

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2020

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 001-38389

Motus GI Holdings, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

81-4042793

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

1301 East Broward Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Ft. Lauderdale, FL

(Address of principal executive offices)

33301

(Zip code)

(954) 541 8000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

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

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

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of Each Exchanged on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	MOTS	The Nasdaq Capital Market

As of November 5, 2020, 32,241,393 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.0001 par value, were issued and outstanding.

Motus GI Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Motus GI Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	September 30, 2020 (unaudited)	December 31, 2019 (*)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,687	\$ 20,528
Investments	-	8,203
Accounts receivable	39	65
Inventory	1,295	1,014
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	889	339
Related party receivable	2	18
Total current assets	25,912	30,167
Fixed assets, net	994	1,056
Right-of-use assets	816	1,021
Other non-current assets	13	13
Total assets	\$ 27,735	\$ 32,257
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,889	\$ 2,999
Operating lease liabilities - current	236	321
Other current liabilities	413	270
Term debt, net of debt discount of \$23 and \$246, respectively	7,977	7,754
Total current liabilities	10,515	11,344
Contingent royalty obligation	1,624	1,872
Operating lease liabilities - non-current	597	713
Total liabilities	12,736	13,929
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 9)		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred Stock \$0.0001 par value; 8,000,000 shares authorized; zero shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Preferred Series A Stock \$0.0001 par value; 2,000,000 shares authorized; zero shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common Stock \$0.0001 par value; 115,000,000 and 50,000,000 shares authorized as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively; 32,182,589 and 28,811,087 shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively	3	3
Additional paid-in capital	114,319	102,789
Accumulated deficit	(99,323)	(84,464)
Total shareholders' equity	14,999	18,328
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 27,735	\$ 32,257

(*) Derived from audited consolidated financial statements

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

Motus GI Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenue	\$ 33	\$ 3	\$ 62	\$ 8
Cost of revenue	32	62	72	65
Gross profit (loss)	1	(59)	(10)	(57)
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	1,160	2,173	4,359	6,706
Sales and marketing	509	1,160	2,954	3,473
General and administrative	2,155	2,028	7,432	7,189
Total operating expenses	3,824	5,361	14,745	17,368
Operating loss	(3,823)	(5,420)	(14,755)	(17,425)
Gain on change in estimated fair value of contingent royalty obligation	3	127	248	68
Finance income (expense), net	(117)	95	(348)	214
Foreign currency gain (loss)	(1)	3	(4)	(6)
Loss before income taxes	(3,938)	(5,195)	(14,859)	(17,149)
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Net loss	\$ (3,938)	\$ (5,195)	\$ (14,859)	\$ (17,149)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.51)	\$ (0.72)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	30,422,265	28,716,213	29,366,154	23,896,843

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

Motus GI Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Common Stock			Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at January 1, 2020	28,811,087	\$	3	\$ 102,789	\$ (84,464)	\$ 18,328
Issuance of common shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	15,070		-	-	-	-
Share based compensation	-		-	804	-	804
Net loss	-		-	-	(6,511)	(6,511)
Balance at March 31, 2020	28,826,157	\$	3	\$ 103,593	\$ (90,975)	\$ 12,621
Issuance of common shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	30,916		-	-	-	-
Share based compensation	-		-	678	-	678
Net loss	-		-	-	(4,410)	(4,410)
Balance at June 30, 2020	28,857,073	\$	3	\$ 104,271	\$ (95,385)	\$ 8,889
Issuance of common shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	30,916		-	-	-	-
Issuance of common shares upon offering, net of financing fees of \$830	3,200,000		-	9,164	-	9,164
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of warrants	50,000		-	58	-	58
Issuance of common stock for board of directors' compensation	44,600		-	55	-	55
Share based compensation	-		-	771	-	771
Net loss	-		-	-	(3,938)	(3,938)
Balance at September 30, 2020	32,182,589	\$	3	\$ 114,319	\$ (99,323)	\$ 14,999

	Common Stock			Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at January 1, 2019	21,440,148	\$	2	\$ 79,893	\$ (61,378)	\$ 18,517
Issuance of common shares upon exercise of options	416		-	2	-	2
Issuance of common shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	10,313		-	-	-	-
Share based compensation	-		-	837	-	837
Net loss	-		-	-	(6,273)	(6,273)
Balance at March 31, 2019	21,450,877	\$	2	\$ 80,732	\$ (67,651)	\$ 13,083
Share based compensation	-		-	690	-	690
Net loss	-		-	-	(5,681)	(5,681)
Balance at June 30, 2019	21,450,877	\$	2	\$ 81,422	\$ (73,332)	\$ 8,092
Issuance of common shares upon offering, net of offering costs of \$1,759	6,666,667		1	18,240	-	18,241
Issuance of common shares upon exercise of over-allotments, net of offering costs of \$156	648,333		-	1,789	-	1,789
Issuance of common shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	30,140		-	-	-	-
Share based compensation	-		-	659	-	659
Net loss	-		-	-	(5,195)	(5,195)
Balance at June 30, 2019	28,796,017	\$	3	\$ 102,110	\$ (78,527)	\$ 23,586

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

Motus GI Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited, in thousands)

**For the Nine Months
Ended
September 30,**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (14,859)	\$ (17,149)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	279	157
Amortization of debt issuance costs	23	-
Gain on change in estimated fair value of contingent royalty obligation	(248)	(68)
Share based compensation	2,242	2,530
Issuance of common stock for board of directors' compensation	111	-
Unrealized gain on investments	-	(5)
Inventory write-down	-	76
Impairment of fixed assets	18	35
Non-cash operating lease expense	142	185
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	26	5
Related party receivable	16	-
Inventory	(281)	(732)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(539)	(43)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(948)	593
Operating lease liabilities - current and non-current	(138)	(182)
Other current and non-current liabilities	143	203
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(14,013)</u>	<u>(14,395)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of fixed assets	(235)	(361)
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	-	(9,609)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	8,203	2,000
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>7,968</u>	<u>(7,970)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Gross proceeds from offering	9,994	20,000
Proceeds from exercise of over-allotment options	-	1,945
Proceeds from exercise of options	-	2
Proceed from exercise of warrants	58	-
Financing fees	(848)	(1,915)
Net cash provided in financing activities	<u>9,204</u>	<u>20,032</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,159	(2,333)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>20,528</u>	<u>18,050</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	<u>\$ 23,687</u>	<u>\$ 15,717</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
CASH PAID FOR:		
Interest	\$ 321	\$ -
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Financing fees incurred but unpaid at period end	\$ 16	\$ -
Financing fees extinguished previously included in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 200	\$ -

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

Motus GI Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Note 1 – Description of Business

Motus GI Holdings, Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A. in September 2016. The Company and its subsidiaries, Motus, Ltd. and Motus, Inc., are collectively referred to as “Motus GI” or the “Company”.

The Company has developed the Pure-Vu System (the “Pure-Vu System”), a medical device that has received 510(k) clearance from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”). In June 2019, the 510(k) premarket notification for the second-generation of the Pure-Vu System was reviewed and cleared by the FDA. The second-generation of the Pure-Vu System has received CE Mark approval in the European Economic Area. The Pure-Vu System is indicated to help facilitate the cleaning of a poorly prepared colon during the colonoscopy procedure. The device integrates with standard and slim colonoscopes to enable safe and rapid cleansing during the procedure while preserving established procedural workflow and techniques by irrigating the colon and evacuating the irrigation fluid (water), feces and other bodily fluids and matter. The Company began commercialization in the fourth quarter of 2019, with the first commercial placements of its second generation Pure-Vu System as part of its initial U.S. market launch targeting early adopter hospitals. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the initial launch of the Pure-Vu System was impacted, particularly in the second quarter of 2020. In the latter half of the third quarter of 2020, the Company saw colonoscopy procedural volumes, hospital access and physician availability and engagement begin to improve. The Company does not expect to generate significant revenue from product sales until the Company expands its commercialization efforts for the Pure-Vu System, which is subject to significant uncertainty.

Note 2 – Basis of Presentation and Going Concern

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the 2019 10-K filed with the SEC on March 30, 2020. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) for interim financial information, the instructions for Form 10-Q and the rules and regulations of the SEC. Accordingly, since they are interim statements, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and notes required by GAAP for annual financial statements, but reflect all adjustments consisting of normal, recurring adjustments, that are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future periods. The December 31, 2019 balance sheet information was derived from the audited financial statements as of that date.

To date, the Company has generated minimal revenues, experienced negative operating cash flows and has incurred substantial operating losses from its activities. Management expects the Company to continue to generate substantial operating losses and to continue to fund its operations primarily through utilization of its current financial resources, future product sales, and through the issuance of debt or equity. Since March 2020, we have been evaluating the actual and potential business impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic. While the full impact of the pandemic continues to evolve, the financial markets have been subject to significant volatility that adversely impacts the Company’s ability to enter into, modify, and negotiate favorable terms and conditions relative to equity and debt financing initiatives. The uncertain financial markets, potential disruptions in supply chains, mobility restraints, and changing priorities could also affect the Company’s ability to enter into key agreements. The outbreak and government measures taken in response to the pandemic have also had a significant impact, both direct and indirect, on businesses and commerce, as worker shortages have occurred; supply chains have been disrupted; facilities and production have been suspended; and demand for certain goods and services, such as certain medical services and supplies, have spiked, while demand for other goods and services have fallen. The future progression of the outbreak and its effects on the Company’s business and operations are uncertain. The Company and its third-party contract manufacturers, contract research organizations, and clinical sites may also face disruptions in procuring items that are essential to the Company’s research and development activities, including, for example, medical and laboratory supplies, in each case, that are sourced from abroad or for which there are shortages because of ongoing efforts to address the outbreak. These disruptions have negatively impacted the Company’s sales, its results of operations, financial condition, and liquidity in 2020.

The Company has financed its operations primarily through sales of equity-related securities. As of September 30, 2020, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$99,323, total current assets of \$25,912 and total current liabilities of \$10,515 resulting in working capital of \$15,397. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company incurred a net loss of \$3,938 and \$14,859 respectively. As of September 30, 2020, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$23,687. Under the terms of the loan agreement with Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”), the Company must maintain unrestricted cash in accounts held at SVB of at least \$10,000 (the “Liquidity Covenant”). The Company will need to raise additional capital or generate substantial revenue in order to ensure compliance with the Liquidity Covenant to support its development and commercialization efforts. If adequate funds are not available to the Company on a timely basis, or at all, it may breach the Liquidity Covenant, in which case, the Company would be required to immediately pledge to the bank and thereafter maintain in a separate account, unrestricted and unencumbered cash in an amount equal to the amount then outstanding under the loan agreement.

Management’s plan, inclusive of its cost reduction plan (the “2020 Plan”) in 2020, includes revenue generation through the sale of products and raising funds from outside investors. However, there is no assurance that such sale of products will occur or that outside funding will be available to the Company, will be obtained on favorable terms or will provide the Company with sufficient capital to meet its objectives.

Such conditions, as well as the terms of its Liquidity Covenant and the uncertainty of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, raise substantial doubts about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of assets, carrying amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies used in preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 are consistent with those discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements in the Company’s 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There have been no material changes to the Company’s significant accounting policies during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020.

Basis of presentation and principles of consolidation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Motus Ltd., an Israel corporation, which has operations in Tirat Carmel, Israel, and Motus Inc., a Delaware corporation, which has operations in the U.S. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Basic and diluted net loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, plus the number of common shares that would have been outstanding if all potentially dilutive ordinary shares had been issued, using the treasury stock method, in accordance with ASC 260-10 “Earnings per Share”. Potentially dilutive common shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share for all periods presented due to their anti-dilutive effect due to losses in each period.

Income taxes

The Company provides for income taxes using the asset and liability approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities and the tax rates in effect when these differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. As of September 30, 2020, and December 31, 2019, the Company had a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, the Company recorded zero income tax expense. No tax benefit has been recorded in relation to the pre-tax loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, due to a full valuation allowance to offset any deferred tax asset related to net operating loss carry forwards attributable to the losses.

Restructuring charges

Restructuring charges are comprised of severance costs related to workforce reductions and other costs directly related to the 2020 Plan, including lease exit and fixed asset impairment. The Company recognizes restructuring charges when the liability is incurred. Employee termination benefits are accrued at the date management has committed to a plan of termination and employees have been notified of their termination dates and expected severance payments, see Note 12.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, “Changes to Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurements”, which will improve the effectiveness of disclosure requirements for recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 removes, modifies, and adds certain disclosure requirements, and is effective for all entities for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2019. The Company adopted ASU 2018-13 on January 1, 2020. The adoption of ASU 2018-13 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, “Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40) — Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That is a Service”. ASU 2018-15 aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software (and hosting arrangements that include an internal use software license), by requiring a customer in a cloud computing arrangement that is a service contract to capitalize certain implementation costs as if the arrangement was an internal-use software project, and is effective for public business entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company adopted ASU 2018-15 on January 1, 2020. The adoption of ASU 2018-15 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, “Financial Instruments — Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” to improve information on credit losses for financial assets and net investment in leases that are not accounted for at fair value through net income. ASU 2016-13 replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses. In April 2019 and May 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-04, “Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments — Credit Losses, Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and Topic 825, Financial Instruments” and ASU 2019-05, “Financial Instruments — Credit Losses (Topic 326): Targeted Transition Relief” which provided additional implementation guidance on the previously issued ASU. In November 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-10, “Financial Instruments — Credit Losses (Topic 326), Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815), and Leases (Topic 842): Effective Dates”, which defers the effective date for public filers that are considered small reporting companies (“SRC”) as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Since the Company is an SRC, implementation is not needed until January 1, 2023. The Company will continue to evaluate the effect that adopting ASU 2016-13 will have on the Company’s financial statements and disclosures.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes”, which is intended to simplify various aspects related to accounting for income taxes. This ASU removes certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740 and also clarifies and amends existing guidance to improve consistent application. This ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance may have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, “Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting”. The ASU is intended to provide temporary optional expedients and exceptions to the US GAAP guidance on contract modifications and hedge accounting to ease the financial reporting burdens related to the expected market transition from the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and other interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates. This guidance is effective beginning on March 12, 2020, and the Company may elect to apply the amendments prospectively through December 31, 2022. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this guidance may have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 4 – Investments and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Investments consist of available-for-sale securities, which are carried at fair value. Interest and dividends on investments are included in finance income, net.

As of September 30, 2020, the Company did not have any investments. The following table summarizes, by major security type, the Company’s investments as of December 31, 2019:

	December 31, 2019	
	Amortized Cost	Carrying Value
Mutual fund, available-for-sale	\$ 8,198	\$ 8,203
Total	\$ 8,198	\$ 8,203

The Company accounts for financial instruments in accordance with ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” (“ASC 820”). ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Quoted prices in non-active markets or in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, observable inputs other than quoted prices, and inputs that are not directly observable but are corroborated by observable market data;

Level 3 – Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

There were no changes in the fair value hierarchy leveling during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and during the year ended December 31, 2019.

The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis, by level within the fair value hierarchy, as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	September 30, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Liabilities				
Contingent royalty obligation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,624	\$ 1,624
December 31, 2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
Assets				
Investments	\$ 8,203	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,203
Liabilities				
Contingent royalty obligation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,872

Financial instruments with carrying values approximating fair value include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses, and certain other current liabilities, due to their short-term nature.

Contingent Royalty Obligation

In estimating the fair value of the Company's contingent royalty obligation (see Note 9), the Company used the discounted cash flow method as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. Based on the fair value hierarchy, the Company classified contingent royalty obligation within Level 3 because valuation inputs are based on projected revenues discounted to a present value.

The following table sets forth a summary of changes in the estimated fair value of the Company's Level 3 contingent royalty obligation for the nine months ended September 30, 2020:

	Fair Value Measurements of Contingent Royalty Obligation (Level 3)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 1,872
Change in estimated fair value of contingent royalty obligation	(248)
Balance at September 30, 2020	\$ 1,624

The contingent royalty obligation is re-measured at each balance sheet date using the following assumptions: 1) discount rate of 21% at both September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, and 2) rate of royalty payment of 3% at both September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

In accordance with ASC-820-10-50-2(g), the Company performed a sensitivity analysis of the liability, which was classified as a Level 3 financial instrument. The Company recalculated the fair value of the liability by applying a +/- 2% change to the input variable in the discounted cash flow model; the discount rate. A 2% decrease in the discount rate would increase the liability by \$171 and a 2% increase in the discount rate would decrease the liability by \$152.

Note 5 – Inventory

Inventory is stated at lower of cost or net realizable value using the weighted average cost method and is evaluated at least annually for impairment. Write-downs for potentially obsolete or excess inventory are made based on management's analysis of inventory levels, historical obsolescence and future sales forecasts. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, no inventory write-down charge was recorded; and, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, an inventory write-down charge of \$57 and \$76, respectively, was recorded.

Inventory consists of the following:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Raw materials	\$ 470	\$ 294
Work-in-process	27	124
Finished goods	798	596
Ending inventory	<u>\$ 1,295</u>	<u>\$ 1,014</u>

Note 6 – Fixed assets, net

Fixed assets, net, consists of the following:

	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Office equipment	\$ 167	\$ 148
Computers and software	316	335
Machinery	455	455
Lab and medical equipment	759	568
Leasehold improvements	185	180
Total	1,882	1,686
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(888)	(630)
Fixed assets, net	<u>\$ 994</u>	<u>\$ 1,056</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 was \$154 and \$279, respectively. Depreciation and amortization expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019 was \$58 and \$157 respectively. The Company incurred a loss on the impairment of fixed assets in the amount of \$0 and \$18 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively. The Company incurred a loss on the impairment of fixed assets in the amount of \$35 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Note 7 – Leases

The Company leases an office in Fort Lauderdale, Florida under an operating lease. The term expires November 2024. The annual base rent is subject to annual increases of 2.75%. As described within Note 10, the Company shares this space with a related party pursuant to the Shared Space Agreement, as defined below.

The Company leases an office in Israel under an operating lease. The term expires on December 31, 2022. The annual base rent is subject to increases of 4%.

The Company leases vehicles under operating leases that expire at various dates through 2022.

Many of these leases provide for payment by the Company, as the lessee, of taxes, insurance premiums, costs of maintenance and other costs which are expenses as incurred. Certain operating leases include escalation clauses and some of which may include options to extend the leases for up to 3 years.

The components of lease cost and supplemental balance sheet information for the Company's lease portfolio were as follows:

	Three Months ended September 30,		Nine Months ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Lease Cost				
Operating lease cost	\$ 36	\$ 86	\$ 141	\$ 264
Variable lease cost	30	41	88	92
Total lease cost	\$ 66	\$ 127	\$ 229	\$ 356
			As of September 30, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
Assets				
Operating lease, right-of-use- asset			\$ 816	\$ 1,021
Liabilities				
Current				
Operating lease liabilities			\$ 236	\$ 321
Non-current				
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion			597	713
Total lease liabilities			\$ 833	\$ 1,034
Other information:				
Weighted average remaining lease term - operating leases			3.55 years	4.08 years
Weighted-average discount rate - operating leases			7.76%	7.67%

The Company records operating lease payments to lease expense using the straight-line method. The Company's lease expense was \$66 and \$229 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively, included in general and administrative expenses which is net of the related party license fee of \$47 and \$126 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively (see Note 10). The Company's lease expense was \$127 and \$356 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively, included in general and administrative expenses.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as of September 30, 2020 were as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Amount
2020 (remaining three months)	\$ 77
2021	279
2022	267
2023	184
2024	141
Total future minimum lease payments	948
Imputed interest	(115)
Total liability	\$ 833

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2019 were as follows:

Twelve Months Ended December 31,	Amount
2020	\$ 331
2021	278
2022	264
2023	184
2024	142
Total future minimum lease payments	\$ 1,199
Imputed interest	(165)
Total liability	<u>\$ 1,034</u>

Future minimum receipts under the related party license fee as of September 30, 2020 were as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Amount
2020 (remaining three months)	\$ 47
2021	189
2022	195
2023	198
2024	168
Total future minimum lease receipts	<u>\$ 797</u>

Note 8 – Term Debt

On December 13, 2019 (the “Effective Date”), the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the “Loan Debt”) for \$8,000 (the “Term Debt”) with Silicon Valley Bank (the “Bank” or “SVB”). On April 10, 2020, the Company entered into a Deferral Agreement (the “Deferral Agreement”) with SVB, effective April 2, 2020, which amends certain provisions of the Loan and Security Agreement, between the Company and SVB.

Pursuant to and among other changes effected by, the Deferral Agreement, as of April 2, 2020, the originally scheduled period of monthly interest-only payments under the Loan Agreement, and the originally scheduled maturity date of the Loan Agreement, have each been extended by six months. As a result, pursuant to the Deferral Agreement, the Loan Agreement now provides for monthly interest-only payments through June 30, 2022, followed by monthly payments of principal and interest until June 1, 2024.

The Term Debt of \$8,000 bears an interest rate equal to the greater of (i) one-half of one percent (0.50%) above the Prime Rate and (ii) five and one-half percent (5.50%). At September 30, 2020, the interest rate was 5.50%. The Term Debt is collateralized by substantially all assets of the Company. Additionally, the Company has pledged 65% of the outstanding capital stock in the Company’s foreign subsidiary, Motus GI Medical Technologies, Ltd., to collateralize the Term Debt.

Interest payments have commenced on January 1, 2020, following each month until the maturity date. Principal payments will commence July 1, 2022 and continuing for 24 consecutive months thereafter. The Company may prepay all, but not less than all, of the outstanding principal balance of the Term Debt subject to prepayment premium of \$240, plus all other sums, if any, that shall have become due and payable.

The Company incurred \$50 of debt issuance costs related to the Term Debt. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, \$2 and \$23 of debt issuance costs was amortized to interest expense, respectively, using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate on the Term Debt for the three months ended September 30, 2020 was 5.69%. The Company accounts for its bank indebtedness at amortized cost.

Further, under the terms of the agreement, the Company must maintain unrestricted cash in accounts with the Bank of at least \$10,000. The covenant was met by the Company as of September 30, 2020. The Company’s cash forecast indicates that it will need to raise additional funds during 2021, which is part of the current operating plan, in order to meet this liquidity requirement covenant during the coming year.

The Term Debt includes a subjective acceleration clause. Since March 2020, the Company has been evaluating the actual and potential business impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In response to the pandemic, certain measures were taken by authorities that could result in adverse financial impacts to the Company, including requiring Company workers to stay home. The Company considered the probability of a further slow-down of its sales team and the related impact on the potential to trigger the Liquidity Covenant, along with the tightening of the capital markets, which could cause SVB to exercise the subjective acceleration clause in determining the classification of the Company's Term Debt. When considering these factors, the Company determined the likelihood of acceleration could be probable if the pandemic continues, and therefore the Company has classified the Term Debt in current liabilities.

Future maturities under the amended terms of the Term Debt are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	Amount
2020 (remaining three months)	\$ -
2021	-
2022	2,000
2023	4,000
2024	2,000
Total	8,000
Less unamortized debt issuance costs	(23)
Total Term Debt, less debt issuance costs	\$ 7,977

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies

Royalties to the IIA

The Company has received grants from the Government of the State of Israel through the Israeli National Authority for Technical Innovation (the "IIA") for the financing of a portion of its research and development expenditures. The total amount that was received and recorded between the periods ending December 31, 2011 through 2016 was \$1,332. No amounts were received during the three months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019. The Company has a contingent obligation to the IIA for the total amount received along with the accumulated LIBOR interest to date in the amount of \$1,405 and \$1,396 as of September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. This obligation is repaid in the form of royalties on revenues generated in any fashion with a rate that is currently at 4% (which may be increased under certain circumstances). The Company may be obligated to pay up to 100% (which may be increased under certain circumstances) of the U.S. dollar-linked value of the grants received, plus interest at the rate of 12-month LIBOR.

Repayment of the grants is contingent upon the successful completion of the Company's R&D programs and generating sales. The Company has no obligation to repay these grants if the R&D program fails, is unsuccessful, or aborted, or if no sales are generated. The Company has recorded an immaterial expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, and an immaterial liability at September 30, 2020 and 2019.

Royalty Payment Rights on Royalty Payment Rights Certificates

The Company filed a Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations (the "Certificate of Designation"), establishing the rights and preferences of the holders of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, including certain directors and officers of the Company (the "Royalty Payment Rights"). As set forth in the Certificate of Designation, the Royalty Payment Rights initially entitled the holders in aggregate, to a royalty in an amount of:

- 3% of net sales subject to a maximum in any calendar year equal to the total dollar amount of Units closed on in the Company's 2017 private placement (the "2017 Private Placement"); and
- 5% of licensing proceeds subject to a maximum in any calendar year equal to the total dollar amount of Units closed on in the 2017 Private Placement.

In addition, in connection with completion of the 2017 Private Placement, the Company issued the placement agent royalty payment rights certificates (the "Placement Agent Royalty Payment Rights Certificates") which grants the placement agent, and its designees, the right to receive, in the aggregate, 10% of the amount of payments paid to the holders of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, or the holders of the Royalty Payment Rights Certificates (the "Royalty Payment Rights Certificates"), upon the conversion of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into shares of the Company's common stock. The Placement Agent Royalty Payment Rights Certificates are on substantially similar terms as the Royalty Payment Rights of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.

The Royalty Payment Rights Certificate obligation and Placement Agent Royalty Payment Rights Certificate obligation (the "Contingent Royalty Obligation") was recorded as a liability at fair value as "Contingent royalty obligation" in the consolidated balance sheets at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 (see Contingent Royalty Obligation below). The fair value at inception was allocated to the royalty rights and the residual value was allocated to the preferred shares and recorded as equity.

The Company amended its Certificate of Designation to modify the Royalty Payment Rights when the Company consummated its Initial Public Offering ("IPO") on February 16, 2018, at which time the Company converted the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock into shares of the Company's common stock and issued the Royalty Payment Rights Certificates. Pursuant to the terms of the Royalty Payment Rights Certificates, if and when the Company generates sales of the current and potential future versions of the Pure-Vu System, including disposables, parts, and services, or if the Company receives any proceeds from the licensing of the current and potential future versions of the Pure-Vu System, then the Company will pay to the holders of the Royalty Payment Rights Certificates a royalty (the "Royalty Amount") equal to, in the aggregate, in royalty payments in any calendar year for all products:

- 3% of Net Sales* for commercialized product directly; and
- 5% of any Licensing Proceeds** for rights to commercialize the product if sublicensed by the Company to a third-party.

* Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to Net Sales based Royalty Amounts, (a) no Net Sales based Royalty Amount shall begin to accrue or become payable until the Company has first generated, in the aggregate, since its inception, Net Sales equal to \$20,000 (the "Initial Net Sales Milestone"), and royalties shall only be computed on, and due with respect to, Net Sales generated in excess of the Initial Net Sales Milestone, and (b) the total Net Sales based Royalty Amount due and payable in any calendar year shall be subject to a royalty cap amount per calendar year of \$30,000. "Net Sales" is defined in the Royalty Payment Rights Certificates. The Company has not reached the Initial Net Sales Milestone as of September 30, 2020.

** Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to Licensing Proceeds based Royalty Amounts, (a) no Licensing Proceeds based Royalty Amount shall begin to accrue or become payable until the Company has first generated, in the aggregate, since its inception, Licensing Proceeds equal to \$3,500 (the "Initial Licensing Proceeds Milestone"), and royalties shall only be computed on, and due with respect to, Licensing Proceeds in excess of the Initial Licensing Proceeds Milestone and (b) the total Licensing Proceeds based Royalty Amount due and payable in any calendar year shall be subject to a royalty cap amount per calendar year of \$30,000. "Licensing" Proceeds is defined in the Royalty Payment Rights Certificate. The Company has not reached the Initial Licensing Proceeds Milestone as of September 30, 2020.

The Royalty Amount will be payable up to the later of (i) the latest expiration date of the Company's patents issued as of December 22, 2016, or (ii) the latest expiration date of any pending patents as of December 22, 2016 that have since been issued or may be issued in the future (which is currently April 2035). Following the expiration of all such patents, the holders of the Royalty Payment Rights Certificates and the holders of the Placement Agent Royalty Payment Rights Certificates will no longer be entitled to any further royalties for any period following the latest to occur of such patent expiration.

On February 16, 2018, the date of the closing of the IPO, (1) the amendment to the Certificate of Designation became effective, (2) all outstanding shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock were converted into shares of the Company's common stock pursuant to a mandatory conversion, and (3) the Royalty Payment Rights Certificates were issued to the former holders of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock.

Contingent Royalty Obligation

The Contingent Royalty Obligation was recorded as a non-current liability at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets at September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 in the amount of \$1,624 and \$1,872, respectively. A gain on change in fair value of Contingent Royalty Obligation of \$3 and \$248 were recorded for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded a gain on change in fair value of Contingent Royalty Obligation in the amount of \$127 and \$68, respectively.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has a severance contingency for severance payments to its CEO, COO, and CFO in the aggregate of \$1,319, in the event that they are terminated without cause or leave due to good reason, as outlined in their employee agreements. Management estimates that the likelihood of payment is remote; therefore, no liability was reflected in these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Any serious disruption with the Company's operations due to the COVID-19 outbreak could impair the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash to repay its debt obligations when they become due and payable, either when they mature, or in the event of a default, which will cause the Company to breach its covenants and may negatively impact the Company's business operations, financial condition, and results of operations. The Company is unable to predict the outcome of these matters and is unable to make a meaningful estimate of the amount or range of loss, if any, that could result from an unfavorable outcome.

Note 10 – Related Party Transactions

Shared Space Agreement

In January 2020, the Company entered into a license agreement (the "Shared Space Agreement") with Orchestra BioMed, Inc., a greater than 5% holder of the Company's common stock and entity in which David Hochman, the Chairman of the Company's board of directors, serves as the Chairman of the board of directors and Chief Executive Officer, and Darren Sherman, a member of the Company's board of directors, serves as a director and as President and Chief Operating Officer. As of September 30, 2020, the Company has a related party receivable in the amount of \$2 in relation to the Shared Space Agreement. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company recorded license fee of \$47 and \$126, respectively, in relation to the Shared Space Agreement. This amount is netted with rent expense in general and administrative expenses.

Orchestra BioMed, Inc. will continue to pay a monthly license fee based on the shared space to the Company until the expiration of the Shared Space Agreement in September 2024. Aggregate license fees will range from \$162 to \$198 in any given calendar year during the term of the Shared Space Agreement.

Note 11 – Stock-based compensation

Issuance of Common Stock

On July 10, 2020, the non-employee members of the Board of Directors were granted an aggregate of 44,600 shares of Common Stock as compensation, in lieu of \$55 of cash compensation, for service as directors during the second quarter of 2020, pursuant to the Company's non-employee director compensation policy. The Company recorded \$56 of accrued expenses as of September 30, 2020, in relation to the service as directors for the three months ended September 30, 2020. On October 10, 2020, the non-employee members of the Board of Directors were granted an aggregate of 58,804 shares of Common Stock as compensation, in lieu of cash compensation, for service as directors during the third quarter of 2020, pursuant to the Company's non-employee director compensation policy. The number of shares granted to the Company's directors, in lieu of cash compensation, is determined by the dollar amount of quarterly fees due under the non-employee director compensation policy divided by the fair market value of a share of Common Stock as of the grant date.

On September 1, 2020 the Company completed a securities purchase agreement (the "Securities Purchase Agreement") in which it sold and issued, in a registered direct offering, an aggregate of 3,200,000 shares of the Company's common stock par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Common Stock"), and pre-funded warrants to purchase an aggregate of 5,533,625 shares of Common Stock (the "Pre-Funded Warrants"). The offering price was \$1.145 for each share of Common Stock and \$1.144 for each Pre-Funded Warrant. The Pre-Funded Warrants are immediately exercisable at a price of \$0.0001 per share of Common Stock. Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, in a concurrent private placement, the Company has also agreed to sell and issue to the purchasers warrants to purchase up to 8,733,625 shares of Common Stock. These warrants are immediately exercisable at an exercise price of \$1.30 per share and expire on the fifth anniversary of the date of issuance. In connection with the closing of the offering, the Company received gross proceeds of \$9,994 before deducting placement agent fees and other offering expenses of \$830, from the issuance of the Common Stock and the Pre-Funded Warrants.

Issuance of Warrants to Purchase Common Stock

On June 6, 2018, the Company entered into a consultant agreement with a service provider which shall continue until the agreement is terminated by the Company or service provider by providing at least five business days' prior written notice. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company (a) issued a warrant on June 6, 2018 to purchase 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock, with an exercise price of \$5.25 per share, at which time a measurement date was reached (b) issued a warrant on October 6, 2018 to purchase 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock, with an exercise price of \$6.25 per share at which time a measurement date was reached, and (c) issued a warrant on February 6, 2019 to purchase 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock, with an exercise price of \$7.25 per share (collectively, such warrants referred to as the "Consultant Warrants"). The Consultant Warrants each have a five-year term, vest immediately, and provide for cashless exercise. The Company recorded \$0 and \$10 as general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive loss in relation to the 30,000 warrants for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively.

On July 2, 2018, the Company entered into a consultant agreement with a service provider which continued until February 28, 2019. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company (i) issued a fully-vested and nonforfeitable warrant on July 2, 2018 (at which point a measurement date was reached) to purchase 25,000 shares of the Company's common stock, with an exercise price of \$7.39 per share, and expired 12 months from the date of agreement, (ii) issued a fully-vested and nonforfeitable warrant on July 2, 2018 (at which point a measurement date was reached) to purchase 25,000 shares of the Company's common stock, with an exercise price of \$7.39 per share, and expires 18 months from the date of the agreement, (iii) issued a fully-vested and nonforfeitable warrant on October 2, 2018 (at which point a measurement date was reached) to purchase 25,000 shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise price of \$8.75 per share, and expires 18 months from the date of the agreement and (iv) issued a fully-vested and nonforfeitable warrant on January 2, 2019 to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock of the Company with an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, and expires 24 months from the date of the agreement. The warrants issued under this agreement are callable by the Company and it will have the right to require the consultant to exercise all or any warrants still unexercised for a cash exercise or the Company may re-purchase the warrant at a price of \$0.01 per warrant share if the Company's stock trades above a closing floor price ranging from \$9.00 to \$13.00 per share for ten (10) consecutive trading days. In accordance with ASC 480, "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity", the call feature is a conditional obligation upon an event not certain to occur that becomes mandatorily redeemable if that event occurs, the condition is resolved, or that event becomes certain to occur. Because the conditional event is within control of the Company, the call feature is not recognized for accounting purposes until the Company exercises its rights under agreement. The Company recorded \$0 and \$31 as general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively.

On July 3, 2018, the Company entered into an amendment to a consulting agreement dated May 27, 2017 as a continuation of investor relation and consulting services to extend the termination of the agreement to July 2019 and issued 30,000 shares of common stock which vested immediately and a warrant to purchase 90,000 shares of common stock which vested immediately. The warrants are exercisable at \$8.50 per share and expire five years from the date of issuance. The Company recorded \$139 and \$276 as general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively.

On January 1, 2019, the Company entered into an amended and restated consultant agreement to restate and replace the existing consultant agreement dated October 1, 2018 with a service provider which shall continue until September 30, 2019, unless and until sooner terminated by the Company or service provider by providing at least thirty days prior written notice. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company issued a fully-vested and nonforfeitable warrant on February 13, 2019 to purchase 50,000 shares of the Company's common stock, with an exercise price of \$5.00 per share, and expires March 20, 2022. The Company recorded \$30 and \$60 as general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, respectively.

On February 13, 2019, the Company issued to an existing service provider for past services rendered a fully-vested and nonforfeitable warrant to purchase 30,000 shares of the Company's common stock, with an exercise price of \$5.00 per share, and expires March 20, 2022. The Company recorded \$0 and \$55 as general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019.

On February 6, 2020, the Company entered into a services agreement whereby it agreed to issue warrants to purchase 120,000 shares of common stock of the Company. The warrants will vest over a one-year period on a monthly basis and expire three years from the date of issuance. 60,000 of the granted warrants are exercisable at a price equal to \$2.16 per share of common stock and 60,000 of the remaining warrants granted are exercisable at a price equal to \$3.50 per share of common stock. The fair value of the warrants were valued on the date of grant at \$112 using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following parameters: (1) risk-free interest rate of 1.43%; (2) expected life in years of 3.0; (3) expected stock volatility of 74.82%; and (4) expected dividend yield of 0%. The Company recorded \$28 and \$75 as general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive loss in relation to the consulting agreement for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively.

On June 11, 2020, the Company entered into a services agreement whereby it agreed to issue warrants to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock of the Company which vested immediately. The warrants are exercisable at \$1.17 per share and expire three years from the date of issuance. The fair value of the warrants were valued on the date of grant at \$28 using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following parameters: (1) risk-free interest rate of 0.22%; (2) expected life in years of 3.0; (3) expected stock volatility of 73.06%; and (4) expected dividend yield of 0%. The Company recorded \$14 and \$17 as general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive loss in relation to the consulting agreement for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively. As of September 30, 2020, the Company has recorded a prepaid expense which will be recognized through December 31, 2020, in the amount of \$11 related to the fully vested nonforfeitable warrants issued for which services have not been rendered. On July 10, 2020 and August 3, 2020, the Company issued an aggregate of 50,000 shares of common stock upon exercise of the warrant which resulted in aggregate proceeds of approximately \$59.

In connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement, as described above, the Company issued a pre-funded common stock purchase warrant to purchase up to 5,533,625 shares of its common stock with the aggregate exercise price already being pre-funded to the Company on September 1, 2020 and, consequently, no additional consideration other than the nominal exercise price of \$0.001 per warrant share shall be required to be paid to effect any exercise of the warrant. The pre-funded common stock purchase warrant will be exercisable until it is exercised in full. Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, on September 1, 2020, the Company also issued a common stock purchase warrant to purchase 8,733,625 of its common stock at an exercise price of \$1.30 per share that expires on September 1, 2025. The terms of both warrants include certain provisions related to fundamental transactions, a cashless exercise provision in the event registered shares are not available, and do not include any mandatory redemption provisions. Therefore, the warrants have been classified as equity upon issuance.

Warrants

A summary of the Company's warrants to purchase common stock activity is as follows:

	Shares Underlying Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2019	2,745,801	\$ 5.24	2.58	\$ -
Granted	14,437,250	1.25		\$
Exercised	50,000	1.17		
Forfeited	(75,000)	8.71		
Outstanding at September 30, 2020	<u>17,058,051</u>	<u>\$ 1.86</u>	<u>6.04</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

As of September 30, 2020, 17,018,051 shares of the Company's common stock were issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants.

Stock Options

2016 Equity Incentive Plan

In December 2016, the Company adopted the Motus GI Holdings, Inc. 2016 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2016 Plan"). Pursuant to the 2016 Plan, the Company's board of directors may grant options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, stock units, performance shares, performance units, incentive bonus awards, other cash-based awards and other stock-based awards to employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors. Pursuant to the terms of an annual evergreen provision in the 2016 Plan, the number of shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2016 Plan shall increase annually by six percent (6%) of the total number of shares of common stock outstanding on December 31st of the preceding calendar year; provided, however, that the board of directors may act prior to the first day of any calendar year to provide that there shall be no increase such calendar year, or that the increase shall be a lesser number of shares of the Company's common stock than would otherwise occur. On January 1, 2020, pursuant to an annual evergreen provision, the number of shares of common stock reserved for future grants was increased by 1,728,665 shares. Under the 2016 Plan, effective as of January 1, 2020, the maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock authorized for issuance is 5,656,324. As of September 30, 2020, there were 635,663 shares of common stock available for future grant under the 2016 Plan.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follows:

	Shares Underlying Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	3,519,769	\$ 4.22	7.91	\$ -
Granted	1,933,666	1.73		
Exercised	-	-		-
Forfeited/cancelled	(1,000,788)	3.29		
Outstanding at September 30, 2020	4,452,647	\$ 3.35	8.12	\$ -

The Company estimated the fair value of each stock option award using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following weighted average assumptions:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2020	2019
Expected term, in years	5.7	5.8
Expected volatility	82.04%	78.02%
Risk-free interest rate	1.00%	2.34%
Dividend yield	-	-
Grant date fair value	\$ 1.17	\$ 2.64

As of September 30, 2020, unamortized share-based compensation for stock options was \$2,477, with a weighted-average recognition period of 1.00 year.

As of September 30, 2020, outstanding options to purchase 2,389,700 shares of common stock were exercisable with a weighted-average exercise price per share of \$4.22.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company recorded \$619 and \$1,798, respectively, for share based compensation expense related to stock options.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded \$578 and \$1,811, respectively, for share based compensation expense related to stock options.

Restricted Stock Units

The Company recorded \$124 and \$352 as general and administrative expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, respectively, in relation to the aggregate 501,265 restricted stock units issued to date to the CEO, executives, and directors.

A summary of the Company's restricted stock unit awards activity is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at December 31, 2019	185,589	\$ 4.71
Granted	260,154	2.16
Vested	(76,902)	3.67
Nonvested at September 30, 2020	<u>368,841</u>	<u>\$ 3.13</u>

As of September 30, 2020, unamortized stock compensation for restricted stock units was \$1,021, with a weighted-average recognition period of 1.21 years.

Stock-based Compensation

The following table sets forth total non-cash stock-based compensation for the issuance of common stock, options to purchase common stock, warrants to purchase common stock, and restricted stock unit award by operating statement classification for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020 and 2019:

	Three Months ended September 30,		Nine Months ended September 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Research and development	\$ 122	\$ 182	\$ 459	\$ 467
Sales and marketing	78	93	250	221
General and administrative	585	455	1,533	1,842
Total	<u>\$ 785</u>	<u>\$ 730</u>	<u>\$ 2,242</u>	<u>\$ 2,530</u>

Note 12 – Restructuring

In March 2020, the Company adopted the 2020 Plan in response to the ongoing disruptions from the COVID-19 outbreak, and to better align its cost structure with the resources required to more efficiently and effectively execute on its commercial strategy of creating a strong foundation in the market by establishing national and regional hospital networks as Pure Vu reference centers. Most significantly, the 2020 Plan resulted in the reduction of the Company's overall headcount by approximately 50%, including a significant reduction of the Company's commercial team in the US, the implementation of tighter expense controls, and the termination of the lease of the Company's planned corporate office facility in Norwood, Massachusetts. These activities were initiated in the first quarter of 2020, with the majority of activity completed in the second quarter of 2020.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company recorded charges of \$0 and \$624, respectively, related to the 2020 Plan. Of that amount, the Company paid \$8 during the third quarter of 2020.

The outstanding restructuring liabilities are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. As of September 30, 2020, the components of the liabilities were as follows:

	Employee Severance and Other Benefits (1)	Lease Termination and Other (2)	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restructuring expenses	445	179	624
Cash payments	(445)	(170)	(615)
Non-cash charges	-	(9)	(9)
Liability included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at September 30, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(1) Employee severance and other benefits expenses were included in sales and marketing expense and research and developments expense in the statements of comprehensive loss.

(2) Lease termination and other consists of lease termination fees and fixed asset impairments. Lease termination was included in general and administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive loss and fixed asset impairments were included in general and administrative expenses and research and development expenses in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Note 13 – Subsequent Events

On November 11, 2020, the Company's Compensation Committee approved the issuance of 724,000 options to employees which vest on the first anniversary of the date of grant to purchase shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise price equal to \$0.74 per share of common stock

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with our financial statements and the related notes and the other financial information included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed below and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report, particularly those under "Risk Factors."

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 under Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Forward-looking statements include statements with respect to our beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, assumptions, estimates, intentions and future performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may be beyond our control, and which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be forward-looking statements. You can identify these forward-looking statements through our use of words such as "may," "can," "anticipate," "assume," "should," "indicate," "would," "believe," "contemplate," "expect," "seek," "estimate," "continue," "plan," "point to," "project," "predict," "could," "intend," "target," "potential" and other similar words and expressions of the future.

There are a number of important factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement made by us. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- our limited operating history;
- our history of operating losses in each year since inception and expectation that we will continue to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future;
- our current and future capital requirements to support our development and commercialization efforts for the Pure-Vu System and our ability to satisfy our capital needs;
- our dependence on the Pure-Vu System, our sole product;
- our ability to obtain approval from regulatory agents in different jurisdictions for the Pure-Vu System;
- our Pure-Vu System and the procedure to cleanse the colon in preparation for colonoscopy are not currently separately reimbursable through private or governmental third-party payors;
- our lack of a developed sales and marketing organization and our ability to commercialize the Pure-Vu System;
- our dependence on third-parties to manufacture the Pure-Vu System;
- our ability to maintain or protect the validity of our patents and other intellectual property;
- our ability to retain key executives and medical and science personnel;
- our ability to internally develop new inventions and intellectual property;
- interpretations of current laws and the passages of future laws;
- acceptance of our business model by investors;
- the accuracy of our estimates regarding expenses and capital requirements
- our ability to adequately support growth; and
- our ability to project in the short term the hospital medical device environment considering the global pandemic and strains on hospital systems

The foregoing does not represent an exhaustive list of matters that may be covered by the forward-looking statements contained herein or risk factors that we are faced with that may cause our actual results to differ from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements. Please see "Part II—Item 1A—Risk Factors" for additional risks which could adversely impact our business and financial performance.

All forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary notice. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report or the date of the document incorporated by reference into this report. We have no obligation, and expressly disclaim any obligation, to update, revise or correct any of the forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. We have expressed our expectations, beliefs and projections in good faith and we believe they have a reasonable basis. However, we cannot assure you that our expectations, beliefs or projections will result or be achieved or accomplished.

Overview

We have developed the Pure-Vu System (the “Pure-Vu System”), a medical device that has received 510(k) clearance from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (the “FDA”). In June 2019, the 510(k) premarket notification for the second-generation of the Pure-Vu System was reviewed and cleared by the FDA. The second-generation of our Pure-Vu System has received CE Mark approval in the European Economic Area. The Pure-Vu System is indicated to help facilitate the cleaning of a poorly prepared colon during the colonoscopy procedure. The device integrates with standard and slim colonoscopes to enable safe and rapid cleansing during the procedure while preserving established procedural workflow and techniques by irrigating the colon and evacuating the irrigation fluid (water), feces and other bodily fluids and matter. We believe that the technology may be useful in the future as a tool to help reduce user dependency on conventional pre-procedural bowel prep regimens. Challenges with bowel preparation for inpatient colonoscopy represent a significant area of unmet need that directly affects clinical outcomes and increases the cost of care for a hospital in a market segment where most of the reimbursement is under a bundle payment based on a Medicare Severity Diagnostic Related Group (a “MS-DRG”). Based on our review and analysis of 2019 market data and 2021 projections for the U.S. and Europe, as obtained from iData Research Inc., we estimate that during 2021 approximately 1.5 million inpatient colonoscopy procedures will be performed in the U.S. and approximately 4.8 million inpatient colonoscopy procedures will be performed worldwide. The Pure-Vu System does not currently have a unique reimbursement code with any private or governmental third-party payors in any country. We began commercialization in the fourth quarter of 2019, with the first commercial placements of our second generation Pure-Vu System as part of our initial U.S. market launch targeting early adopter hospitals. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the initial launch of the Pure-Vu System was impacted, particularly in the second quarter of 2020. We were encouraged to see colonoscopy procedural volumes, hospital access and physician availability and engagement begin to improve in the latter half of the third quarter of 2020. We do not expect to generate significant revenue from product sales until we expand our commercialization efforts for the Pure-Vu System, which is subject to significant uncertainty.

Recent Developments

Due to the recent outbreak around the world of the highly transmissible and pathogenic coronavirus COVID-19, the extent and duration of which is difficult to predict, our sales efforts with targeted early adopter hospitals continue to be disrupted. Projecting when new technology evaluations and non-critical hospital procedures will normalize is challenging, and the ability of hospital systems to make capital investments in new medical technologies remains impacted. In addition to sales disruptions, we have also experienced changes with our suppliers, as well as with research & development, and clinical program activities.

We have completed the move of the manufacturing of our loading fixture from RMS Company to Sanmina Corporation. As part of the move, we also incorporated some enhancements in the loading fixture based on feedback from the initial launch of our second-generation of the Pure-Vu System that can further reduce the time of setup. Over time, this switch has the potential to improve our overall efficiency as the workstation component of our Pure-Vu System is already being manufactured by Sanmina Corporation.

Our research & development activity were disrupted in the second quarter of 2020 and first part of the third quarter of 2020 due to COVID-19 but we are now moving forward at close to a pre-COVID-19 pace. In our Israeli innovation center, we are using a flexible in office work plan to reduce the risk of future work disruption should any employee contract the virus. To date we have had no issues in our facility.

Our clinical research efforts are focused on critical patient populations such as acute lower GI bleeds, where time to a successful colonoscopy can be clinically impactful. We are working with a major hospital system to initiate a study looking at rapid examination of patients in the ICU due to significant lower GI bleeding, as well as controlled studies in the inpatient population focused on both the quality of the exam and health economics. We are also developing a registry study to gather data from multiple institutions looking at Pure Vu’s ability to improve the quality of the exam and reduce delayed, aborted and early repeat procedures in a real world setting.

At this date, we cannot fully predict the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on our financial results and operations and we continue to closely monitor the situation. We have been encouraged by an increase in GI procedural volume, as well as observing hospital access and physician availability and engagement begin to improve in certain parts of the United States where the prevalence of COVID-19 has lessened. We intend to continue to be nimble in our commercial approach and explore all options with respect to how we can best minimize the negative impact of COVID-19 on our business.

In an effort to manage the lack of in-person access to U.S. hospitals as a result of the pandemic, in June 2020, we officially launched the Motus GI mobile app that provides end-users with on-demand access to a full spectrum of Pure-Vu System support and educational resources. This new mobile interface provides Pure-Vu System users instant access to on-demand video support and training resources, including demo and intra-procedural videos, live set-up tutorials, and case studies. The app can be customized to individual hospitals, enabling the administration and healthcare teams to share and track protocols and upload external materials specific to their respective endoscopy department. It is available to all Pure-Vu System users via the ‘*imsmart*’ umbrella in the App store. This new mobile solution is a part of a larger effort to diversify and digitize much of the go-to-market content for the Pure-Vu System, which is being adopted by a growing number of U.S. hospitals. If there are additional waves of COVID-19 in the United States, we intend to continue to leverage these new digital tools to ensure commercial efforts and training continues with minimal interruption.

Financial Operations Overview

We are a development stage company and have not generated significant revenues from the sale of products. We have never been profitable and our accumulated deficit as of September 30, 2020 was \$99.3 million. Our net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 was \$14.9 million. We expect to incur significant expenses and increasing operating losses for the foreseeable future. We expect our expenses to increase in connection with our ongoing activities to commercialize and market the Pure-Vu System. Furthermore, we expect to incur additional costs associated with operating as a public company. Accordingly, we will need additional financing to support our continuing operations. We will seek to fund our operations through public or private equity or debt financings or other sources, which may include collaborations with third parties. Adequate additional financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. Our failure to raise capital as and when needed would have a negative impact on our financial condition and our ability to pursue our business strategy. We will need to generate significant revenues to achieve profitability, and we may never do so. Furthermore, the extent of the impact and effects of the recent outbreak of the coronavirus COVID-19 on the operation and financial performance of our business will depend on future developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak, related travel advisories and restrictions, production delays, or the uncertainty with respect to the accessibility of additional liquidity or capital markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. If the demand for our second generation system is impacted by this outbreak for an extended period, our results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

We expect to continue to incur significant expenses and increasing operating losses for at least the next several years. We expect our expenses will increase substantially in connection with our ongoing activities, as we:

- continue commercialization which began in October 2019, with the first commercial placements of our Pure-Vu System as part of our initial U.S. market launch targeting early adopter hospitals;
- scale manufacturing with our contracted partners for both the workstation and disposable portions of the Pure-Vu System;
- develop future generations of the Pure-Vu System to improve user interface, optimize handling and reduce the cost structure;
- raise sufficient funds in the capital market to effectuate our business plan, including commercialization activities related to our Pure-Vu System and our research and development activities, including clinical and regulatory development and the continued development and enhancement of our Pure-Vu System; and
- operate as a public company.

Restructuring Charges

In March 2020, we adopted a cost reduction plan (the “2020 Plan”) in response to the ongoing disruptions from the COVID-19 outbreak, and to better align our cost structure with the resources required to more efficiently and effectively execute on our commercial strategy of creating a strong foundation in the market by establishing national and regional hospital networks as Pure Vu reference centers.

Most significantly, the 2020 Plan resulted in the reduction of our overall headcount by approximately 50%, including a significant reduction of our commercial team in the US, the implementation of tighter expense controls, and the termination of the lease of our planned corporate office facility in Norwood, Massachusetts. These activities were initiated in the first quarter of 2020, with the majority of activity completed in the second quarter of 2020. During the nine months ended September 30, 2020, we recorded charges of \$0.6 million, related to the 2020 Plan. Of that amount, we paid, \$0.4 million in severance and employee related costs, during the second quarter of 2020. We paid \$0.2 million in termination fees of the lease of our planned corporate facility and recorded non-cash charges of \$9.0 thousand during the first quarter of 2020. We paid the remaining \$8.0 thousand in severance and employee related costs in the third quarter of 2020.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our accounting policies are essential to understanding and interpreting the financial results reported on the condensed consolidated financial statements. The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements are summarized in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019. Certain of those policies are considered to be particularly important to the presentation of our financial results because they require us to make difficult, complex or subjective judgments, often as a result of matters that are inherently uncertain.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, there were no material changes to matters discussed under the heading “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” in Part II, Item 7 of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Three Months Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

Revenue

As of September 30, 2020, as part of our limited launch, we have generated minimal revenue from the sales of products. We do not expect to generate significant revenue from product sales until we expand our commercialization efforts for the Pure-Vu System, which is subject to significant uncertainty.

Revenue totaled \$33.0 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2020, compared to \$3.0 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2019. The increase of \$30.0 thousand was primarily attributable to the sale of our second-generation system disposables.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$32.0 thousand, compared to \$62.0 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease of \$30.0 thousand was primarily attributable to the expensing of obsolete raw materials related to the first generation Pure-Vu System in the amount of \$57.0 thousand, offset by a net increase to the cost of our system disposable evaluation and commercial units in the amount of \$26.0 thousand and an increase in the expense of royalties to the IIA in the amount of \$1.0 thousand.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist of costs relating to the advancement of our development and clinical programs for the Pure-Vu System. We have research and development capabilities in electrical and mechanical engineering with laboratories in our facility in Israel for development and prototyping, and electronics design and testing. We also use consultants and third-party design houses to complement our internal capabilities.

Research and development expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$1.2 million, compared to \$2.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease of \$1.0 million was primarily attributable to decreases of \$0.7 million in salaries and other personnel related costs and professional services, \$0.1 million in material costs and clinical costs, \$0.1 million in travel, and \$0.1 million in share-based compensation, as we shifted our focus to expanding our commercialization efforts for the Pure-Vu System.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist of costs primarily related to our sales and marketing personnel and infrastructure supporting the commercialization of the second generation Pure-Vu System.

Sales and marketing expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$0.5 million, compared to \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease of \$0.7 million was primarily attributable to decreases of \$0.6 million in salaries and other personnel related cost and professional services and \$0.1 million in travel, as we implemented our 2020 cost reduction strategy.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs associated with our overall operations and being a public company. These costs include personnel, legal and financial professional services, insurance, investor relations, compliance related fees, and expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining patents.

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$2.1 million, compared to \$2.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019.

Other Income and Expenses

Other expense, net for the three months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$0.1 million compared to other income, net of \$0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2019. The change of \$0.3 million in other income and expenses, net was primarily attributable to a change of \$0.2 million from finance income to finance expense plus a decrease of \$0.1 million in the gain in estimated fair value of contingent royalty obligation.

Comparison of Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

Revenue

As of September 30, 2020, as part of our limited launch, we have generated minimal revenue from the sales of products. We do not expect to generate significant revenue from product sales until we expand our commercialization efforts for the Pure-Vu System, which is subject to significant uncertainty.

Revenue totaled \$62.0 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, compared to \$8.0 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The increase of \$54.0 thousand was primarily attributable to the sales of our second-generation system disposables compared to the same period in 2019.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$72.0 thousand, compared to \$65.0 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The increase of \$7.0 thousand was primarily attributable to the increase in the cost of our system disposable evaluation and commercial units in the amount of \$62.0 thousand as a result of the sales of our system disposables and the increase in expense of royalties to the IIA in the amount of \$2.0 thousand, offset by the expensing of obsolete raw materials related to our first generation Pure-Vu System in the amount of approximately \$57.0 thousand during the nine months ended September 30, 2019.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist of costs relating to the advancement of our development and clinical programs for the Pure-Vu System. We have research and development capabilities in electrical and mechanical engineering with laboratories in our facility in Israel for development and prototyping, and electronics design and testing. We also use consultants and third-party design houses to complement our internal capabilities.

Research and development expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$4.4 million, compared to \$6.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease of \$2.3 million was primarily attributable to decreases of \$1.3 million in salaries and other personnel related costs and professional services, \$0.7 million in material costs, \$0.2 million in travel costs, \$0.1 million in clinical costs, and \$0.1 million in other research and development costs, as we shifted our focus to expanding our commercialization efforts for the Pure-Vu System.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist of costs primarily related to our sales and marketing personnel and infrastructure supporting the commercialization of the second generation Pure-Vu System.

Sales and marketing expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$3.0 million, compared to \$3.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The decrease of \$0.5 million was primarily attributable to a decrease of \$0.5 million in professional services and \$0.1 million in travel, partially offset by an increase of \$0.1 million in demonstration product.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs associated with our overall operations and being a public company. These costs include personnel, legal and financial professional services, insurance, investor relations, compliance related fees, and expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining patents.

General and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$7.4 million, compared to \$7.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The increase of \$0.2 million was primarily attributable to increases of \$0.5 million in salaries and other personnel related costs, \$0.2 million in lease termination fees, partially offset with a \$0.3 million decrease in share-based compensation and a \$0.2 million decrease in professional services.

Other Income and Expenses

Other expense, net for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$0.1 million compared to other income, net of \$0.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2019. The change of \$0.4 million in other income and expenses, net was primarily attributable to a change of \$0.6 million from finance income to finance expense, offset by the increase of \$0.2 million on the change in estimated fair value of contingent royalty obligation.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

To date, we have generated minimal revenues, experienced negative operating cash flows and have incurred substantial operating losses from our activities. We expect to continue to fund our operations primarily through utilization of our current financial resources, future product sales, and through the issuance of debt or equity. As of September 30, 2020, our accumulated deficit was \$99.3 million. Such conditions raise substantial doubts about our ability to continue as a going concern.

In December 2019, we entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") for \$8.0 million with Silicon Valley Bank (the "Bank" or "SVB") which was amended in April 2020. Under the terms of the Loan Agreement we must maintain unrestricted cash in accounts held at SVB of at least \$10.0 million (the "Liquidity Covenant"). We will need to raise additional capital or generate substantial revenue in order to ensure compliance with the Liquidity Covenant to support our development and commercialization efforts. If adequate funds are not available to us on a timely basis, or at all, we may breach the Liquidity Covenant, in which case, we would be required to immediately pledge to the bank and thereafter maintain in a separate account, unrestricted and unencumbered cash in an amount equal to the amount then outstanding under the Loan Agreement.

On September 1, 2020 we completed a securities purchase agreement (the "Securities Purchase Agreement") in which we sold and issued, in a registered direct offering, an aggregate of 3,200,000 shares of our common stock par value \$0.0001 per share (the "Common Stock"), and pre-funded warrants to purchase an aggregate of 5,533,625 shares of Common Stock (the "Pre-Funded Warrants"). The offering price was \$1.145 for each share of Common Stock and \$1.144 for each Pre-Funded Warrant. The Pre-Funded Warrants are immediately exercisable at a price of \$.0001 per share of Common Stock. Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, in a concurrent private placement, we also agreed to sell and issue to the purchasers warrants to purchase up to 8,733,625 shares of Common Stock. These warrants are immediately exercisable at an exercise price of \$1.30 per share and expire on the fifth anniversary of the date of issuance. In connection with the closing of the offering, we received gross proceeds of \$10.0 million before deducting placement agent fees and other offering expenses of \$0.8 million, from the issuance of the Common Stock and the Pre-Funded Warrants.

Since March 2020, we have been evaluating the actual and potential business impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic. While the full impact of the pandemic continues to evolve, the financial markets have been subject to significant volatility that adversely impacts our ability to enter into, modify, and negotiate favorable terms and conditions relative to equity and debt financing initiatives. The uncertain financial markets, potential disruptions in supply chains, mobility restraints, and changing priorities could also affect our ability to enter into key agreements. The outbreak and government measures taken in response to the pandemic have also had a significant impact, both direct and indirect, on businesses and commerce, as worker shortages have occurred; supply chains have been disrupted; facilities and production have been suspended; and demand for certain goods and services, such as medical services and supplies, have spiked, while demand for other goods and services have fallen. The future progression of the outbreak and its effects on our business and operations are uncertain. We and our third-party contract manufacturers, contract research organizations, and clinical sites may also face disruptions in procuring items that are essential to our research and development activities, including, for example, medical and laboratory supplies, in each case, that are sourced from abroad or for which there are shortages because of ongoing efforts to address the outbreak.

These disruptions will negatively impact our sales, results of operations, financial condition, and liquidity in 2020.

Our ability to continue as a going concern depends on our ability to execute our business plan, increase revenue and reduce expenditures. At first quarter end, we adopted the 2020 Plan in response to the ongoing disruptions from the COVID-19 outbreak, and to better align our cost structure with the resources required to more efficiently and effectively execute on our commercial strategy of creating a strong foundation in the market by establishing national and regional hospital networks as Pure Vu reference centers. Most significantly, the 2020 Plan resulted in the reduction of our overall headcount by 50%, including a significant reduction of our commercial team in the US, the implementation of tighter expense controls, and the termination of the lease of our planned corporate office facility in Norwood, Massachusetts. These activities were initiated in the first quarter of 2020, of which the majority were completed in the second quarter of 2020.

As of September 30, 2020, we had total current assets of \$25.9 million and total current liabilities of \$10.5 million resulting in working capital of \$15.4 million. Net cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 was \$14.0 million, which includes a net loss of \$14.9 million, offset by non-cash expenses principally related to share based compensation expense of \$2.2 million, depreciation and amortization of \$0.3 million, offset by the gain on the change in estimated fair value of contingent royalty obligation of \$0.2 million, and offset by changes in net working capital items principally related to the increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$0.5 million, and the decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$0.9 million.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$8.0 million principally related to the proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities of \$8.2 million, offset by the purchase of fixed assets of \$0.2 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 totaled \$9.2 million related to \$10.0 million in proceeds received from an offering, partially offset by \$0.8 million paid for financing fees related to the equity financing.

As of September 30, 2020, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$23.7 million. We will need to raise significant additional capital to continue to fund operations and to maintain the Liquidity Covenant under our existing debt facility. We may seek to sell common or preferred equity, convertible debt securities or seek other debt financing. In addition, we may seek to raise cash through collaborative agreements or from government grants. The sale of equity and convertible debt securities may result in dilution to our shareholders and certain of those securities may have rights senior to those of our common shares. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of preferred stock, convertible debt securities or other debt financing, these securities or other debt could contain covenants that would restrict our operations. Any other third-party funding arrangement could require us to relinquish valuable rights. The source, timing and availability of any future financing will depend principally upon market conditions, and, more specifically, on the progress of our product and clinical development programs as well as commercial activities. Funding may not be available when needed, at all, or on terms acceptable to us. Lack of necessary funds may require us, among other things, to delay, scale back or eliminate expenses including those associated with our planned product development, clinical trial and commercial efforts.

Shelf Registration Statement

On March 26, 2019, we filed a shelf registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was declared effective on April 24, 2019, that allows us to offer, issue and sell up to a maximum aggregate offering price of \$75.0 million of any combination of our common stock, preferred stock, warrants, debt securities, subscription rights and/or units from time to time, together or separately, in one or more offerings. Each issuance under the shelf registration statement will require the filing of a prospectus supplement identifying the amount and terms of the securities to be issued. As of September 30, 2020, we have sold an aggregate of \$31.8 million of securities under our shelf registration statement. Our ability to issue securities is subject to market conditions and other factors including, in the case of our debt securities, our credit ratings.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have during the periods presented, and we do not currently have, any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under SEC rules, such as relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, which are often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, established for the purpose of facilitating financing transactions that are not required to be reflected on our balance sheets.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not Applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2020. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. As a result of the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting described below, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the reasonable assurance level as of September 30, 2020.

Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, our management has determined that we have a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to the accounting for non-routine complex transactions. Refer to Part II, Item 9A, “Controls and Procedures,” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, for a discussion of the actions that we have previously undertaken and continue to undertake to remediate this material weakness.

Notwithstanding the material weaknesses, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the consolidated financial statements included in this report present fairly, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as of the dates and for the periods presented, in conformity with U.S. GAAP.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Other than the changes intended to remediate the material weakness as discussed in Part II, Item 9A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2020 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2019 may not be the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that the Company currently deems to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect the Company’s business, financial condition and/or operating results.

There were no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 30, 2020 except as noted below.

If we fail to comply with the continued minimum closing bid requirements of the Nasdaq Capital Market LLC (“Nasdaq”) by May 3, 2021 or other requirements for continued listing, including stockholder equity requirements, our common stock may be delisted and the price of our common stock and our ability to access the capital markets could be negatively impacted.

Our common stock is listed for trading on Nasdaq. We must satisfy Nasdaq’s continued listing requirements, including, among other things, the \$1.00 Minimum Bid Price requirement set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2) (the “Bid Price Requirement”). If a company’s common stock trades for 30 consecutive business days below the Bid Price Requirement, Nasdaq will send a deficiency notice, advising that such company has been afforded a “compliance period” of 180 calendar days to regain compliance with the applicable requirements. Thereafter, if such a company does not regain compliance with the Bid Price Requirement prior to the expiration of the initial period, such company may be eligible for an additional 180 calendar day compliance period, provided (i) it meets the continued listing requirement for market value of publicly held shares and all other applicable requirements for initial listing on Nasdaq, including stockholder equity requirements (except for the Bid Price Requirement), which we may be unable to satisfy, and (ii) it provides written notice to Nasdaq of its intention to cure this deficiency during the second compliance period by effecting a reverse stock split, if necessary. In the event the company does not regain compliance with the Bid Price Requirement prior to the expiration of the initial period, and if it appears to the Staff of the Listing Qualifications Department of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the “Staff”) that the company will not be able to cure the deficiency, or if the company is not otherwise eligible, the Staff will provide the company with written notification that its securities are subject to delisting from Nasdaq. At that time, the company may appeal the delisting determination to a hearings panel.

On November 4, 2020, the Staff notified us that we did not comply with the Bid Price Requirement, and we have 180 calendar days, or until May 3, 2021, to regain compliance. The closing bid price of our securities must be at least \$1.00 per share for a minimum of ten consecutive business days to regain compliance.

If we are unable to regain compliance with the Bid Price Requirement by May 3, 2021, or if we fail to meet any of the other continued listing requirements, including stockholder equity requirements, our securities may be delisted from Nasdaq, which could reduce the liquidity of our common stock materially and result in a corresponding material reduction in the price of our common stock. In addition, delisting could harm our ability to raise capital through alternative financing sources on terms acceptable to us, or at all, and may result in the potential loss of confidence by investors, employees and business development opportunities. Such a delisting likely would impair your ability to sell or purchase our common stock when you wish to do so. Further, if we were to be delisted from Nasdaq, our common stock may no longer be recognized as a “covered security” and we would be subject to regulation in each state in which we offer our securities. Thus, delisting from Nasdaq could adversely affect our ability to raise additional financing through the public or private sale of equity securities, would significantly impact the ability of investors to trade our securities and would negatively impact the value and liquidity of our common stock.

Global or regional pandemics, including outbreaks of communicable diseases, may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, revenues, and results of operations.

We may face risks related to health epidemics or outbreaks of communicable diseases. For example, the recent outbreak around the world of the highly transmissible and pathogenic coronavirus COVID-19. The outbreak of such communicable diseases could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect general commercial activity and the economies and financial markets of many countries.

The continued impact resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak where we and our business partners have operations, or the perception that such an outbreak could occur, and the measures taken by our business partners, including restrictions with respect to business or hospital procedures, restrictions with respect to our access to our business partners, and/or restrictions imposed by the regulatory bodies or governments of countries or regions affected, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, revenues, and results of operations.

For example, the COVID-19 outbreak, or other similar outbreaks, could have an adverse effect on the overall productivity of our workforce and we may be required to take extraordinary measures to ensure the safety of our employees and those of our business partners. These measures could require that our employees refrain from traveling to their normal workplace for extended periods of time, which we have already experienced in certain locations as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, which in turn could result in a decrease in our commercial activities, or result in higher costs or other inefficiencies.

Any serious disruption with our suppliers or customers due to such outbreaks could impair our ability to meet and/or generate demand for our product, which may negatively impact our revenue, financial condition and commercial operations. Such outbreaks could also result in delays in or the suspension of our business partners manufacturing operations, which we have already experienced as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, including the loss of our contract manufacturing relationship with RMS Company, the contract manufacturer who manufactured the loading fixture for our Pure-Vu System, our research and product development activities, which we have begun to scale back as a result of the impact of COVID-19 on our business, our regulatory work streams, our clinical studies, which we have already experienced as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, including that we will no longer pursue the RESCUE study, and other important commercial functions.

Additionally, our business may be harmed if, in connection with an outbreak, our customers seek to limit or prevent access by our sales and clinical support teams to their facilities, which we have already experienced in certain locations as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, or if our customers postpone elective procedures while their resources are diverted to addressing such an outbreak, or if capital spending by hospitals is curtailed or delayed in connection with such an outbreak, which we have already experienced as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. An outbreak may also result in restrictions on domestic and international travel, which could have a negative impact on our customer engagement efforts, including through the cancellation or postponement of third-party conferences, trade shows and similar events, each of which we have already experienced as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak.

In addition to the risks identified above, we may face the risk of a resurgence of an outbreak, including a resurgence of the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak, in locations where we and our business partners have operations that were initially showing signs of improvement from such outbreak. Such resurgence may result in the recurrence of each of the risks and restrictions identified above, as well as new or unforeseen risks or restrictions imposed by our business partners, including with respect to our business partners operations or procedures and/or our access to such business partners, or imposed by the regulatory bodies and/or governments of countries or regions affected, all of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, revenues, and results of operations.

Further, in our operations as a public company, prolonged government disruptions, global pandemics and other natural disasters or geopolitical actions could affect our ability to access the public markets and obtain necessary capital in order to properly capitalize and continue our operations.

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

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

Compensatory Arrangements of Certain Officers.

On November 11, 2020, the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Motus GI Holdings, Inc. (the “Company”) approved the grant of an aggregate of 724,000 shares subject to stock options (the “Options”) under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Company’s 2016 Equity Incentive Plan (the “Plan”). The Board determined such grants were appropriate to address the need to adequately incentivize and retain the Company’s employees through a period of significant uncertainty, and in line with the Company’s continued efforts to reduce the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its financial results and operations and ensure its long-term competitiveness.

One-hundred percent (100%) of the shares subject to the Options will vest on the first anniversary of the date of grant, subject to the recipients continued service to the Company through the vesting date. The exercise price for each Option is \$0.74 per share, which equals the closing price for the Company’s common stock on The NASDAQ Capital Market on the date of grant. The number of shares subject to the Options granted to Timothy P. Moran, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, Mark Pomeranz, the Company’s President and Chief Operating Officer, and Andrew Taylor, the Company’s Chief Financial Officer were 190,000, 75,000, and 85,000, respectively.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
3.1	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation, dated August 13, 2020.	8-K	001-38389	3.1	8/14/2020	
4.1	Form of November 2018 Consultant Warrant	10-Q	001-38389	4.4	11/14/2018	
4.2	Form of Pre-Funded Warrant	8-K	001-38389	4.1	8/28/2020	
4.3	Form of Common Warrant	8-K	001-38389	4.2	8/28/2020	
10.1	Amendment to the Motus GI Holdings, Inc. 2016 Equity Incentive Plan, dated February 6, 2020.	8-K	001-38389	10.1	8/14/2020	
10.2	Placement Agency Agreement, dated as of August 28, 2020, by and between A.G.P./Alliance Global Partners	8-K	001-38389	10.1	8/28/2020	
10.3	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, dated August 28, 2020, by and between the Company and each Purchaser thereto	8-K	001-38389	10.2	8/28/2020	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).					X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).					X
32.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350).					X
101.1	XBRL Instance Document.					X
101.2	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.					X
101.3	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.					X
101.4	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.					X
101.5	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.					X
101.6	X B R L Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.					X

** Furnished, not filed.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

Date: November 12, 2020

Motus GI Holdings, Inc.

By: /s/ Timothy P. Moran
Name: Timothy P. Moran
Title: *Chief Executive Officer and Director*
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 12, 2020

By: /s/ Andrew Taylor
Name: Andrew Taylor
Title: *Chief Financial Officer*
(Principal Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Timothy P. Moran, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2020 of Motus GI Holdings, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 12, 2020

/s/ Timothy P. Moran

Timothy P. Moran
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Andrew Taylor, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2020 of Motus GI Holdings, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 12, 2020

/s/ Andrew Taylor

Andrew Taylor
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**Certification Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

This Certification is being filed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This Certification is included solely for the purposes of complying with the provisions of Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. In connection with the accompanying Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Motus GI Holdings, Inc. for the period ended September 30, 2020 (the "Report"), each of the undersigned hereby certifies in his capacity as an officer of Motus GI Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") that to such officer's knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 12, 2020

By: /s/ Timothy P. Moran
Timothy P. Moran
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: November 12, 2020

By: /s/ Andrew Taylor
Andrew Taylor
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

This Certification is being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and shall not be deemed "filed" by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing. A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to Motus GI Holdings, Inc. and will be retained by Motus GI Holdings, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.