

AMYRIS, INC.
Form S-3/A
November 04, 2015

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File Number 333-206331

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 2 to

FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Amyris, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

55-0856151

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

5885 Hollis Street, Suite 100

Emeryville, CA 94608

(510) 450-0761

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

John G. Melo

President and Chief Executive Officer

5885 Hollis Street, Suite 100

Emeryville, CA 94608

(510) 450-0761

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Please send copies of all correspondence to:

Gordon K. Davidson, Esq.

Daniel J. Winnike, Esq.

Fenwick & West LLP

801 California Street

Mountain View, California 94041

(650) 988-8500

From time to time after the effectiveness of this registration statement.

(Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public)

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box. []

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or reinvestment plans, check the following box. [X]

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. []

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box. []

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box. []

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

Large accelerated filer [] Accelerated filer [X]
 Non-accelerated filer [] (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company []

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered (1)	Proposed maximum offering price per unit (2)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price (2)	Amount of registration fee (3)
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per	129,506,565	\$1.67	\$216,275,963.55	\$25,131.27

share

Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, this Registration Statement shall also cover any additional shares of common stock which become issuable by reason of any stock dividend, stock split or other similar transaction effected without the receipt of consideration that results in an increase in the number of the outstanding shares of our common stock. Of the 129,506,565 shares covered by this Registration Statement, (i) 1,602,562 of such shares represent the maximum amount of shares that are issuable under warrants issued to selling stockholders pursuant to that certain Securities Purchase Agreement dated July 24, 2015 among the Registrant and certain of the selling stockholders and (ii) 17,060,945 of such shares represent the estimated maximum amount of shares that are issuable as of the date hereof under warrants issued to certain selling stockholders pursuant to that certain Exchange Agreement dated July 26, 2015 among the Registrant and certain of the Selling Stockholders; provided, however, in each case, that additional shares of common stock may become issuable in the event of any stock dividend, stock split or other similar transaction effected without the receipt of consideration that results in an increase in the number of the outstanding shares of our common stock.

In accordance with Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, the aggregate offering price of our common stock is estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fees due for this filing. For the initial filing of this Registration Statement, this estimate was based on the average of the high and low sales price of our common stock reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market on August 10, 2015.

(3) \$25,134.54 previously paid.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT COMPLETE AND MAY BE CHANGED. THE SELLING STOCKHOLDERS MAY NOT SELL THESE SECURITIES UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION IS EFFECTIVE. THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL THESE SECURITIES AND THE SELLING STOCKHOLDERS ARE NOT SOLICITING OFFERS TO BUY THESE SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED NOVEMBER 4, 2015

PROSPECTUS

129,506,565 Shares

AMYRIS, INC.

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the offer and sale of up to 129,506,565 shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders identified in the “Selling Stockholders” section of this prospectus (the “*Offering*”). The shares of common stock registered hereunder consist of (i) outstanding shares held by certain of the selling stockholders, (ii) shares issuable to Maxwell (Mauritius) Pte Ltd, an affiliate of Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited (collectively referred to herein as “*Temasek*”), upon exercise of warrants issued to Temasek (the “*Temasek Warrants*”) pursuant to the that certain Exchange Agreement, dated as of July 26, 2015 (the “*Exchange Agreement*”), among the Company, Temasek and Total Energies Nouvelles Activités USA, an affiliate of Total S.A. (referred to herein as “*Total*”), (iii) shares issuable to Total upon exercise of the Total R&D Warrant (“*Total R&D Warrant*”) pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, and (iv) shares issuable to certain selling stockholders upon exercise of warrants issued to them pursuant to that certain Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 24, 2015 (the “*SPA*”), by and among the Company, and the investors named therein (such warrants, the “*Private Offering Warrants*”).

The selling stockholders may sell the shares of common stock described in this prospectus in a number of different ways and at varying prices. We provide more information about how the selling stockholders may sell shares of common stock in the section titled “Plan of Distribution” on page 36. We are not selling any securities under this prospectus and will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of these shares by the selling stockholders. We will

pay the expenses incurred in registering the shares, including legal and accounting fees.

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “AMRS.” On October 30, 2015, the closing price of our common stock was \$1.69.

Investing in our securities involves risks. See “Risk Factors” commencing on page 3. You should carefully read this prospectus, the documents incorporated herein, and, if applicable, any prospectus supplement subsequently filed with respect to this prospectus, before making any investment decision.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is November 4, 2015.

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INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS

We have not authorized any dealer, agent or other person to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and, if applicable, any accompanying prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectus. You must not rely upon any information or representation not contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or, if applicable, any accompanying prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectus. This prospectus and, if applicable, any accompanying prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectus, do not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the registered securities to which they relate, nor do this prospectus and, if applicable, any accompanying prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectus constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus and, if applicable, any accompanying prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectus, is accurate on any date subsequent to the date set forth on the front of the document or that any information we have incorporated by reference is correct on any date subsequent to the date of the document incorporated by reference, even though this prospectus and, if applicable, any accompanying prospectus supplement or any free writing prospectus, is delivered or securities are sold on a later date.

SUMMARY

The following summary provides an overview of selected information related to this offering and does not contain all the information that you should consider before investing in our securities. You should carefully read this entire prospectus, including the risks of investing discussed under “Risk Factors” beginning on page 3, the financial statements and related notes and other information incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and, if applicable, any prospectus supplement or related free writing prospectus, and the additional information described under the captions “Where You Can Find More Information” and “Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference,” before buying securities in this offering. Unless the context otherwise requires, “AMRS,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “our” and similar names refer to Amyris, Inc. References to “selling stockholders” refer to the stockholders listed herein under the heading “Selling Stockholders” on page 29, who may sell shares from time to time as described in this prospectus.

About This Prospectus

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, using a “shelf” registration process to register 129,506,565 shares of our common stock, or the Shares. The shares of common stock registered hereunder consist of (i) outstanding shares held by certain of the selling stockholders, (ii) shares issuable to Temasek upon exercise of the Temasek Warrants, (iii) shares issuable to Total upon exercise of the Total R&D Warrant, and (iv) shares issuable to certain of the selling stockholders upon exercise of the Private Offering Warrants. The Shares are being registered for resale or other disposition by the selling stockholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the Shares registered hereunder, or interests therein.

About Amyris, Inc.

Amyris has industrialized synthetic biology and is delivering renewable products globally into various markets ranging from consumer care to fuels. We believe industrial synthetic biology represents a third industrial revolution bringing together biology and engineering to generate new, more sustainable materials to meet the growing global demand. We have built a powerful technology platform, robust manufacturing capability, and a strong pipeline of ongoing collaborations with world-leading companies in a variety of industries. We are working to build demand for our current portfolio of products through a network of distributors and through direct sales in the cosmetics, flavors and fragrances, performance materials, and transportation fuels and lubricants markets. We are also engaged in collaborations across a variety of markets, including our current product markets and new markets, to drive additional product sales and partnership opportunities.

We were founded in 2003 in the San Francisco Bay Area by a group of scientists from the University of California, Berkeley. Our first major milestone came in 2005 when, through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, we developed technology capable of creating microbial strains to produce artemisinic acid - a precursor of artemisinin,

an effective anti-malarial drug. In 2008, we granted royalty-free licenses to allow Sanofi-Aventis (or Sanofi) to produce artemisinic acid using our technology. Since 2013, Sanofi has been distributing millions of artemisinin-based anti-malarial treatments incorporating this artemisinic acid. Building on our success with artemisinic acid, in 2007 we began applying our technology platform to develop, manufacture and sell sustainable alternatives to a broad range of materials.

We focused our initial development efforts primarily on the production of Biofene®, our brand of renewable farnesene, a long-chain, branched hydrocarbon molecule that we manufacture using engineered microbes in fermentation. Using farnesene as a first commercial building block molecule, we have developed a wide range of renewable products for our various target markets including cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, flavors and fragrances and fuels. Our technology platform allows us to rapidly develop microbial strains to produce other target molecules, and in 2014, we began manufacturing additional molecules for the flavors and fragrances industry.

Amyris' microbial engineering and screening technologies modify the way microorganisms process sugars in a fermentation process. We use our proprietary platform to design microbes, primarily yeast, to serve as living factories in established fermentation processes to convert plant-sourced sugars into high-value hydrocarbon molecules instead of low-value alcohol. The first two molecules we developed through this process were artemisinic acid and farnesene. In 2014, we began production of a third molecule at industrial scale and development of various other molecules in our labs. We and our partners develop products from these hydrocarbon ingredients for several target markets, including cosmetics, flavors and fragrances, performance materials, transportation fuels and lubricants. Further, in connection with our partners we have commercialized products for the cosmetics and flavors and fragrances markets.

We are able to use a wide variety of feedstocks for production, but have focused on accessing Brazilian sugarcane for our large-scale production because of its renewability, low cost and relative price stability. We have also successfully used other feedstocks such as sugar beets, corn dextrose, sweet sorghum and cellulosic sugars at our various manufacturing facilities.

Our mission is to apply inspired science to deliver sustainable solutions for a growing world. We seek to become the world's leading provider of renewable, high-performance alternatives to non-renewable chemicals and fuels. In the past, choosing a renewable product often required producers to compromise on performance or price. With our technology, leading consumer brands can develop products made from renewable sources that offer equivalent or better performance and stable supply with competitive pricing. We call this our No Compromise® value proposition. We aim to improve the world one molecule at a time by providing consumers with the best alternatives.

We have developed and are operating our company under an innovative business model that generates cash from both collaborations and from product sales margins. We believe this combination will enable us to realize our vision of becoming the world's leading renewable products company.

We were founded in 2003 and completed our initial public offering in 2010. As of September 30, 2015, we had 405 employees (including 240 in the United States and 165 in Brazil). Our corporate headquarters and pilot plant are located in Emeryville, California, and our Brazil headquarters and pilot plant are located in Campinas, Brazil. We have two operating subsidiaries, Amyris Brasil Ltda. (or Amyris Brasil) and Amyris Fuels LLC (or Amyris Fuels). Amyris Brasil oversees establishment and expansion of our production in Brazil. Amyris Fuels was originally established to help us develop fuel distribution capabilities in the United States by selling ethanol and reformulated ethanol-blended gasoline. In the third quarter of 2012, we transitioned out of the ethanol and ethanol-blended gasoline business, to focus our efforts on production and commercialization of renewable products.

Amyris, the Amyris logo, Biofene, Biossance, Dial-A-Blend, Diesel de Cana, Evoshield, µPharm, Myralene, Muck Daddy, Neossance, “Beauty is in our biology”, “No Compromise”, and “You Muck Up. We Clean Up.” are trademarks or registered trademarks of Amyris, Inc. This prospectus also contains trademarks and trade names of other business that are the property of their respective holders.

Our principal executive offices are located at 5885 Hollis Street, Suite 100, Emeryville, CA 94608 and our telephone number at that address is (510) 450-0761.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Prior to making a decision about investing in our securities, you should carefully consider the specific factors discussed below, which may be amended, supplemented, or superseded from time to time by reports we file with the SEC in the future. These risk factors should be read together with the financial and other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus before making a decision to buy our common stock. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer. In these circumstances, the market price of our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment in our common stock.

Additional risks and uncertainties beyond those set forth in our reports and not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our operations. Any risks and uncertainties, whether set forth in our reports or otherwise, could cause our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects to be materially and adversely harmed. The trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks and uncertainties, and, as a result, you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have incurred losses to date, anticipate continuing to incur losses in the future, and may never achieve or sustain profitability.

We have incurred significant losses in each year since our inception and believe that we will continue to incur losses and negative cash flow from operations into at least 2016. As of June 30, 2015, we had an accumulated deficit of \$918.5 million and had cash, cash equivalents and short term investments of \$12.1 million. We have significant outstanding debt and contractual obligations related to capital and operating leases, as well as purchase commitments of \$2.4 million. As of June 30, 2015, our debt totaled \$284.0 million, net of discount of \$37.3 million, of which \$21.4 million matures within the next twelve months. In addition to upcoming debt maturities, our debt service obligations over the next twelve months are significant and may include potential early conversion payments of up to approximately \$18.9 million (assuming all note holders convert) that could become due at any time after May 15, 2015 under our outstanding 144A Notes. Furthermore, our debt agreements contain various financial and operating covenants, including restrictions on our business that could cause us to be at risk of defaults. We expect to incur additional costs and expenses related to the continued development and expansion of our business, including construction and operation of our manufacturing facilities, contract manufacturing, research and development operations, and operation of our pilot plants and demonstration facility. There can be no assurance that we will ever achieve or sustain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis.

We have limited experience producing our products at commercial scale and may not be able to commercialize our products to the extent necessary to sustain and grow our current business.

To commercialize our products, we must be successful in using our yeast strains to produce target molecules at commercial scale and at a commercially viable cost. If we cannot achieve commercially-viable production economics for enough products to support our business plan, including through establishing and maintaining sufficient production scale and volume, we will be unable to achieve a sustainable integrated renewable products business. Virtually all of our production capacity is through a purpose-built, large-scale production plant in Brotas, Brazil. This plant commenced operations in 2013, and scaling and running the plant has been, and continues to be, a time-consuming, costly, uncertain and expensive process. Given our limited experience commissioning and operating our own manufacturing facilities and our limited financial resources, we cannot be sure that we will be successful in achieving production economics that allow us to meet our plans for commercialization of various products we intend to offer. In addition, until very recently we have only produced Biofene at the Brotas plant. Our attempts to scale production of new molecules at the plant are subject to uncertainty and risk. For example, even to the extent we successfully complete product development in our laboratories and pilot and demonstration facilities, and at contract manufacturing facilities, we may be unable to translate such success to large-scale, purpose-built plants. If this occurs, our ability to commercialize our technology will be adversely affected and we may be unable to produce and sell any significant volumes of our products. Also, with respect to products that we are able to bring to market, we may not be able to lower the cost of production, which would adversely affect our ability to sell such products profitably.

We will require significant inflows of cash from financing and collaboration transactions to fund our anticipated operations and to service our debt obligations and may not be able to obtain such financing and collaboration funding on favorable terms, if at all.

Our planned 2015 and 2016 working capital needs, our planned operating and capital expenditures for 2015 and 2016, and our ability to service our outstanding debt obligations are dependent on significant inflows of cash from existing and new collaboration partners and cash contribution from growth in renewable product sales. We will continue to need to fund our research and development and related activities and to provide working capital to fund production, storage, distribution and other aspects of our business. Some of our anticipated financing sources, such as research and development collaborations, are subject to the risk that we cannot meet milestones, that the collaborations may end prematurely for reasons that may be outside of our control (including technical infeasibility of the project or a collaborator's right to terminate without cause), or the collaborations are not yet subject to definitive agreements or mandatory funding commitments and, if needed, we may not be able to secure additional types of financing in a timely manner or on reasonable terms, if at all. The inability to generate sufficient cash flow, as described above, could have an adverse effect on our ability to continue with our business plans and our status as a going concern.

If we are unable to raise additional financing, or if other expected sources of funding are delayed or not received, we would need to take some or all of the following actions as early as the fourth quarter of 2015 to support our liquidity needs through the remainder of 2015 and into 2016:

• effect significant headcount reductions, particularly with respect to employees not connected to critical or contracted activities across all functions of the Company, including employees involved in general and administrative, research and development, and production activities;

• shift focus to existing products and customers with significantly reduced investment in new product and commercial development efforts;

• reduce production activity at our Brotas manufacturing facility to levels only sufficient to satisfy volumes required for product revenues forecast from existing products and customers;

- reduce expenditures for third party contractors, including consultants, professional advisors and other vendors;

• reduce or delay uncommitted capital expenditures, including non-essential facility and lab equipment, and information technology projects; and/or

• closely monitor the Company working capital position with customers and suppliers, as well as suspend operations at certain pilot plants and demonstration facilities.

Implementing the above plan could have a negative impact on our ability to continue our business as currently contemplated, including, without limitation, delays or failures in our ability to:

- achieve planned production levels;
- develop and commercialize products within planned timelines or at planned scales; and
- continue other core activities.

Furthermore, any inability to scale-back operations as necessary, and any unexpected liquidity needs, could create pressure to implement more severe measures. Such measures could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet contractual requirements, including obligations to maintain manufacturing operations, and increase the severity of the consequences described above.

Future revenue is difficult to predict, and our failure to predict revenue accurately may cause our results to be below our expectations or those of analysts or investors and could result in our stock price declining.

Our revenues are comprised of product revenues and grants and collaborations revenues. We generate the substantial majority of our product revenues from sales to distributors or collaborators and only a small portion from direct sales. Our collaboration and distribution agreements do not include any specific purchase obligations. The sales volume of our products in any given period has been difficult to predict. A significant portion of our product sales is dependent upon the interest and ability of third party distributors to create demand for, and generate sales of, such products to end-users. For example, if such distributors are unsuccessful in creating pull-through demand for our products with their customers, such distributors may purchase less of our products from us than we expect. In addition, many of our new and novel products are intended to be a component of other companies' products; therefore, sales of our products may be contingent on our collaborators' and/or customers' timely and successful development and commercialization of end-use products that incorporate our products. Furthermore, we are beginning to market and sell some of our products directly to end-consumers, initially in the cosmetics and industrial cleaning markets. Because we have no prior experience in marketing and selling directly to consumers, it is difficult to predict how successful our efforts will be and we may not achieve the product sales we expect to achieve in the timeline we anticipate (if at all).

These factors have made it difficult to predict future revenue and have resulted in our revenue being below our previously announced guidance or analysts' estimates. We continue to face these risks in the future, which may cause our stock price to decline.

A limited number of distributors, customers and collaboration partners account for a significant portion of our revenue, and the loss of major distributors, customers or collaboration partners could harm our operating results.

Our revenues have varied significantly from quarter to quarter and are dependent on sales to, and collaborations with, a limited number of distributors, customers and/or collaboration partners. We cannot be certain that distributors, customers and/or collaboration partners that have accounted for significant revenue in past periods, individually or as a group, will continue to generate similar revenue in any future period. If we fail to renew with, or if we lose a major distributor, customer or collaborator or group of distributors, customers or collaborators, our revenue could decline if we are unable to replace the lost revenue with revenue from other sources.

Our existing financing arrangements may cause significant risks to our stockholders and may impact our ability to pursue certain transactions and operate our business.

As of June 30, 2015, our debt totaled \$284.0 million, net of discount of \$37.3 million, of which \$21.4 million matures within the next twelve months. After giving effect to the cancellation of indebtedness pursuant to the Exchange and the Commercial Agreements, our outstanding indebtedness at June 30, 2015 would have been approximately \$142.2 million. Our cash balance is substantially less than the principal amount of such debt, and we will be required to generate cash from operations or raise additional working capital through future financings or sales of assets to enable us to repay this indebtedness as it becomes due. There can be no assurance that we will be able to do so.

In addition, we have agreed to significant covenants in connection with our debt financing transactions. For example, our loan facility with Hercules (the "Hercules Loan Facility") required us to maintain unrestricted, unencumbered cash in an amount equal to at least 50% of the principal amount outstanding under this facility and to pay \$0.8 million if we had not canceled or drawn on an additional credit facility or raised at least \$20 million of new equity financing by June 30, 2015. A failure to comply with the covenants and other provisions of our debt instruments, including any failure to make a payment when required would generally result in events of default under such instruments, which could permit acceleration of such indebtedness. If such indebtedness is accelerated, it would generally also constitute an event of default under our other outstanding indebtedness permitting acceleration of such other outstanding indebtedness. Any required repayment of our indebtedness as a result of acceleration or otherwise would lower our current cash on hand such that we would not have those funds available for use in our business or for payment on other outstanding indebtedness.

If we are at any time unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness when payment is due, we may be required to attempt to renegotiate the terms of the instruments relating to the indebtedness, seek to refinance all or a portion of the indebtedness or obtain additional financing. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully renegotiate such terms, that any such refinancing would be possible or that any additional financing could be obtained on terms that are favorable or acceptable to us. Any debt financing that is available could cause us to incur substantial costs and subject us to covenants that significantly restrict our ability to conduct our business. If we seek to complete additional equity financings, the interests of existing equity holders will be diluted.

In addition, the covenants in our debt agreements materially limit our ability to take certain actions, including our ability to incur indebtedness, pay dividends, make certain investments and other payments, enter into certain mergers and consolidations, and encumber and dispose of assets. For example, the purchase agreement for the Tranche I and Tranche II Notes requires us to obtain the consent of a majority of the purchasers of these notes before completing any change-of-control transaction, or purchasing assets in one transaction or a series of related transactions in an amount greater than \$20.0 million, in each case while the notes are outstanding. The holders of these notes also have pro rata rights under which they could cancel up to the full amount of their outstanding notes to pay for equity securities that we issue in certain financings, which could delay or prevent us from completing such financings.

Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our ability to fulfill our obligations under our existing indebtedness and may place us at a competitive disadvantage in our industry.

Even after completing the Exchange, we continue to have substantial debt outstanding and we may incur additional indebtedness from time to time to finance working capital, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances, capital expenditures or other general corporate purposes, subject to the restrictions contained in our existing indebtedness and in any other agreements under which we incur indebtedness. Our significant indebtedness and debt service requirements could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and may limit our ability to take advantage of potential business opportunities. For example, our high level of indebtedness presents the following risks:

we are required to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay principal and interest on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, acquisitions, investments and strategic alliances and other general corporate requirements;

our substantial leverage increases our vulnerability to economic downturns and adverse competitive and industry conditions and could place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to those of our competitors that are less leveraged;

our debt service obligations could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry and could limit our ability to pursue other business opportunities, borrow more money for operations or capital in the future and implement our business strategies;

our level of indebtedness and the covenants within our debt instruments may restrict us from raising additional financing on satisfactory terms to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances, and other general corporate requirements;

our level of indebtedness may prevent us from raising funds necessary to repurchase notes tendered to us if there is a “fundamental change” or pay the interest make-whole payment that may be due in cash in connection with certain conversions of the notes under the indenture governing the notes; and

- our substantial leverage may make it difficult for us to attract additional financing when needed.

If, at any time, we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness as payment is due, we may be required to attempt to renegotiate the terms of the instruments relating to the indebtedness, seek to refinance all or a portion of the indebtedness or obtain additional financing. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully renegotiate such terms, that any such refinancing would be possible or that any additional financing could be obtained on terms that are favorable or acceptable to us.

A failure to comply with the covenants and other provisions of our debt instruments, including any failure to make a payment when required, could result in events of default under such instruments, which could permit acceleration of such indebtedness. If such indebtedness is accelerated, it could also constitute an event of default under our other outstanding indebtedness. Any required repayment of our indebtedness as a result of acceleration or otherwise would lower our current cash on hand such that we would not have those funds available for use in our business or for payment on the notes.

Our GAAP operating results could fluctuate substantially due to the accounting for the early conversion payment features of outstanding convertible promissory notes.

Several of our outstanding convertible debt instruments are accounted for under Accounting Standards Codification 815, Derivatives and Hedging (or ASC 815) as an embedded derivative. For instance, with respect to our 144A Notes, if the holders elect to convert their 144A Notes on or after May 15, 2015, and if the last reported sale price of our common stock for 20 or more trading days (whether or not consecutive) in a period of 30 consecutive trading days

ending within five trading days immediately prior to the date we receive a notice of such election exceeds the conversion price in effect on each such trading day, such converting holders will receive an early conversion payment equal to the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of interest that would have been made on the 144A Notes being converted from the earlier of the date that is three years after the date we receive such notice of conversion and maturity of the 144A Notes. The early conversion payment feature of the 144A Notes is accounted for under ASC 815 as an embedded derivative. ASC 815 requires companies to bifurcate conversion options from their host instruments and account for them as free standing derivative financial instruments according to certain criteria. The fair value of the derivative is remeasured to fair value at each balance sheet date, with a resulting non-cash gain or loss related to the change in the fair value of the derivative being charged to earnings (loss). We have determined that we must bifurcate and account for the Early Conversion Payment feature of the notes as an embedded derivative in accordance with ASC 815. We have recorded this embedded derivative liability as a non-current liability on our consolidated balance sheet with a corresponding debt discount at the date of issuance that is netted against the principal amount of the 144A Notes. The derivative liability is remeasured to fair value at each balance sheet date, with a resulting non-cash gain or loss related to the change in the fair value of the derivative liability being recorded in other income and loss. There is no current observable market for this type of derivative and, as such, we determine the fair value of the embedded derivative using the binomial lattice model. The valuation model uses the stock price, conversion price, maturity date, risk-free interest rate, estimated stock volatility and estimated credit spread. Changes in the inputs for these valuation models may have a significant impact on the estimated fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities. For example, an increase in the Company's stock price results in an increase in the estimated fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities. The embedded derivative liability may have, on a GAAP basis, a substantial effect on our balance sheet from quarter to quarter and it is difficult to predict the effect on our future GAAP financial results, since valuation of these embedded derivative liabilities are based on factors largely outside of our control and may have a negative impact on our earnings and balance sheet.

If our major production facilities do not successfully commence or scale up operations, our customer relationships, business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

A substantial component of our planned production capacity in the near and long term depends on successful operations at our initial and planned large-scale production plants in Brazil. We are in the early stages of operating our first purpose-built, large-scale production plant in Brotas, Brazil and may complete construction of certain other facilities in the coming years. Delays or problems in the construction, start-up or operation of these facilities will cause delays in our ramp-up of production and hamper our ability to reduce our production costs. Delays in construction can occur due to a variety of factors, including regulatory requirements and our ability to fund construction and commissioning costs. For example, in 2012 we determined it was necessary to delay further construction of our large-scale manufacturing facility with São Martinho in order to focus on the construction and commissioning of our Brotas facility and we are currently in the process of negotiating agreements for termination of certain joint venture agreements and amendments of others to reflect ongoing discussions regarding next steps for our relationship with São Martinho. Once our large-scale production facilities are built, we must successfully commission them and they must perform as we have designed them. If we encounter significant delays, cost overruns, engineering issues, contamination problems, equipment or raw material supply constraints, unexpected equipment maintenance requirements, safety issues, work stoppages or other serious challenges in bringing these facilities online and operating them at commercial scale, we may be unable to produce our initial renewable products in the time frame we have planned. For example, we have just begun using our plant at Brotas to produce molecules beyond Biofene, and we have, until recently, only successfully produced Biofene at scale at the plant. In order to produce additional molecules at Brotas, we have been and will be required to perform thorough transition activities, and modify the design of the plant. Any modifications to the production plant could cause complications in the start-up and operations of the plant, which could result in delays or failures in production. We may also need to continue to use contract manufacturing sources more than we expect (e.g., if the modifications to the Brotas plant are not successful or have a negative impact on the plant's operations), which would reduce our anticipated gross margins and may prevent us from accessing certain markets for our products. Further, if our efforts to increase (or commence, as the case may be) production at these facilities are not successful, other mill owners in Brazil or elsewhere may decide not to work with us to develop additional production facilities, demand more favorable terms or delay their commitment to invest capital in our production.

Our reliance on the large-scale production plant in Brotas, Brazil subjects us to execution and economic risks.

Our decision to focus our efforts for production capacity on the manufacturing facility in Brotas, Brazil means that we have limited manufacturing sources for our products in 2015 and beyond. Accordingly, any failure to establish operations at that plant could have a significant negative impact on our business, including our ability to achieve commercial viability for our products. With the facility in Brotas, Brazil, we are, for the first time, operating a commercial fermentation and separation facility ourselves. We may face unexpected difficulties associated with the operation of the plant. For example, we have in the past, at certain contract manufacturing facilities and at the Brotas facility, encountered delays and difficulties in ramping up production based on contamination in the production process, problems with plant utilities, lack of automation and related human error, issues arising from process modifications to reduce costs and adjust product specifications or transition to producing new molecules, and other similar challenges. We cannot be certain that we will be able to remedy all of such challenges quickly or effectively enough to achieve commercially viable near-term production costs and volumes.

To the extent we secure collaboration arrangements with new or existing partners, we may be required to make significant capital investments at our existing or new facilities in order to produce molecules or other products for such collaborations. Any failure or difficulties in establishing, building up or retooling our operations for these new collaboration arrangements could have a significant negative impact on our business, including our ability to achieve commercial viability for our products, lead to the inability to meet our contractual obligations and could cause us to allocate capital, personnel and other resources from our organization which could adversely affect our business and reputation.

As part of our arrangement to build the plant in Brotas, Brazil we have an agreement with Tonon Bioenergia S.A. (formerly Paraíso Bioenergia and referred to herein as Tonon) to purchase from Tonon sugarcane juice corresponding to a certain number of tons of sugarcane per year, along with specified water and vapor volumes. Until this annual volume is reached, we are restricted from purchasing sugarcane juice for processing in the facility from any third party, subject to limited exceptions, unless we pay the premium to Tonon that we would have paid if we bought the juice from them. As such, we will be relying on Tonon to supply such juice and utilities on a timely basis, in the volumes we need, and at competitive prices. If a third party can offer superior prices and Tonon does not consent to our purchasing from such third party, we would be required to pay Tonon the applicable premium, which would have a negative impact on our production cost. Furthermore, we agreed to pay a price for the juice that is based on the lower of the cost of two other products produced by Tonon using such juice, plus a premium. Tonon may not want to sell sugarcane juice to us if the price of one of the other products is substantially higher than the one setting the price for the juice we purchase. While the agreement provides that Tonon would have to pay a penalty to us if it fails to supply the agreed-upon volume of juice for a given month, the penalty may not be enough to compensate us for the increased cost if third-party suppliers do not offer competitive prices. Also, if the prices of the other products produced by Tonon increase, we could be forced to pay those increased prices for production without a related increase in the price at which we can sell our products, reducing or eliminating any margins we can otherwise achieve. If in the future these supply terms no longer provide a viable economic structure for the operation in Brotas, Brazil we may be required to renegotiate our agreement, which could result in manufacturing disruptions and delays.

Furthermore, as we continue to scale up production of our products, both through contract manufacturers and at our large-scale production plant in Brotas, Brazil, we may be required to store increasing amounts of our products for varying periods of time and under differing temperatures or other conditions that cannot be easily controlled, which may lead to a decrease in the quality of our products and their utility profiles and could adversely affect their value. If our stored products degrade in quality, we may suffer losses in inventory and incur additional costs in order to further refine our stored products or we may need to make new capital investments in shipping, improved storage or sales channels and related logistics.

Our joint venture with São Martinho S.A., whether terminated or continued, will subject us to certain legal and financial terms that could adversely affect us.

We are currently a party to various agreements with São Martinho S.A. (or SMSA) that contemplated the construction of another large-scale manufacturing facility as a joint venture in Brazil through a joint venture company called SMA Indústria Química S.A. (or SMA). Under these agreements, we were responsible for designing and managing the construction project and the initial construction costs of the SMA facility. We projected the construction costs of the project to be approximately \$100.0 million. While we completed a significant portion of the construction of the plant before 2012, we delayed further construction and commissioning of the plant while we constructed and commissioned our production plant in Brotas, Brazil. In February 2014, we updated and documented with SMSA certain preexisting business plan requirements related to the start-up of construction at the plant and, while it was anticipated that the joint venture with SMSA would terminate by its terms in August 2015, as of the date hereof, we are in the process of negotiating agreements for termination of certain joint venture agreements and amendments of other joint venture agreements to reflect ongoing discussions regarding next steps for our relationship with SMSA. Upon termination of the joint venture agreements, Amyris would be required to purchase the SMA shares held by SMSA for R\$50,000 and remove certain SMA property from the plan site leased to SMA by SMSA. We believe any decision to discontinue the joint venture does not have an adverse impact on our revenues or operations, and that our existing manufacturing plant at Brotas in Brazil provides us with sufficient capacity to meet our near and mid-term business needs. If the joint venture agreements are terminated, this may trigger a non-cash impairment charge of up to approximately \$38 million, depending on the nature of such termination and the planned use of assets currently in SMA. Even if the parties determine not to proceed with SMA (or to reestablish SMA after any termination), based on our shifting manufacturing priorities and uncertainty regarding financing availability, we cannot currently predict exactly when or if our facility at SMSA would be completed or commence commercial operations, which means that any of SMSA's anticipated contribution might continue to be delayed and may never occur.

If we are ultimately successful in establishing the plant at SMSA, the agreements governing the joint venture might subject us to terms that may not be favorable to us under certain conditions. For example, under the existing joint venture agreements, we are required to purchase the output of the joint venture for the first four years at a price that guarantees the return of SMSA's investment plus a fixed surcharge rate. If new agreements are entered into on similar terms, we may not be able to sell the output at a price that allows us to achieve anticipated, or any, level of profitability on the product we acquire under these terms. Similarly, the return that we might be required to provide the joint venture for products after the first four years may have an adverse effect on any profitability we achieve from acquiring the mill's output. Additionally, we might be required to purchase the output of the joint venture regardless of whether we have a customer for such output, and our results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected if we are unable to sell the output that we are required to purchase.

Loss or termination of contract manufacturing relationships could harm our ability to meet our production goals.

As we have focused on building and commissioning our own plant and improving our production economics, we have reduced our use of contract manufacturing and have terminated relationships with some of our contract manufacturing partners. The failure to have multiple available supply options for farnesene or other target molecules could create a risk for us if a single source or a limited number of sources of manufacturing runs into operational issues. In addition, if we are unable to secure the services of contract manufacturers when and as needed, we may lose customer opportunities and the growth of our business may be impaired. We cannot be sure that contract manufacturers will be available when we need their services, that they will be willing to dedicate a portion of their capacity to our projects, or that we will be able to reach acceptable price and other terms with them for the provision of their production services. If we shift priorities and adjust anticipated production levels (or cease production altogether) at contract manufacturing facilities, such adjustments or cessations could also result in disputes or otherwise harm our business relationships with contract manufacturers. In addition, reducing or stopping production at one facility while increasing or starting up production at another facility generally results in significant losses of production efficiency, which can persist for significant periods of time. Also, in order for production to commence under our contract manufacturing arrangements, we generally must provide equipment, and we cannot be assured that such equipment can be ordered or installed on a timely basis, at acceptable costs, or at all. Further, in order to establish new manufacturing facilities, we need to transfer our yeast strains and production processes from lab to commercial plants controlled by third parties, which may pose technical or operational challenges that delay production or increase our costs.

Our use of contract manufacturers exposes us to risks relating to costs, contractual terms and logistics.

While we have commenced commercial production at the Brotas, Brazil plant, we continue to commercially produce, process and manufacture some specialty molecules through the use of contract manufacturers, and we anticipate that we will continue to use contract manufacturers for the foreseeable future for chemical conversion and production of end-products and, to mitigate cost and volume risks at our large-scale production facilities, for production of Biofene and other fermentation target compounds. Establishing and operating contract manufacturing facilities requires us to make significant capital expenditures, which reduces our cash and places such capital at risk. For example, based on an evaluation of our assets associated with contract manufacturing facilities and anticipated levels of use of such facilities, we recorded zero from write-off of assets related to contract manufacturing (included in loss on purchase commitments and write off of property, plant and equipment of approximately zero for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014). Also, contract manufacturing agreements may contain terms that commit us to pay for capital expenditures and other costs incurred or expected to be earned by the plant operators and owners, which can result in contractual liability and losses for us even if we terminate a particular contract manufacturing arrangement or decide to reduce or stop production under such an arrangement. For example, in June 2013, we entered into a termination agreement with a contract manufacturer that required us to make payments totaling \$8.8 million in 2013, of which \$3.6 million was to satisfy outstanding obligations and \$5.2 million was in lieu of additional payments otherwise owed.

The locations of contract manufacturers can pose additional cost, logistics and feedstock challenges. If production capacity is available at a plant that is remote from usable chemical finishing or distribution facilities, or from customers, we will be required to incur additional expenses in shipping products to other locations. Such costs could include shipping costs, compliance with export and import controls, tariffs and additional taxes, among others. In addition, we may be required to use feedstock from a particular region for a given production facility. The feedstock available in a particular region may not be the least expensive or most effective feedstock for production, which could significantly raise our overall production cost or reduce our product's quality until we are able to optimize the supply chain.

If we are unable to reduce our production costs, we may not be able to produce our products at competitive prices and our ability to grow our business will be limited.

In order to be competitive in the markets we are targeting, our products must have superior qualities or be competitively priced relative to alternatives available in the market. Currently, our costs of production are not low enough to allow us to offer some of our planned products at competitive prices relative to alternatives available in the market. Our production costs depend on many factors that could have a negative effect on our ability to offer our planned products at competitive prices, including, in particular, our ability to establish and maintain sufficient production scale and volume, and feedstock cost. For example, see “—We have limited experience producing our products at commercial scale and may not be able to commercialize our products to the extent necessary to sustain and grow our current business,” “—Our manufacturing operations require sugar feedstock, and the inability to obtain such feedstock in sufficient quantities or in a timely manner, or at reasonable prices, may limit our ability to produce products profitably or at all,” and “—The price of sugarcane and other feedstocks can be volatile as a result of changes in

industry policy and may increase the cost of production of our products.”

We face financial risk associated with scaling up production to reduce our production costs. To reduce per-unit production costs, we must increase production to achieve economies of scale and to be able to sell our products with positive margins. However, if we do not sell production output in a timely manner or in sufficient volumes, our investment in production will harm our cash position and generate losses. Additionally, we may incur added costs in storage and we may face issues related to the decrease in quality of our stored products, which could adversely affect the value of such products. Since achieving competitive product prices generally requires increased production volumes and our manufacturing operations and cash flows from sales are in their early stages, we have had to produce and sell products at a loss in the past, and may continue to do so as we build our business. If we are unable to achieve adequate revenues from a combination of product sales and other sources, we may not be able to invest in production and we may not be able to pursue our business plans.

Key factors beyond production scale and feedstock cost that impact our production costs include yield, productivity, separation efficiency and chemical process efficiency. Yield refers to the amount of the desired molecule that can be produced from a fixed amount of feedstock. Productivity represents the rate at which our product is produced by a given yeast strain. Separation efficiency refers to the amount of desired product produced in the fermentation process that we are able to extract and the time that it takes to do so. Chemical process efficiency refers to the cost and yield for the chemical finishing steps that convert our target molecule into a desired product. In order to successfully enter transportation fuels and certain chemical markets, we must produce those products at significantly lower costs, which will require both substantially higher yields than we have achieved to date and other significant improvements in production efficiency, including in productivity and in separation and chemical process efficiencies. There can be no assurance that we will be able to make these improvements or reduce our production costs sufficiently to offer our planned products at competitive prices, and any such failure could have a material adverse impact on our business and prospects.

Our ability to establish substantial commercial sales of our products is subject to many risks, any of which could prevent or delay revenue growth and adversely impact our customer relationships, business and results of operations.

There can be no assurance that our products will be approved or accepted by customers, that customers will choose our products over competing products, or that we will be able to sell our products profitably at prices and with features sufficient to establish demand. The markets we have entered first are primarily those for specialty chemical products used by large consumer products or specialty chemical companies. In entering these markets, we have sold and we intend to sell our products as alternatives to chemicals currently in use, and in some cases the chemicals that we seek to replace have been used for many years. The potential customers for our molecules generally have well developed manufacturing processes and arrangements with suppliers of the chemical components of their products and may have a resistance to changing these processes and components. These potential customers frequently impose lengthy and complex product qualification procedures on their suppliers, influenced by consumer preference, manufacturing considerations such as process changes and capital and other costs associated with transitioning to alternative components, supplier operating history, established business relationships and agreements, regulatory issues, product liability and other factors, many of which are unknown to, or not well understood by, us. Satisfying these processes may take many months or years. If we are unable to convince these potential customers (and the consumers who purchase products containing such chemicals) that our products are comparable to the chemicals that they currently use or that the use of our products is otherwise to their benefits, we will not be successful in entering these markets and our business will be adversely affected.

In order for our diesel fuel to be accepted in various countries around the world, a significant number of diesel engine manufacturers or operators of large trucking fleets, must determine that the use of our fuels in their equipment will not invalidate product warranties and that they otherwise regard our diesel fuel as an acceptable fuel so that our diesel fuel will have appropriately large and accessible addressable markets. In addition, we must successfully demonstrate to these manufacturers that our fuel does not degrade the performance or reduce the life cycle of their engines or cause them to fail to meet applicable emissions standards. These certification processes include fuel analysis modeling and the testing of engines and their components to ensure that the use of our diesel fuel does not degrade performance or reduce the lifecycle of the engine or cause them to fail to meet applicable emissions standards.

Additionally, we may be subject to product safety testing and may be required to meet certain regulatory and/or product safety standards. Meeting these standards can be a time consuming and expensive process, and we may invest substantial time and resources into such qualification efforts without ultimately securing approval. To date, our diesel fuel has achieved limited approvals from certain engine manufacturers, but we cannot be assured that other engine or vehicle manufacturers or fleet operators, will approve usage of our fuels. To distribute our diesel fuel, we must also meet requirements imposed by pipeline operators and fuel distributors. If these operators impose volume or other limitations on the transport of our fuels, our ability to sell our fuels may be impaired.

Our ability to enter the fuels market is also dependent upon our ability to continue to achieve the required regulatory approvals in the global markets in which we will seek to sell our fuel products. These approvals primarily involve clearance by the relevant environmental agencies in the particular jurisdiction and are described below under the risk factors, “Our use of genetically-modified feedstocks and yeast strains to produce our products subjects us to risks of regulatory limitations and rejection of our products,” “We may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for the sale of our renewable products,” and “We may incur significant costs complying with environmental laws and regulations, and failure to comply with these laws and regulations could expose us to significant liabilities.”

We expect to face competition for our specialty chemical and transportation fuels products from providers of petroleum-based products and from other companies seeking to provide alternatives to these products, and if we cannot compete effectively against these companies or products we may not be successful in bringing our products to market or further growing our business after we do so.

We expect that our renewable products will compete with both the traditional, largely petroleum-based specialty chemical and fuels products that are currently being used in our target markets and with the alternatives to these existing products that established enterprises and new companies are seeking to produce.

In the specialty chemical markets that we are initially entering, and in other chemical markets that we may seek to enter in the future, we will compete primarily with the established providers of chemicals currently used in products in these markets. Producers of these incumbent products include global oil companies, large international chemical companies and companies specializing in specific products, such as squalane or essential oils. We may also compete in one or more of these markets with products that are offered as alternatives to the traditional petroleum-based or other traditional products being offered in these markets.

In the transportation fuels market, we expect to compete with independent and integrated oil refiners, advanced biofuels companies and biodiesel companies. Refiners compete with us by selling traditional fuel products and some are also pursuing hydrocarbon fuel production using non-renewable feedstocks, such as natural gas and coal, as well as processes using renewable feedstocks, such as vegetable oil and biomass. We also expect to compete with companies that are developing the capacity to produce diesel and other transportation fuels from renewable resources in other ways. These include advanced biofuels companies using specific enzymes that they have developed to convert cellulosic biomass, which is non-food plant material such as wood chips, corn stalks and sugarcane bagasse, into fermentable sugars. Similar to us, some companies are seeking to use engineered microbes, such as yeast, bacteria and algae, to convert sugars, in some cases from cellulosic biomass and in others from more refined sugar sources, into renewable diesel and other fuels. Biodiesel companies convert vegetable oils and animal oils into diesel fuel and some are seeking to produce diesel and other transportation fuels using thermochemical methods to convert biomass into renewable fuels.

With the emergence of many new companies seeking to produce chemicals and fuels from alternative sources, we may face increasing competition from alternative fuels and chemicals companies. As they emerge, some of these companies may be able to establish production capacity and commercial partnerships to compete with us. If we are unable to establish production and sales channels that allow us to offer comparable products at attractive prices, we may not be able to compete effectively with these companies.

We believe the primary competitive factors in both the chemicals and fuels markets are:

- product price;
- product performance and other measures of quality;
- infrastructure compatibility of products;
- sustainability; and
- dependability of supply.

The oil companies, large chemical companies and well-established agricultural products companies with whom we compete are much larger than us, have, in many cases, well developed distribution systems and networks for their products, have valuable historical relationships with the potential customers we are seeking to serve and have much more extensive sales and marketing programs in place to promote their products. In order to be successful, we must convince customers that our products are at least as effective as the traditional products they are seeking to replace and we must provide our products on a cost basis that does not greatly exceed these traditional products and other available alternatives. Some of our competitors may use their influence to impede the development and acceptance of renewable products of the type that we are seeking to produce.

We believe that for our chemical products to succeed in the market, we must demonstrate that our products are comparable alternatives to existing products and to any alternative products that are being developed for the same markets based on some combination of product cost, availability, performance, and consumer preference characteristics. With respect to our diesel and other transportation fuels products, we believe that our product must perform as effectively as petroleum-based fuel, or alternative fuels, and be available on a cost basis that does not greatly exceed these traditional products and other available alternatives. In addition, with the wide range of renewable fuels products under development, we must be successful in reaching potential customers and convincing them that ours are effective and reliable alternatives.

Our relationship with our strategic partner, Total, and certain rights we have granted to Total and other existing stockholders in relation to our future securities offerings have substantial impacts on our company.

We have a license, development, research and collaboration agreement with Total, under which we may develop, produce and commercialize products with Total. Under this agreement, Total has a right of first negotiation with respect to certain exclusive commercialization arrangements that we would propose to enter into with third parties, as well as the right to purchase any of our products on terms not less favorable than those offered to or received by us from third parties in any market where Total or its affiliates have a significant market position. These rights might inhibit potential strategic partners or potential customers from entering into negotiations with us about future business opportunities. Total also has the right to terminate this agreement if we undergo a sale or change of control to certain entities, which could discourage a potential acquirer from making an offer to acquire us.

