designing come from limited or single source suppliers. If these third parties experience financial, operational, manufacturing capacity or other difficulties, or experience shortages in required components, or if they are otherwise unable or unwilling to continue to manufacture these components in required volumes or at all, our supply may be disrupted or be on less favorable terms. Such changes could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet our scheduled product deliveries and may subsequently lead to the loss of sales. In addition, we are continuing to monitor the impact of the recent tariff and trade policy actions taken by the United States and foreign governments on our supply chain. We are continuously considering ways to mitigate the impact of these evolving tariff and trade policy actions and the uncertainties arising from the rapidly changing global trade environment on our supply chain; however, there can be no assurances that our current or future mitigation efforts will be successful.

Market Trends and Uncertainties. We anticipate increasing demand for our digital lidar solutions within a multi-billion dollar total addressable market ("TAM"). We define our TAM as applications in the automotive, industrial, robotics, and smart infrastructure end markets where we actively engage and maintain customer relationships. Each of our target markets is potentially a significant global opportunity, and these markets have historically been underserved by limited or inferior technology or not served at all. We believe we are well-positioned in our market as a leading provider of high-resolution lidar sensors.

We may not be able to take advantage of demand if we are unable to anticipate regulatory changes and adapt quickly enough to meet such new regulatory standards or requirements applicable to us or to our customers' products in which our lidar sensors are used. Market acceptance of lidar technology and active safety technology depend upon many factors, including cost, performance, safety performance, regulatory requirements, international taxes, and tariff and trade policy actions of governments related to such technologies. These factors may impact the ultimate market acceptance of our lidar technology.

International Expansion. We view international expansion as an important element of our strategy to increase revenue and achieve profitability. We continue to position ourselves in geographic markets that we expect to serve as important sources of future growth. We have an existing presence in three regions: Americas; Asia and Pacific; and Europe, Middle East and Africa. We intend to expand our presence in these regions over time including through distribution partnerships. Expanded global reach will require continued investment and may expose us to additional foreign currency risk, international taxes, tariff and trade policy actions of foreign governments, legal obligations, export/import regulations and additional operational costs. These risks and challenges that may impact our ability to meet our projected sales volumes, revenues, and gross margins. In addition, the current uncertainty surrounding U.S. trade relationships may impact our future international sales, particularly to the extent there are significant tariffs or trade restrictions imposed on goods imported from the United States.

Employee Retention Credit. The employee retention credit ("ERC"), as originally enacted through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act on March 27, 2020, is a refundable credit against certain employment taxes. The Company qualified for the ERC for the period between March 17, 2020 and September 30, 2021 and the Company received ERC credits in the amount of $5.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

The majority of our revenue comes from the sale of our digital lidar sensors and accessories both directly to end users and through distributors both domestically and internationally. We recognize revenue from product sales when the performance obligation of transferring control of the product to the customer has been met, generally when the product is shipped. We also recognize revenue by performing services or obligations related to product development, validation, IP license agreements, maintenance under our extended warranty contracts, and shipping. We do not expect these services to be material components of revenue, cost of revenue or gross margin in the near future. Performance obligations related to services are generally recognized over time, based on cost-to-cost input basis or straight-line over time. Amounts billed to customers related to shipping and handling are classified as revenue, and we have elected to recognize the cost of shipping activities that occur after control has transferred to the customer as a fulfillment cost rather than a separate performance obligation. All related costs are accrued and recognized within cost of revenue when the related revenue is recognized.

Most of our customers are innovators and early technology adopters incorporating our products into their solutions. Currently, our product revenue consists of both customers ordering small volumes of our products that are in an evaluation phase and customers ordering larger volumes of our products that have more predictable long-term production schedules. However, we believe some customers are still learning their growth and demand rates which can impact the timing of purchase orders quarter to quarter. As we grow our business, we expect to continue to improve our own understanding of our customers' needs and timelines, and expect the timing of orders will have a less notable impact on our quarterly results.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists of the manufacturing cost of our lidar sensors, which primarily consists of sensor components, personnel-related expenses, including salaries, benefits, and stock-based compensation directly associated with our manufacturing organization, and amounts paid to our third-party contract manufacturers and vendors. Our cost of revenue also includes depreciation of manufacturing equipment, amortization of intangible assets, an allocated portion of overhead, facility and information technology ("IT") costs, warranty expenses, excess and obsolete inventory, tariffs and shipping costs.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

Our gross profit equals total revenues less our total cost of revenues, and our gross margin is our gross profit expressed as a percentage of total revenue. Our gross margin is subject to quarterly fluctuations in product mix, price and volume.

Operating Expenses

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development ("R&D") activities are primarily conducted at our San Francisco headquarters and our additional R&D facilities in Scotland and Canada and consist of the following activities:

- Design, prototyping, and testing of proprietary electrical, optical, and mechanical subsystems for our digital lidar products;
- Robust testing for safety certifications;
- Development of new products and enhancements to existing products in response to customer requirements including firmware and software development of lidar integration products;
- Custom System-on-Chip design for Ouster's digital lidar products; and
- Development of custom manufacturing equipment.

R&D expenses consist of personnel-related expenses, including salaries, benefits, and stock-based compensation, for all personnel directly involved in R&D activities, third-party engineering and contractor costs, prototype expenses, amortization of intangible assets, and an allocated portion of overhead, facility and IT costs that support R&D activities.

R&D costs are expensed as they are incurred. Our investment in R&D will continue to grow as we invest in new lidar technology and related software. Our absolute amount of R&D expenses is expected to grow over time; however, we expect R&D as a percentage of revenue to decrease as our business grows.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Our business development, customer support and marketing teams are located in offices worldwide. Selling and marketing expenses consist of personnel-related expenses, including salaries, benefits, and stock-based compensation, for all personnel directly involved in business development, customer support, and marketing activities, and marketing expenses including trade shows, advertising, and demonstration equipment. Sales and marketing expenses also include amortization expense of intangible assets related to customer relationships associated with the acquisitions and an allocated portion of facility and IT costs that support sales and marketing activities. We expect sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenue to decrease over time as our business grows.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist of personnel-related expenses, including salaries, benefits, and stock-based compensation, of our executives and members of the board of directors, finance, human resources, an allocated portion of facility and IT costs that support general and administrative activities, fees related to legal activities including patent prosecution, accounting, finance and professional services, and insurance and bank fees as well as amortization of intangible assets. We have experienced and may in the near-term experience additional increases in general and administrative expenses related to legal, accounting, finance and professional services costs associated with litigation activities, hiring more personnel and consultants to support our international expansion and compliance with the applicable provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and other SEC rules and regulations as a result of being a public company. Our absolute amount of general and administrative expenses will grow over time; however, we expect general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue to decrease as our business grows.

Interest Income, Interest Expense, and Other Income (Expense), Net

Interest income consists primarily of income earned on our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. These amounts will vary based on our respective balances and market rates. Interest expense consists primarily of interest on our debt and the amortization of debt issuance costs and discounts. Other income (expense), net consists primarily of realized and unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and balances, realized gains and losses related to sales of our available-for-sale investments and the change in fair value of the private placement warrant liability.

Income Taxes

Our income tax provision consists of federal, state and foreign current and deferred income taxes. Our income tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of our annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items arising in the quarter. Our effective tax rate differs from the U.S. statutory tax rate primarily due to valuation allowances on deferred tax assets as it is more likely than not that some, or all, of our deferred tax assets will not be realized. We continue to maintain a full valuation allowance against our U.S. Federal and state deferred tax assets, excluding specific balances due to the Velodyne Merger. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of $3.3 million primarily related to the resolution of the Company's IRS examination of its 2017 and 2018 tax years offset by income taxes for its foreign operations. The income tax provision (benefit) for three months ended September 30, 2025 and the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 were not material to the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations:

The results of operations presented below should be reviewed in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. The following table sets forth our unaudited condensed consolidated results of operations data for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(dollars in thousands)		(dollars in thousands)	
Revenue	$ 39,525	$ 28,075	$ 107,206	$ 81,009
Cost of revenue[(1)]	22,866	17,321	61,222	53,732
Gross profit	16,659	10,754	45,984	27,277
Operating expenses[(1)]:				
Research and development	17,777	15,127	49,909	43,365
Sales and marketing	7,441	7,197	20,842	20,807
General and administrative	15,692	15,938	50,136	41,684
Total operating expenses	40,910	38,262	120,887	105,856
Loss from operations	(24,251)	(27,508)	(74,903)	(78,579)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	2,414	2,149	6,739	7,051
Interest expense	—	(342)	—	(1,823)
Other income, net	176	74	453	260
Total other income, net	2,590	1,881	7,192	5,488
Loss before income taxes	(21,661)	(25,627)	(67,711)	(73,091)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	72	(37)	(3,349)	217
Net loss	$ (21,733)	$ (25,590)	$ (64,362)	$ (73,308)

(1) Includes stock-based compensation expense as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(dollars in thousands)		(dollars in thousands)	
Cost of revenue	$ 1,618	$ 1,345	$ 4,553	$ 3,468
Research and development	5,583	5,241	16,191	14,079
Sales and marketing	1,285	1,308	4,124	4,200
General and administrative	3,343	3,625	8,685	9,871
Total stock-based compensation	$ 11,829	$ 11,519	$ 33,553	$ 31,618

The following table sets forth the components of our unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss data as a percentage of total revenue for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(% of total revenue)		(% of total revenue)	
Revenue	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Cost of revenue	58	62	57	66
Gross profit	42	38	43	34
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	45	54	47	54
Sales and marketing	19	26	19	26
General and administrative	40	56	47	51
Total operating expenses	104	136	113	131
Loss from operations	(62)	(98)	(70)	(97)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	6	8	6	9
Interest expense	—	(1)	—	(2)
Total other income, net	6	7	6	7
Loss before income taxes	(56)	(91)	(64)	(90)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	—	—	(3)	—
Net loss	(56) %	(91) %	(61) %	(90) %

Comparison of the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024

Revenue

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change	Change
	2025	2024	$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Revenue by geographic location:				
Americas	$ 26,348	$ 17,267	$ 9,081	53 %
Asia and Pacific	7,455	4,271	3,184	75
Europe, Middle East and Africa	5,722	6,537	(815)	(12)
Total	$ 39,525	$ 28,075	$ 11,450	41 %

Revenue

Revenue increased by $11.5 million or 41%, to $39.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 from $28.1 million for the comparable period in the prior year. The increase in revenue was primarily driven by increased sensor volumes as customers increased their purchase levels compared to the prior year period, offset in part by lower ASPs.

Cost of Revenue

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change	Change
	2025	2024	$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Cost of revenue	$ 22,866	$ 17,321	$ 5,545	32 %

Cost of revenue increased by $5.5 million, or 32%, to $22.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 from $17.3 million for the comparable period in the prior year. The increase in cost of revenue was primarily attributable to higher product manufacturing, stock based compensation and tariff related costs.

Gross margin rose to 42% for the three months ended September 30, 2025 from 38% in the prior year period primarily as a result of lower excess and obsolete inventory charges.

Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change	Change
	2025	2024	$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	$ 17,777	$ 15,127	$ 2,650	18 %
Sales and marketing	7,441	7,197	244	3
General and administrative	15,692	15,938	(246)	(2)
Total operating expenses	$ 40,910	$ 38,262	$ 2,648	7 %

Research and Development

Research and development expenses increased by $2.7 million, or 18%, to $17.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 from $15.1 million for the comparable period in the prior year. The increase is primarily attributable to Company's continuing investment in the research and development of new product offerings and higher annual incentive compensation costs for employees engaged in research and product development function.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses increased by $0.2 million, or 3%, to $7.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 from $7.2 million for the comparable period in the prior year. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in sales and marketing compensation, personnel related expenses, offset in part by lower amortization of acquired customer relationship intangible assets.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased by $0.2 million, or 2%, to $15.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2025 from $15.9 million for the comparable period in the prior year. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower litigation and settlement activities.

Interest Income, Interest Expense and Other Income (Expense), Net

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Change	Change
	2025	2024	$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Interest income	$ 2,414	$ 2,149	$ 265	12 %
Interest expense	$ —	$ (342)	$ 342	(100)
Other income (expense), net	$ 176	$ 74	$ 102	138

The year-over-year increase in interest income was primarily due to interest income related to an IRS income tax refund received in the period and higher invested balances.

The year-over-year decrease in interest expense was due to having no outstanding debt in the three months ended September 30, 2025.

Other income (expense), net was not material for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Income Taxes

The Company's income tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of the Company's annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items arising in the quarter. The Company's effective tax rate differs from the U.S. statutory tax rate primarily due to valuation allowances on the deferred tax assets as it is more likely than not that some, or all, of the Company's deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets.

Due to tax losses and the offsetting valuation allowance, the income tax provision (benefit) for three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was immaterial to the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Comparison of the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024

Revenue

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	Change
	2025	2024	$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Revenue	$ 107,206	$ 81,009	$ 26,197	32 %
Revenue by geographic location:				
Americas	$ 66,312	$ 41,461	$ 24,851	60 %
Asia and Pacific	26,092	14,986	11,106	74
Europe, Middle East and Africa	14,802	24,562	(9,760)	(40)
Total	$ 107,206	$ 81,009	$ 26,197	32 %

Revenue

Revenue increased by $26.2 million, or 32%, to $107.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 from $81.0 million for the comparable period in the prior year. The increase in revenue was primarily driven by increased sensor volumes as customers increased their purchase levels compared to the prior year period, and patent royalties from a long-term IP license agreement, offset in part by lower ASPs.

Cost of Revenue

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	Change
	2025	2024	$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Cost of revenue	$ 61,222	$ 53,732	$ 7,490	14 %

Cost of revenue increased by $7.5 million, or 14%, to $61.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 from $53.7 million for the comparable period in the prior year. The increase in cost of revenue was primarily attributable to higher product manufacturing, stock based compensation and tariff related costs, partially offset by lower excess and obsolete inventory charges and a $1.7 million cost reduction associated with the ERC that was received in the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Operating Expenses

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	Change
	2025	2024	$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	$ 49,909	$ 43,365	$ 6,544	15 %
Sales and marketing	20,842	20,807	35	—
General and administrative	50,136	41,684	8,452	20
Total operating expenses	$ 120,887	$ 105,856	$ 15,031	14 %

Research and Development

Research and development expenses increased by $6.5 million, or 15%, to $49.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 from $43.4 million for the comparable period in the prior year. The increase is primarily attributable to Company's continuing investment in the research and development of new product offerings and higher annual incentive compensation costs for employees engaged in research and product development function, offset in part by a $2.2 million cost reduction associated with an ERC that was received in the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses of $20.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 were flat with the comparable period in the prior year. Increased sales and marketing compensation and personnel related expenses were offset in full by the $0.7 million ERC that was received in the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased by $8.5 million, or 20%, to $50.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 from $41.7 million for the comparable period in the prior year. The increase was primarily attributable to higher litigation and settlement activities, partially offset by the $0.8 million ERC benefits, that were received in the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Interest Income, Interest Expense and Other Income (Expense), Net

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Change	Change
	2025	2024	$	%
	(dollars in thousands)			
Interest income	$ 6,739	$ 7,051	$ (312)	(4)%
Interest expense	—	(1,823)	1,823	(100)
Other income (expense), net	453	260	193	74

The year-over-year decrease in interest income was primarily attributable to lower cash and short-term investments balances and lower average rate of interest earned on held balances, offset in part by interest income earned on an IRS income tax refund and a delayed IRS payment related to ERC claims recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

The year-over-year decrease in interest expense was due to having no outstanding debt in the nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Other income (expense), net was not material for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024.

Income Taxes

The Company's income tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of the Company's annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items arising in the quarter. The Company's effective tax rate differs from the U.S. statutory tax rate primarily due to valuation allowances on the deferred tax assets as it is more likely than not that some, or all, of the Company's deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of $3.3 million primarily related to the resolution of the Company's IRS examination of its 2017 and 2018 tax years, partially offset by income taxes for its foreign operations. Due to tax losses and the offsetting valuation allowance, the income tax provision for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 was immaterial to the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, cash generated from sales of our products, and sales of common stock under our at-the market equity offering program.

Our primary requirements for liquidity and capital are to finance working capital, inventory management, capital expenditures, and general corporate purposes. We expect these needs to continue as we continue to develop and grow our business.

As of September 30, 2025, we had an accumulated deficit of $977.4 million and cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments of $247.2 million. Management believes that our existing sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund our operations for at least twelve months from the date of this Quarterly Report. However, we may need to raise additional capital in the future to support our operations.

We manage our cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions that we believe have high credit quality and, at times, such amounts exceed federally insured limits. The failure of any bank with which we maintain a commercial relationship could cause us to lose our deposits in excess of the federally insured or protected amounts. We have experienced recurring losses from operations, and negative cash flows from operations, and we expect to continue operating at a loss and to have negative cash flows from operations for the foreseeable future. Because we are in the growth stage of our business and operate in an emerging field of technology, we expect to continue to invest in research and development and opportunistically expand our sales and marketing teams worldwide. We may require additional capital to respond to technological advancements, competitive dynamics or technologies, customer demands, business opportunities, challenges, acquisitions, or unforeseen circumstances and in either the short-term or long-term may determine to engage in equity or debt financings. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us, when we require it, our ability to continue to grow or support our business and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited. In particular, current macroeconomic conditions, including elevated inflation rates and high interest rates, have resulted in, and may continue to result in, significant disruption of global financial markets, reducing our ability to access capital. If we are unable to raise additional funds when or on the terms desired, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

ATM Agreement

On April 29, 2022, we entered into an open market sale agreement with B. Riley Securities, Inc., Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. and Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (the "Former ATM Agreement"), pursuant to which we could offer and sell shares of our common stock with an aggregate offering price of up to $150.0 million under an "at-the-market" offering program.

We terminated the Former ATM Agreement in April 2025 in anticipation of the scheduled expiration of our registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-264600). We filed a new registration statement on Form S-3 on May 2, 2025 (File No. 333-286936), which was subsequently declared effective by the SEC.

On May 12, 2025, we entered into an At Market Issuance Sales Agreement (the "ATM Agreement") with Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., pursuant to which the Company may offer and sell, from time to time, through or to the agent, acting as agent or principal, having an aggregate offering price of up to $100.0 million.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, we sold 4,620,040 shares at a weighted-average sales price of $20.36 per share, resulting in cumulative gross proceeds to us totaling approximately $96.0 million before deducting offering costs, sales commissions and fees. Cumulative net proceeds to us totaled approximately $94.1 million after deducting offering costs, sales commissions and fees. We plan to use the net proceeds from this offering for working capital and general corporate purposes.

The remaining availability under the ATM Agreement as of September 30, 2025 is approximately $4.0 million.

Material Cash Requirements

We are a party to many contractual obligations involving commitments to make payments to third parties. These obligations impact our short-term and long-term liquidity and capital resource needs. Certain contractual obligations are reflected on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025, while others are considered future commitments. Our contractual obligations primarily consist of non-cancelable purchase commitments with various parties to purchase goods or services, primarily inventory, entered into in the normal course of business and operating leases. For information regarding our other contractual obligations, refer to Note 7. Commitments and Contingencies and Note. 14. Subsequent Event to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report as well as Note 8. Leases and Note. 9 Commitments and Contingencies in Part II, Item 8 of our 2024 Annual Report.

Cash Flow Summary

The following table summarizes our cash flows from continuing operations for the periods presented:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
	(dollars in thousands)	
Net cash (used in) provided by:		
Operating activities	$ (24,530)	$ (31,133)
Investing activities	$ (31,567)	$ 34,858
Financing activities	$ 97,328	$ (9,434)

Operating Activities

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, operating activities used $24.5 million in cash. The primary factors affecting our operating cash flows during this period were our net loss of $64.4 million, offset by our non-cash charges of $42.4 million, primarily consisting of depreciation and amortization of $5.7 million, stock-based compensation of $33.6 million and amortization of right-of-use asset of $3.9 million, partially offset by accretion or amortization on short-term investments of $2.4 million. The changes in our operating assets and liabilities of $2.5 million were primarily due to an increase in accounts receivable of $2.9 million, an increase in inventory of $0.5 million, an increase in prepaid expenses and other assets of $5.9 million, an increase in accounts payable of $9.2 million, an increase in accrued and other liabilities of $6.1 million, a decrease in contract liabilities of $4.4 million and decrease in operating lease liability of $5.0 million.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, operating activities used $31.1 million in cash. The primary factors affecting our operating cash flows during this period were our net loss of $73.3 million, offset by our non-cash charges of $39.6 million, primarily consisting of depreciation and amortization of $7.8 million, stock-based compensation of $31.6 million, amortization of right-of-use asset of $3.6 million and inventory write down of $0.8 million. The changes in our operating assets and liabilities of $2.6 million were primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable of $0.4 million, decrease in inventory of $3.9 million, a decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets of $22.5 million, an increase in accounts payable of $2.3 million and a decrease in accrued and other liabilities of $29.5 million.

Investing Activities

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, cash used by investing activities was $31.6 million, consisting primarily of purchases of short-term investments of $118.4 million partially offset by $90.0 million proceeds from sales of short-term investments.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, cash provided by investing activities was $34.9 million, consisting primarily of $122.1 million proceeds from short-term investments, partially offset by purchases of short-term investments of $85.6 million.

Financing Activities

During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, cash provided by financing activities was $97.3 million, primarily from the issuance of common stock under the ATM Agreement.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, cash used by financing activities was $9.4 million, consisting primarily of $44.0 million from repayment of the UBS Agreement, partially offset by $33.8 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock under the Former ATM Agreement

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our critical accounting estimates are described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 2024 Annual Report. There have been no significant changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates since the filing of our 2024 Annual Report.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions. Certain of these policies require the application of subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience, changes in the business environment and other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Different estimates that could have been applied in the current period or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely can result in a material impact on our financial condition and operating results in the current and future periods.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily the result of fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and to a lesser extent, inflation risk. The following analysis provides quantitative and qualitative information regarding these risks.

Inflation Risk

General inflation in the U.S., Europe and other geographies has risen significantly in recent years. To date, we do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations, other than its impact on the general economy. However, we are monitoring the current inflationary environment, particularly as it may be impacted by proposed and/or newly implemented tariffs. If our costs were to become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs through price increases, and our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Interest Rate Risk

As of September 30, 2025, we had cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments of $247.2 million, of which $59.8 million consisted of institutional money market funds, $76.1 million commercial paper, and $81.3 million consisted of corporate debt and U.S. government agency securities, all of which carries a degree of interest rate risk. The primary goals of our investment policy are liquidity and capital preservation. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes.

These investments are subject to interest rate risk, as sharp increases in market interest rates could have an adverse impact on their fair value. Although the fair values of these instruments can fluctuate, we believe that the short-term, highly liquid nature of these investments, and our ability to hold these instruments to maturity, reduces our risk for potential material losses. A hypothetical 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations due to the short-term nature of our investment portfolio.

On August 12, 2024, we repaid in full, with cash on hand, all outstanding indebtedness and terminated all commitments and obligations under the UBS Agreement. As of September 30, 2025, we had no debt outstanding and therefore are not exposed to interest rate risk with respect to debt.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Substantially all of our revenue is generated in U.S. dollars. Our expenses are generally denominated in the currencies of the jurisdictions in which we conduct our operations, which are primarily in the U.S. and to a lesser extent in Asia and Europe. Our results of operations and cash flows are, therefore, subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and may be adversely affected in the future due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The effect of a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates applicable to our business would not have a material impact on our historical consolidated

financial statements. To date, we have not engaged in any hedging strategies. As our international operations grow, we will continue to reassess our approach to manage our risk relating to fluctuations in currency rates. No strategy can completely insulate us from risks associated with such fluctuations and our currency exchange rate risk management activities could expose us to substantial losses if such rates move materially differently from our expectations.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, ("Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management of the Company, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of September 30, 2025. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2025 due to the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described below.

Material weaknesses and remediation measures

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act).

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

Our management previously determined that we did not design and maintain an effective control environment commensurate with our financial reporting requirements. Specifically, we did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with an appropriate degree of internal controls and accounting knowledge, experience, and training commensurate with our accounting and reporting requirements. This material weakness contributed to the following additional material weakness.

- We did not design and maintain effective controls over the period-end financial reporting process to ensure, for other than journal entries, that segregation of duties (SOD) conflicts were identified, reviewed and mitigated by appropriately designed mitigating controls as needed to achieve complete, accurate and timely financial accounting, reporting and disclosures.

The material weakness related to the control environment resulted in adjustments to several account balances and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, adjustments to the equity and warrant liabilities accounts and related disclosures in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2021, and an immaterial adjustment which was recorded prior to the issuance of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2024. The material weakness related to segregation of duties did not result in a material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements. Additionally, each of these material weaknesses could result in a misstatement of account balances or disclosures that would result in a material misstatement to the annual or interim consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected.

Remediation Measures Taken

As it relates to the foregoing material weaknesses, our management is committed and continues to make progress to improve our internal control over financial reporting. We continued implementation of a plan to remediate the control deficiencies that led to the above material weaknesses. These remediation measures are ongoing and include the following:

- Improving internal controls to ensure that segregation of duties (SOD) conflicts are timely identified, reviewed and mitigated by appropriately designed mitigating controls and procedures. This includes periodic monitoring of changes in roles and responsibilities that could impact SOD conflicts within the period-end financial reporting process.
- Continuing to recruit personnel with appropriate internal controls, accounting knowledge and experience commensurate with our accounting and reporting requirements, in addition to engaging and utilizing third party consultants and specialists. Our management also continued to reallocate and align roles and responsibilities within the accounting team to optimize and leverage the skills and experience of various personnel.
- Continuing to provide internal control training for personnel responsible for implementing internal controls for the Company.

These investments in resources have improved the stability of our accounting organization. While significant progress has been made in response to the material weaknesses, time is needed to demonstrate sustainability as it relates to our internal control over financial reporting and improvements made to our complement of resources, including demonstrating sustained operating effectiveness of our internal controls related to SOD. We are committed to continuous improvement and will continue to diligently review our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended September 30, 2025 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

We are, from time to time, party to various claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. See Note 7. Commitments and Contingencies to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report for a discussion of material legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A. of our 2024 Annual Report, the other information in this Quarterly Report, including our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes, as well as our other public filings with the SEC, before deciding to invest in our securities. Other than the following, there have been no material changes to the Company's risk factors previously disclosed in our 2024 Annual Report. The occurrence of any of the events described therein could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or prospects. In such an event, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

The Company's business has been and can be impacted by political events, trade and other international disputes and geopolitical tensions and other business interruptions.

Political events, trade and other international disputes and geopolitical tensions can have a material adverse effect on the Company and its customers, suppliers and contract manufacturers. Restrictions on international trade, such as tariffs and other controls on imports or exports of goods, technology or data, can materially adversely affect the Company's business and supply chain. The impact can be particularly significant if these restrictive measures apply to countries and regions where the Company derives a significant portion of its revenues and/or has significant supply chain operations. For example, a large majority of the Company's manufacturing is performed in whole or in part by outsourcing partners located primarily in Thailand. We are currently considering ways to mitigate the impact of any tariffs on goods manufactured by Benchmark and Fabrinet in Thailand.

Changing the Company's business and supply chain in accordance with new or changed restrictions on international trade can be expensive, time-consuming and disruptive to the Company's business and results of operations. Such new restrictions have been and may in the future be announced with little or no advance notice, which have created, and may in the future create, uncertainty and the Company may not be able to effectively mitigate any or all adverse impacts from such measures. For example, in 2025, new tariffs have been announced on certain imports to the United States (the "U.S. Tariffs"), including additional tariffs on imports from Thailand, Canada, China, and Mexico, among others. In response, several countries have imposed, or threatened to impose, reciprocal tariffs on imports from the U.S. and other retaliatory measures. Various modifications and delays to the U.S. Tariffs have since been announced and further actions may be taken in the future, which may include additional sector-based tariffs or other measures. The ultimate resolution and consequences of the trade policy developments, and their impact on the Company continues to be uncertain and will depend on several factors, including whether additional or incremental U.S. Tariffs or other measures are announced, imposed or delayed, to what extent other countries implement tariffs or other retaliatory measures in response, and the overall magnitude and duration of these measures. If disputes and conflicts further escalate, actions by governments in response could be significantly more severe and restrictive.

In addition, even if we are able to mitigate the direct impacts to our operations from changes in U.S. and foreign trade policy, our sales volumes may in the future be adversely affected by reduced sales of or demand for end product incorporating our products, whether resulting from increased costs of such products attributable to increased tariffs or other trade barriers or the broader economic impact of such measures, such as increased inflation or other adverse macroeconomic trends.

Our inability to effectively manage the adverse impacts of the foregoing, including changing U.S. and foreign trade policies, could materially and adversely impact our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and stock price.

Our obligations as a public company impose significant costs on us, which are expected to increase at such time as we qualify as a large accelerated filer.

We are a public reporting company subject to the rules and regulations established from time to time by the SEC and The Nasdaq Stock Market. These rules and regulations require, among other things, that we have and periodically evaluate procedures with respect to our internal control over financial reporting. Reporting obligations as a public company are likely to continue to place a considerable strain on our financial and management systems, processes and controls, as well as on our personnel. Under Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act our management is required to assess and report annually on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and to identify any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

Following new guidance from the SEC issued in August 2025, we now expect to qualify as a non-accelerated filer for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2026. As a result, we do not anticipate that our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2025 pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. However, at such time as we become an accelerated or a large accelerated filer in the future, we expect that this will continue to require significant resources and it is likely to place considerable strain on our financial and management systems, processes and controls, as well as on our personnel. Failure to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could potentially subject us to sanctions or investigations by the SEC, the stock exchange on which our securities are listed or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

(a) Disclosure in lieu of reporting on a Current Report on Form 8-K.

None.

(b) Material changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to the board of directors.

None.

(c) Trading arrangements and policies.

On August 20, 2025, Megan Chung, the Company's General Counsel and Secretary, executed a Rule 10b5-1 instruction letter that constitutes a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" intended to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c)(1) of the Exchange Act, providing for the sale of the number of shares necessary to satisfy her tax withholding obligations upon the future settlement of all restricted stock units or vesting of restricted stock. The instruction letter becomes effective on November 19, 2025 and does not include a termination date.

On August 19, 2025, Darien Spencer, the Company's Chief Operating Officer, executed a Rule 10b5-1 instruction letter that constitutes a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" intended to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c)(1) of the Exchange Act, providing for the sale of the number of shares necessary to satisfy his tax withholding obligations upon the future settlement of all restricted stock unit or vesting of restricted stock. The instruction letter becomes effective on November 18, 2025 and does not include a termination date.

On August 20, 2025, Kenneth Gianella, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, executed a Rule 10b5-1 instruction letter that constitutes a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" intended to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c)(1) of the Exchange Act, providing for the sale of the number of shares necessary to satisfy his tax withholding obligations upon the future settlement of all restricted stock units or vesting of restricted stock. The instruction letter becomes effective on November 19, 2025 and does not include a termination date.

On September 8, 2025, Stephen Skaggs, a member of the Company's Board of Directors, adopted a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" as defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K. The plan provides for the periodic sale of up to 20,000 shares of common stock between February 5, 2026 and December 31, 2026.

Other than as described above, during the three months ended September 30, 2025, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed/ Furnished herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
2.1†	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 21, 2020, by and among the Company, Beam Merger Sub, Inc. and Ouster, Inc.	S-4/A	333-251611	2.1	2/10/2021	
2.2†	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated November 4, 2022, by and among Velodyne Lidar, Inc., Ouster, Inc., Oban Merger Sub, Inc. and Oban Merger Sub II LLC.	8-K	001-39463	2.1	11/7/2022	
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Ouster, Inc.	S-4 POS	333-251611	3.1	3/10/2021	
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of Ouster, Inc.	8-K	001-39463	3.1	4/20/2023	
3.3	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Ouster, Inc. (effective as of April 18, 2024)	8-K	001-39463	3.1	4/22/2024	
4.1	Warrant Agreement, dated October 14, 2018, by and between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company and Velodyne Lidar, Inc.	8-K	001-38703	4.1	10/18/2018	
4.2	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock of Velodyne Lidar, Inc., by and between Velodyne Lidar, Inc. and Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings LLC, dated as of February 4, 2022	8-K	001-38703	4.1	2/7/2022	
10.1	Form of Indemnification Agreement					*
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended					*
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended					*
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					**
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					**
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.					*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					*
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					*
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					*
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document					*
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					*

† The annexes, schedules, and certain exhibits to this Exhibit have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K.
* Filed herewith.
** Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURE

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.

	Ouster, Inc.	
Date: November 5, 2025	By:	/s/ Kenneth P. Gianella
	Name:	Kenneth P. Gianella
	Title:	Chief Financial Officer (*principal financial officer and principal accounting officer*)