## 102021 Financial Results

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 performance, allocating resources, preparing annual budgets, and determining compensation. The non-GAAP measures have limitations, including that they may not be directly comparable to other
 measures to their nearest GAAP equivalent.

## BigCommerce is the open SaaS platform for all stages of ecommerce growth



BADGLEY MISCHKA
 EVERY MAN.


Uniquely positioned as a SaaS ecommerce leader
$\triangle$ Open SaaS
$\Delta$ Enterprise leadership
$\Delta$ Focused on established businesses
$\triangle B 2 C+B 2 B$
$\Delta$ Intentionally disruptive
$\Delta$ Partner-centric
(best-of-breed)

## BigCommerce today



## Large and fast-growing global ecommerce market



## Ecommerce platform spend forecasted to grow to \$7.8B in 2024



## Why BigCommerce wins

- Open SaaS
- Enterprise features and applications
- Cross-channel commerce
- Lower total cost of ownership (TCO) than legacy software
- Performance: uptime, site speed, security


Global expansion of partner network: New partners in Q1'21
Walmart:

## WARE2GO <br> A UPS Company

servefirst
Extend

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$\sim$
${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{BIGCOMMERCE}$
BOPIS

HALOTHEMES
(C) acceptcards"
sellbrite


- DEITY

R18 pinwheel
Sf Shopee


A channelengine E paystack
4 channelengine 를 paystack
仙 Section

UNBXD
$\square$ InNOPAY

## Financials

## BigCommerce financial summary

$>4^{\text {th }}$ consecutive year of accelerating top line growth
Enterprise continues to increase as a percent of total revenue
> High gross margins
$>$ Significant long-term operating leverage potential

S Strong consistent revenue growth driven by subscription growth and improved monetization of partner revenue share

$\boldsymbol{B}$ Enterprise ARR has more than doubled in the last two years, driving acceleration in the enterprise segment and a mix shift to higher LTV and stronger retention

Enterprise account ARR as a \% of total ARR



Accelerating top-line growth while driving margins higher as we scale


Driving strong leverage while investing in significant growth initiatives in the mid-market and enterprise segments

Operating expense as \% of revenue


## S Consistent merchant cohort growth, driven by increases in GMV and improving net revenue retention

- As merchants transact and grow in GMV, net revenue retention has improved over time across SMB, mid-market, and enterprise base
- LTV to CAC ratio increased to 4.9:1 in 2020 from 4.4:1 in 2019
- NRR for accounts with $>\$ 2 \mathrm{k}$ in ACV increased to 113\% in 2020 from 106\% in 2019

Annual Merchant Billings by Cohort


## Key Metrics

1 Annual revenue run-rate
2 Annual revenue run-rate for accounts with $>\$ 2 k$ in ACV
3 Accounts with $>\$ 2 k$ in ACV as a percent of annual revenue run-rate
4 Average revenue per account $>\$ 2 k$ in ACV
5 Accounts with >\$2k in ACV

Strong, consistent ARR growth from record new merchant bookings and high retention of existing base...


Note: Annual revenue run-rate ("ARR") is calculated as the sum of: (1) contractual monthly recurring revenue at the end of the period, which includes platform subscription fees, invoiced growth adjustments, recurring professional services revenue, and other recurring revenue, multiplied by twelve to prospectively annualize recurring revenue, and (2) the sum of the trailing twelve-month non-recurring and variable revenue, which includes one-time partner integrations, one-time fees, payments revenue share, and any other

S ...with continued acceleration from accounts $>\$ 2 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{ACV}$, growing $51 \%$ year over year...

...primarily driven by momentum from higher end retail and enterprise plans


Consistent growth in average revenue per $>\$ 2 \mathrm{k}$ accounts

 solutions and professional services and an allocation of partner services revenue.

Accelerating growth in number of accounts $>\$ 2 \mathrm{k}$ in ACV as net retention has strengthened and new bookings have increased


## Investment highlights

## Large and growing addressable market

Strong secular tailwinds tied to digital commerce adoption creating future market opportunities in the US and abroad

## Open SaaS

Disruptive platform and partner approach that that prioritizes enterprise functionality, best of breed technologies and freedom of choice for all merchants

## Accelerating revenue growth

Revenue mix shift to mid-market and enterprise customers has created multi-year tailwinds and accelerating growth

## Strong gross margins

High margin revenue share from established partnership agreements has driven consistently high gross margins

## Increasing operating leverage

Continuing to invest in long-term growth opportunities while managing spend effectively

## Appendix

## G GAAP income statement

| Figures in thousands |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year Ended Dec 31, |  | Three Months Ended March 31 |  |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Revenue | \$112,103 | \$152,368 | \$33,174 | \$46,660 |
| Cost of Revenue ${ }^{(1)}$ | 27,023 | 34,126 | 7,480 | 9,250 |
| Gross Profit | 85,080 | 118,242 | 25,694 | 37,410 |
| Operating Expenses |  |  |  |  |
| Sales \& Marketing ${ }^{(1)}$ | 60,740 | 72,470 | 15,762 | 20,809 |
| Research \& Development (1) | 43,123 | 48,332 | 10,921 | 13,535 |
| General \& Administrative ${ }^{(1)}$ | 22,204 | 36,137 | 6,466 | 11,608 |
| Total Operating Expenses | 126,067 | 156,939 | 33,149 | 45,952 |
| Loss from Operations | $(40,987)$ | $(38,697)$ | $(7,455)$ | $(8,542)$ |
| Interest Income | 245 | 31 | 1 | 12 |
| Interest Expense | $(1,612)$ | $(3,103)$ | (762) | - |
| Change in Fair Value of Financial Instruments | - | 4,413 | 4,413 | - |
| Other Expense | (208) | (179) | (203) | (14) |
| Loss Before Provision for Income Taxes | $(42,562)$ | $(37,535)$ | $(4,006)$ | $(8,544)$ |
| Provision for Income Taxes | 28 | 25 | 17 | 0 |
| Net Loss | $(\$ 42,590)$ | $(\$ 37,560)$ | $(\$ 4,023)$ | $(\$ 8,544)$ |

## Non-GAAP reconciliation

| Gross Profit | 2018 | Q119 | Q2'19 | Q349 | Q419 | 2019 | Q1'20 | 02'20 | Q3'20 | Q4:20 | 2020 | Q121 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GAAP Gross Profit | \$69,930 | \$19,659 | \$21,008 | \$21,458 | \$22,955 | \$85,080 | \$25,694 | \$28,479 | \$31,142 | \$32,927 | \$118,242 | \$37,410 |
| Stock-based Compensation ${ }^{(1)}$ | 82 | 22 | 37 | 62 | 70 | 191 | 73 | 81 | 179 | 469 | 803 | 415 |
| Non-GAAP Gross Profit | \$70,012 | \$19,681 | \$21,045 | \$21,520 | \$23,025 | \$85,271 | \$25,767 | \$28,560 | \$31,321 | \$33,396 | \$119,045 | \$37,825 |
| Non-GAAP Gross Margin | 76\% | 77\% | 77\% | 76\% | 74\% | 76\% | 78\% | 79\% | 79\% | 77\% | 78\% | 81\% |
| Sales \& Marketing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GAAP S\&M Expense | \$45,928 | \$14,136 | \$15,963 | \$15,346 | \$15,295 | \$60,740 | \$15,762 | \$16,803 | \$19,328 | \$20,577 | \$72,470 | \$20,809 |
| Stock-based Compensation ${ }^{(1)}$ | 388 | 133 | 198 | 241 | 266 | 838 | 289 | 352 | 871 | 1,954 | 3,465 | 1,644 |
| Non-GAAP S\&M Expense | \$45,540 | \$14,003 | \$15,765 | \$15,105 | \$15,029 | \$59,902 | \$15,473 | \$16,451 | \$18,457 | \$18,623 | \$69,005 | \$19,165 |
| Non-GAAP S\&M as \% of Revenue | 50\% | 55\% | 58\% | 53\% | 48\% | 53\% | 47\% | 45\% | 46\% | 43\% | 45\% | 41\% |
| Research \& Development |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GAAP R\&D Expense | \$42,485 | \$10,832 | \$10,468 | \$10,862 | \$10,961 | \$43,123 | \$10,921 | \$11,345 | \$12,124 | \$13,942 | \$48,332 | \$13,535 |
| Stock-based Compensation ${ }^{(1)}$ | 432 | 71 | 158 | 186 | 251 | 666 | 305 | 330 | 582 | 1,284 | 2,500 | 1,267 |
| Non-GAAP R\&D Expense | \$42,053 | \$10,761 | \$10,310 | \$10,676 | \$10,710 | \$42,457 | \$10,616 | \$11,015 | \$11,542 | \$12,658 | \$45,832 | \$12,268 |
| Non-GAAP R\&D as a \% of Revenue | 46\% | 42\% | 38\% | 38\% | 35\% | 38\% | 32\% | 30\% | 29\% | 29\% | 30\% | 26\% |
| General \& Administrative |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GAAP G\&A Expense | \$19,497 | \$4,999 | \$5,222 | \$5,527 | \$6,456 | \$22,204 | \$6,466 | \$7,714 | \$9,745 | \$12,212 | \$36,137 | \$11,608 |
| Stock-based Compensation ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1,169 | 369 | 428 | 326 | 338 | 1,461 | 359 | 381 | 1,236 | 2,535 | 4,512 | 2,093 |
| Non-GAAP G\&A Expense | \$18,328 | \$4,630 | \$4,794 | \$5,201 | \$6,118 | \$20,743 | \$6,107 | \$7,333 | \$8,509 | \$9,677 | \$31,625 | \$9,515 |
| Non-GAAP G\&A as \% of Revenue | 20\% | 18\% | 18\% | 18\% | 20\% | 19\% | 18\% | 20\% | 21\% | 22\% | 21\% | 20\% |
| Operating Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GAAP Operating Income | (\$37,980) | $(\$ 10,308)$ | $(\$ 10,645)$ | $(\$ 10,277)$ | $(\$ 9,757)$ | $(\$ 40,987)$ | $(\$ 7,455)$ | $(\$ 7,383)$ | $(\$ 10,055)$ | $(\$ 13,804)$ | $(\$ 38,697)$ | $(\$ 8,542)$ |
| Stock-based Compensation(1) | 2,071 | 595 | 821 | 815 | 925 | 3,156 | 1,026 | 1,144 | 2,868 | 6,242 | 11,280 | 5,419 |
| Non-GAAP Operating Income | (\$35,909) | $(\$ 9,713)$ | $(\$ 9,824)$ | $(\$ 9,462)$ | $(\$ 8,832)$ | $(\$ 37,831)$ | $(\$ 6,429)$ | $(\$ 6,239)$ | $(\$ 7,187)$ | $(\$ 7,562)$ | $(\$ 27,417)$ | $(\$ 3,123)$ |
| Non-GAAP Operating Margin | (39\%) | (38\%) | (36\%) | (33\%) | (28\%) | (34\%) | (19\%) | (17\%) | (18\%) | (18\%) | (18\%) | (7\%) |

## © Adjusted EBITDA reconciliation

| Figures in thousands |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year Ended Dec 31, |  | Three Months Ended March 31 |  |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Net Loss | $(\$ 42,590)$ | $(\$ 37,560)$ | (\$4,023) | (\$8,544) |
| Stock-based Compensation Expense | 3,156 | 11,058 | 1,026 | 5,171 |
| Payroll Tax Associated with Stock-based Compensation Expense | - | 222 | - | 248 |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 2,569 | 3,084 | 907 | 706 |
| Interest Income | (245) | (31) | (1) | (12) |
| Interest Expense | 1,612 | 3,103 | 762 | - |
| Other Adjustments | - | $(4,413)$ | $(4,413)$ | - |
| Provisions for Income Taxes | 28 | 25 | 17 | - |
| Adjusted EBITDA | (\$35,470) | (\$24,512) | $(\$ 5,725)$ | $(\$ 2,431)$ |

## ( Non-GAAP net loss reconciliation

| Figures in thousands |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Year Ended Dec 31, |  | Three Months Ended March 31 |  |
|  | 2019 | 2020 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Net Loss | $(\$ 42,590)$ | $(\$ 37,560)$ | $(\$ 4,023)$ | $(\$ 8,544)$ |
| Stock-based Compensation Expense | 3,156 | 11,058 | 1,026 | 5,171 |
| Payroll Tax Associated with Stock-based Compensation Expense | - | 222 | - | 248 |
| Change in fair value of financial instruments | - | $(4,413)$ | $(4,413)$ | - |
| Non-GAAP Net Loss | (\$39,434) | (\$30,693) | $(\$ 7,410)$ | (\$3,125) |

