



2022 Annual Report

Our mission is
to democratize
finance for all.

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022

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: **001-40691**

Robinhood Markets, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

46-4364776

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

85 Willow Rd

Menlo Park, CA 94025

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(844) 428-5411

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Common Stock - \$0.0001 par value per share	HOOD	The Nasdaq Stock Market

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

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

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2022, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$5.7 billion (based on the closing price of the registrant's Class A common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on that date). Shares of common stock owned by executive officers and directors have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This calculation does not reflect a determination that certain persons are affiliates of the registrant for any other purpose.

As of February 21, 2023, the numbers of shares of the issuer's Class A and Class B common stock outstanding were 768,368,480 and 127,677,469.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this Report, to the extent not set forth herein, is incorporated herein by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in 2023, which definitive proxy statement shall be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this Report relates.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “Annual Report”) of Robinhood Markets, Inc (together with its subsidiaries, “we”, “Robinhood”, or the “Company”) contains forward-looking statements (as such phrase is used in the federal securities laws), which involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements generally relate to future events or our future financial or operating performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as “believe,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “could,” “intend,” “target,” “project,” “contemplate,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential”, or “continue” or the negative of these words or other similar terms or expressions that concern our expectations, strategy, plans or intentions. This Annual Report includes, among others, forward-looking statements regarding:

- our expectations regarding legal and regulatory proceedings and investigations;
- our plan to attract new customers to accelerate our growth by continuing to introduce new products and features and by continuing to invest in broad-scale brand marketing and the Robinhood Referral Program (defined below), and our expectation that our efforts will drive higher brand awareness and increase customer adoption of our platform;
- our intent to continue investing in our platform capabilities and regulatory and compliance functions; our expectation that as our customer base and platform functionalities expand, areas of investment priority will likely include product innovation, educational content, and technology and infrastructure improvements; and our belief that these investments will contribute to our long-term growth;
- our belief that as our customers grow their wealth, they will continue to expand their relationship with our platform, providing an increased opportunity to meet their growing financial needs;
- our belief that there is a significant opportunity for Robinhood to grow internationally; our intent to pursue a disciplined approach to international expansion; our plan to consider factors such as population size and demographics, legal and regulatory environments, and general investing attitudes in potential new markets when pursuing such expansion; and our aggressive goal to offer brokerage services in the U.K. by the end of 2023;
- our expectations about continued growth through acquisitions; and
- our expectations about the sufficiency of our available cash, available borrowings, and cash from operations to meet our current liquidity needs for the next 12 months and our long-term liquidity needs.

Our forward-looking statements are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that may cause our actual future results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from any future results expressed or implied in this Annual Report. Reported results should not be considered an indication of future performance. Factors that contribute to the uncertain nature of our forward-looking statements include, among others:

- our limited operating experience at our current scale;
- the difficulty of managing our business effectively, including the size of our workforce, and the risk of continued declining or negative growth;
- the fluctuations in our financial results and key metrics from quarter to quarter;

- our reliance on transaction-based revenue, including payment for order flow (“PFOF”), and the risk of new regulation or bans on PFOF and similar practices;
- our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and rapidly changing interest rate environments;
- the difficulty of raising additional capital (to provide liquidity needs and support business growth and objectives) on reasonable terms, if at all;
- the need to maintain capital levels required by regulators and self-regulatory organizations (“SROs”);
- the risk that we might mishandle the cash, securities, and cryptocurrencies we hold on behalf of customers, and our exposure to liability for processing, operational, or technical errors in clearing functions;
- the impact of negative publicity on our brand and reputation;
- the risk that changes in business, economic, or political conditions that impact the global financial markets, or a systemic market event, might harm our business;
- our dependence on key employees and a skilled workforce;
- the difficulty of complying with an extensive, complex, and changing regulatory environment and the need to adjust our business model in response to new or modified laws and regulations;
- the possibility of adverse developments in pending litigation and regulatory investigations;
- the effects of competition;
- our need to innovate and invest in new products and services in order to attract and retain customers and deepen their engagement with us in order to maintain growth;
- our reliance on third parties to perform some key functions and the risk that processing, operational or technological failures could impair the availability or stability of our platform;
- the risk of cybersecurity incidents, theft, data breaches, and other online attacks;
- the difficulty of processing customer data in compliance with privacy laws;
- our need as a regulated financial services company to develop and maintain effective compliance and risk management infrastructures;
- the volatility of cryptocurrency prices and trading volumes;
- the risk that our platform could be exploited to facilitate illegal payments; and
- the risk that substantial future sales of Class A common shares in the public market, or the perception that they may occur, could cause the price of our stock to fall.

Because some of these risks and uncertainties cannot be predicted or quantified and some are beyond our control, you should not rely on our forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. More information about potential risks and uncertainties that could affect our business and financial results is included in the section of this Annual Report titled “Risk Factors” and our other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), which are available on the SEC’s web site at www.sec.gov. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment; new risks and uncertainties may emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all risks nor identify all uncertainties. The events and circumstances reflected in our forward-looking statements might not be

achieved and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Except as otherwise noted, all forward-looking statements are made as of the date we file this Annual Report, and are based on information and estimates available to us at this time. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, performance, or achievements. Except as required by law, Robinhood assumes no obligation to update any of the statements in this Annual Report whether as a result of any new information, future events, changed circumstances, or otherwise. You should read this Annual Report with the understanding that our actual future results, performance, events, and circumstances might be materially different from what we expect.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Company Overview

Robinhood was founded in 2013 on the belief that everyone should be welcome to participate in our financial system. We are creating a modern financial services platform for everyone, regardless of their wealth, income, or background.

Our mission is to democratize finance for all. We use technology to provide access to the financial system in a way that is simple and convenient for our customers. We believe investing should be familiar and welcoming, with a simple design and an intuitive interface, so that customers are empowered to achieve their goals. We started with a revolutionary, bold brand and design in the Robinhood app which makes investing approachable for millions. We pioneered commission-free stock trading with no account minimums, which the rest of the industry emulated, and we continue to build relationships with our customers by introducing new products that further expand access to the financial system. Through these efforts, we believe we have made investing culturally relevant and understandable, and that our platform is enabling our customers to become long-term investors and take greater control of their finances.

At Robinhood, our values are in service of our customers. The following values describe the company that we aspire to become.

- *Safety First.* Robinhood is a safety-first company. The reliability of our platform takes precedence over all else, so that we can be there for our customers when they need us the most. We relentlessly protect our customers' security and privacy, and we only share with our counterparties what they need to fulfill our customers' financial needs, nothing more. We build safeguards and provide education so that our customers are in the best position to succeed. We have high-quality timely customer support, and when things aren't right, we fix them. We work closely with regulators and lawmakers to protect our customers and the broader financial system. We speak simply, plainly, and truthfully, even if it's not what others want to hear. We hold ourselves and our colleagues to the highest ethical standards.
- *Participation Is Power.* At Robinhood, the rich don't get a better deal. We founded Robinhood in the wake of the financial crisis because we identified a gap - the more you had, the better deal you got. We aim to give everyone access to the financial system, regardless of their background or bank account balance. That's why we have no account minimums and a product that was designed from the ground up for small accounts. We would rather serve many small customers over a few large ones. We reflect the world around us, and we elevate and embrace all voices so everyone feels at home at Robinhood.
- *Radical Customer Focus.* We exist to make our customers happy. From the early days of Robinhood, we have prioritized getting direct customer feedback on what we were building. Talking to our customers forms the kernel of the product development process we have today. We listen with empathy, ask questions, and critically evaluate our work by how valuable our customers find it. We never stop asking how we can make our product better, and we never settle for 'good enough'. We listen to our colleagues, and we start from a place of believing they are capable and well-intentioned. We delight our customers and take pride in our work.
- *First-Principles Thinking.* We make bold bets and challenge the status quo. Our foundation is in art, science, and pure mathematics, and we have a deep appreciation for the scientific process. We develop hypotheses and design experiments to test them. We reduce complex problems to their constituent bits. We debate vigorously and change our minds when confronted with the right

evidence. We bravely do what's right, even when it hasn't been done before. We treat our company like a product and aim to get better, every single day.

Our Products

We understand that millions of our customers have used Robinhood to enter the financial markets for the first time, and we take our responsibility to them seriously. We are passionate about operating Robinhood in a way that aligns with customer interests, applicable regulations, and with our own mission to democratize finance for all. We plan to create an ecosystem of financial products and services that will enable people across the world to become investors. We believe the products on our roadmap will go a long way toward making that a reality.

We believe our products can transform the relationship people have with the financial system. We began by offering our customers the ability to buy and sell equities on a mobile-first platform and have since continued to expand our offerings to add products and features for our customers. Each capability we have added has been the result of a continuous focus on our customers' needs and feedback, which has guided our product development decisions throughout our history.

The core tenet of the Robinhood offering—expanding access to our financial system through products that empower people to learn, participate, and grow—underpins each of our offerings. We remain focused on building the best products and ultimately aim to serve all of our customers' financial needs.

Brokerage

- *Investing.* Our platform allows our customers to invest commission-free in U.S.-listed stocks and exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), as well as related options and American Depositary Receipts. We believe we have designed an elegant, intuitive investing interface that provides our customers with trading functionality and market information such as historical prices, valuation multiples, recent news, analyst ratings, and more. We also launched advanced charts, which gives customers customizable, quick, simple and in-depth analysis right in the app.

We review eligibility for our customers who wish to trade options, including disclosure of investment experience and knowledge, investment objectives and financial information. Subject to approval from Robinhood, customers can access basic options strategies (Level 2), which permits buying calls and puts and selling covered calls and puts, or more advanced options strategies (Level 3), which permits fixed-risk spreads (such as credit spreads and iron condors) and other advanced trading strategies, depending on their individually disclosed preparedness. We conduct regular reviews of our customers' eligibility and take action to revoke access to trading options as appropriate, to ensure our customers are accessing the level of options strategies that are appropriate for them based on information such as their trading experience, investment objectives and financial situation.

- *Fractional Trading.* Fractional trading allows customers to invest in fractions of a share of stock, rather than requiring them to buy and sell whole shares. This service enables customers to build a diversified portfolio regardless of their budget and removes a barrier to investing in higher-priced stocks, thereby providing access to a much greater selection of equities with as little as \$1.
- *Recurring Investments.* Our recurring investment feature enables our customers to automatically buy shares of equities and certain ETFs on a set schedule, allowing them to build positions over time and establish regular investing habits, even with small contributions. Our customers can also elect to automatically reinvest dividend income back into the underlying respective shares.
- *Access to Investing on Margin.* Subject to approval upon meeting eligibility criteria set by Robinhood, users can invest on margin. This allows eligible customers to borrow a limited amount of funds from Robinhood at a floating interest rate, depending on account size and holdings, to

use as additional investing capital. Robinhood decides whether to extend margin to each customer who applies for access based on information regarding customer activity, portfolio equity or net worth criteria, investment objectives, and investing experience reported by the customer.

- *Stock Lending.* A customer can earn passive income on their stock portfolio once they give Robinhood permission to lend out any fully paid stocks in their portfolio. Robinhood does the work of finding interested borrowers and customers get paid a share of the interest revenue earned when their shares have been loaned to borrowers.
- *Cash Sweep.* Our cash sweep program (“Cash Sweep”) provides additional value to our brokerage customers by allowing them to earn interest on uninvested brokerage cash swept to our partner banks. The interest compounds daily and is then paid out by the partner banks monthly, with customers able to track how much they’ve earned directly within the app. Cash deposited at these banks is eligible for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insurance.
- *IPO Access and Directed Share Program.* Our IPO Access feature enables our customers, with no account minimums, to buy shares in participating initial public offerings (“IPOs”) at the IPO price, before trading begins on public exchanges. We also offer our Directed Share Program service that gives an issuing company the chance to set aside a certain amount of shares, at the IPO price, for a specific group of people, such as employees, valued customers, vendors, or others who have a relationship with the issuer.
- *Instant Withdrawals.* Our instant withdrawals feature enables eligible customers to withdraw money from their Robinhood accounts and instantly deposit it to their bank accounts or debit cards (typically around 10 minutes but sometimes longer depending on customers’ banks) with a fee. Instant withdrawals are also available to users of the Robinhood Cash Card and Spending Account.

Robinhood Crypto

We offer commission-free cryptocurrency trading using the same intuitive, mobile interface as our broader Brokerage platform. We have expanded our coverage to include every U.S. state and the District of Columbia, except for Hawaii and Nevada. We support trading in a select number of different cryptocurrencies and support real-time market data for significantly more cryptocurrencies. We offer crypto recurring investments, allowing customers to automatically buy crypto, commission-free, on a schedule of their choice. This feature allows customers to build positions in their favorite cryptocurrencies over time. As an agent, we route all cryptocurrency transactions initiated by customers to third-party market makers. We never act as a counterparty to our users buy or sell transactions. We also offer cryptocurrency transfers (“Crypto Transfers”), allowing customers to transfer cryptocurrency into and out of their Robinhood Crypto accounts without commission, with the exception of New York where our regulatory application for Crypto Transfers is still pending.

We hold all settled cryptocurrencies in custody on behalf of customers in two types of wallets: (i) hot wallets, which are managed online, and (ii) cold wallets, which are managed entirely offline and require physical access controls. We do not utilize third-party custodians for settled cryptocurrencies, but we do utilize technology from a third-party provider to manage some of our cryptocurrency, custody, transfer, and settlement operations. In general, the overwhelming majority of cryptocurrency coins on our platform are held in cold storage, though some coins are held in hot wallets to support day-to-day operations. We

do not hold cryptocurrency for our own account and, therefore, do not commingle cryptocurrencies with those of our users.

Robinhood Cash Card and Spending Account

Our Cash Card and Spending Account allows customers to spend with a prepaid spending card ("Robinhood Cash Card") issued by a partner bank. We offer a variety of features, there are no monthly fees, no subscription fees, no in-network ATM fees, no overdraft fees, no transfer fees, and no account minimum fees. Funds held in Robinhood Cash Card and spending account are eligible for FDIC insurance.

- *Round-up Rewards.* Customers can round up their Robinhood Cash Card transactions to the next dollar, and set aside the spare change to invest in their choice of stock, ETF, or cryptocurrencies. We then offer weekly bonuses to customers who opt in to round-up rewards based on their weekly round-up amount.
- *Recurring Investments and Paycheck Early Access.* Once direct deposits are set up, customers can automatically invest part of every paycheck in their choice of stocks and cryptocurrencies. They are also able to access and spend their paycheck up to two days early through the product.
- *Robinhood Cash Card Offers.* Customers can also earn cash back automatically when they make purchases from participating merchants using their Robinhood Cash Card. Building on our mission to democratize finance for all by putting money back into customers' pockets, this simple, efficient cash back rewards program requires no individual offer activation.

Other Products

- *Robinhood Gold.* Our monthly subscription service grants subscribers access to a number of premium features. After an initial 30-day free trial, subscribers pay a flat monthly rate. Our premium features offered to Gold subscribers include:
 - *Higher Interest on Cash Sweep.* Subscribers can earn a higher interest rate on the cash swept to participating banks compared to users who do not subscribe to Gold.
 - *Bigger Instant Deposits.* Subscribers can immediately access \$5,000 to \$50,000 of their deposit, depending on their brokerage account balance and status, instantly so they can invest that portion of their deposit right away.
 - *Access to Investing on Margin at More Competitive Interest Rate.* Subject to approval upon meeting eligibility criteria set by Robinhood, subscribers can invest on margin at a lower rate compared to users who do not subscribe to Gold. No interest is charged on the first \$1,000 in margin borrowed by each Robinhood Gold subscriber.
 - *Professional Research.* Subscribers have unlimited access to in-depth stock research reports provided by Morningstar.
 - *Nasdaq Level II Market Data.* Subscribers have the ability to see greater depth of orders for any given stock or option. The ability to see multiple buy and sell requests helps subscribers understand the availability or desire for a stock at a certain price.
- *Robinhood Wallet.* A self-custody, web3 wallet that allows customers to deposit and withdraw cryptocurrencies to and from our platform with no network fees. The Robinhood Wallet gives

customers full control over their cryptocurrencies, which means they hold and maintain the private key to their assets.

- *Robinhood Retirement.* We offer two types of retirement accounts, a traditional individual retirement account (“IRA”) and a Roth IRA, and customers can earn a 1% match by Robinhood of customers’ eligible contributions to their retirement account, subject to a five-year holding period. Contributions are subject to the annual IRA contribution limit set by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), excluding Robinhood’s 1% match. We offer customer IRA instant deposits up to \$1,000, which allows customers to immediately start investing. Customers can also get a custom recommended portfolio, build their own, or both, all commission-free.

Education

We believe that offering educational resources is critical to advancing our mission. The more financial education people receive, the better equipped, and thus more empowered they will be to make personal investment decisions that meet their long-term goals. We’ve been expanding financial educational resources on the Robinhood Learn website for anyone to access as well as in-app education for our customers.

We offer a variety of ways for our customers to grow their financial knowledge:

- *Robinhood Learn.* Robinhood Learn is an online collection of beginners’ guides, feature tutorials, and an extensive financial dictionary available to anyone. It is designed to provide people with a breadth of financial education and is regularly updated to ensure we provide timely and relevant information for anyone to learn and grow.
- *In-App Education.* Our first in-app education resources cover investing fundamentals including why people invest, a stock market overview, and tips on how to define investing goals. This allows customers to understand the basics of investing before their first trade. We plan to continue to release additional Learn modules to provide customers access to information that can help build financial confidence.
- *Newsfeeds.* Our newsfeeds give customers access to free, premium news from sites such as *Barron’s*, *Reuters* and *Dow Jones*.
- *Robinhood Snacks.* Robinhood Snacks is an accessible digest of business news stories written for a new generation of investors. Its bite-sized news stories bring new investors the latest market-moving news without all of the complicated financial jargon. Building on the success of Robinhood Snacks, we announced the formation of Sherwood Media, LLC, a new subsidiary that will be home for news and information about the markets, economics, business, technology, and the culture of money.
- *Crypto Learn and Earn.* Exclusive in-app educational module available to all Robinhood Crypto customers via Robinhood Learn to teach customers the basics about cryptocurrency. Customers who complete the free courses will be eligible to receive rewards, which will be paid out in cryptocurrency.

Our Technology

The Robinhood mobile app is the core front-end pathway through which our customers engage with us. Our self-clearing platform, order routing system, data platform, and other back-end infrastructure deliver the capabilities that allow our customers to focus on investing, saving and spending, while also enabling us to rapidly develop products that our customers love to use.

Some of our most critical technologies include:

- *Core Infrastructure and Data Platform.* Our core infrastructure and data platform are all built on Amazon Web Services, and our platform enables application developers to define their microservices in a simple, standardized manner while also providing built-in scalability and resiliency.
- *Self-Clearing System.* Our self-clearing services allow us to clear and settle trades across stocks, ETFs, and options without relying on a third-party clearing firm, an approach that provides increased internal visibility over clearing and settlement.
- *Order Routing System.* We built a proprietary order routing system that uses statistical models to evaluate past orders and execution quality data, and automatically routes customer orders to the market makers that have historically given customers the best prices. This competition-based system creates an incentive for market makers to provide better prices for our customers, in order to receive more orders in the future. We are committed to seeking a quality execution on every order, and our routing protocols are designed with this in mind.
- *Machine Learning Platform.* Our machine learning models are highly advanced and contribute to multiple capabilities across our business. For example, we use machine learning as part of our fraud detection systems and customer support workflows, and even to improve the customer experience in our newsfeed by expanding the number of sources we can pull from, parsing and categorizing these articles, and delivering highly relevant and varied news to our customers for companies, stocks, or cryptocurrencies.
- *Experiments Infrastructure.* To enable our rapid product cycle, we've built a proprietary experiments infrastructure that enables us to test product changes through the build process and validate research hypotheses. The iterative, customer-centric product development approach that is so core to our success is enabled by this robust internal technology.

Our Customers

We are empowering a new generation of financial consumers. Robinhood was built to make the financial system more friendly, approachable, and understandable to newcomers and experts alike. We have reached customers across the United States from a wide variety of social and economic backgrounds and many of our customers funding accounts on our platform told us that Robinhood was their first brokerage account. We take pride in the fact that we are expanding the market by welcoming new investors into the financial system and helping the next generation of investors build sound long-term investing, saving, and spending habits.

Customer feedback is at the heart of product development at Robinhood. As such, we regularly communicate with our customers—not just to provide support, but also to learn more about their experiences and insights, and to respond to their feedback about our products. This keeps us connected with customers and enables us to understand their expectations and the problems and opportunities they face financially. During the fourth quarter of 2021, we launched 24/7 live phone support for all logged-in users, giving customers the ability to get phone support at any time and on any topic. We are also the first major crypto platform to provide 24/7 phone support. When we first launched 24/7 live phone support, we saw a significant increase in interest and activity on our platform, leading to slower customer support response times during high volume periods. In response, we went directly to our customers to understand how we could best offer customer support that worked for them. From that research, we streamlined the in-app phone support request process, introduced in-app chat support, and now service the majority of support requests via in-app chat support on a 24/7 basis. We also extended the trading hours with trading now available from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. eastern time. This is the first step toward offering 24/7 trading and was one of the top-requested features of Robinhood advanced customers.

Our Growth Strategies

We aim to serve our customers with existing product offerings, grow with our customers over time as they build their wealth, and create new and innovative products that are relevant to new and existing customers.

Continue Adding New Customers to Our Platform

We are simplifying how people interact with financial products, allowing new customers from all walks of life and generations to participate in the financial system.

We have achieved our growth with relatively little investment in traditional sales and marketing efforts, although we have done substantial in-market testing to determine how to most efficiently utilize paid channels. We plan to increase our brand marketing in the future and anticipate that our marketing efforts will drive higher brand awareness that can further accelerate our growth. Our brand has faced challenges in recent years, including as a result of, among other things, the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions, the November 2021 Data Security Incident, the Q4 2022 Processing Error, and uncertainty related to the status of the Emergent Shares (each as defined below). We have taken these concerns seriously and have prioritized developing responsive solutions, such as by maintaining a strong balance sheet and cash position to cushion ourselves against the potential for future increased collateral requirements and related market stress, amplifying our data security measures and enhancing data security training for employees, making necessary improvements to our corporate actions processing procedures, and pursuing the opportunity to purchase most or all of the Emergent Shares. We are determined to keep evolving to better serve our customer base.

Growing with Our Customers

Many of our customers are just beginning their financial journeys. As our customers grow their wealth, we believe they will continue to expand their relationship with our platform, providing an increased opportunity to meet their growing financial needs. We believe that these needs may come in a number of forms, from helping new investors grow into long-term investors to providing other financial services such as saving, spending, or facilitating payments. The younger generation is poised to see its wealth expand in the coming years and participation in the markets will provide a critical opportunity as younger customers grow their assets and build financial security for themselves and their families. We are committed to deepening strong relationships with our loyal customer base and earning our customers' trust when they choose our platform on their financial journeys.

In 2022, we launched several new features and products focused on delivering the top feature requests and addressing pain points from more advanced customers, who trade more actively and use more sophisticated products like options. These features and products included extended trading hours, advanced charts, Fully-Paid Securities Lending, and improved options offering, including introducing options in cash accounts. We plan to continue to innovate for our advanced customers to drive an even better experience.

Expanding Internationally

We believe there is a significant opportunity for Robinhood to grow internationally. The Robinhood Wallet is our first offering to customers internationally and is empowering customers around the world to custody their own crypto. Additionally, we plan to be more aggressive in our international approach and intend to offer brokerage services in the U.K. by the end of the year. Over time, we intend to pursue a disciplined approach to international expansion and we will consider factors such as population size and demographics, legal and regulatory environments, and general investing attitudes in potential new markets prior to pursuing such expansion. Our plans to pursue international expansion are uncertain and dependent on a variety of external factors, including, among other things, our obtaining required regulatory approvals, authorizations, licenses and consents, our obtaining and protecting intellectual property rights abroad, and the identification of and successful entry into new business partnerships with

third-party service providers that would be necessary to provide our products and services in the relevant local market.

Growth Through Acquisition

We have made a number of acquisitions to add specialized employees and complementary companies, products, or technologies that add synergies to our business. For instance, in August 2021, we acquired A Say Inc. and its subsidiaries ("Say Technologies"). Say Technologies built an innovative communication platform that makes it easier for investors to exercise their ownership rights. We expect to continue to consider and evaluate acquisitions as part of our overall growth strategy.

Competition

We believe that we are changing the consumption patterns for financial products and services and growing the market, but will continue to face competition from other firms including large legacy financial institutions, large technology companies, and smaller, new financial technology entrants.

We believe that the key competitive factors in our market include:

- product features, quality and functionality;
- operating efficiency;
- engineering talent;
- brand recognition;
- security and trust;
- cloud-based architecture;
- regulatory licenses; and
- vertical integration.

We seek to differentiate ourselves from competitors primarily through our vertically integrated, mobile-first platform and focus on accessibility, customer experience, and trust. We believe that our ability to innovate quickly further differentiates our platform from our competition. We believe we compete favorably across all key competitive factors and that we have developed a business model that is difficult to replicate.

Our Competitive Advantages

We believe we have a number of competitive advantages that position us well to serve an increasing portion of the population and the broader financial services ecosystem.

Creative Product Design

We believe archaic, cumbersome digital platforms reinforce legacy barriers to participation in the financial system. We put design at the center of our product with the goal of building long-term relationships with customers. We involve our talented product designers early and often throughout our product development process to create intuitive and elegant experiences that efficiently address our customers' needs. Our customer-centric approach has made our platform easy to use, informative, and familiar in look and feel for a generation of mobile-first customers. For example, we seamlessly integrate information into our platform through Robinhood Learn and our newsfeed, which offers free news from trusted sources including *Barron's*, *Reuters*, and *Dow Jones*. In addition, we continue to work to deliver an intuitive product experience including

developing and implementing designs to celebrate investing milestones of our customers in a responsible way. Our products are designed mobile-first, allowing us to offer attractive investing, spending, and saving experiences as more people shift their daily financial services activities to the palm of their hands.

Category-Defining Brand

We believe Robinhood today is a symbol of retail investing and finance in America. By taking a fresh, people-centric approach and creating a delightful, engaging customer experience, we believe we have built a trusted, category-defining brand that has made investing socially relevant for the next generation.

The relationship we have built with our customers has led many to want to talk about Robinhood and share their experience with their friends and family. From Robinhood's inception, a vast majority of our growth has come directly from customers joining our platform organically or through the Robinhood Referral Program. The excitement around Robinhood demonstrates how our innovative approach to financial products has built deep, loyal customer relationships and positioned us well to continue attracting new people to our platform, and sharing new product experiences with our customers.

Financial Services at Internet Scale

Our people-centric approach has driven customer enthusiasm and engagement, resulting in rapid adoption of our products. We designed our platform to provide our customers with relevant, accessible information when they need it most. Being an investor involves following a regular cycle of events—news releases, earnings announcements, transaction executions—that creates a regular cadence of content and information. We use our platform, from push notifications to widgets, to provide seamless customized updates to our customers. This engenders trust, creates enduring long-term relationships, and has resonated with our customers.

Vertically Integrated Platform

We design our own products and services and deliver them through a single, app-based platform supported by proprietary technology that has been cloud-based from the start. We are a licensed introducing broker-dealer, a licensed clearing broker-dealer, and a licensed money-transmitter. Our digitally-native technology stack also gives us control over our product development from end-to-end, enabling faster development times, better customer experiences, stronger unit economics, greater flexibility, and a robust and dynamic risk management framework. Our vertically integrated platform has enabled us to rapidly introduce new products and services such as cryptocurrency trading, dividend reinvestment, fractional shares, recurring investments, IPO Access, instant withdrawals, Robinhood Cash Card, Robinhood Gold, and Robinhood Retirement, while also supporting our ability to quickly scale.

Seasonality

Our business can be subject to seasonal fluctuations due to such factors as retail interest in investing, overall number of market participants and trading volumes, varying numbers of trading days from quarter-to-quarter, declines in trading activity around holidays, and proxy and investor communications activity during proxy season. Seasonal trends may be superseded by market or macroeconomic events, which can have a significant impact on equity and cryptocurrency valuations and trading activity.

Human Capital

Our Employees and Culture

Robinhood employees are at the heart of our company mission. As of December 31, 2022, we had approximately 2,300 full-time employees. We seek to foster a high performance culture that is open and honest. During our weekly “all-hands” meetings, every employee has the opportunity to ask a question of our senior leadership. To ensure we provide a rich experience for our employees, we conduct ongoing

employee surveys to build on the competencies that are important for our future success. Our employee surveys are an important part of our culture and the results are an important part of how we make decisions about life at Robinhood. These regular check-ins with employees provide critical input for company decisions on how to best improve productivity, inclusion, and retention. Inclusivity is core to our culture and we seek to create an environment where all viewpoints, including opposing ones, are welcome. We provide resources, opportunities, and support for career and personal growth, as well as ongoing company initiatives to maintain strong employee engagement.

Talent Acquisition and Development

A critical foundation of our mission is building an inclusive environment that attracts and retains exceptional talent from diverse backgrounds and experiences. We prioritize hiring great leaders with deep functional expertise, we set high standards for performance and we commit to their professional and technical development so we can grow together as we transform the future of finance. We continue to invest in recruiting and fostering diverse talent and supporting all of our employees.

We work to attract the best talent from a range of sources in order to meet the current and future demands of our business. We have relationships with universities, professional associations, and industry groups to proactively engage and attract talent from underrepresented groups. We work with trusted third-party partners to help us mitigate potential bias in our hiring process—from the language used in our job descriptions to how technical screening interviews are conducted.

The professional growth of our people is essential to the growth of our business and we aim to empower all Robinhood employees to reach their full potential. We support job-specific capabilities and training to help develop behavioral and leadership capabilities for all employees. All full-time employees are offered funds that can be used for education to support skill-building both in current and for future roles, as well as access to resources and training to build their capabilities and professional coaching. We also offer a variety of formal and informal development and skills-building opportunities to our managers. For example, we launched a leadership development experience for all managers to support them in their growth and development as leaders at Robinhood.

Inclusion, Equity, and Belonging (“IEB”)

Prioritizing an inclusive and equitable culture that attracts, motivates, and retains diverse talent within our workplace is critical to delivering on our mission. As our customer base is incredibly diverse, we are building a company that can anticipate and meet their needs. We strive to do this in four distinct ways: ensuring our workplace culture is accessible and respectful, broadening the diversity of our workforce at all levels, effectively serving non-traditional investors, and increasing financial literacy among underserved communities. We value each of our employees and their unique contributions as we build our company together.

We have an IEB team dedicated to delivering on Robinhood’s commitment to create an inclusive environment. In addition to offering more ways for our employees to self-identify different aspects of their identity, we also rolled out inclusive hiring training and managing unconscious bias foundations, implemented a diverse slate approach to hiring with select teams, and increased our community outreach efforts around financial inclusion for underrepresented communities.

As of December 31, 2022, 60% of our employees are members of at least one of our Robinhood Employee Resource Groups (“ERGs”) which are voluntary, identity or experience-based groups led by members and allies who join together to support the creation of an inclusive workplace. Each ERG is sponsored by members of our leadership team. We utilize ERGs to create a welcoming environment for new employees by designating Robinhood Ambassadors, leaders within our ERGs who are available to candidates and new employees who want to learn more about working at Robinhood. Robinhood ERGs include: Asianhood, Black Excellence (BEX), Divergent (for Neurodiversity), Latinhood, Parenthood, Rainbowhood, Sisterhood, Veterans at Robinhood, and Women in Tech.

In addition to providing a supportive, safe space for employees, a number of Robinhood ERGs support specific business objectives that include recruiting, employee engagement, marketing, and more. For example, our ERGs participate in various hiring events, including hosting panels on what it's like to work at Robinhood and how to think about career development.

Employee Incentives and Benefits

We offer competitive compensation for employees and benefits for themselves and their families. To help foster our high performance culture, all employees are eligible for variable incentive pay (bonus and/or equity) and all of our compensation programs are directly linked to either a) individual or b) individual and company performance. Our flexible benefits are designed to attract the best talent and to ensure Robinhood employees are supported. Where applicable, eligibility also extends to domestic partners and their children; our approach aims to support the diverse needs of our employees. Some notable benefits that our employees value include lifetime fertility benefits, a flexible lifestyle wallet that can be used for wellness, education or any number of other benefits, generous paid family leave, retirement savings with employer match, and employer-paid health benefits.

Intellectual Property

Our success and ability to compete are significantly dependent on our core technology and intellectual property. We rely on trademarks, patents, copyrights, trade secrets, know-how and expertise, registered domain names, license agreements, intellectual property assignment agreements, confidentiality procedures and non-disclosure agreements to establish and protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights. We seek to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights, including our proprietary technology, software, know-how and brand, by relying on a combination of federal, state, and common law rights in the United States and other countries, as well as on contractual measures. However, these laws, agreements, and procedures provide only limited protection. It is our practice to enter into confidentiality, non-disclosure, and invention assignment agreements with our employees, consultants, contractors and other third parties, and into confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with other third parties, in order to limit access to, and disclosure and use of, our confidential information, trade secrets, know-how, and proprietary technology.

Though we rely in part upon these legal and contractual protections, we believe that factors such as the skills and ingenuity of our employees and the functionality and frequent enhancements to our solutions are larger contributors to our success in the marketplace. Any of our intellectual property rights might be successfully challenged, opposed, diluted, misappropriated, or circumvented by others or invalidated, narrowed in scope or held unenforceable through administrative process or litigation in the United States or in non-U.S. jurisdictions. Furthermore, legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability, and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain and any changes in, or unexpected interpretations of, intellectual property laws may compromise our ability to enforce our trade secrets and intellectual property rights. Our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights might also be met with defenses, counterclaims, and counter-suits attacking the validity and enforceability of our intellectual property rights.

We have an ongoing trademark, copyright and service mark registration program pursuant to which we register our brand names and solution names, taglines, designs, and logos in the United States and certain other jurisdictions to the extent we determine appropriate and cost-effective. We are the registered owners of a variety of U.S. and international trademarks and domain names that include the primary brand "Robinhood," including variations thereof, as well as brands for other Robinhood products and services, such as our Snacks newsletter and media content. We also have common law rights in certain unregistered trademarks and copyrights that were established over years of use. Additionally, we have an ongoing patent registration program pursuant to which we register and acquire certain design and utility patents in the United States and certain other jurisdictions to the extent we determine appropriate and cost-effective. We are the authorized user of a variety of social media handles, pages, and profiles that

reflect our primary brand. In addition, we have a suite of defensively registered domains. We believe that the protection of our trademark rights is an important factor in product recognition, protecting our brand, and maintaining goodwill. Litigation or proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or other governmental authorities and administrative bodies in the United States and abroad may be necessary in the future to enforce our trademark rights and to determine the validity and scope of the trademark rights of others.

Despite our efforts to obtain, maintain, protect, defend, and enforce our intellectual property rights, we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will be sufficient or effective to prevent the unauthorized access, use, copying, or the reverse engineering of our technology and other proprietary information, including by third parties who might use our technology or other proprietary information to develop services that compete with ours, and our intellectual property rights might not be respected in the future or might be invalidated, circumvented, or challenged. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property” for a more comprehensive description of risks related to our intellectual property and proprietary rights.

Regulation

U.S. and non-U.S. laws and regulations apply to many key aspects of our current business operations and future business plans. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in, among other things, revocation of required licenses or registrations, loss of approved status, private litigation, administrative enforcement actions, sanctions, civil and criminal liability, and constraints on our ability to continue to operate. For additional information relating to regulation and regulatory actions, see “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Regulation and Litigation,” “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Cybersecurity and Data Privacy,” and “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Cryptocurrency Products and Services.”

Broker-Dealer Regulation

As broker-dealers, our subsidiaries Robinhood Securities, LLC (“RHS”) and Robinhood Financial LLC (“RHF”) are subject to extensive regulation by federal, state and SROs, and are subject to laws and regulations covering all aspects of the securities industry. Federal, state and SROs, including the SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), can and have in the past among other things investigate, censure or fine us, issue cease-and-desist orders or otherwise restrict our operations, require changes to our business practices, products or services, limit our acquisition activities or suspend or expel a broker-dealer or any of its officers or employees. Similarly, state attorneys general and other state regulators, including state securities and financial services regulators, can bring and have in the past brought legal actions on behalf of the citizens of their states to assure compliance with state laws. In addition, criminal authorities such as state attorneys general or the U.S. Department of Justice (the “DOJ”) may institute civil or criminal proceedings against us for violating applicable laws, rules, or regulations.

The SEC and FINRA have stringent rules and regulations with respect to the maintenance of specific levels of net capital by regulated entities. Generally, a broker-dealer’s capital is its net worth plus qualified subordinated debt less deductions for certain types of asset. Rule 15c3-1 (the “Net Capital Rule”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) specifies that at least a minimum part of a broker-dealer’s assets be maintained in a relatively liquid form. If the Net Capital Rule is changed or expanded, or if there is an unusually large charge against our broker-dealer’s net capital, our operations could be limited. A large charge or operating loss against our net capital could adversely impact our ability to maintain or expand current business, which could have a material adverse impact on our business and financial condition. If one of our regulated entities fails to maintain its required net capital, it may be subject to suspension or revocation of its registration by regulatory authorities and suspension or expulsion by these regulators could lead to the entity’s liquidation.

Money-Transmitter Regulation

As money transmitters, our subsidiaries Robinhood Crypto, LLC (“RHC”) and Robinhood Money, LLC (“RHY”) are subject to regulation, primarily at the state level. We are also subject to regulation by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the “CFPB”). We have obtained or are in the process of obtaining licenses to operate as a money transmitter (or as another type of regulated financial services institution, as applicable) in the United States and in the states where this is required. As a licensed money transmitter, we are subject to obligations and restrictions with respect to the investment of customer funds, reporting requirements, bonding requirements, and inspection by state regulatory agencies concerning those aspects of our business considered money transmission. Evaluation of our compliance efforts, as well as the questions of whether and to what extent our products and services are considered money transmission, are matters of regulatory interpretation and could change over time. There are substantial costs and potential product and operational changes involved in maintaining and renewing these licenses, certifications, and approvals, and we could be subject to fines, other enforcement actions, and litigation if we are found to violate any of these requirements. There can be no assurance that we will be able to (or decide to) continue to apply for or obtain any such licenses, renewals, certifications, and approvals in any jurisdictions. In certain markets, we might rely on local banks or other partners to process payments and conduct foreign currency exchange transactions in local currency, and local regulators might use their authority over such local partners to prohibit, restrict, or limit us from doing business. The need to obtain or maintain these licenses, certifications, or other regulatory approvals could impose substantial additional costs, delay or preclude planned transactions, product launches or improvements, require significant and costly operational changes, impose restrictions, limitations, or additional requirements on our business, products, and services, or prevent us from providing our products or services in a given market.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing

We are subject to anti-money laundering (“AML”) laws and counter-terrorist financing laws and regulations in the United States and the United Kingdom. Under the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the “USA Patriot Act”), broker-dealers and money transmitters are required to “know your customer” and to monitor their customers’ transactions for suspicious transactions. In the United Kingdom, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 is the primary regulation for all financial services in the UK. This law enacts the Financial Conduct Authority as the main AML regulator and provides guidelines for its duties.

As required by the USA Patriot Act and other rules, we have established comprehensive AML, customer identification and transaction surveillance of customers designed to prevent our financial services from being used to facilitate money laundering, terrorist financing, and other illicit activity. Our program is also designed to prevent our products and services from being used to facilitate business in countries, or with persons or entities, included on designated government sanctions lists, including lists promulgated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Controls (“OFAC”), Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons lists, and equivalent foreign lists. Additionally, we have designed and implemented restrictions to prevent certain types of high-risk activity, including account opening fraud, and systems to identify potentially manipulative patterns of trading or higher risk patterns of money movements, and report such activities and transactions, where appropriate. Our AML compliance program includes policies, procedures, reporting protocols, and internal controls, including the designation of AML compliance officers, and is designed to address these legal and regulatory requirements and to assist in managing risk associated with money laundering and terrorist financing. Anti-money laundering regulations are constantly evolving. We continuously monitor our compliance with AML rules and regulations and industry standards and implement policies, procedures and internal controls in light of current legal requirements.

Cryptocurrency Regulation

As noted above, in the U.S., states primarily regulate RHC as a money transmitter. RHC also is registered with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. The laws and regulations applicable to cryptocurrency are evolving and subject to interpretation and change. Therefore, our current and future cryptocurrency services may be or become subject to additional licensing and regulatory requirements by other state and federal authorities. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in, among other things, revocation of required licenses or registrations, loss of approved status, private litigation, administrative enforcement actions, sanctions, civil and criminal liability, and constraints on our ability to continue to operate.

Data Privacy and Security

We are also subject to laws and regulations regarding data privacy and security; in the U.S., federal law, such as the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 and its implementing regulations, restricts certain collection, processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data, requires notice to individuals of privacy practices and provides individuals with some rights to prevent the use and disclosure of nonpublic or otherwise legally protected information. These rules also impose requirements for the safeguarding and proper destruction of personal data through the issuance of data security standards or guidelines. The U.S. government, including Congress, the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce, has also announced that it is reviewing the need for greater regulation for the collection, use, and other processing of information concerning consumer behavior on the internet, including regulation aimed at restricting some targeted advertising practices, and numerous states, including but not limited to California through the California Consumer Privacy Act and California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, have enacted or are in the process of enacting state-level data privacy laws and regulations governing the collection, use, and other processing of state residents' personal data. The New York State Department of Financial Services ("NYDFS") also issued Cybersecurity Requirements for Financial Services Companies, which took effect in 2017, and which require banks, insurance companies, and other financial services institutions regulated by the NYDFS including RHC, to establish and maintain a cybersecurity program designed to protect consumers and ensure the safety and soundness of New York State's financial services industry. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in, among other things, revocation of required licenses or registrations, loss of approved status, private litigation, administrative enforcement actions, sanctions, civil and criminal liability, and constraints on our ability to continue to operate.

Communications Regulation

We send texts, emails, and other communications in a variety of contexts, such as when providing digital receipts and marketing. Communications laws and regulations, including those promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission, apply to certain aspects of this activity in the United States and elsewhere.

Available Information

On our investor relations website, investors.robinhood.com, we post the following filings after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC: Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, Beneficial Ownership Reports on Forms 3, 4, and 5, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a), 15(d), or 16 of the Exchange Act. All such filings are available, free of charge, on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such material electronically with, or furnish it to, the SEC. The SEC also maintains a website that contains our SEC filings. The address of the site is www.sec.gov.

We webcast our earnings calls and certain events we participate in or host with members of the investment community on our investor relations website. Additionally, we provide notifications of news or announcements regarding our financial performance, including SEC filings, investor events, press and

earnings releases, and blogs as part of our investor relations website. We use the "Overview" tab of our Investor Relations website (accessible at investors.robinhood.com/overview) and its blog, Under the Hood (accessible at blog.robinhood.com), as means of disclosing information to the public in a broad, non-exclusionary manner for purposes of the SEC's Regulation Fair Disclosure ("Reg. FD"). Investors should routinely monitor those web pages, in addition to our press releases, SEC filings, and public conference calls and webcasts, as information posted on them could be deemed to be material information. The contents of our websites are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Report or in any other report or document we file with the SEC, and any references to our websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

A description of the risks and uncertainties associated with our business is set forth below. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, as well as the other information included in this Annual Report, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks or uncertainties. In that case, the trading price of our Class A common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we currently see as immaterial might also adversely affect our business. Some statements in this Annual Report, including statements in the following risk factors, constitute forward-looking statements. Please refer to "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Summary of Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties including those described at length in the Risk Factors section below. We consider the following to be our most material risks:

- We might not grow in line with historical rates.
- We have limited operating experience at our current scale, which subjects us to a number of uncertainties, risks, and difficulties that could adversely affect our business.
- Our results of operations and other operating metrics fluctuate from quarter to quarter, which makes these metrics difficult to predict.
- We have incurred operating losses in the past and might not be profitable in the future.
- Factors that affect transaction-based revenue — such as reduced spreads in securities pricing, reduced levels of trading activity generally, changes in our business relationships with market makers, and any new regulation of, or any bans on, PFOF and similar practices — might result in reduced profitability, increased compliance costs, and negative publicity.

- We are directly and indirectly exposed to fluctuations in interest rates, and rapidly changing interest rate environments could reduce our net interest revenues and otherwise result in reduced profitability.
- As registered broker-dealers, we are subject to “best execution” requirements under SEC guidelines and FINRA rules. We could be penalized if we fail to comply with these requirements and these requirements might be modified in the future in a way that could harm our business.
- We might need additional capital to provide liquidity and support business growth and objectives, and this capital might not be available to us on reasonable terms, if at all, might result in stockholder dilution, or might be delayed or prohibited by applicable regulations.
- Unfavorable media coverage and other events that harm our brand and reputation could adversely affect our revenue and the size, engagement, and loyalty of our customer base.
- Our business has been and might continue to be harmed by changes in business, economic, or political conditions that impact global financial markets, or by a systemic market event.
- Our future success depends on the continuing efforts of our key employees and our ability to attract and retain senior management and other highly skilled personnel.
- Our business is subject to extensive, complex and changing laws and regulations, and related regulatory proceedings and investigations. Changes in these laws and regulations, or our failure to comply with these laws and regulations, could harm our business.
- We have been subject to regulatory investigations, actions, and settlements and we expect to continue to be subject to such proceedings in the future, which could cause us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices in a materially adverse manner.
- We are involved in numerous litigation matters that are expensive and time consuming, and, if resolved adversely, could expose us to significant liability and reputational harm.
- We operate in highly competitive markets, and many of our competitors have greater resources than we do and may have products and services that are more appealing than ours to our current or potential customers.
- If we fail to retain existing customers or attract new customers, or if our customers decrease their use of our products and services, our revenue will decline.
- If we fail to provide and monetize new and innovative products and services that are adopted by customers, our business may become less competitive and our revenue might decline.
- Our products and services rely on software and systems that are highly technical and have been, and may in the future be, subject to interruption, instability, and other potential flaws due to software errors, design defects, and other processing, operational, and technological failures, whether internal or external.
- We rely on third parties to perform some key functions, and their failure to perform those functions could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Our business could be materially and adversely affected by a cybersecurity breach or other attack involving our computer systems or data or those of our customers or third-party service providers.

- If we do not maintain the net capital levels required by regulators, our broker-dealer business may be restricted and we may be fined or subject to other disciplinary or corrective actions.
- Our compliance and risk management policies and procedures as a regulated financial services company might not be fully effective in identifying or mitigating compliance and risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk.
- The prices of most cryptocurrencies are extremely volatile. Fluctuations in the price of various cryptocurrencies might cause uncertainty in the market and could negatively impact trading volumes of cryptocurrencies, which would adversely affect the success of our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Our support for Crypto Transfers, Robinhood Wallet, spending accounts, and debit card services increases the risk that our platform could be exploited to facilitate illegal payments, potentially resulting in enforcement actions, fines, and civil liability.
- Substantial future issuances or sales of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market could result in significant dilution to our stockholders and such issuances or sales, or the perception that they may occur, could cause the trading price of our Class A common stock to fall.
- The multi-class structure of our common stock has the effect of concentrating voting power with our founders, which limits your ability to influence the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval. In addition, the Founders' Voting Agreement (defined below) and any future issuances of our Class C common stock could prolong the duration of our founders' voting control.

Risks Related to Our Business

We might not grow in line with historical rates.

We have grown rapidly over the last few years. In particular, from March 2020 through June 2021, we experienced a significant increase in revenue, Monthly Active Users ("MAU"), Assets Under Custody ("AUC"), and Net Cumulative Funded Accounts. For example, for fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021, our revenue was \$278 million, \$958 million and \$1,815 million, respectively, representing annual growth of 245% in 2020 and 89% in 2021. Similarly, at year-end 2019, 2020, and 2021 we had Net Cumulative Funded Accounts of 5.1 million, 12.5 million, and 22.7 million, respectively, representing annual growth of 143% in 2020 and 82% in 2021.

However, the circumstances that accelerated the growth of our business over the last few years, including an extended period of general macroeconomic growth in the U.S., particularly in the U.S. equity markets, as well as growth in the financial services and technology industries in which we operate, did not continue in 2022 and might not return in the future. For example, for fiscal year 2022, our revenue was \$1,358 million, representing an annual decline of 25%, and we had Net Cumulative Funded Accounts of 23 million, representing an annual growth of only 1%. You should not rely on our revenue or key business metrics for any previous quarterly or annual period as any indication of our revenue, revenue growth, key business metrics or key business metrics growth in future periods.

We might continue to experience declines in the growth of our business (or negative growth) as a result of a number of factors, including slowing demand for our platform, insufficient growth in the number of customers that utilize our platform, declines in the level of usage of our platform by existing customers, macroeconomic factors, increasing competition, a decrease in the growth of our overall market, or our failure to continue to capitalize on growth opportunities, including as a result of our inability to scale to meet such growth and economic conditions that have, in some instances, and could continue to reduce financial activity and the maturation of our business, among others. Any failure to successfully address these risks and challenges as we encounter them, will negatively affect our growth. If our revenue growth

rate continues to decline, investors' perceptions of our business and the trading price of our Class A common stock could be adversely affected.

We have limited operating experience at our current scale, which subjects us to a number of uncertainties, risks, and difficulties that could adversely affect our business.

We have expanded our operations rapidly, including continuing to introduce new products and services in our platform, and have limited operating experience at our current scale, which makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future prospects, and subjects us to a number of uncertainties, including our ability to plan for, model, and manage potential future growth and risks. For example, in 2020 and the first half of 2021, we went through a period of hyper growth accelerated by several factors including pandemic lockdowns, low interest rates, and fiscal stimulus. However, as a result of the general downturn in economic conditions and the U.S. equity markets in 2022, we announced two restructurings in April 2022 (the "April 2022 Restructuring") and August of 2022 (the "August 2022 Restructuring") that impacted approximately 1,100 employees and scaled back hiring plans.

Such efforts to control costs have in the past resulted, and might in the future continue to result in reduced productivity and deteriorating workforce morale, which can cause our business initiatives to suffer. However, if market conditions improve, we also face a risk that renewed business growth could strain our existing resources, or that we are not able to effectively scale up in response, and we could experience ongoing operating difficulties in managing our business across numerous jurisdictions, including difficulties in hiring, training, and managing a dispersed employee base.

We have also encountered, and will continue to encounter, risks and difficulties frequently experienced by companies in rapidly changing and heavily regulated industries, including challenges associated with achieving market acceptance of our products and services, attracting and retaining customers, and complying with laws and regulations (particularly those that are subject to evolving interpretations and application), as well as increased competition and the complexities of managing expenses as we expand our business. We might fail to adequately address these and other challenges we may face, and our business might be adversely affected if we do not manage these risks successfully.

Our results of operations and other operating metrics fluctuate from quarter to quarter, which makes these metrics difficult to predict.

Our results of operations are heavily reliant on the level of trading activity on our platform and net deposits. In the past, our results of operations and other operating metrics have fluctuated from quarter to quarter, including due to movements and trends in the underlying markets, changes in general economic conditions, interest in investing, and fluctuations in trading levels generally, each of which is outside our control and will continue to be outside of our control. As a result, period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations might not be meaningful, and our past results of operations should not be relied on as indicators of future performance. Further, we are subject to additional risks and uncertainties that are frequently encountered by companies in rapidly evolving markets. Our financial condition and results of operations in any given quarter can be influenced by numerous factors, including the occurrence of any of the risks described elsewhere in this Risk Factors section, many of which we are unable to predict or are outside of our control. Factors contributing to quarterly fluctuations could include, among others:

- our ability to retain and engage existing customers and attract new customers;
- the timing and success of new product and service introductions by us or our competitors, or other changes in the competitive landscape of our market;
- volatility in the market generally or the occurrence of so-called "meme" trading in equities, options, or cryptocurrencies, which can cause our trading volumes to fluctuate;
- fluctuations in interest rates;

- increases in marketing, sales, compensation (for example, due to increased hiring competition for highly skilled personnel), cloud infrastructure, and other operating expenses that we might incur to grow and expand our operations and to remain competitive;
- the timing and amount of non-cash expenses, such as share-based compensation and asset impairment;
- the success of our expansion into new markets;
- trading volume and the prevailing trading prices for cryptocurrencies, which can be highly volatile;
- changes in the public's perception, adoption, and use of cryptocurrencies and other asset classes;
- any inability of customers to place trades, due to system disruptions, outages, or trading restrictions;
- any events that damage customer confidence in Robinhood, such as breaches of security or privacy;
- the impacts of public health threats (including pandemics such as COVID-19), unemployment, and inflation; and
- changes in tax laws or judicial or regulatory interpretations of tax laws, which are recorded in the period such laws are enacted or interpretations are issued, and might significantly affect the effective tax rate of that period.

Any of the factors above or listed elsewhere in this Risk Factors section, or the cumulative effect of some of those factors, could result in significant fluctuations in our results of operations.

We have incurred operating losses in the past and might not be profitable in the future.

We incurred operating losses each year from our inception in 2013 through 2019, including net losses of \$6 million, \$58 million, and \$107 million for years 2017, 2018, and 2019, respectively. Although we generated positive net income for 2020, we returned to a net loss position for 2021 and 2022 as our operating expenses increased substantially. While we have publicly stated our expectation to get much closer to positive U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") net income in the back half of 2023, we might not be able to increase our revenue and/or further reduce our operating expenses by sufficient amounts to become profitable again on a GAAP basis in the future.

Factors that affect transaction-based revenue — such as reduced spreads in securities pricing, reduced levels of trading activity generally, changes in our business relationships with market makers, and any new regulation of, or any bans on, PFOF and similar practices — might result in reduced profitability, increased compliance costs, and negative publicity.

A large portion of our revenue is transaction-based, in that we receive consideration in exchange for routing our users' equity, option, and cryptocurrency trade orders to market makers for execution. With respect to equities and options trading, such fees are known as payment for order flow, or "PFOF." With respect to cryptocurrency trading, we receive "Transaction Rebates." Our transaction-based revenue is sensitive to and dependent on trading volumes and therefore tends to decline during periods in which we experience decreased levels of trading generally. Computer-generated buy/sell programs and other technological advances and regulatory changes in the marketplace might continue to tighten spreads on transactions, which could also lead to a decrease in our PFOF earned from market makers. In addition, the regulatory landscape involving cryptocurrencies is subject to change and is experiencing rapid evolution, and future regulatory actions or policies, including for instance, the assertion of jurisdiction by domestic and foreign regulators and governments over cryptocurrency and cryptocurrency markets, could reduce demand for cryptocurrency trading and might materially decrease our revenue derived from Transaction Rebates in absolute terms and as a proportion of our total revenues.

Risks Related to our Business Relationships with Market Makers

Our PFOF and Transaction Rebate arrangements with market makers are a matter of practice and business understanding and not documented under binding contracts. If any of these market makers were unwilling to continue to receive orders from us or to pay us for those orders (including, for example, as a result of unusually high volatility), we might have little to no recourse and, if there are no other market makers that are willing to receive such orders from us or to pay us for such orders, or if we are unable to find replacement market makers in a timely manner, our transaction-based revenue would be negatively impacted. This risk is particularly heightened for cryptocurrencies because fewer market makers are currently able to execute cryptocurrency trades. Furthermore, if market makers decide to alter our fee structure, our transaction-based revenue could significantly decrease.

Risks Related to Regulation of PFOF

PFOF practices have drawn heightened scrutiny from the U.S. Congress, the SEC, state regulators, and other regulatory and legislative authorities. For example, in December 2020, we settled an SEC investigation into our best execution and PFOF practices and are defending putative class actions in federal district courts relating to the same factual allegations. Additionally, our PFOF practices were the subject of a line of critical questioning during a February 18, 2021 U.S. Congressional hearing related to the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions (defined below). We also face the risk that the SEC, other regulatory authorities, or legislative bodies might adopt additional regulation or legislation relating to PFOF practices as a result of such heightened scrutiny or otherwise. For instance, in December 2022, the SEC proposed four separate equity market structure rules (the “December 2022 Rule Proposals”) related to (i) best execution; (ii) order competition, including requiring certain retail equity orders to be exposed in auctions before being internalized; (iii) order execution disclosure; and (iv) order tick size and fee caps. Although these proposed rules related to market structure design do not ban PFOF, they introduce new requirements around “conflicted transactions,” and if adopted as proposed, they would have the indirect effect of making PFOF more difficult or impossible to earn and condensing the revenues we could theoretically earn. Any new or heightened PFOF regulation, including the December 2022 Rule Proposals if adopted as proposed, could result in increased compliance costs and otherwise materially decrease our transaction-based revenue, might make it more difficult for us to expand our platform in certain jurisdictions, and could require us to make significant changes to our revenue model, which changes might not be successful. Because some of our competitors either do not engage in PFOF or derive a lower percentage of their revenues from PFOF than we do, any such heightened regulation or a ban of PFOF could have an outsized impact on our results of operations. Furthermore, depending on the nature of any new requirements, heightened regulation could also increase our risk of potential regulatory violations and civil litigation, which could result in fines or other penalties, as well as negative publicity.

Risks Related to Negative Publicity Associated with PFOF or our Market Makers

Additionally, any negative publicity surrounding PFOF or Transaction Rebate practices generally, or our implementation of these practices, could harm our brand and reputation. For example, as a result of the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions, we faced allegations that our decision to temporarily prevent our customers from purchasing specified securities was influenced by our relationship with certain market makers. Furthermore, as registered broker-dealers, market makers must comply with rules and regulations that are generally intended to prohibit them from taking advantage of information they obtain while executing orders (e.g., through the prohibition on “front running”). Market makers also have a duty to seek “best execution” of customers’ equity and option orders we send to them. If the market makers we use to execute our customer’s equity and option trades were to violate such rules and regulations and use this data for their own benefit in violation of applicable rules and regulations, it could result in negative publicity for us by association. Developments in any proposals related to the regulation of PFOF or market structure design have generated and might continue to generate negative publicity associated with PFOF. For example, the intra-day trading price of our Class A common stock fell as much as 5.3% on December 14, 2022, the day the December 2022 Rule Proposals were announced.

Additionally, if our customers or potential customers believe that they might get better execution quality (including better price improvement) directly from stock exchanges or from our competitors that have different execution arrangements, or if our customers perceive our PFOF practices to create a conflict of interest between us and them, or if they begin to disfavor the specific market makers with which we do business due to any negative media attention, they might come to have an adverse view of our business model and might decide to limit or cease the use of our platform. Some customers might prefer to invest through our competitors that do not engage in PFOF or Transaction Rebate practices or engage in them differently than do we. Any such loss of customer engagement as a result of any negative publicity associated with PFOF or Transaction Rebate practices could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are directly and indirectly exposed to fluctuations in interest rates, and rapidly changing interest rate environments could reduce our net interest revenues and otherwise result in reduced profitability.

A large portion of our revenue comes from interest income earned from our corporate cash and investment portfolio, our securities lending activities, Cash Sweep, and from interest-rate sensitive assets, including receivables from users' margin-borrowing and other assets underlying the customer balances we hold on our balance sheets as customer accounts. Interest rates are the key driver of our net interest income and are subject to many factors beyond our control. As interest rates increased starting in 2022, interest income has contributed an increasing share of our total net revenues. Reductions in interest rates and a return to a low interest rate environment would negatively impact our net income and adversely impact our customers' returns on their cash deposits. For an estimate of how a hypothetical 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates could affect our total net revenues, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Interest Rate Risk" elsewhere in this report. Changes to the level or mix of interest earning balances could also negatively impact our net income if customers react to the rising interest rate environment by moving cash that would have otherwise been spent on services or products with higher revenue potential for Robinhood into Robinhood accounts that offer customers high interest rates.

Higher interest rates also lead to higher payment obligations by our customers to us and to their creditors under mortgage, credit card, and other consumer and merchant loans, which might reduce our customers' ability to satisfy their obligations to us, including failing to pay for securities purchased, deliver securities sold, or meet margin calls, and therefore lead to increased delinquencies, charge-offs, and allowances for loan and interest receivables, which could have an adverse effect on our net income. Fluctuations in interest rates could adversely impact our customers' general spending levels and ability and willingness to invest through our platform.

As registered broker-dealers, we are subject to "best execution" requirements under SEC guidelines and FINRA rules. We could be penalized if we fail to comply with these requirements and these requirements might be modified in the future in a way that could harm our business.

As registered broker-dealers, we are subject to "best execution" requirements under SEC guidelines and FINRA rules, which requires us to obtain the best reasonably available terms for customer orders, as described in Part I, Item 1 "Business." As previously disclosed, in December 2019 and 2020, we settled an SEC investigation and FINRA disciplinary action, respectively, that related to our best execution practices. We face a risk of additional investigations or penalties in the future related to our best execution practices.

We also might be adversely affected in the future by regulatory changes related to our obligations with regard to best execution. In particular, receipt of PFOF and best execution requirements have drawn heightened scrutiny from the U.S. Congress, the SEC, and other regulatory and legislative authorities,

who have at times alleged that PFOF arrangements, like those we have with our market makers, can result in harm to customer execution quality. For instance, one of the December 2022 Rule Proposals relates to best execution and proposes to enhance the existing regulatory framework concerning the duty of best execution by, among other things, requiring additional policies and procedures for broker-dealers engaging in certain conflicted transactions with retail customers. There is a risk that these bodies might adopt additional regulation relating to PFOF practices and best execution requirements as a result of such heightened scrutiny or otherwise. Any such regulations could have a material adverse impact on our business and one of our primary sources of revenue.

We might need additional capital to provide liquidity and support business growth and objectives, and this capital might not be available to us on reasonable terms, if at all, might result in stockholder dilution, or might be delayed or prohibited by applicable regulations.

Maintaining adequate liquidity is crucial to our securities brokerage and our money services business operations, including key functions such as transaction settlement, custody requirements, and margin lending. The SEC and FINRA also have stringent rules with respect to the maintenance of specific levels of net capital by securities broker-dealers. We meet our liquidity needs primarily from working capital and cash generated by customer activity, as well as from external debt and equity financing. As of December 31, 2022, on a consolidated basis we had \$6.3 billion in cash and cash equivalents and \$2.91 billion available under our existing and committed credit facilities. Despite these resources, increases in the number of customers, and fluctuations in customer cash or deposit balances, as well as market conditions or changes in regulatory treatment of customer deposits, could affect our ability to meet our liquidity needs.

In addition, our clearing and carrying broker-dealer is subject to cash deposit and collateral requirements under the rules of the clearinghouses in which it participates (including the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), the National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”), and the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”)), which requirements fluctuate significantly from time to time based upon the nature and volume of customers’ trading activity and volatility in the market or individual securities. If we fail to meet any such deposit requirements, our ability to settle trades through the clearinghouse may be suspended or we might be forced to restrict trading in certain stocks in order to limit clearinghouse deposit requirements. For example, from January 28 to February 5, 2021, due to increased deposit requirements imposed on our clearing and carrying broker-dealer by NSCC in response to unprecedented market volatility, particularly in certain securities, we temporarily restricted or limited our customers from purchasing certain specified securities, including GameStop Corp. and AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc., on our trading platform (the “Early 2021 Trading Restrictions”). This resulted in negative media attention, customer dissatisfaction, reputational harm, litigation, and regulatory and U.S. Congressional inquiries and investigations, as well as capital raising by us in order to lift the trading restrictions while remaining in compliance with our net capital and deposit requirements. We face a risk that similar events could occur in the future and, if we are unable to satisfy our deposit requirements, the clearinghouse may cease to act for us and may liquidate our unsettled clearing portfolio.

A reduction in our liquidity position could reduce our customers’ confidence in us, which could result in the withdrawal of customer assets and loss of customers, or could cause us to fail to satisfy broker-dealer or other regulatory capital guidelines, which may result in immediate suspension of securities activities, regulatory prohibitions against certain business practices, increased regulatory inquiries and reporting requirements, increased costs, fines, penalties or other sanctions, including suspension or expulsion by the SEC, FINRA or other SROs or state regulators, and could ultimately lead to the liquidation of our broker-dealers or other regulated entities. Factors which might adversely affect our liquidity positions include temporary liquidity demands due to timing differences between brokerage transaction settlements and the availability of segregated cash balances, timing differences between cryptocurrency transaction settlements between us and our cryptocurrency market makers and between us and our cryptocurrency customers, fluctuations in cash held in customer accounts, a significant increase in our margin lending activities, increased regulatory capital requirements, changes in regulatory guidance or interpretations, other regulatory changes, or a loss of market or customer confidence

resulting in unanticipated and/or excessive withdrawals or redemptions, or a suspension of redemptions or withdrawals of customer assets.

We might also need additional capital to continue to support our business and any future growth and to respond to competitive challenges, including the need to promote our products and services, develop new products and services, enhance our existing products, services and operating infrastructure, acquire and invest in complementary businesses and technologies, and to fund payments on our obligations at the parent company level, such as any debt obligations we might incur. To meet liquidity needs at the parent level, we might need to rely on dividends, distributions and other payments from our subsidiaries. Regulatory and other legal restrictions might limit our ability to transfer funds to or from some subsidiaries. For example, under FINRA rules applicable to RHS, a dividend of over 10% of a member firm's excess net capital must not be paid without FINRA's prior written approval.

When available cash is not sufficient, we might seek to engage in equity or debt financings to secure additional funds. However, such additional funding might not be available on terms attractive to us, or at all, and our inability to obtain additional funding when needed could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. If we issue equity or convertible debt securities, our stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and the new shares could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of our current stockholders. Any debt financing could involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital-raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which might make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue future business opportunities.

As a result of a cease-and-desist order issued by the SEC on December 17, 2020 and our related settlement in connection with the SEC's investigation of our best execution and receipt of PFOF, we are currently an "ineligible issuer," as the term is defined under Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and we will remain an ineligible issuer until December 17, 2023. As long as we are an ineligible issuer, we will generally be prevented from using free writing prospectuses and recorded roadshows in securities offerings, and we will not qualify as a "well-known seasoned issuer" ("WKSI") (which status we otherwise would have achieved by August 2022). We will therefore be unable to take advantage of benefits associated with WKSI status, such as the ability to file universal shelf registration statements on Form S-3 that are automatically effective. These restrictions could impair our ability to raise additional capital quickly in response to changing requirements and market conditions.

Unfavorable media coverage and other events that harm our brand and reputation could adversely affect our revenue and the size, engagement, and loyalty of our customer base.

Our brand and our reputation are two of our most important assets. Our ability to attract, build trust with, engage, and retain existing and new customers might be adversely affected by events that harm our brand and reputation, such as public complaints and unfavorable media coverage about us, our platform, and our customers, even if factually incorrect or based on isolated incidents.

We receive a high volume of media coverage, which has included, and might continue to include, negative coverage regarding our products and services and the risk of our customers' misuse or misunderstanding of our products and services, inappropriate or otherwise unauthorized behavior by our customers and litigation or regulatory activity. In addition, given our public profile, any unanticipated system disruptions, outages, technical or security-related incidents, or other performance problems relating to our platform, such as the March 2020 Outages, the April-May 2021 Disruptions, or the November 2021 Data Security Incident (each defined below) are likely to receive extensive media attention. Furthermore, any negative experiences our customers have in connection with their use of our products and services, including as a result of any such performance problems, could diminish customer confidence in us and our products and services, which could result in unfavorable media coverage or publicity. For example, we received customer complaints and significant media attention as a result of the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions.

Damage to our brand and reputation could also be caused by:

- cybersecurity attacks, privacy or data security breaches, or other security incidents, payment disruptions or other incidents that impact the reliability of our platform;
- actual or alleged illegal, negligent, reckless, fraudulent or otherwise inappropriate behavior by our management team, our other employees or contractors, our customers or third-party service providers as well as complaints or negative publicity about such individuals;
- future restructurings or any similar such reductions or activities in the future;
- any repeat imposition of temporary trading restrictions (similar to our Early 2021 Trading Restrictions), or any outright failure to meet our deposit requirements;
- litigation involving, or regulatory actions or investigations into, our platform or our business;
- any failures to comply with legal, tax and regulatory requirements;
- any perceived or actual weakness in our financial strength or liquidity;
- any regulatory action that results in changes to, or prohibits us from offering, certain features or services;
- changes to our policies, features or services that customers or others perceive as overly restrictive, unclear, inconsistent with our values or mission, or not clearly articulated;
- a failure to operate our business in a way that is consistent with our values and mission;
- inadequate or unsatisfactory customer support experiences;
- negative responses by customers or regulators to our business model or to particular features or services;
- a failure to adapt to new or changing customer preferences;
- a prolonged weakness in popular equities or cryptocurrencies specifically or in U.S. equity and cryptocurrency markets generally, or a sustained downturn in the U.S. economy; and
- any of the foregoing with respect to our competitors, to the extent the resulting negative perception affects the public's perception of us or our industry as a whole.

These and other events could negatively impact the willingness of our existing customers, and potential new customers, to do business with us, which could adversely affect our trading volumes and number of funded accounts, as well as our ability to recruit and retain personnel, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations, as well as the trading price of our Class A common stock. For instance, on November 8, 2022 (the day that FTX Trading Ltd. ("FTX"), a major international cryptocurrency exchange, halted all non-fiat customer withdrawals from its platform), the intra-day trading price of our Class A common stock fell as much as 18%. And in December 2022, shortly after FTX filed for bankruptcy on November 11, 2022, and following the bankruptcies of several other major cryptocurrency trading venues and lending platforms earlier in 2022, including Three Arrows Capital, Ltd., Voyager Digital Holdings, Inc., and Celsius Network LLC ("Celsius") (collectively, the "2022 Crypto Bankruptcies"), we received an investigative subpoena from the SEC regarding, among other topics, RHC's cryptocurrency listings, custody of cryptocurrencies, and platform operations.

Our business has been and might continue to be harmed by changes in business, economic, or political conditions that impact global financial markets, or by a systemic market event.

As we are a financial services company, our business, results of operations, and reputation are directly and indirectly affected by elements beyond our control, such as economic and political conditions including unemployment rates, inflation, tax and interest rates, geopolitical conflicts, such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine, financial market volatility (such as we experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic), significant increases in the volatility or trading volume of particular securities or cryptocurrencies (such as we experienced during the meme stock events of early 2021 and the Dogecoin surge of mid-2021), broad

trends in business and finance, changes in volume of securities or cryptocurrencies trading generally (such as the bear markets that developed for equities and crypto in the second quarter of 2022 and continue to persist (the “2022 Bear Markets”)), changes in the markets in which such transactions occur (such as following the 2022 Crypto Bankruptcies), and changes in how such transactions are processed. These elements can arise suddenly and the full impact of such conditions could have an adverse effect on our business results or remain uncertain indefinitely. Because a large percentage of our customers are first time investors, we might be disproportionately affected by declines in investor confidence caused by adverse economic conditions. A prolonged market weakness, such as a slowdown causing reduced trading volume in securities, derivatives, or cryptocurrency markets, has resulted, and could result in the future in reduced revenues and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. For example, as a result of the 2022 Bear Markets, for fiscal year 2022, our daily revenue trades for options, equities, and crypto declined by 33%, 49%, and 75%, compared to fiscal year 2021. Conversely, significant upturns in such markets or conditions might cause individuals to be less proactive in seeking ways to improve the returns on their trading or investment decisions and, thus, decrease the demand for our products and services. Any of these changes could cause our future performance to be uncertain or unpredictable, and could have an adverse effect on our business results.

The future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or the emergence of any similar public health threats on our business, financial condition, and results of operations is uncertain.

Following the March 2020 onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, we saw substantial growth in our user base, retention, engagement, and trading activity metrics, and we saw periodic all-time highs achieved by the equity markets generally. During this period, market volatility, stay-at-home orders, and increased interest in investing and personal finance, coupled with low interest rates and a positive market environment, especially in the U.S. equity and cryptocurrency markets, helped foster an environment that encouraged an unprecedented number of first-time retail investors to become our users and begin trading on our platform. The COVID-19 pandemic has also resulted, in part, in inefficiencies and delays in our business, operational challenges, additional costs related to business continuity initiatives as our workforce continues to work remotely, and increased vulnerability to cybersecurity attacks or other privacy or data security incidents.

As the COVID-19 pandemic began to subside in the second half of 2021 and the related circumstances that accelerated the growth of our business did not continue, we saw the growth of our user base in recent periods slow compared to the accelerated growth we experienced in 2020 and the first half of 2021. The extent of the impact of any COVID-19 resurgence or emergence of similar public health threats on our business, financial condition and results of operations will depend largely on future developments, including the duration of any COVID--19 resurgence or similar public health threat and actions taken to contain or address their impact, their impact on capital and financial markets, and their related impact on the financial circumstances of our customers, all of which are highly uncertain and difficult to predict.

Our flexible remote working model subjects us to heightened operational risks.

We have a flexible remote work policy, under which a large segment of our employees are not required to come into the office on a daily basis. Allowing our employees to work remotely subjects us to heightened operational risks. For example, technologies in our employees’ homes might not be as robust or effective as in our offices and could lead to lower productivity and/or increased vulnerability to cybersecurity attacks or other privacy or data security incidents. There is no guarantee that the data security and privacy safeguards we have put in place will be completely effective or that we will not encounter risks associated with employees accessing company data and systems remotely. We also face challenges due to the need to operate with a dispersed and remote workforce, as well as increased costs related to business continuity initiatives.

Having a flexible remote working model has also made and might continue to make it more difficult for us to preserve our corporate culture of innovation and our employees might have decreased opportunities to collaborate in meaningful ways. Further, we cannot guarantee that having a large portion of our workforce continuing to work remotely will not have a negative impact on employee morale or productivity. Any failure to overcome the challenges presented by our flexible remote work policy could harm our future success, including our ability to retain and recruit personnel, innovate and operate effectively, maintain product development velocity, and execute on our business strategy.

Our future success depends on the continuing efforts of our key employees and our ability to attract and retain senior management and other highly skilled personnel.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to continue to identify, attract, develop, integrate and retain qualified and highly skilled personnel. In particular, our Co-Founder and CEO, Vladimir Tenev, and our Co-Founder and Chief Creative Officer, Baiju Bhatt, have been critical to the development and execution of our business, vision, and strategic direction. In addition, we have heavily relied, and expect we will continue to heavily rely, on the services and performance of our senior management team, which provides leadership, contributes to the core areas of our business and helps us to efficiently execute our business. Although we have entered into employment offer letters with some of our key personnel, these agreements have no specific duration and are terminable by either party at-will. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our employees.

We also might not be successful in attracting, integrating or retaining qualified personnel to fulfill our current or future needs. In particular, there continues to be particularly high competition in the San Francisco Bay Area for software engineers, computer scientists and other technical personnel. Given our heavy emphasis on share-based compensation, the continuing declines in our stock price (which make previously-granted share-based compensation less valuable) have exacerbated the difficulty of recruiting, retaining, and motivating highly skilled personnel. Attrition and workforce reductions have and might continue to adversely affect our reputation among job seekers, demoralize our remaining employees, and result in a loss of institutional know-how, reduced productivity, slower customer service response, reduced effectiveness of internal compliance and risk-mitigation programs, and cancellations of or delays in completing new product developments and other strategic projects. For example, in the periods immediately following the April 2022 Restructuring and August 2022 Restructuring, we experienced higher rates of voluntary employee attrition, as well as declines in reported employee job satisfaction. We might continue to experience difficulty in hiring and retaining highly skilled employees with appropriate qualifications.

We believe that a critical component of our efforts to attract and retain employees has been our corporate culture of innovation. We have invested substantial time and resources in building our team. As we continue to expand internationally, we will face new challenges to maintain our corporate culture of innovation among a larger number of geographically dispersed and remote employees. Failure to preserve our company culture could harm our ability to retain and recruit personnel.

If we are unable to attract, integrate, or retain our key employees and qualified and highly skilled personnel, our ability to effectively focus on and pursue our corporate objectives will decline, and our business and future growth prospects could be harmed.

Future acquisitions of, or investments in, other companies, products, technologies or specialized employees could require significant management attention, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value, and adversely affect our results of operations.

As part of our business strategy, we have made and might continue to make acquisitions of, or investments in, specialized employees or other compatible companies, products, or technologies. We also have entered into and might continue to enter into relationships with other businesses in order to expand our products and services. Negotiating these transactions can be time-consuming, difficult, and expensive and our ability to close these transactions might be subject to third-party approvals, such as

governmental and other regulatory approvals, which are beyond our control, and may take longer than expected to be obtained, if at all.

For example, in April 2022 we signed a definitive agreement to acquire Ziglu Limited (“Ziglu”), a U.K.-based electronic money institution and crypto-asset firm. However, as a result of prolonged regulatory uncertainty, after careful consideration, we notified Ziglu of the termination of the agreement in February 2023. In connection with the termination of the agreement, we took a \$12 million impairment charge, in addition to suffering losses from legal fees and other expenses. Additionally, because we had expected Ziglu’s team and technology to help accelerate our international expansion, the termination of the deal has delayed our plans to expand our operations in Europe, particularly with respect to cryptocurrency trading.

In general, our efforts to grow through acquisitions are subject to the risks that we might be unable to find suitable acquisition or investment candidates or to complete acquisitions on favorable terms or in a timely manner, if at all. Moreover, these kinds of acquisitions or investments can result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures, including disrupting our ongoing operations, diverting management from their primary responsibilities, subjecting us to additional liabilities, increasing our expenses, and adversely impacting our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we acquire businesses or technologies, we might not be able to integrate the acquired personnel, operations, and technologies successfully, or effectively manage the combined business following the acquisition. Moreover, the anticipated benefits of any acquisition or investment might not be realized and we might be exposed to unknown liabilities.

In connection with these types of transactions, we might issue additional equity securities that would dilute our stockholders, use cash that we might need in the future to operate our business, incur debt on terms unfavorable to us or that we are unable to repay, incur large charges or substantial liabilities, encounter difficulties integrating diverse business cultures, and become subject to adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation, or deferred compensation charges.

We intend to expand into international markets, which will expose us to significant new risks, and our international expansion efforts might not succeed.

We currently only offer services to the public outside the United States through our web3 self-custodial crypto wallet (the “Robinhood Wallet”), which is available in over 150 countries and offered through our Cayman Islands subsidiary, Robinhood Non-Custodial Ltd. (“RHNC”) We also currently have corporate subsidiaries, offices, and some employees or contractors, in each of India, the U.K., and the Netherlands (and, in the case of the U.K., our subsidiary Robinhood U.K. Ltd is authorized and regulated by the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority).

We intend to expand our operations outside of the United States. International expansion will require significant resources and management attention and will subject us to regulatory, economic, operational, and political risks in addition to those we already face in the United States. There are significant risks and costs inherent in establishing and doing business in international markets, including:

- difficulty establishing and managing international entities, offices, and/or operations and the increased operations, travel, infrastructure, and legal and compliance costs associated with operations, entities, and/or people in different countries or regions;
- the need to understand, interpret and comply with local laws, regulations and customs in multiple jurisdictions, including laws and regulations governing cryptocurrency-related, broker-dealer, money transmitter, or regulated entity practices, some of which might require permissions, registrations, authorizations, licenses or consents, or might be different from, or conflict with, those of other jurisdictions or foreign cybersecurity, data privacy or labor and employment laws;

- the additional complexities of any merger or acquisition activity internationally, which would be new for us and could subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny or approvals;
- the need to adapt, localize, and position our products for specific countries (also known as “product-market fit”);
- increased exposure to foreign fraud vectors;
- increased competition from local providers of similar products and services;
- challenges of obtaining, maintaining, protecting, defending and enforcing intellectual property rights abroad, including the challenge of extending or obtaining third-party intellectual property rights to use various technologies in new countries;
- the need to offer customer support and other aspects of our offering (including websites, articles, blog posts, and customer support documentation) in various languages or locations;
- compliance with anti-bribery laws, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the “FCPA”) and equivalent anti-money laundering rules and requirements, and with anti-bribery and anti-corruption requirements and sanctions regulations in local markets, by us, our employees, and our business partners;
- the need to recruit and manage staff in new countries and regions to support international operations, and comply with employment law, payroll, and benefits requirements in multiple countries;
- the need to enter into new business partnerships with third-party service providers in order to provide products and services in the local market, or to meet regulatory obligations;
- varying levels of internet technology adoption and infrastructure, and increased or varying network and hosting service provider costs and differences in technology service delivery in different countries;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates and the requirements of currency control regulations, which might restrict or prohibit conversion of other currencies into U.S. dollars;
- double taxation of our international earnings and potentially adverse tax consequences due to requirements of or changes in the income and other tax laws of the United States or the international jurisdictions in which we operate; and
- political or social change or unrest or economic instability in a specific country or region in which we operate.

We have limited experience with international legal and regulatory environments and market practices, and we might not be able to penetrate or successfully operate in the markets we choose to enter. In addition, we might incur significant expenses as a result of our international expansion, and we might not be successful, which could lead to substantial losses.

We are exposed to funding transaction losses due to reversals or insufficient funds.

Some of our products and services are paid for by electronic transfer from customers’ bank accounts which exposes us to risks associated with reversals and insufficient funds. Unwinding of funds transfers due to reversals, and insufficient funds could arise from fraud, misuse, unintentional use, settlement delay, or other activities. Also, criminals are using increasingly sophisticated methods to engage in illegal activities, such as counterfeiting and fraud. If we are unable to collect and retain such amounts from the customer, or if the customer refuses or is unable, due to bankruptcy or other reasons, to reimburse us, we bear the loss for the amount of the chargeback, refund, or return.

While we have policies and procedures designed to manage and mitigate these risks, we cannot be certain that such processes will be effective. Our failure to limit returns, including as a result of fraudulent transactions, could lead payment networks or our banking partners to require us to increase reserves,

impose penalties on us, charge additional or higher fees, or terminate their relationships with us. These risks may be amplified as we continue to expand our operations internationally and increase our exposure to foreign fraud vectors.

Risks Related to Regulation and Litigation

Our business is subject to extensive, complex and changing laws and regulations, and related regulatory proceedings and investigations. Changes in these laws and regulations, or our failure to comply with these laws and regulations, could harm our business.

We are subject to a wide variety of local, state, federal, and international laws, regulations, licensing schemes, and industry standards in the United States and in other countries in which we operate. These laws, regulations, and standards govern numerous areas that are important to our business, and include, or might in the future include, those relating to all aspects of the securities industry, money transmission, foreign exchange, payments services (such as payment processing and settlement services), cryptocurrency, trading in shares and fractional shares, fraud detection, consumer protection, anti-money laundering, escheatment, sanctions regimes and export controls, data privacy, data protection, and data security.

The substantial costs and uncertainties related to complying with these regulations continue to increase, and our introduction of new products or services, expansion of our business into new jurisdictions or subindustries, acquisitions of other businesses that operate in similar regulated spaces, or other actions that we may take might subject us to additional laws, regulations, or other government or regulatory scrutiny. Regulations are intended to ensure the integrity of financial markets, to maintain appropriate capitalization of broker-dealers and other financial services companies, and to protect customers and their assets. These regulations could limit our business activities through capital, customer protection, and market conduct requirements, as well as restrictions on the activities that we are authorized to conduct.

We operate in a highly regulated industry and, despite our efforts to comply with applicable legal requirements, like all companies in our industry, we must adapt to frequent changes in laws and regulations, and face complexity in interpreting and applying evolving laws and regulations to our business, heightened scrutiny of the conduct of financial services firms and increasing penalties for violations of applicable laws and regulations. We might fail to establish and enforce procedures that comply with applicable legal requirements and regulations. We might be adversely affected by new laws or regulations, changes in the interpretation of existing laws or regulations, or more rigorous enforcement. We also might be adversely affected by other regulatory changes related to our obligations with regard to suitability of financial products, supervision, sales practices, application of fiduciary or best interest standards (including the interpretation of what constitutes an “investment recommendation” for the purposes of the SEC’s “Regulation Best Interest” and state securities laws) and best execution in the context of our business and market structure, any of which could limit our business, increase our costs and damage our reputation.

Broker-Dealer Regulation

As broker-dealers, our subsidiaries RHF and RHS are subject to extensive regulation by federal and state regulators and SROs, and are subject to laws and regulations covering all aspects of the securities industry. Federal and state regulators and SROs, including the SEC and FINRA, can among other things investigate, censure or fine us, issue cease-and-desist orders or otherwise restrict our operations, require changes to our business practices, products or services, limit our acquisition activities or suspend or expel a broker-dealer or any of its officers or employees. Similarly, state attorneys general and other state regulators, including state securities and financial services regulators, can bring legal actions on behalf of the citizens of their states to assure compliance with state laws. In addition, criminal authorities such as

state attorneys general or the DOJ may institute civil or criminal proceedings against us for violating applicable laws, rules, or regulations.

Money-Transmitter Regulation

As money transmitters, certain of our subsidiaries are subject to regulation, primarily at the state level. We are also subject to regulation by the CFPB. We have obtained or are in the process of obtaining licenses to operate as a money transmitter (or as another type of regulated financial services institution, as applicable) in the United States and in the states where this is required. As a licensed money transmitter, we are subject to obligations and restrictions with respect to the movement of customer funds, reporting requirements, bonding requirements, and inspection by state regulatory agencies concerning those aspects of our business considered money transmission. Evaluation of our compliance efforts, as well as the questions of whether and to what extent our products and services are considered money transmission, are matters of regulatory interpretation and could change over time. There are substantial costs and potential product and operational changes involved in maintaining and renewing these licenses, certifications, and approvals, and we could be subject to fines, other enforcement actions, and litigation if we are found to violate any of these requirements. There can be no assurance that we will be able to (or decide to) continue to apply for or obtain any such licenses, renewals, certifications, and approvals in any jurisdictions. In certain markets, we might rely on local banks or other partners to process payments and conduct foreign currency exchange transactions in local currency, and local regulators might use their authority over such local partners to prohibit, restrict, or limit us from doing business. The need to obtain or maintain these licenses, certifications, or other regulatory approvals could impose substantial additional costs, delay or preclude planned transactions, product launches or improvements, require significant and costly operational changes, impose restrictions, limitations, or additional requirements on our business, products, and services, or prevent us from providing our products or services in a given market.

We have been subject to regulatory investigations, actions, and settlements and we expect to continue to be subject to such proceedings in the future, which could cause us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices in a materially adverse manner.

From time to time, we have been subject, and, given the highly regulated nature of the industries in which we operate, we expect that we will be subject in the future, to a number of legal and regulatory examinations and investigations arising out of our business practices and operations, conducted by the SEC or FINRA, other federal agencies such as OFAC, and state regulatory agencies, such as the Massachusetts Securities Division (“MSD”), the California Attorney General’s Office, and the NYDFS, among other authorities. These examinations and investigations have in some instances in the past and might in the future lead to lawsuits, arbitration claims, and enforcement proceedings, as well as other actions and claims, that result in injunctions, fines, penalties, and monetary settlements. For example:

- In December 2020, we settled an SEC investigation under which we paid a \$65 million civil penalty and agreed to engage an independent compliance consultant.
- In June 2021, we resolved multiple matters with FINRA (including investigations into systems outages, our options product offering, and margin-related communications with customers), resulting in censure, fines and restitution of \$70 million, and engagement of an independent consultant.
- In connection with the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions, we and our employees, including our co-founder and CEO, Vladimir Tenev, have received requests for information, and in some cases, subpoenas and requests for testimony from the U.S. Attorney’s Office (“USAO”), the DOJ, Antitrust Division, the SEC staff, FINRA, the New York Attorney General’s Office, other state attorneys general offices, and a number of state securities regulators. Also, a related search warrant was executed by the USAO to obtain Mr. Tenev’s cell phone. We have also received inquiries from the SEC’s Division of Examinations and Division of Enforcement and FINRA related to employee trading during the week of January 25, 2021 in some of the securities that were subject to the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions, including GameStop Corp. and AMC

Entertainment Holdings, Inc., and specifically as to whether any employee trading in these securities occurred after the decision to impose the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions and before the public announcement of the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions on January 28, 2021. We are cooperating with these investigations and examinations.

- In August 2022, we settled an NYDFS investigation under which we paid a monetary penalty of \$30 million and engaged an independent compliance consultant.

These and other proceedings, some of which are described in Note 17 to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report, have in the past and might in the future relate to broker-dealer and financial services rules and regulations, including our trading and supervisory policies and procedures, our clearing practices, our trade reporting, our public communications, our compliance with FINRA registration requirements, anti-money laundering and other financial crimes regulations, cybersecurity matters, and our business continuity plans, among other topics. These sorts of proceedings, inquiries, examinations, investigations, and other regulatory matters might subject us to fines, penalties, and monetary settlements, harm our reputation and brand, require substantial management attention, result in additional compliance requirements, result in certain of our subsidiaries losing their regulatory licenses or ability to conduct business in some jurisdictions (which could, among other things, result in statutory disqualification by FINRA and the SEC), increase regulatory scrutiny of our business, restrict our operations or require us to change our business practices, require changes to our products and services, require changes in personnel or management, delay planned product or service launches or development, limit our ability to acquire other complementary businesses and technologies, or lead to the suspension or expulsion of our broker-dealer or other regulated subsidiaries or their officers or employees.

In connection with litigation settlements, we have in the past and might in the future be required to make expenditures to enhance our compliance activities. For example, in connection with the August 2022 NYDFS settlement, we engaged an independent consultant to perform a comprehensive evaluation of our compliance program and remediation efforts with respect to identified deficiencies and violations. The independent consultant's evaluation is still ongoing, and may result in a recommendation to implement enhancements in certain areas identified in the settlement, which could require significant effort and expense to implement.

Additionally, RHS, RHF, RHC, and RHY are registered in the United States but are not currently licensed, authorized, or registered in any other jurisdiction (and in some cases are not licensed in every state). With the exception of Robinhood Wallet, which is offered through RHNC, under the terms of our customer agreements, we currently offer services only to U.S. citizens and permanent residents with a legal address within the United States or Puerto Rico, and our application includes features designed to block access to our services from unauthorized jurisdictions. However, to the extent a customer accesses our application or services outside of jurisdictions where we have obtained required governmental licenses and authorization, we face a risk of becoming subject to regulations in that local jurisdiction. A regulator's conclusion that we are servicing customers in its jurisdiction without being appropriately licensed, registered, or authorized could result in fines or other enforcement actions.

Recent statements by lawmakers, regulators and other public officials have signaled an increased focus on new or additional regulations that could impact our business and require us to make significant changes to our business model and practices.

Various lawmakers, regulators and other public officials have recently made statements about our business and that of other broker-dealers and signaled an increased focus on new or additional laws or regulations that, if acted upon, could impact our business. Over three days in the spring of 2021, the Committee on Financial Services of the U.S. House of Representatives held hearings on the January 2021 market volatility and disruptions surrounding GameStop and other "meme" stocks at which various members of Congress expressed concerns about various market practices, including PFOF and options

trading. In his testimony, Chair Gensler indicated that he had instructed the staff of the SEC to study, and in some cases make rulemaking recommendations to the SEC regarding, a variety of market issues and practices, including PFOF, so-called gamification, and whether broker-dealers are adequately disclosing their policies and procedures around potential trading restrictions; whether margin requirements and other payment requirements are sufficient; and whether broker-dealers have appropriate tools to manage their liquidity and risk. Chair Gensler also discussed the use of mobile app features such as rewards, bonuses, push notifications and other prompts. Chair Gensler suggested that such prompts could promote behavior that is not in the interest of the customer, such as excessive trading. Chair Gensler also advised that he had directed the SEC staff to consider whether expanded enforcement mechanisms are necessary. In June 2022, the majority staff of the House Financial Services Committee released a report on the market events surrounding the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions, which alleged that “Robinhood exhibited troubling business practices, inadequate risk management, and a culture that prioritized growth above stability” and concluded in part that Congress should adopt legislation requiring the SEC and FINRA to study how market rules and supervision should evolve to address social media driven market activity. In December 2022, the SEC proposed the December 2022 Rule Proposals, which relate to (i) best execution, (ii) order competition, (iii) order execution disclosure, and (iv) order tick size and fee caps. After issuing a request for information and public comment on digital engagement practices by broker-dealers and investment advisers in August 2021, the fall 2022 regulatory agenda published by the SEC also indicated that the SEC would consider proposing rules on that topic by April 2023, specifically the use of predictive data analytics, differential marketing, and behavioral prompts.

In addition, in 2021, FINRA issued regulatory notices reminding member firms of (i) their obligations with respect to maintaining margin requirements, customer order handling, and effectively managing liquidity, with a particular focus on best execution practices and the need for member firms to make “meaningful disclosures” to inform customers of a firm’s order handling procedures during extreme market conditions, and (ii) the requirement that customer order flow be directed to markets providing the “most beneficial terms for their customers” and indicated that member firms may not negotiate the terms of order routing arrangements in a manner that reduces price improvement opportunities that would otherwise be available to those customers in the absence of PFOF. The impact that these notices might have on the ability of market participants to enter into PFOF arrangements, if any, has not been determined. In 2022, FINRA also issued a regulatory notice requesting comment on complex products and options including “whether the current regulatory framework...is appropriately tailored to address current concerns raised by complex products and options.” If FINRA amends its rules to impose additional requirements on firms with respect to determining customer eligibility and/or suitability to trade options, such rule changes could result in fewer Robinhood customers being approved to trade options which could negatively impact our options trading volumes and associated revenues.

Also, in September 2021, FINRA announced that it is reviewing firms’ use of social media marketing, including social media influencers, which is a marketing channel that we actively utilize. In February 2022, FINRA opened an investigation into our use of social media marketing. Any limits that FINRA might impose on our use of this marketing channel could make it more difficult for us to attract new customers, resulting in slower growth.

To the extent that the SEC, FINRA, or other regulatory authorities or legislative bodies adopt additional regulations or legislation in respect of any of these areas or relating to any other aspect of our business, we could face a heightened risk of potential regulatory violations and could be required to make significant changes to our business model and practices, which changes might not be successful. Any of these outcomes could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are involved in numerous litigation matters that are expensive and time consuming, and, if resolved adversely, could expose us to significant liability and reputational harm.

In addition to regulatory proceedings, we are also involved in numerous other litigation matters, including putative class action lawsuits, and we anticipate that we will continue to be a target for litigation in the future. Potential litigation matters include commercial litigation matters, insurance matters, privacy and cybersecurity disputes, intellectual property disputes, contract disputes, consumer protection matters, and employment matters. This risk might be more pronounced during market downturns, during which the volume of legal claims and amount of damages sought in litigation and regulatory proceedings against financial services companies have historically increased.

Litigation matters brought against us have in the past and might in the future require substantial management attention and might result in settlements, awards, injunctions, fines, penalties, and other adverse results. A substantial judgment, settlement, fine, penalty, or injunctive relief could be material to our results of operations or cash flows for a particular period, or could cause us significant reputational harm.

For more information about the legal proceedings in which we are currently involved, see Note 17 - Commitments & Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report.

We are subject to governmental laws and requirements regarding anti-corruption, anti-bribery, economic and trade sanctions, anti-money laundering, and counter-terror financing that could impair our ability to compete in international markets or subject us to criminal or civil liability if we violate them.

We are required to comply with U.S. economic and trade sanctions administered by OFAC and we have processes in place to facilitate compliance with the OFAC regulations. As part of our customer onboarding process, in accordance with the Customer Identification Program rules under Section 326 of the USA Patriot Act, we screen all potential customers against OFAC watchlists and continue to screen all customers, vendors and employees daily against OFAC watchlists. Although our application includes features designed to block access to our services from sanctioned countries, if our services are accessed from a sanctioned country in violation of trade and economic sanctions, we could be subject to enforcement actions.

We are subject to the FCPA, U.S. domestic bribery laws, and other U.S. and foreign anti-corruption laws. Anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws have been enforced aggressively in recent years and are interpreted broadly to generally prohibit companies, their employees and their third-party intermediaries from authorizing, offering, or providing, directly or indirectly, improper payments or benefits to recipients in the public sector. These laws also require that we keep accurate books and records and maintain internal controls and compliance procedures designed to prevent any such actions. The failure to comply with any such laws could subject us to criminal or civil liability, cause us significant reputational harm, and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are also subject to various anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing laws and regulations that prohibit, among other things, our involvement in transferring the proceeds of criminal activities. In the United States, most of our services are subject to anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended, and similar laws and regulations. Regulators in the United States continue to increase their scrutiny of compliance with these obligations. For example, in August 2022, we settled an NYDFS investigation of our cryptocurrency business related primarily to anti-money laundering and cybersecurity-related issues, under which we paid a monetary penalty of \$30 million and engaged an independent compliance consultant.

Although our operations are currently concentrated in the United States (with the limited exception of our Dutch, Indian, and U.K. subsidiaries, which have locally-based employees and/or contractors, and our Cayman Islands subsidiary, through which we offer Robinhood Wallet internationally) we intend to expand

internationally and we will become subject to additional non-U.S. laws, rules, regulations, and other requirements regarding economic and trade sanctions, anti-money laundering, and counter-terror financing. In order to comply with applicable laws, we will need to further revise or expand our compliance program, including the procedures we use to verify the identity of our customers and to monitor transactions on our system, including payments to persons outside of the United States. The need to comply with multiple sets of laws, rules, regulations, and other requirements could substantially increase our compliance costs, impair our ability to compete in international markets, and subject us to risk of criminal or civil liability for violations.

Risks Related to Attracting, Retaining, and Engaging Customers

We operate in highly competitive markets, and many of our competitors have greater resources than we do and may have products and services that are more appealing than ours to our current or potential customers.

The markets in which we compete are evolving and highly competitive, with multiple participants competing for the same customers. Our current and potential future competition principally comes from incumbent brokerages, established financial technology companies, venture-backed financial technology firms, banks, cryptocurrency exchanges, asset management firms, financial institutions, and technology platforms. The majority of our competitors have longer operating histories and greater capital resources than we have and offer a wider range of products and services. Some of our competitors, particularly new and emerging technology companies, are not subject to the same regulatory requirements or scrutiny to which we are subject, which could allow them to innovate more quickly or take more risks, placing us at a competitive disadvantage. The impact of competitors with superior name recognition, greater market acceptance, larger customer bases, or stronger capital positions could adversely affect our results of operations and customer acquisition and retention. Our competitors might also be able to respond more quickly to new or changing opportunities and demands and withstand changing market conditions better than we can, especially larger competitors that might benefit from more diversified product and customer bases. For example, some of our competitors have quickly adopted, or are seeking to adopt, some of our key offerings and services, including commission-free trading, fractional share trading, and no account minimums, since their introduction on our platform in order to compete with us. In addition, competitors might conduct extensive promotional activities, offer better terms or offer differentiating products and services that could attract our current and prospective customers and potentially result in intensified competition within our markets. We continue to experience aggressive price competition in our markets and we might not be able to match the marketing efforts or prices of our competitors. In addition, our competitors might choose to forgo PFOF, which could create downward pressure on PFOF and make it more difficult for us to maintain our PFOF arrangements, which are a significant source of our revenue. We might also be subject to increased competition as our competitors enter into business combinations or partnerships, or established companies in other market segments expand to become competitive with our business.

Our ability to compete successfully in the financial services and cryptocurrency markets depends on a number of factors, including, among other things:

- maintaining competitive pricing;
- providing easy-to-use, innovative, and attractive products and services that are adopted by customers;
- retaining customers (such as by providing effective customer support and avoiding outages, security breaches, and trading restrictions);
- recruiting and retaining highly skilled personnel and senior management;
- maintaining and improving our reputation and the market perception of our brand and overall value;
- maintaining our relationships with our counterparties; and

- adjusting to a dynamic regulatory environment.

Our competitive position within our markets could be adversely affected if we are unable to adequately address these factors.

If we fail to retain existing customers or attract new customers, or if our customers decrease their use of our products and services, our revenue will decline.

We have experienced significant customer growth in recent years (and in 2020 and 2021 in particular), including a significant fraction of new customers, often more than 50%, who have told us that Robinhood is their first brokerage account. We have historically relied significantly on our customers joining organically or through the Robinhood Referral Program, which accounted for over 80% of the customers that joined our platform in each of 2020, 2021, and 2022. Our business and revenue growth depends on our efforts to attract new customers, retain existing customers, and increase the amount that our customers use our products and services (including premium services, such as Robinhood Gold). It is particularly important that we retain and engage our most active brokerage customers, who account for a disproportionately large percentage of our brokerage trading volumes. Any erosion of this active customer base would have a disproportionately large negative impact on our revenues, which could cause the trading price of our Class A common stock to decline significantly. Our efforts to attract and retain customers might fail due to a number of factors, including our customers losing confidence in us or preferring a competitor's offerings. Additional factors that could lead to a decline in our number of customers or their usage of our products and services or that could prevent us from increasing our number of customers include:

- a decline in our brand and reputation;
- increased pricing for our products and services;
- ineffective marketing efforts or a reduction in marketing activity;
- certain of our customers, due to being new and inexperienced, might be less loyal to our product or less likely to maintain historical trading patterns and interest in investing;
- a broad decline in the equity or other financial markets, which could result in many of these investors feeling discouraged and exiting the markets altogether (such as the 2022 Bear Markets);
- rising inflation resulting in less disposable income for our customers to invest;
- our customers experiencing difficulties using the Robinhood app as intended, due to any number of reasons such as design errors, service outages, or trading restrictions imposed by us;
- our customers experiencing security or data breaches, account intrusions, or other unauthorized access;
- our failure to provide adequate customer service;
- customer resistance to and non-acceptance of cryptocurrencies; and
- customer dissatisfaction with the limited number of cryptocurrencies available on our platform.

Our customers may choose to cease using our platform, products, and services at any time, and may choose to transfer their accounts to another broker-dealer. For example, during the first quarter of 2021 many customers became upset by our imposition of the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions and we saw an increase in customers choosing to transfer their accounts to other broker-dealers. The total value of outbound Automated Customer Account Transfer Service ("ACATS"), an automated industry system for account asset transfers, was \$4.2 billion in the first quarter of 2021, involving 5.2% of AUC from approximately 206,000 accounts, as compared to outbound transfers of \$0.5 billion, involving 1.2% of AUC from approximately 24,000 accounts during each quarter of 2020 on average.

If we fail to provide and monetize new and innovative products and services that are adopted by customers, our business may become less competitive and our revenue might decline.

Our ability to attract, engage, and retain our customers and to increase our revenue depends heavily on our ability to evolve our existing products and services and to create and monetize new products and services that are adopted by customers. Rapid and significant technological changes continue to confront the financial services industry, including developments in the methods in which securities are traded and developments in cryptocurrencies. To keep pace or to innovate we have introduced and might continue to introduce significant changes to our existing products and services or acquire or introduce new and unproven products and services, including using technologies with which we have little or no prior development or operating experience. Our efforts have been and might continue to be inhibited by industry-wide standards, legal restrictions, incompatible customer expectations, demands, and preferences, or third-party intellectual property rights. Our efforts to innovate have been and might continue to also be delayed or blocked by new or enhanced regulatory scrutiny or technical complications. Incorporating new technologies into our products and services has required and might continue to require substantial expenditures and take considerable time, and we might not be successful in realizing a return on these development efforts in a timely manner or at all. It might be difficult to monetize products in a manner consistent with our brand's focus on low prices. If we fail to innovate and deliver products and services with market fit and differentiation, or fail to do so quickly enough as compared to our competitors, we might fail to attract and retain customers and maintain customer engagement, causing our revenue to decline.

Risks Related to Our Platform, Systems, and Technology

Our products and services rely on software and systems that are highly technical and have been, and may in the future be, subject to interruption, instability, and other potential flaws due to software errors, design defects, and other processing, operational, and technological failures, whether internal or external.

We rely on technology, including the internet and mobile services, to conduct much of our business activity and allow our customers to conduct financial transactions on our platform. Our systems and operations, including our cloud-based operations and disaster recovery operations, as well as those of the third parties on which we rely to conduct certain key functions, are vulnerable to disruptions from natural disasters, power and service outages, interruptions or losses, computer and telecommunications failures, software bugs, cybersecurity attacks, computer viruses, malware, distributed denial of service attacks, spam attacks, phishing or other social engineering, ransomware, security breaches, credential stuffing, technological failure, human error, terrorism, improper operation, unauthorized entry, data loss, intentional bad actions, and other similar events and we have experienced such disruptions in the past. Further, we have in the past and might in the future be particularly vulnerable to any such internal technology failures because we rely heavily on our own self-clearing platform, proprietary order routing system, data platform, and other back-end infrastructure for our operations, and any such failures could have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations. For example, in December 2022, delays in notification from third parties and process failures within our brokerage systems and operations in connection with the handling of a 1-for-25 reverse stock split transaction of Cosmos Health, Inc. (the "Q4 2022 Processing Error"), allowed customers, for a limited time, to execute trades selling more shares than they held in their accounts. This caused a temporary short position in that ticker symbol which Robinhood covered out of corporate cash within the same trading day, resulting in a loss of \$57 million.

Our products and internal systems also rely on software that is highly technical and complex (including software developed or maintained internally and/or by third parties and also including machine learning models) in order to collect, store, retrieve, transmit, manage and otherwise process immense amounts of data. The software on which we rely might contain errors, bugs, vulnerabilities, design defects, or technical limitations that might compromise our ability to meet our objectives. Some such

problems are inherently difficult to detect and some such problems might only be discovered after code has been released for external or internal use. Media outlets have in the past and might in the future learn of our plans for features by examining hidden but unprotected images and code in publicly available beta versions of our app, resulting in unwanted publicity prior to our intended announcement dates. For example, this occurred in September 2021 prior to our launch announcement for Crypto Transfers and in December 2021 prior to our launch announcement for our Crypto Gifts feature. Such problems might also lead to negative customer experiences (including the communication of inaccurate information to customers), compromised ability of our products to perform in a manner consistent with customer expectations, delayed product introductions, compromised ability to protect data and intellectual property, or an inability to provide some or all of our services.

While we have made, and continue to make, significant investments designed to correct software errors and design defects and to enhance the reliability and scalability of our platform and operations, the risk of software and system failures and design defects is always present, we do not have fully redundant systems, and we might fail to maintain, expand, and upgrade our systems and infrastructure to meet future requirements and mitigate future risks on a timely basis. It might become increasingly difficult to maintain and improve the availability of our platform, especially as our platform and product offerings become more complex and our customer base grows. We might also encounter technical issues in connection with changes and upgrades to the underlying networks of supported cryptocurrencies. Any number of technical changes, software upgrades, soft or hard forks, cybersecurity incidents, or other changes to the underlying blockchain networks might occur from time to time, causing incompatibility, technical issues, disruptions or security weaknesses to our platform. If we are unable to identify, troubleshoot, and resolve any such issues successfully, we might no longer be able to support such cryptocurrency, our customers' assets might be frozen or lost, the security of our hot or cold wallets might be compromised, and our platform and technical infrastructure might be affected.

In addition, surges in trading volume on our platform have in the past and might in the future cause our systems to operate at diminished speed or even fail, temporarily or for a more prolonged period of time, which would affect our ability to process transactions and potentially result in some customers' orders being executed at prices they did not anticipate, executed incorrectly, or not executed at all. For example, we experienced (i) service outages on our stock trading platform on March 2-3, 2020 and March 9, 2020 (the "March 2020 Outages"), which resulted in some of our customers being unable to buy and sell securities and other financial products on our platform for a period of time, and (ii) partial service outages and degraded service on our cryptocurrency platform from time to time in mid-April and early May 2021 caused by a surging demand for cryptocurrency trading (the "April-May 2021 Disruptions"), which resulted in some of our customers being unable to buy and sell cryptocurrencies for a period of time. Our platform has otherwise in the past and might in the future experience outages. The March 2020 Outages resulted in putative class action lawsuits, arbitrations, and regulatory examinations and investigations. We provided remediation to many of our customers impacted by the March 2020 Outages through cash payments, resulting in out-of-pocket losses to us of approximately \$3.6 million. Disruptions to, destruction of, improper access to, breach of, instability of, or failure to effectively maintain our information technology systems (including our data processing systems, self-clearing platform, and order routing system) that allow our customers to use our products and services, and any associated degradations or interruptions of service could result in damage to our reputation, loss of customers, loss of revenue, regulatory or governmental investigations, civil litigation, and liability for damages. In addition, our customer service team from time to time experiences backlogs responding to customer support requests. These backlogs have compounded when we have experienced any market outages, provider network disruptions, or platform outages or errors, including, for example, in connection with the March 2020 Outages and the April-May 2021 Disruptions, and may compound in the future as a result of such events. Frequent or persistent interruptions, or perceptions of such interruptions whether true or not, in our products and services could cause customers to believe that our products and services are unreliable, leading them to switch to our competitors or to otherwise avoid our products and services. Additionally, our insurance policies might be insufficient to cover a claim made against us by any such customers affected by any disruptions, outages, or other performance or infrastructure problems.

Our success depends in part upon continued distribution through app stores and effective operation with mobile operating systems, networks, technologies, products, hardware and standards that we do not control.

A substantial majority of our customers' activity on our platform occurs on mobile devices. We are dependent on the interoperability of our app with popular mobile operating systems, networks, technologies, products, hardware, and standards that we do not control, such as the Android and iOS operating systems. Any changes, bugs or technical issues in such systems, new generations of mobile devices or new versions of operating systems, or changes in our relationships with mobile operating system providers, device manufacturers or mobile carriers, or in their terms of service or policies that degrade the functionality of our app, reduce or eliminate our ability to distribute applications, give preferential treatment to competitive products, limit our ability to target or measure the effectiveness of applications, or impose fees or other charges related to our delivery of our application could adversely affect customer usage of the Robinhood app. For example, from time to time we have experienced delays in our ability to launch products or update features on our platform as a result of prolonged app store review processes. Further, we are subject to the standard policies and terms of service of these operating systems, as well as policies and terms of service of the various application stores that make our application and experiences available to our developers, creators and customers. These policies and terms of service govern the availability, promotion, distribution, content and operation generally of applications and experiences on such operating systems and stores. Each provider of these operating systems and stores has broad discretion to change and interpret its terms of service and policies with respect to our platform and those changes might be unfavorable to us and our customers' use of our platform. If we were to violate, or an operating system provider or application store believes that we have violated, its terms of service or policies, that operating system provider or application store could limit or discontinue our access to its operating system or store. Any limitation or discontinuation of our access to any third-party platform or application store could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Additionally, in order to deliver a high-quality mobile experience for our customers, it is important that our products and services work well with a range of mobile technologies, products, systems, networks, hardware and standards that we do not control. We need to continuously modify, enhance, and improve our products and services to keep pace with changes in internet-related hardware, mobile operating systems and other software, communication, browser, and database technologies. We might not be successful in developing products that operate effectively with these technologies, products, systems, networks or standards or in bringing them to market quickly or cost-effectively in response to market demands. In the event that it is more difficult for our customers to access and use our app, or if our customers choose not to access or use our app on their mobile devices or use mobile products that do not offer access to our app, our customer growth and engagement could be adversely affected and our revenues might decline.

We rely on third parties to perform some key functions, and their failure to perform those functions could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on certain third-party computer systems or third-party service providers, including several cloud technology providers such as Amazon Web Services (on which we primarily rely to deliver our services to customers on our platform), internet service providers, payment services providers, market and third-party data providers, regulatory services providers, clearing systems, market makers, exchange systems, banking systems, payment gateways that link us to the payment card and bank clearing networks to process transactions, co-location facilities, communications facilities, and other third-party facilities to run our platform, facilitate trades by our customers, provide the technology we use to manage some of our cryptocurrency custody, transfer, and settlement operations, and support or carry out some regulatory obligations. In addition, external content providers provide us with financial information, market news, charts, option and stock quotes, cryptocurrency quotes, research reports, and other fundamental data that we provide to our customers. These providers are susceptible to processing, operational, technological and security vulnerabilities, including security breaches, which might impact our business,

and our ability to monitor our third-party service providers' data security is limited. In addition, these third-party service providers might rely on subcontractors to provide services to us that face similar risks.

We face a risk that our third-party service providers might be unable or unwilling to continue to provide these services to meet our current needs in an efficient, cost-effective manner or to expand their services to meet our needs in the future. Any failures by our third-party service providers that result in an interruption in service, unauthorized access, misuse, loss or destruction of data or other similar occurrences could interrupt our business, cause us to incur losses, result in decreased customer satisfaction and increase customer attrition, subject us to customer complaints, significant fines, litigation, disputes, claims, regulatory investigations or other inquiries and harm our reputation. Regulators might also hold us responsible for the failures of our providers.

Risks Related to Cybersecurity and Data Privacy

Our business could be materially and adversely affected by a cybersecurity breach or other attack involving our computer systems or data or those of our customers or third-party service providers.

Our systems and those of our customers and third-party service providers have been and might in the future be vulnerable to cybersecurity issues. We, like other financial technology organizations, routinely are subject to cybersecurity threats and our technologies, systems, and networks have been and might in the future be subject to attempted cybersecurity attacks. Such issues are increasing in frequency and evolving in nature, including employee theft or misuse, denial-of-service attacks, and sophisticated nation-state and nation-state-supported actors engaging in attacks. The operation of our platform involves the use, collection, storage, sharing, disclosure, transfer, and other processing of customer information, including personal data. Security breaches and other security incidents could expose us to a risk of loss or exposure of this information, which could result in potential liability, investigations, regulatory fines, penalties for violation of applicable laws or regulations, litigation, and remediation costs, as well as reputational harm. As the breadth and complexity of the technologies we use and the software and platforms we develop continue to grow, the potential risk of security breaches and cybersecurity attacks increases.

Cybersecurity attacks and other malicious internet-based activity continue to increase and financial technology platform providers have been and expect to continue to be targeted. In light of media attention, we might be a particularly attractive target of attacks seeking to access customer data or assets. For example, from January 1, 2020 to October 16, 2020, approximately 2,000 Robinhood customer accounts were allegedly accessed by unauthorized users. We believe these incidents resulted from compromised passwords off of our platform, rather than any failure of our security or systems. Nonetheless, we experienced negative publicity in connection with these events and might in the future experience similar adverse effects relating to real or perceived security incidents, whether or not related to the security of our platform or systems. We have also received customer complaints and been subject to litigation and regulatory inquiries, examinations, enforcement actions, and investigations by various state and federal regulatory bodies, including the SEC, FINRA, and certain state regulators, including the NYDFS and the New York Attorney General, related to these events. The increasing sophistication and resources of cyber criminals and other non-state threat actors and increased actions by nation-state actors make it difficult to keep up with new threats and could result in a breach of security. Additionally, there is an increased risk that we might experience cybersecurity-related incidents as a result of any of our employees, service providers, or other third-parties working remotely on less secure systems and environments. While we take significant efforts to protect our systems and data, including establishing internal processes and implementing technological measures designed to provide multiple layers of security, our safety and security measures might be insufficient to prevent damage to, or interruption or breach of, our information systems, data (including personal data), and operations. For example, in November 2021 we experienced a data security incident when an unauthorized third-party socially engineered a customer support employee by phone and obtained access to certain customer support systems (the "November 2021 Data Security Incident"). Based on our investigation and that of a third-party security firm, we believe that the unauthorized party obtained names or email addresses for millions

of people, phone numbers for several thousand people, additional personal information for a few hundred people, and extensive account details for about ten people, though we believe no Social Security numbers, bank account numbers, or credit or debit card numbers were exposed and that there has been no financial loss to any customers as a result of the incident.

Furthermore, to the extent the operation of our systems relies on our third-party service providers, through either a connection to, or an integration with, third parties' systems, the risk of cybersecurity attacks and loss, corruption, or unauthorized access to or publication of our information or the confidential information and personal data of customers and employees might increase. Third-party risks might include insufficient security measures, data location uncertainty, and the possibility of data storage in inappropriate jurisdictions where laws or security measures might be inadequate. Our ability to monitor, and our resources to optimize integration with, third-party service providers' data security practices are also limited. These third-party risks might be exacerbated as our resources are spread across multiple public cloud service providers. Although we generally have agreements relating to cybersecurity and data privacy in place with our third-party service providers, such agreements might not prevent the accidental or unauthorized access to or disclosure, loss, destruction, disablement or encryption of, use or misuse of, or modification of data (including personal data) and/or might not enable us to obtain adequate (or any) reimbursement from our third-party service providers in the event we should suffer any such incidents. Due to applicable laws and regulations or contractual obligations, we could be held responsible for any information security failure or cybersecurity attack attributed to our vendors as they relate to the information we share with them. A vulnerability in a third-party service provider's software or systems, a failure of our third-party service providers' safeguards, policies or procedures, or a breach of a third-party service provider's software or systems could result in the compromise of the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of our systems or the data housed in our third-party solutions.

For example, in January 2023, unauthorized posts were made on our social media accounts, which were all removed within minutes. Based on a preliminary investigation, we believe the source of the incident was a compromise at a third-party vendor. In addition, in March 2022 a security breach occurred at Okta, an identity authentication provider that we utilize across our employee base. In general, an attacker with forged or compromised Okta service provider credentials could potentially have accessed several of our sensitive internal systems. Okta reports it has now corrected the issue and working with Okta, we have confirmed that such third-party vulnerability was not exploited to gain access to our systems.

A core aspect of our business is the reliability and security of our platform. Any unauthorized access to or disclosure, loss, destruction, disablement or encryption of, use or misuse of or modification of data, including personal data, cybersecurity breach or other security incident that we, our customers or our third-party service providers experience or the perception that one has occurred or might occur, could harm our reputation, reduce the demand for our products and services and disrupt normal business operations. In addition, it might require us to expend significant financial and operational resources in response to a security breach, including repairing system damage, increasing security protection costs by deploying additional personnel and modifying or enhancing our protection technologies, investigating, remediating, or correcting the breach and any security vulnerabilities, defending against and resolving legal and regulatory claims, and preventing future security breaches and incidents, all of which could expose us to uninsured liability, increase our risk of regulatory scrutiny, expose us to legal liabilities, including litigation, regulatory enforcement, indemnity obligations, or damages for contract breach, divert resources and the attention of our management and key personnel away from our business operations, and cause us to incur significant costs, any of which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Moreover, our efforts to improve security and protect data from compromise might identify previously undiscovered security breaches. There could be public announcements regarding any security incidents and any steps we take to respond to or remediate such incidents, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these announcements to be negative, it could have an adverse effect on the trading price of our Class A common stock.

We are subject to stringent laws, rules, regulations, policies, industry standards and contractual obligations regarding data privacy and security and might become subject to additional related laws and regulations in jurisdictions into which we expand. Many of these laws and regulations are

subject to change and reinterpretation and could result in claims, changes to our business practices, monetary penalties, increased cost of operations, or other harm to our business.

We are subject to a variety of federal, state, local, and non-U.S. laws, directives, rules, policies, industry standards and regulations, as well as contractual obligations, relating to privacy and the collection, protection, use, retention, security, disclosure, transfer and other processing of personal data and other data, including the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, Section 5(c) of the Federal Trade Commission Act and state laws such as the California Consumer Privacy Act. We will also face particular privacy, data security and data protection risks if we continue to expand into the U.K. and the EU and other jurisdictions in connection with the General Data Protection Regulation and other data protection regulations. The regulatory framework for data privacy and security worldwide is continuously evolving and developing and, as a result, interpretation and implementation standards and enforcement practices are likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future. New laws, amendments to or reinterpretations of existing laws, regulations, standards and other obligations might require us to incur additional costs and restrict our business operations, and might require us to change how we use, collect, store, transfer or otherwise process certain types of personal data, to implement new processes to comply with those laws and our customers' exercise of their rights thereunder, and could greatly increase the cost of providing our offerings, require significant changes to our operations, or even prevent us from providing some offerings in jurisdictions in which we currently operate and in which we might operate in the future or incur potential liability in an effort to comply with certain legislation. There is a risk of enforcement actions in response to rules and regulations promulgated under the authority of federal agencies and state attorneys general and legislatures and consumer protection agencies. For instance, we have in the past (as discussed in Note 17 to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report) and may in the future be subject to investigations and examinations by the NYDFS regarding, among other things, our cybersecurity practices. In addition, if we fail to follow these security standards, even if no customer information is compromised, we might incur significant fines or experience a significant increase in costs. Following the November 2021 Data Security Incident, we have received requests for information from FINRA examination staff, the SEC Division of Enforcement, and other regulatory authorities regarding, among other things, the adequacy of our information security measures.

Any failure or perceived failure by us or our third-party service providers to comply with our posted privacy policies or with any applicable federal, state or similar foreign laws, rules, regulations, industry standards, policies, certifications or orders relating to data privacy and security, or any compromise of security that results in the theft, unauthorized access, acquisition, use, disclosure, or misappropriation of personal data or other customer data, could result in significant awards, fines, civil and/or criminal penalties or judgments, proceedings or litigation by governmental agencies or customers, including class action privacy litigation in certain jurisdictions and negative publicity and reputational harm, one or all of which could have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Brokerage Products and Services

If we do not maintain the net capital levels required by regulators, our broker-dealer business may be restricted and we may be fined or subject to other disciplinary or corrective actions.

The SEC, FINRA, and various state regulators have stringent rules with respect to the maintenance of specific levels of net capital by securities broker-dealers. For example, our broker-dealer subsidiaries are each subject to the Net Capital Rule, which specifies minimum capital requirements intended to ensure the general financial soundness and liquidity of broker-dealers, and our clearing and carrying broker-dealer subsidiary is subject to Rule 15c3-3 under the Exchange Act, which requires broker-dealers to maintain liquidity reserves. Our failure to maintain the required net capital levels could result in immediate suspension of securities activities, suspension or expulsion by the SEC or FINRA, restrictions on our ability to expand our existing business or to commence new businesses, and could ultimately lead

to the liquidation of our broker-dealer entities and winding down of our broker-dealer business. If such net capital rules are changed or expanded, if there is an unusually large charge against net capital, or if we make changes in our business operations that increase our capital requirements, operations that require an intensive use of capital could be limited. A large operating loss or charge against net capital could have adverse effects on our ability to maintain or expand our business.

Our compliance and risk management policies and procedures as a regulated financial services company might not be fully effective in identifying or mitigating compliance and risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk.

As a financial services company, our business exposes us to a number of heightened risks. We have devoted significant resources to develop our compliance and risk management policies and procedures and will continue to do so, but our efforts might be insufficient. Our limited operating experience at our current scale, evolving business; and unpredictable periods of rapid growth make it difficult to predict all of the risks and challenges we might encounter and therefore increase the risk that our policies and procedures to identify, monitor and manage compliance risks might not be fully effective in mitigating our exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk. Further, some controls are manual and are subject to inherent limitations and errors in oversight, which could cause our compliance and other risk management strategies to be ineffective. Other compliance and risk management methods depend upon the evaluation of information regarding markets, customers, catastrophe occurrences, or other matters that are publicly available or otherwise accessible to us, which might not always be accurate, complete, up-to-date, or properly evaluated. Insurance and other traditional risk-shifting tools might be held by or available to us in order to manage some exposures, but they are subject to terms such as deductibles, coinsurance, limits, and policy exclusions, as well as risk of counterparty denial of coverage, default, or insolvency. Any failure to maintain effective compliance and other risk management strategies could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are also exposed to heightened regulatory risk because our business is subject to extensive regulation and oversight in a variety of areas, and such regulations are subject to revision, supplementation, or evolving interpretations and application, and it can be difficult to predict how they might be applied to our business, particularly as we introduce new products and services and expand into new jurisdictions. For example, in December 2022, RHF and RHS received investigative requests from the SEC Division of Enforcement regarding their record keeping and preservation practices, including use of personal devices for brokerage communications.

We are subject to potential losses as a result of our clearing and execution activities.

We provide clearing and execution services for our securities brokerage business. Clearing and execution services include the confirmation, receipt, settlement and delivery functions involved in securities transactions. Clearing brokers also assume direct responsibility for the possession or control of customer securities and other assets, the clearing of customer securities transactions and lending money to customers on margin. Self-clearing securities firms are subject to substantially more regulatory control and examination than introducing brokers that rely on others to perform clearing functions. Errors in performing clearing functions, including clerical and other errors related to the handling of funds and securities on behalf of customers, could lead to (i) civil penalties, as well as losses and liability as a result of related lawsuits brought by customers and others and any out-of-pocket costs associated with remediating customers for losses, and (ii) the risk of fines or other actions by regulators. For example, the Q4 2022 Processing Error resulted in a \$57 million loss and we have received requests for information from FINRA staff related to this matter.

Our clearing operations also require a commitment of our capital and, despite safeguards implemented through both manual and automated controls, involve risks of losses due to the potential failure of our customers to perform their obligations under these transactions and margin loans. If our customers default on their obligations, including failing to pay for securities purchased, deliver securities

sold, or meet margin calls, we remain financially liable for such obligations, and although these obligations are collateralized, we are subject to market risk in the liquidation of customer collateral to satisfy those obligations. While we have established systems and processes designed to manage risks related to our clearing and execution services, we face a risk that such systems and processes might be inadequate. Any liability arising from clearing and margin operations could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, as a clearing member firm of securities and derivatives clearinghouses in the United States, we are also exposed to clearing member credit risk. Securities and derivatives clearinghouses require member firms to deposit cash, stock and/or government securities for margin requirements and for clearing funds. If a clearing member defaults in its obligations to the clearinghouse in an amount larger than its own margin and clearing fund deposits, the shortfall is absorbed pro rata from the deposits of the other clearing members. Many clearinghouses of which we are members also have the authority to assess their members for additional funds if the clearing fund is depleted. A large clearing member default could result in a substantial cost to us if we are required to pay such assessments. Furthermore, in the event that a significant amount of our customers' open trades fail to settle, we might be exposed to potential loss of the capital we committed to meet our deposit requirements.

Our exposure to credit risk with customers, market makers, and other counterparties could result in losses.

We extend margin credit and leverage to customers, which are collateralized by customer securities. By permitting customers to purchase securities on margin, we are subject to risks inherent in extending credit, especially during periods of rapidly declining markets (including rapid declines in the trading price of individual securities) in which the value of the collateral held by us could fall below the amount of a customer's indebtedness. We also lend, and to a lesser degree, borrow securities in connection with our broker-dealer business. In accordance with regulatory guidelines, we hold cash as collateral when we lend securities, and likewise, we collateralize our borrowings of securities by depositing cash with lenders. Sharp changes in market values of substantial amounts of securities in a short period of time and the failure by parties to the lending or borrowing transactions to honor their commitments could result in substantial losses. Such changes could also adversely impact our capital because our clearing operations require a commitment of our capital and, despite safeguards implemented by our software, involve risks of losses due to the potential failure of our customers to perform their obligations under these transactions and margin loans.

We are also exposed to credit risk in our dealings with the market makers to which we route cryptocurrency orders. Unlike equities and option trades, cryptocurrency trades do not settle through any central clearinghouses but rather are conducted under bilateral agreements between us and each crypto market maker. (The risk of the market maker's default therefore falls upon us rather than being distributed among a clearinghouse's members.) The terms of these bilateral agreements vary but spot transactions are generally aggregated and settled on a net basis once per business day (with the crypto deliveries occurring first and the net cash moving within 24 hours thereafter) and payment obligations are generally unsecured during the interval between delivery and payment. It is not uncommon for us to have an intra-day outstanding net receivable of \$100 million that we are owed by any one cryptocurrency market maker. Similarly, we routinely have unsecured PFOF receivables from equities and options market makers. Any payment default by a market maker could have adverse effects on our financial condition and results of operations.

We have policies and procedures designed to manage credit risk, but we face a risk that such policies and procedures might not be fully effective.

Providing investment recommendations could subject us to investigations, penalties, and liability for customer losses if we fail to comply with applicable regulatory standards, and providing

investment education tools could subject us to additional risks if such tools are construed to be investment advice or recommendations.

Risks associated with providing investment recommendations include those arising from how we disclose and address possible conflicts of interest, inadequate due diligence, inadequate disclosure, and human error. New regulations, such as the SEC's Regulation Best Interest and certain state broker-dealer regulations, impose heightened conduct standards and requirements on recommendations to retail investors. In addition, various states are considering potential regulations or have already adopted certain regulations that could impose additional standards of conduct or other obligations on us to the extent we provide investment advice or recommendations to our customers.

We also provide customers with a variety of educational materials, investment tools, and financial news and information (including our "Robinhood Snacks" newsletters and the Robinhood Investment Index). Additionally, Robinhood Gold members have access to stock research reports prepared by our third-party collaborator, Morningstar, Inc. Based on current law and regulations, we believe these services do not constitute investment advice or investment recommendations. If the law were to change or if a court or regulator were to interpret current law and regulations in a novel manner, we face a risk that these services could come to be considered as investment advice.

If services that we do not consider to be recommendations (such as educational materials and Snacks) are construed as constituting investment advice or recommendations, we have been and could be in the future subject to investigations by regulatory agencies. For example, in December 2020, the Enforcement Section of MSD filed a complaint against us alleging that a fiduciary conduct standard applies to us under Massachusetts securities law by claiming that our product features and marketing strategies amount to investment recommendations. See Note 17 - Commitments & Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for more information. Changes in law or changes in interpretations of existing law might also require us to modify the nature of these services or discontinue them altogether, one or more of which could have an adverse effect on our ability to attract and retain customers. SEC staff members have also suggested that digital engagement practices could be considered recommendations in some circumstances and the fall 2022 regulatory agenda published by the SEC also indicated that the SEC would consider proposing rules in April 2023 for broker-dealers and investment advisers, specifically related to the use of predictive data analytics, differential marketing, and behavioral prompts.

To the extent our investment education tools, news and information, or digital engagement practices are determined to constitute investment advice or recommendations and to the extent those recommendations fail to satisfy regulatory requirements, or we fail to know our customers, or improperly advise our customers, or if risks associated with advisory services otherwise materialize, we could be found liable for losses suffered by such customers, or could be subject to regulatory fines, penalties, and other actions such as business limitations, any of which could harm our reputation and business.

Risks Related to Cryptocurrency Products and Services

The loss, destruction or unauthorized use or access of a private key required to access any of the cryptocurrencies we hold on behalf of customers could result in irreversible loss of such cryptocurrencies. If we are unable to access the private keys or if we experience a hack or other data loss relating to the cryptocurrencies we hold on behalf of customers, our customers might be unable to trade their cryptocurrency, our reputation and business could be harmed, and we might be liable for losses in excess of our ability to pay.

As we expand our cryptocurrency product and service offerings, the risks associated with failing to safeguard and manage cryptocurrencies we hold on behalf of our customers increase. Our success and the success of our offerings requires significant public confidence in our ability to properly manage customers' balances and handle large transaction volumes and amounts of customer funds. Any failure

by us to maintain the necessary controls or to manage the cryptocurrencies we hold on behalf of our customers and funds appropriately and in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements could result in reputational harm, significant financial losses, lead customers to discontinue or reduce their use of our services, and result in significant penalties and fines and additional restrictions.

We hold all settled cryptocurrencies in custody on behalf of customers in two types of wallets: (i) hot wallets, which are managed online, and (ii) cold wallets, which are managed entirely offline and require physical access controls. We do not utilize third-party custodians for settled cryptocurrencies, but we do utilize technology from a third-party provider to manage some of our cryptocurrency, custody, transfer, and settlement operations. In general, the overwhelming majority of cryptocurrency coins on our platform are held in cold storage, though some coins are held in hot wallets to support day-to-day operations. Under blockchain protocol, in order to access or transfer cryptocurrency stored in a wallet, we need to use a private key. We maintain backup copies of our private keys in multiple separate locations and we have several layers of cybersecurity defense in place to protect our omnibus wallets. However, to the extent any private keys are lost, destroyed, unable to be accessed by us, or otherwise compromised and all of their backups are lost, we will be unable to access the assets held in the related hot or cold wallet. Further, we cannot provide assurance that any or all of our wallets will not be hacked or compromised such that cryptocurrencies are sent to one or more private addresses that we do not control, which could result in the loss of some or all of the cryptocurrencies that we hold in custody on behalf of customers. Any such losses could be significant, and we might not be able to obtain insurance coverage for some or all of those losses. Cryptocurrencies and blockchain technologies have been, and might in the future be, subject to security breaches, hacking, or other malicious activities. For example, in August 2021, hackers were able to momentarily take over the Bitcoin SV (“BSV”) network, allowing them to spend coins they did not have and prevent transactions from completing. Any loss of private keys relating to, or hack or other compromise of, the hot wallets or cold wallets we use to store our customers’ cryptocurrencies could result in total loss of customers’ cryptocurrencies (because customers’ cryptocurrency balances and cryptocurrency investments are not protected by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (the “SIPC”)) or adversely affect our customers’ ability to sell their assets, and could result in our being required to reimburse customers for some or all of their losses, subjecting us to significant financial losses. Our insurance coverage for such events is limited and might not cover the extent of loss nor the nature of such loss, in which case we might be liable for the full amount of losses suffered, which could be greater than all of our remaining assets. The total value of cryptocurrencies under our control on behalf of customers is significantly greater than the total value of insurance coverage that would compensate us in the event of theft or other loss of such assets. Additionally, any such security compromises or any business continuity issues affecting our cryptocurrency market makers might affect the ability or willingness of our customers to trade or hold cryptocurrencies on our platform, might result in litigation and regulatory enforcement actions, and could harm customer trust in us and our products generally.

The prices of most cryptocurrencies are extremely volatile. Fluctuations in the price of various cryptocurrencies might cause uncertainty in the market and could negatively impact trading volumes of cryptocurrencies, which would adversely affect the success of our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The prices of most cryptocurrencies are based in part on market adoption and future expectations, which might or might not be realized. As a result, the prices of cryptocurrencies are highly speculative. The prices of cryptocurrencies have been subject to dramatic fluctuations (including as a result of the 2022 Bear Markets), which have impacted, and will continue to impact, our trading volumes and operating results and might adversely impact our growth strategy and business. Several factors could affect a cryptocurrency’s price, including, but not limited to:

- Global cryptocurrency supply, including various alternative currencies which exist, and global cryptocurrency demand, which can be influenced by the growth or decline of retail merchants’ and commercial businesses’ acceptance of cryptocurrencies as payment for goods and services,

the security of online cryptocurrency exchanges and digital wallets that hold cryptocurrencies, the perception that the use and holding of digital currencies is safe and secure, and regulatory restrictions on their use.

- Changes in the software, software requirements or hardware requirements underlying a blockchain network, such as a fork. Forks have occurred and are likely to occur again in the future and could result in a sustained decline in the market price of cryptocurrencies.
- Changes in the rights, obligations, incentives, or rewards for the various participants in a blockchain network.
- The maintenance and development of the software protocol of cryptocurrencies.
- Cryptocurrency exchanges' deposit and withdrawal policies and practices, liquidity on such exchanges and interruptions in service from or failures of such exchanges. For example, in connection with the 2022 Crypto Bankruptcies, the prices of coins such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Solana significantly decreased.
- Regulatory measures, if any, that affect the use and value of cryptocurrencies.
- Competition for and among various cryptocurrencies that exist and market preferences and expectations with respect to adoption of individual currencies.
- Actual or perceived manipulation of the markets for cryptocurrencies.
- Actual or perceived connections between cryptocurrencies (and related activities such as mining) and adverse environmental effects or illegal activities.
- Social media posts and other public communications by high-profile individuals relating to specific cryptocurrencies, or listing or other business decisions by cryptocurrency companies relating to specific cryptocurrencies.
- Expectations with respect to the rate of inflation in the economy, monetary policies of governments, trade restrictions, and currency devaluations and revaluations.

While we have observed a positive trend in the total market capitalization of cryptocurrency assets over the long term, driven by increased adoption of cryptocurrency trading by both retail and institutional investors as well as continued growth of various non-investing use cases, historical trends are not indicative of future adoption, and it is possible that the rate of adoption of cryptocurrencies might slow or decline, which would negatively impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

While we currently support several cryptocurrencies for trading, market interest in particular cryptocurrencies can also be volatile and there are many cryptocurrencies in the market that we do not support. For example we support trading in Dogecoin and we benefited from a surge in interest for Dogecoin during the second quarter of 2021. For the first, second, and third quarters of 2021, transaction-based revenue attributable to transactions in Dogecoin generated approximately 7%, 32%, and 8% of our total net revenues, respectively. Our business could be adversely affected, and growth in our net revenue earned from cryptocurrency transactions could slow or decline, if the markets for the cryptocurrencies we support deteriorate or if demand moves to other cryptocurrencies not supported by our platform. From time to time, we also cease support of trading certain cryptocurrencies, or consider whether to cease support of certain cryptocurrencies. Ceasing support of a cryptocurrency with substantial market interest (or if our consideration to cease supporting such cryptocurrency becomes known) has in the past exposed and may expose us to negative attention and our business could be adversely affected. For example, we experienced an influx of customer complaints related to our decision to cease support of BSV in January 2023.

Volatility in the values of cryptocurrencies caused by the factors described above or other factors might impact our regulatory net worth requirements as well as the demand for our services and therefore have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any particular cryptocurrency’s status as a “security” is subject to a high degree of uncertainty and if we have not properly characterized one or more cryptocurrencies, we might be subject to regulatory scrutiny, investigations, fines, and other penalties.

We currently facilitate customer trades for certain cryptocurrencies that we have analyzed under applicable internal policies and procedures and that we believe are not securities under U.S. federal and state securities laws. The legal test for determining whether any given cryptocurrency is a security is a highly complex, fact-driven analysis that evolves over time, and the outcome is difficult to predict. The SEC staff has indicated that the determination of whether or not a cryptocurrency is a security depends on the characteristics and use of that particular asset. The SEC generally does not provide advance guidance or confirmation on the status of any particular cryptocurrency as a security. Occasionally though the SEC and its staff have taken positions that certain cryptocurrencies *are* “securities” – often in the context of enforcement actions – and we do not currently support any cryptocurrencies for which the SEC or its staff has taken such a position. Prior public statements by senior officials at the SEC indicate that the SEC does not intend to take the position that Bitcoin or Ethereum are securities (in their current forms). Bitcoin and Ethereum are the only specific cryptocurrencies as to which senior officials at the SEC have publicly expressed such a view. Moreover, such statements are not official policy statements by the SEC and reflect only the speakers’ views, which are not binding on the SEC or any other agency or court, cannot be generalized to any other cryptocurrency and might evolve. Similarly, although the SEC’s Strategic Hub for Innovation and Financial Technology published a framework for analyzing whether any given cryptocurrency is a security in April 2019, this framework is also not a rule, regulation, or statement of the SEC and is not binding on the SEC. With respect to all other cryptocurrencies, there is currently no certainty under the applicable legal test that such assets are not securities, and regulators have expressed concerns about cryptocurrency platforms adding multiple new coins, some of which the regulators question might be unregistered securities. In September 2022, Chair Gensler stated in a speech that he believes a vast majority of the nearly 10,000 tokens in the crypto market are securities and reiterated this statement in his September 2022 testimony before the U.S. Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Although our policies and procedures are intended to enable us to make risk-based assessments regarding the likelihood that a particular cryptocurrency could be deemed a security under applicable laws, including federal securities laws, our assessments are not definitive legal determinations as to whether a particular digital asset is a security under such laws. Accordingly, regardless of our conclusions, we could be subject to legal or regulatory action in the event the SEC or a court were to determine that a cryptocurrency supported by our platform is a “security” under U.S. law. In July 2022, the SEC filed an insider trading case against, among others, an employee of one of our competitors in which the complaint alleged that certain cryptocurrencies (none of which we currently support) were securities under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. In February 2023, the SEC entered into a settlement agreement with cryptocurrency exchange Payward Ventures, Inc. and Payward Trading Ltd. (doing business as and hereinafter, “Kraken”) for failing to register its “staking-as-a-service” program as a securities offering in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act. Pursuant to the settlement agreement, Kraken agreed to cease operations of its staking program in the U.S. and pay the SEC \$30 million in fines. While we do not currently offer crypto staking services, the status of this or any action, settlement, or related investigation by regulators, might provide additional guidance on the legal status of cryptocurrencies as securities more generally, which might significantly affect the actual or perceived regulatory status and value of cryptocurrencies we currently support or might support in the future. From time to time, we have received, and might in the future receive SEC inquiries regarding specific cryptocurrencies supported on our platform and added features and in December 2022, following the 2022 Crypto Bankruptcies, we received an investigative subpoena from the SEC regarding, among other topics, RHC’s supported cryptocurrencies, custody of cryptocurrencies, and platform operations.

To the extent that the SEC or a court determines that any cryptocurrencies supported by our platform are securities, that determination could prevent us from continuing to facilitate trading of those cryptocurrencies (including ceasing support for such cryptocurrencies on our platform). It could also result in regulatory enforcement penalties and financial losses in the event that we have liability to our customers and need to compensate them for any losses or damages. We could be subject to judicial or administrative sanctions for failing to offer or sell the cryptocurrency in compliance with securities registration requirements, or for acting as a securities broker or dealer without appropriate registration.

Such an action could result in injunctions and cease and desist orders, as well as civil monetary penalties, fines, and disgorgement, criminal liability, and reputational harm. Customers that traded such supported cryptocurrency through our platform and suffered trading losses might also seek to rescind transactions that we facilitated on the basis that they were conducted in violation of applicable law, which could subject us to significant liability and losses. We might also be required to cease facilitating transactions in the supported cryptocurrency, which could negatively impact our business, operating results, and financial condition. Further, if Bitcoin, Ethereum, or any other supported cryptocurrency is deemed to be a security, it might have adverse consequences for such supported cryptocurrency. For instance, all transactions in such supported cryptocurrency would have to be registered with the SEC or other foreign authority, or conducted in accordance with an exemption from registration, which could severely limit its liquidity, usability, and transactability. Moreover, the networks on which such supported cryptocurrencies are used might be required to be regulated as securities intermediaries, and subject to applicable rules, which could effectively render the network impracticable for its existing purposes. Further, any determination that Bitcoin or Ethereum is a security could draw negative publicity and cause a decline in the general acceptance of cryptocurrencies. Also, it would make it more difficult for Bitcoin or Ethereum, as applicable, to be traded, cleared, and custodied as compared to other cryptocurrencies that are not considered to be securities. In addition, our growth might be adversely affected if we are not able to expand our platform to include additional cryptocurrencies that the SEC has determined to be securities or that we believe are likely to be determined to be securities.

We continue to analyze the cryptocurrencies supported on our platform under our internal policies and procedures (collectively, our “Crypto Listing Framework”) on a periodic basis to ensure that they continue to meet our requirements for continued support on our platform which include, among other factors, that we continue to believe they are not securities under U.S. federal and state securities laws. We may make the determination to cease support for a cryptocurrency for any one or a variety of factors based on a totality of the circumstances under our Crypto Listing Framework. However, a determination by the SEC or a court that a cryptocurrency supported by our platform constitutes a security could also result in our determination that it is advisable to remove that and other cryptocurrencies from our platform that have similar characteristics to the cryptocurrency that was determined to be a security. If we proactively remove certain cryptocurrencies from our platform because they share similarities with cryptocurrencies that the SEC or a court has determined constitute securities, or otherwise do not meet our Crypto Listing Framework, it could negatively impact customer sentiment and our business, operating results, and financial condition, especially to the extent that our competitors continue to support such cryptocurrency on their platforms.

Cryptocurrency laws, regulations, and accounting standards are often difficult to interpret and are rapidly evolving in ways that are difficult to predict. Changes in these laws and regulations, or our failure to comply with them, could negatively impact cryptocurrency trading on our platform.

Domestic and foreign regulators and governments are increasingly focused on the regulation of cryptocurrencies. In the United States, cryptocurrencies are regulated by both federal and state authorities, depending on the context of their usage. Cryptocurrency market disruptions and resulting governmental interventions are unpredictable, and might make cryptocurrencies, or certain cryptocurrency business activities, illegal altogether. As regulation of cryptocurrencies continues to evolve, there is a substantial risk of inconsistent regulatory guidance among federal and state agencies and among state governments which, along with potential accounting and tax issues or other requirements relating to cryptocurrencies, could impede the growth of our cryptocurrency operations. Additionally, regulation in response to the climate impact of cryptocurrency mining could negatively impact cryptocurrency trading on our platform.

The cryptocurrency accounting rules and regulations that we must comply with are complex and subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”), the SEC, and various bodies formed to promulgate and interpret accounting principles. A change in these rules and regulations or interpretations could have a significant effect on our reported financial results and financial position, and could even affect the reporting of transactions completed before the announcement or effectiveness of a change. Further, there are a limited number of precedents for the financial accounting treatment of

cryptocurrency assets (including related issues of valuation and revenue recognition), and no official guidance has been provided by the FASB or the SEC. Accordingly, there remains significant uncertainty as to the appropriate accounting for cryptocurrency asset transactions, cryptocurrency assets, and related revenues. Uncertainties in or changes in regulatory or financial accounting standards could result in the need to change our accounting methods and/or restate our financial statements, and could impair our ability to provide timely and accurate financial information, which could adversely affect our financial statements, and result in a loss of investor confidence.

In addition, future regulatory actions or policies, including, for instance, the assertion of jurisdiction by domestic and foreign regulators and governments over cryptocurrency and cryptocurrency markets could limit or restrict cryptocurrency usage, custody, or trading, or the ability to convert cryptocurrencies to fiat currencies. For example, Chair Gensler remarked several times in 2021 and 2022 on the need for further regulatory oversight of crypto trading and crypto lending platforms. Additionally in February 2023, the SEC issued a new rule proposal (the “February 2023 Custody Rule Proposal”) related to the custody of client assets by registered investment advisers, which, if adopted as proposed, would expand the existing custody rules to apply to a broad range of assets, including cryptocurrencies, and would require that any client assets be maintained by a qualified custodian. In connection with the announcement of the February 2023 Custody Rule Proposal, Chairman Gensler noted that “Based upon how crypto platforms generally operate, investment advisers cannot rely on them as qualified custodians.” If the February 2023 Custody Rule Proposal is adopted as proposed, and we are not deemed to be a “qualified custodian,” we may be required to cease our custodial crypto offerings under certain circumstances, which would have a material adverse impact on our business and one of our primary sources of revenue. Some lawmakers and regulators have also raised questions about Transaction Rebates from cryptocurrency trading. Transaction Rebates from cryptocurrency trading have historically, and might continue, to comprise a significant percentage of our total net revenues. Any future regulatory actions or policies could reduce the demand for cryptocurrency trading and might materially decrease our revenue derived from Transaction Rebates in absolute terms and as a proportion of our total revenues.

In March 2022, the SEC staff issued SAB 121 requiring crypto platforms to recognize a liability and a corresponding asset equal to the fair value of the crypto-assets the entity safeguards on behalf of users. Such accounting treatment enhances the information received by investors regarding potential liabilities upon theft or loss of crypto-assets. But such treatment has also caused some users to question how safeguarded crypto-assets would be treated in a platform bankruptcy. We implemented SAB 121 for the quarter ended June 30, 2022, with retrospective application to the beginning of 2022. As a result of (and solely by virtue of) our implementation of SAB 121, the cryptocurrency we custody for users now appears on our balance sheet as an asset. In January 2023, the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York issued a ruling in *In re Celsius Network LLC*, that certain crypto assets held by Celsius customer accounts were the property of Celsius’s estate and that the holders of such accounts are unsecured creditors. However, unlike the terms of our user agreement, the terms of Celsius’s user agreement unambiguously provided that the rights to cryptocurrency held, including ownership rights, belonged to Celsius. Based on the terms of our user agreement, the structure of our crypto offerings, and applicable law, we believe that the cryptocurrency we hold in custody for users of our platform should be respected as users’ property (and should not be available to satisfy the claims of our general creditors) in the event we were to enter bankruptcy. Although we are well-capitalized (with more than \$6.3 billion in corporate cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2022), to the extent users are concerned that crypto-assets might not be secure in a platform bankruptcy generally, their willingness to hold crypto in custodial accounts and their general interest in trading cryptocurrencies might decline.

Furthermore, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act significantly changes the tax reporting requirements applicable to brokers and holders of cryptocurrency and digital assets. New U.S. reporting requirements that were to be effective for information returns filed in 2024 regarding transactions occurring in calendar year 2023 have been delayed until final regulations are issued by the Treasury Department. The implementation of these requirements, and any further legislative changes or related guidance from the IRS, might significantly impact our tax reporting and withholding processes and result in increased compliance costs. Failure to comply with these new information reporting and withholding requirements might subject us to significant tax liabilities and penalties. Similarly, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has published final guidance on a new “crypto-asset reporting

framework” and amendments to the existing rules for reporting crypto assets under the global “common reporting standard” that might apply to our international operations. These new rules might give rise to potential liabilities or disclosure requirements, and implementation of these requirements might significantly impact our operations and result in increased costs.

Our Crypto Transfers feature and our Robinhood Wallet feature, could result in loss of customer assets, customer disputes, and other liabilities, which could harm our reputation and adversely impact trading volumes and transaction-based revenues.

We allow customers to deposit and withdraw cryptocurrencies to and from our platform through our Crypto Transfers feature in the states RHC operates in (other than New York, where our regulatory application is still pending). Crypto Transfers are processed using Robinhood’s general custodial infrastructure in which we hold some cryptocurrencies on behalf of customers; when transactions are completed, coins are allocated to and from individuals’ accounts in our customer records.

Crypto Transfers initiated by users are subject to a heightened risk of user error. Under blockchain protocol, recording a transfer of cryptocurrency on the blockchain involves both the private key of the sending wallet and the unique public key of the receiving wallet. Such keys are strings of alphanumeric characters. In order for a customer to receive cryptocurrency on our platform, the customer will need to arrange for the owner of an external source wallet to “sign” a transaction with the private key of that external wallet, directing a transfer of the cryptocurrency to our receiving custodial wallet by inputting the public key (which we will provide to the customer) of our custodial wallet. Similarly, in order to withdraw cryptocurrency from our platform, the customer will need to provide us with the public key of the external wallet to which the cryptocurrency is to be transferred, and we will “sign” the transaction using the private key of our wallet. Some crypto networks might require additional information to be provided in connection with any transfer of cryptocurrency to or from our platform. A number of errors could occur in the process of depositing or withdrawing cryptocurrencies to or from our platform, such as typos, mistakes, or the failure to include information required by the blockchain network. For instance, a user might include typos when entering our custodial wallet’s public key or the desired recipient’s public key when depositing to and withdrawing from our platform, respectively. Alternatively, a user could mistakenly transfer cryptocurrencies to a wallet address that he or she does not own or control, or for which the user has lost the private key. In addition, each wallet address is compatible only with the underlying blockchain network on which it is created. For instance, a Bitcoin wallet address can be used to send and receive Bitcoin only. If any Ethereum, Dogecoin, or other cryptocurrency is sent to a Bitcoin wallet address, for example, or if any of the other foregoing errors occur, such cryptocurrencies could be permanently and irretrievably lost with no means of recovery.

Additionally, in December 2022, we began rolling out the beta version of Robinhood Wallet, our self-custody, web3 wallet, and we plan to grant access to all customers by the second quarter of 2023. With Robinhood Wallet, customers have sole access and control over their cryptocurrencies on the Polygon and Ethereum networks and personally hold and maintain their private keys. Although we do not custody cryptocurrencies held in a customer’s Robinhood Wallet and do not have access to customers’ private keys, customers who lose their private keys, and thus access to their Robinhood Wallet accounts, may react negatively. Although our account agreements for Crypto Transfers and Robinhood Wallet disclaims responsibility for losses caused by customer errors, such incidents could result in customer disputes, damage to our brand and reputation, legal claims against us, and financial liabilities.

Additionally, allowing customers to deposit and withdraw cryptocurrencies to and from our platform increases the risk that our platform might be exploited to facilitate illegal activity such as fraud, gambling, money laundering, tax evasion, and scams. Crypto Transfers and Robinhood Wallet also expose us to heightened risks related to potential violations of trade sanctions, including OFAC regulations, and anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing laws, which among other things impose strict liability for transacting with prohibited persons. We engage blockchain analytics vendors to help determine whether

the external wallets involved in Crypto Transfers are controlled by persons on prohibited lists or involved in fraudulent or illegal activity. However, fraudulent and illegal transactions and prohibited status could be difficult or impossible for us and our vendors to detect in some circumstances. The use of our platform for illegal or improper purposes could subject us to claims, individual and class action lawsuits, and government and regulatory investigations, prosecutions, enforcement actions, inquiries, or requests that could result in significant liabilities and reputational harm for us and could cause cryptocurrency trading volumes and transaction-based revenues to decline.

A temporary or permanent blockchain “fork” could adversely affect our business.

Most blockchain protocols, including Bitcoin and Ethereum, are open source. Any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that users and miners of Bitcoin, Ethereum or other blockchain protocols adopt the modification. When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of miners consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the Bitcoin, Ethereum or other blockchain protocol networks, as applicable, remain uninterrupted, although such modifications might cause certain cryptocurrencies to fail our Crypto Listing Framework. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a “fork” (i.e., “split”) of impacted blockchain protocol network and respective blockchain with one prong running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of the Bitcoin, Ethereum or other blockchain protocol network, as applicable, running simultaneously, but with each split network’s cryptocurrency lacking interchangeability.

Both Bitcoin and Ethereum protocols have been subject to “forks” recently that resulted in the creation of new networks, including, among others, Bitcoin Cash, BSV, Bitcoin Diamond, Bitcoin Gold, Ethereum Classic, and Ethereum Proof-of-Work. Some of these forks have caused fragmentation among platforms as to the correct naming convention for forked cryptocurrencies. Due to the lack of a central registry or rulemaking body in the cryptocurrency market, no single entity has the ability to dictate the nomenclature of forked cryptocurrencies, causing disagreements and a lack of uniformity among platforms on the nomenclature of forked cryptocurrencies, and which results in further confusion to customers as to the nature of cryptocurrencies they hold on platforms. In addition, several of these forks were contentious and as a result, participants in certain communities might harbor ill will towards other communities. As a result, certain community members might take actions that adversely impact the use, adoption and price of Bitcoin, Ethereum or any of their forked alternatives.

Furthermore, forks can lead to disruptions of networks and our information technology systems, cybersecurity attacks, replay attacks, or security weaknesses, any of which can further lead to temporary or even permanent loss of customer cryptocurrencies. For instance, when the Ethereum and Ethereum Classic networks split in July 2016, replay attacks, in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast on the other network to achieve “double-spending,” plagued platforms that traded Ethereum through at least October 2016, resulting in significant losses to some cryptocurrency platforms. Another possible result of a fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security due to the splitting of some mining power across networks, making it easier for a malicious actor to exceed 50% of the mining power of that network. Such disruption and loss could cause our company to be exposed to liability, even in circumstances where we have no intention of supporting a cryptocurrency compromised by a fork.

Moreover, we might not wish to or be able to support a cryptocurrency resulting from the fork of a network which might cause our customers to lose confidence in us or reduce their engagement on our platform. In assessing whether we will support a cryptocurrency resulting from the fork of a network, among our top priorities is to safeguard our customer’s assets, and we spend extensive time designing, building, testing, reviewing and auditing our systems to check whether the cryptocurrencies we support remain safe and secure. There are several considerations that we consider as part of our Crypto Listing Framework (including security or infrastructure concerns that might arise with the integration of any new cryptocurrency into the technical infrastructure that allows us to secure customer cryptocurrencies and to

transact securely in corresponding blockchains), which might operate to limit our ability to support forks. Further, we generally do not support a forked cryptocurrency that does not have support from a majority of the affiliated third-party miner and developer community. To the extent that we decide not to support, or to cease support of, certain forked cryptocurrencies, it could negatively impact customer sentiment and our business, operating results, and financial condition, especially to the extent that our competitors continue to support such forked cryptocurrencies on their platforms. For example, in January 2023, after conducting a periodic analysis under our Crypto Listing Framework, we announced our decision to cease support of BSV, and provided notice to customers that they had until January 25, 2023 to buy, sell, hold, or transfer BSV, after which we sold all remaining BSV for market value, which was then credited to the customer accounts. We saw an increase in customer complaints related to our decision to cease support of BSV.

Whether we are obligated to provide services for a new and previously unsupported cryptocurrency is a question of contract, as recognized in recent published rulings of the California appellate courts and federal district courts. The user agreement each customer enters into in order to trade cryptocurrencies on our platform clearly indicates that we have the sole discretion to determine whether we will support a forked network and the approach to such forked cryptocurrencies and that we may temporarily suspend trading for a cryptocurrency whose network is undergoing a fork without advanced notice to the customer. Regardless of the foregoing, we might in the future be subject to claims by customers arguing that they are entitled to receive certain forked cryptocurrencies by virtue of cryptocurrencies that they hold with us. If any customers succeed on a claim that they are entitled to receive the benefits of a forked cryptocurrency that we do not or are unable to support, we might be required to pay significant damages, fines or other fees to compensate customers for their losses.

Any inability to maintain adequate relationships with third-party banks, market makers, and liquidity providers with respect to, and any inability to settle customer trades related to, our cryptocurrency offerings would disrupt our ability to offer cryptocurrency trading to customers.

We rely on third-party banks, market makers, and liquidity providers to provide cryptocurrency products and services to our customers. The cryptocurrency market operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The cryptocurrency market does not have a centralized clearinghouse, and the transactions in cryptocurrencies on our platform rely on direct settlements between us and our customers and direct settlements between us and our market makers or liquidity providers after customer trades are executed. Accordingly, we rely on third-party banks to facilitate cash settlements with customers' brokerage accounts and we rely on the ability of market makers and liquidity providers to complete cryptocurrency settlements with us to obtain cryptocurrency for customer accounts. In addition, we must maintain cash assets in our bank accounts sufficient to meet the working capital needs of our business, which includes deploying available working capital to facilitate cash settlements with our customers, market makers, and liquidity providers (as well as maintaining the minimum capital required by regulators). If we, third-party banks, market makers, or liquidity providers have operational failures and cannot perform and facilitate our routine cash and cryptocurrency settlement transactions, we will be unable to support normal trading operations on our cryptocurrency trading platform and these disruptions could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, if we fail to maintain cash assets in our bank accounts sufficient to meet the working capital needs of our business and necessary to complete routine cash settlements related to customer trading activity, such failure could impair our ability to support normal trading operations on our cryptocurrency platform, which could cause cryptocurrency trading volumes and transaction-based revenues to decline significantly.

We might also be harmed by the loss of any of our banking partners and market makers. As a result of the many regulations applicable to cryptocurrencies or the risks of cryptocurrencies generally, many financial institutions have decided, and other financial institutions might in the future decide, not to provide bank accounts (or access to bank accounts), payments services, or other financial services to companies providing cryptocurrency products, including us. If we or our market makers cannot maintain sufficient relationships with the banks that provide these services, if banking regulators restrict or prohibit banking of cryptocurrency businesses, or if these banks impose significant operational restrictions, it could be

difficult for us to find alternative business partners for our cryptocurrency offerings, which would disrupt our business and could cause cryptocurrency trading volumes and transaction-based revenues to decline significantly.

We might also be harmed by the loss of any of our liquidity partners. Unlike our customers' orders for other cryptocurrencies, which are currently fulfilled by market makers, our customers' orders for USD coin ("USDC"), a stablecoin backed by dollar denominated assets held by the issuer in segregated accounts with U.S. regulated financial institutions, are fulfilled directly from Circle Internet Financial, LLC ("Circle"), the original issuer and main liquidity provider of USDC. If in the future we decide to offer other stablecoins, which are cryptocurrencies designed to minimize price volatility, we may also work directly with other liquidity partners to fulfill those orders. If we cannot maintain sufficient relationships with Circle or any other liquidity providers, it could be difficult for us to find alternative liquidity partners for our stablecoin offerings, which would disrupt our business and could cause cryptocurrency trading volumes and transaction-based revenues to decline significantly.

From time to time, we might encounter technical issues in connection with changes and upgrades to the underlying networks of supported cryptocurrencies, which could cause revenues to decline and expose us to potential liability for customer losses.

Any number of technical changes, software upgrades, soft or hard forks, cybersecurity incidents or other changes to the underlying blockchain networks might occur from time to time, causing incompatibility, technical issues, disruptions or security weaknesses to our platform. If we are unable to identify, troubleshoot and resolve any such issues successfully, we might no longer be able to support such cryptocurrency, our customers' assets might be frozen or lost, the security of our hot or cold wallets might be compromised and our platform and technical infrastructure might be affected, all of which could cause trading volumes and transaction-based revenue to decline and expose us to potential liability for customer losses.

Risks Related to Our Robinhood Cash Card and Spending Account Products and Services

The Robinhood Cash Card and spending account subject us to risks related to bank partnerships and FDIC and other regulatory obligations.

We offer spending accounts (in connection with a partnership with J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.), and we have also partnered, on a non-exclusive basis, with Sutton Bank ("Sutton"), an Ohio-chartered bank, pursuant to a license from Mastercard International Incorporated, to offer the Robinhood Cash Card. Under the terms of our program agreement with Sutton, Robinhood Cash Card accounts for our users are opened and maintained by Sutton. We act as the service provider to, among other things, facilitate communication between our users and Sutton for which we receive compensation from Sutton. Our partner banks are members of the FDIC.

We believe our record keeping for our users' funds held in Robinhood Cash Card accounts at Sutton and held in spending accounts at our other partner bank complies with all applicable requirements for each participating user's deposits to be eligible for FDIC insurance coverage, up to the applicable maximum deposit insurance amount. However, if the FDIC were to disagree, the FDIC might not recognize users' claims as covered by deposit insurance in the event of bank failure and bank receivership proceedings under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. If the FDIC were to determine that our users' RHY funds held at our partner banks are not covered by deposit insurance, participating users might decide to withdraw their funds, which could adversely affect our brand and our business. Due to the fact that we are deemed a service-provider to our partner banks, we are subject to audit standards for third-party vendors in accordance with bank regulatory guidance and examinations by federal bank regulatory authorities and the CFPB.

As a result of the stored value spending account program and the Robinhood Cash Card, we are subject to federal and state consumer protection laws and regulations, including the Electronic Fund Transfer Act and Regulation E as implemented by the CFPB. Violations of any of these requirements could result in the assessment of significant actual damages or statutory damages or penalties (including treble damages in some instances) and plaintiffs' attorneys' fees.

Use of our payments services for illegal activities or improper purposes could harm our business.

The highly automated nature of, and liquidity offered by, our payments services make us and our customers a target for illegal or improper uses, including scams and fraud directed at our stored value account and Robinhood Cash Card customers, money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions evasion, illegal online gambling, fraudulent sales of goods or services, illegal telemarketing activities, illegal sales of prescription medications or controlled substances, piracy of software, movies, music, and other copyrighted or trademarked goods (in particular, digital goods), bank fraud, child pornography, human trafficking, prohibited sales of alcoholic beverages or tobacco products, securities fraud, pyramid or ponzi schemes, or the facilitation of other illegal or improper activity. Moreover, certain activity that is legal in one jurisdiction might be illegal in another jurisdiction, and a customer might be found responsible for intentionally or inadvertently importing or exporting illegal goods, resulting in liability for us. Owners of intellectual property rights or government authorities might seek to bring legal action against providers of payments solutions, including RHY, that are peripherally involved in the sale of infringing or allegedly infringing items. While we invest in measures intended to prevent and detect illegal activities on our payments platform, these measures require continuous improvement and might not be effective in detecting and preventing illegal activity or improper uses.

Any illegal or improper uses of our payments platform by our users might subject us to claims, individual and class action lawsuits, and government and regulatory requests, inquiries, or investigations that could result in liability, restrict our operations, require us to change our business practices, harm our reputation, increase our costs, and negatively impact our business. For example, government enforcement or regulatory authorities could seek to impose additional restrictions or liability on us arising from the use of our payments platform for illegal or improper activity, and our failure to detect or prevent such use. Illegitimate transactions can also prevent us from satisfying our contractual obligations to our third-party partners, which might cause us to be in breach of our obligations.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

Any failure to obtain, maintain, protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our business.

Our success and ability to compete depend in part upon our ability to obtain, maintain, protect, defend and enforce our intellectual property rights and technology. The steps we take to protect our intellectual property rights might not be sufficient to effectively prevent third parties from infringing, misappropriating, diluting, or otherwise violating our intellectual property rights or to prevent unauthorized disclosure or unauthorized use of our trade secrets or other confidential information. We make business decisions about when to seek patent protection for a particular technology, obtain trademark or copyright protection and when to rely upon trade secret protection, and the approach we select might ultimately prove to be inadequate. We will not be able to protect our intellectual property rights, however, if we do not detect unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights. We also might fail to maintain or be unable to obtain adequate protections for some of our intellectual property rights in the United States and some non-U.S. countries, and our intellectual property rights might not receive the same degree of protection in non-U.S. countries as they would in the United States because of the differences in non-U.S. patent, trademark, copyright, and other laws concerning intellectual property and proprietary rights. In addition, if we do not adequately protect our rights in our trademarks from infringement and unauthorized use, any goodwill that we have developed in those trademarks could be lost or impaired, which could harm our brand and our

business. Our trademarks might also be opposed, contested, circumvented or found to be unenforceable, weak or invalid, and we might not be able to prevent third parties from infringing or otherwise violating them or using similar marks in a manner that causes confusion or dilutes the value or strength of our brand.

In addition to registered intellectual property rights, we rely on non-registered proprietary information and technology, such as trade secrets, confidential information and know-how. We attempt to protect our intellectual property, technology, and confidential information by requiring our employees, contractors, consultants, corporate collaborators, advisors and other third parties who develop intellectual property on our behalf to enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements, and third parties we share information with to enter into nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements. However, we might not have any such agreements in place with some of the parties who have developed intellectual property on our behalf and/or with some of the parties that have or might have had access to our confidential information, know-how, and trade secrets. Even where these agreements are in place, they might be insufficient or breached, or might not effectively prevent unauthorized access to or unauthorized use, disclosure, misappropriation, or reverse engineering of our confidential information, intellectual property, or technology. Moreover, these agreements might not provide an adequate remedy for breaches or in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of our confidential information or technology, or infringement of our intellectual property. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor or other third party, we would have no right to prevent them from using that technology or information to compete with us, and our competitive position could be materially and adversely harmed.

The loss of trade secret protection could make it easier for third parties to compete with our products and services by copying functionality. Additionally, individuals not subject to invention assignment agreements might make adverse ownership claims to our current and future intellectual property, and, to the extent that our employees, independent contractors, or other third parties with whom we do business use intellectual property owned by others in their work for us, disputes might arise as to the rights in related or resulting know-how and inventions.

In addition, we might need to expend significant resources to apply for, maintain, enforce and monitor our intellectual property rights and such efforts might be ineffective and could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources. An adverse outcome in any such litigation or proceedings might expose us to a loss of our competitive position, significant liabilities, and damage to our brand, or require us to seek licenses that might not be available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

We have been, and might in the future be, subject to claims that we violated third-party intellectual property rights, which, even where meritless, can be costly to defend and could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to develop and commercialize our products and services without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the intellectual property rights of third parties. However, we might not be aware that our products or services are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating third-party intellectual property rights and such third parties might bring claims alleging such infringement, misappropriation or violation. As we face increasing competition and become increasingly high profile, the possibility of receiving a larger number of intellectual property claims against us grows. In addition, various “non-practicing entities,” and other intellectual property rights holders have in the past and might in the future attempt to assert intellectual property claims against us or seek to monetize the intellectual property rights they own to extract value through licensing or other settlements.

Our use of third-party software and other intellectual property rights might be subject to claims of infringement or misappropriation. The vendors who provide us with technology that we incorporate in our product offerings also could become subject to various infringement claims.

From time to time, our competitors or other third parties might claim, and have in the past claimed, that we are infringing upon, misappropriating or otherwise violating their intellectual property rights. We cannot predict the outcome of lawsuits and cannot ensure that the results of any such actions will not have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects. Any claims or litigation, even those without merit and regardless of the outcome, could cause us to incur significant expenses and, if successfully asserted against us, could require that we pay substantial costs or damages, obtain a license, which might not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, pay significant ongoing royalty payments, settlements or licensing fees, satisfy indemnification obligations, prevent us from offering our products or services or using certain technologies, force us to implement expensive and time-consuming work-arounds or re-designs, distract management from our business or impose other unfavorable terms.

We expect that the occurrence of infringement claims is likely to grow as the market for financial services grows and as we introduce new and updated products and services, and the outcome of any allegation is often uncertain. Accordingly, our exposure to damages resulting from infringement claims could increase and this could further exhaust our financial and management resources. Even if intellectual property claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, these claims, and the time and resources necessary to resolve them, could divert the resources of our management and require significant expenditures.

Some of our products and services contain open source software, which could pose particular risks to our proprietary software, products, and services in a manner that could harm our business.

We use open source software in our products and services (as well as in some of our internally developed systems) and we anticipate using open source software in the future. Some open source software licenses require those who distribute open source software as part of their own software product to publicly disclose all or part of the source code to such software product or to make available any derivative works of the open source code on unfavorable terms or at no cost, and we might be subject to such terms. The terms of many open source licenses to which we are subject have not been interpreted by U.S. or foreign courts, and there is a risk that open source software licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to provide or distribute our products or services. We could face claims from third parties claiming ownership of, or demanding release of, the open source software or derivative works that we developed using such software, which could include our proprietary source code, or otherwise seeking to enforce the terms of the applicable open source license. These claims could result in litigation and could require us to make our proprietary software source code freely available, purchase a costly license, or cease offering the implicated products or services unless and until we can offer a different solution, which might be a costly and time-consuming process. While we monitor our use of open source software and try to ensure that none is used in a manner that would require us to disclose our proprietary source code or that would otherwise breach the terms of an open source agreement, such use could inadvertently occur, or could be claimed to have occurred, in part because open source license terms can be ambiguous, vague, or subject to various interpretations, especially given the absence of controlling case law in the U.S. or other courts. Any actual or claimed requirement to disclose our proprietary source code or pay damages for breach of license terms could harm our business and could help third parties, including our competitors, develop products and services that are similar to or better than ours.

Risks Related to Finance, Accounting and Tax Matters

Covenants in our credit agreements could restrict our operations and if we do not effectively manage our business to comply with these covenants, our financial condition could be adversely impacted.

We have entered into two credit agreements and might enter into additional agreements for other borrowing in the future. These agreements contain various restrictive covenants, including, among other

things, minimum liquidity and tangible net worth requirements, restrictions on our ability to dispose of assets, make acquisitions or investments, incur debt or liens, make distributions to our stockholders, or enter into certain types of related person transactions. These agreements also contain financial covenants, including obligations to maintain certain capitalization amounts and other financial ratios. These restrictions might restrict our current and future operations, including our ability to incur debt to increase our liquidity position.

Our ability to meet these restrictive covenants can be impacted by events beyond our control that could cause us to be unable to comply. The credit agreements provide that our breach or failure to satisfy some of these covenants constitutes an event of default. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, our lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under our debt agreements to be immediately due and payable. In addition, our lenders might have the right to proceed against the assets we provided as collateral pursuant to the agreements. If the debt under the credit agreements were to be accelerated, and if we did not have sufficient cash on hand or be able to sell sufficient collateral to repay it, it would have an immediate adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage might be inadequate or expensive.

We use a combination of third-party insurance and self-insurance mechanisms, including a wholly owned captive insurance subsidiary. We are subject to claims in the ordinary course of business. These claims can involve substantial amounts of money and involve significant defense costs. It is not possible to prevent or detect all activities giving rise to claims and the precautions we take might not be effective in all cases. We maintain voluntary and required insurance coverage, including, among others, general liability, property, director and officer, excess-SIPC, cyber and data breach, crime and fidelity bond insurance. Our insurance coverage is expensive and maintaining or expanding our insurance coverage might have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our insurance coverage is subject to terms such as deductibles, coinsurance, limits and policy exclusions, as well as risk of counterparty denial of coverage, default or insolvency, and might be insufficient to protect us against all losses and costs stemming from processing, operational, and technological failures. For example, we offer a guarantee to our customers to fully reimburse direct losses that occur due to unauthorized activity that is not the fault of the customer, and any such losses we incur in satisfaction of this guarantee might not be fully or even partially covered by insurance. Furthermore, continued insurance coverage might not be available to us in the future on economically reasonable terms, or at all. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceed available insurance coverage, or the occurrence of changes in our insurance policies, including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Changes in U.S. and foreign tax laws and policies could adversely impact our tax liabilities.

We are subject to complex and evolving U.S. and foreign tax laws and regulations, which might in the future make changes to corporate income tax rates, the treatment of foreign earnings, or other income tax laws that could affect our future income tax provision and reduce our earnings while increasing the complexity, burden and cost of tax compliance.

Our determination of our tax liability is subject to review by applicable tax authorities. Any adverse outcome of such a review could cause our tax liabilities to increase. The determination of our tax liabilities requires significant judgment and, in the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is complex and uncertain. In addition, our future effective tax rates could be favorably or unfavorably affected by changes in tax rates, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets or liabilities, the effectiveness of our tax planning strategies or changes in tax laws or their interpretation. Such changes could have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

Our corporate structure and associated transfer pricing policies also contemplate future growth in international markets, and consider the functions, risks, and assets of various entities involved in intercompany transactions. The taxing authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for valuing intercompany transactions pursuant to our intercompany arrangements or disagree with our determinations as to the income and expenses attributable to specific jurisdictions

Although we believe our estimates are reasonable, as a result of these and other factors, the ultimate amount of our tax obligations owed might differ from the amounts recorded in our consolidated financial statements and any such difference could harm our results of operations in future periods in which we change our estimates of our tax obligations or in which the ultimate tax outcome is determined.

In addition, from time to time, proposals are introduced in the U.S. Congress and state legislatures, as well as by foreign governments, to impose new taxes on a broad range of financial transactions, including transactions that occur on our platform, such as the buying and selling of stocks, derivative transactions, and cryptocurrencies. If enacted, such financial transaction taxes could increase the cost to customers of investing or trading on our platform and reduce or adversely affect U.S. market conditions and liquidity, general levels of interest in investing, and the volume of trades and other transactions from which we derive transaction-based revenues. Any financial transaction tax implemented in any jurisdiction in which we operate could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations, and as a retail brokerage we could be impacted to a greater degree than other market participants.

We also are subject to non-income taxes, such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, net worth, and property taxes in the United States and various foreign jurisdictions. Specifically, we might be subject to "digital service taxes" or new allocations of tax as a result of increasing efforts by certain jurisdictions to tax cross border activities that might not have been subject to tax under existing international tax principles. Companies such as ours could be adversely impacted by such taxes. Tax authorities might disagree with certain positions we have taken or might take in the future. As a result, we could be subject to additional tax liabilities.

Our ability to use our net operating losses to offset future taxable income could be subject to certain limitations.

As of December 31, 2022, we have net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") available to reduce future taxable income. However, under Sections 382 and 383 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), a corporation that undergoes an "ownership change" (as defined by the Code) may be subject to limitations on its ability to utilize its pre-change NOLs and other tax attributes such as research tax credits to offset future taxable income. If it is determined that we have in the past experienced an ownership change, or if we undergo one or more ownership changes as a result of future transactions in our stock, then our ability to utilize NOLs and other pre-change tax attributes could be limited by Sections 382 and 383 of the Code, and similar state provisions. Future changes in our stock ownership, many of which are outside of our control, could result in an ownership change under Section 382 or 383 of the Code. Furthermore, our ability to utilize NOLs of any companies that we acquire in the future may be subject to limitations. For these reasons, we might not be able to utilize our NOLs, even if we maintain profitability.

Our tax information reporting obligations are subject to change.

Although we believe we are compliant with the tax reporting and withholding requirements with respect to our customers' transactions in the jurisdictions in which we operate, various U.S., state or foreign tax authorities might significantly change applicable tax reporting requirements or disagree with the exact application of new or existing requirements. If the taxing authorities determine that we are not in compliance with our tax reporting or withholding requirements with respect to customer asset

transactions, we may be exposed to additional withholding obligations, which could increase our compliance costs and result in penalties.

We track certain operational metrics, which are subject to inherent challenges in measurement, and real or perceived inaccuracies in such metrics could harm our reputation, adversely affect our stock price, and result in litigation.

We track certain operational metrics using internal company data gathered on an analytics platform that we developed and operate, including metrics such as MAU, AUC and Net Cumulative Funded Accounts, as well as cohorts of our customers, which have not been validated by any independent third party and which might differ from estimates or similar metrics published by other parties due to differences in sources, methodologies, or the assumptions on which we rely. Our internal systems and tools are subject to a number of limitations and our methodologies for tracking these metrics have changed in the past and might change further over time, which could result in unexpected changes to our metrics or otherwise cause the comparability of such metrics from period to period to suffer, including the metrics we publicly disclose. For example, prior to our becoming self-clearing in November 2018, we relied on a third-party provider for our clearing operations, and used data collected by that third party to compute certain metrics, such as Net Cumulative Funded Accounts, that, since November 2018, we have calculated based on data sourced and processed internally. In addition, if the internal systems and tools we use to track these metrics undercount or overcount performance or contain algorithmic or other technical errors, the data we report might not be accurate. While these numbers are based on what we believe to be reasonable estimates of our metrics for the applicable period of measurement, there are inherent challenges in measuring how our platform is used across large populations globally. You should not place undue reliance on such operational metrics when evaluating an investment in our Class A common stock. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Key Performance Metrics” for definitions of our key operational metrics.

If our operational metrics are not accurate representations of our business, or if investors do not perceive these metrics to be accurate, or if we discover material inaccuracies with respect to these figures, our reputation could be significantly harmed, the trading price of our Class A common stock could decline and we might be subject to stockholder litigation, which could be costly.

If we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, as well as required disclosure controls and procedures, our ability to produce timely and accurate consolidated financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could be impaired.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related rules of the SEC require, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we have expended, and anticipate that we will continue to expend, significant resources, including accounting-related costs and significant management oversight.

Our current controls and any new controls that we develop could become inadequate because of changes in conditions in our business. In addition, changes in accounting principles or interpretations could also challenge our internal controls and require that we establish new business processes, systems and controls to accommodate such changes. We have limited experience with implementing the systems and controls that are necessary to operate as a public company, as well as adopting changes in accounting principles or interpretations mandated by the relevant regulatory bodies. Additionally, if these new systems, controls or standards and the associated process changes do not give rise to the benefits that we expect or do not operate as intended, it could adversely affect our financial reporting systems and processes, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial reports or the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Moreover, our business might be harmed if we experience problems with any new systems and controls that result in delays in their implementation or increased costs to correct any post-implementation issues that might arise. Further, weaknesses in our disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting could be discovered in the future. Any failure to develop or

maintain effective controls or any difficulties encountered in their implementation or improvement could harm our business or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and could result in a restatement of our consolidated financial statements for prior periods.

Any failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could also adversely affect the results of periodic management evaluations and annual independent registered public accounting firm attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that are required in our periodic reports filed with the SEC. Ineffective disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting could harm our business, cause investors to lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our reported financial and other information, and result in us becoming subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, any of which would likely have a negative effect on the trading price of our Class A common stock and have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we might not be able to remain listed on the Nasdaq.

Risks Related to Our Class A Common Stock

The trading price for our Class A common stock has been and might continue to be volatile and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The trading price of our Class A common stock has been and might continue to be highly volatile and could continue to be subject to fluctuations in response to one or more of the risk factors described in this report, many of which are beyond our control. For example, on the day after our October 26, 2021 quarterly earnings release, the closing price of our Class A common stock fell by more than 10%, on November 8, 2022 (the day that FTX halted all non-fiat customer withdrawals from its platform) the intra-day trading price of our Class A common stock fell as much as 18%, and on December 14, 2022 (the day the December 2022 Rule Proposals were announced), the intra-day trading prices of our Class A common stock fell as much as 5.3%. These fluctuations could cause you to lose all or part of your investment in our Class A common stock since you might be unable to sell your shares at or above the price you paid. From our IPO in July 2021 through January 2023, the intra-day trading prices of our Class A common stock ranged from a low of \$6.81 to a high of \$85.00 per share. Additional factors that could have a significant effect on the trading price of our Class A common stock include:

- publication of research reports about us, our competitors, or our industry, or changes in, or failure to meet, estimates made by securities analysts or ratings agencies of our financial and operating performance, or lack of research reports by industry analysts or ceasing of analyst coverage;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new offerings or platform features;
- the public's perception of the quality and accuracy of our key metrics on our customer base and engagement;
- the public's reaction to our media statements, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;
- rumors and market speculation involving us or other companies in our industry;
- the extent to which retail and other individual investors (as distinguished from institutional investors), including our customers, invest in our Class A common stock, which might result in increased volatility; and
- media coverage related to certain individuals and entities identified as having owned our stock, and any speculation related to plans to dispose of their holdings; for example, media coverage related to the Emergent Shares (defined below).

In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the trading price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. This litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

Further, if the market price of our Class A common stock is above the level that investors determine is reasonable for our Class A common stock, some investors might attempt to short our Class A common stock, which would create additional downward pressure on the trading price of our Class A common stock.

Substantial future issuances or sales of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market could result in significant dilution to our stockholders and such issuances or sales, or the perception that they may occur, could cause the trading price of our Class A common stock to fall.

As of December 31, 2022, our founders and their related entities hold approximately 15% of our outstanding common stock (and, as described in the following risk factor, over 50% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock). If our founders or other significant stockholders sell, or indicate an intent to sell, large amounts of stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could cause the trading price of our Class A common stock to decline substantially. For example, as of January 6, 2023, 55,273,469 shares of our outstanding common stock (the "Emergent Shares") that were originally acquired by Emergent Fidelity Technologies, Ltd., a holding company which was majority owned by Samuel Benjamin Bankman-Fried, are held by the DOJ. Mr. Bankman-Fried has been indicted on criminal charges related to his involvement with FTX, and the DOJ seized the Emergent Shares in connection with his indictment. On February 8, 2023, we announced that our board of directors had authorized us to pursue purchasing most or all of the Emergent Shares and that we cannot predict when, or if, the share purchase will take place. Any substantial sale of the Emergent Shares or perception that such a sale might occur could cause the trading price of our Class A common stock to decline substantially.

Similarly, significant numbers of shares are subject to future issuance including under outstanding warrants held by pre-IPO investors, and under outstanding stock options and restricted stock units ("RSUs") held by employees and other service providers, and significant numbers of additional shares are available for award grant purposes under our 2021 Plan and for issuance under our Employee Share Purchase Plan. All of these shares will become eligible for sale in the public market upon exercise, vesting, or settlement, as applicable (and to the extent granted in the discretion of our board of directors, in the case of shares available for grant). Moreover, to fund the tax withholding and remittance obligations arising in connection with future vesting and settlement of RSUs, we currently intend to have most holders of such RSUs, including our founders, sell a portion of such shares into the market on the applicable settlement date, with the proceeds of such sales delivered to us for remittance to the relevant taxing authorities. These and any future issuances of shares of our capital stock, or of securities convertible into or exercisable for our capital stock could depress the market price of our Class A common stock and result in a significant dilution for stockholders.

We have authorized more capital stock in recent years to provide additional stock options and RSUs to our employees and to permit for the consummation of equity and equity-linked financings and might continue to do so in the future. Our employee headcount has increased significantly in the past few years, so the amount of dilution due to awards of equity-based compensation to our employees could be substantial. Further, any sales of our Class A common stock (including shares of Class A common stock issuable upon conversion of our Class B common stock, as stock options are exercised, or as RSUs are settled) might make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. These sales could also cause the trading price of our Class A common stock to fall and make it more difficult for you to sell shares of our Class A common stock.

The multi-class structure of our common stock has the effect of concentrating voting power with our founders, which limits your ability to influence the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval. In addition, the Founders' Voting Agreement and any future issuances of our Class C common stock could prolong the duration of our founders' voting control.

Our Class A common stock has one vote per share, our Class B common stock has 10 votes per share and our Class C common stock has no voting rights, except as otherwise required by law. Our founders and certain of their related entities ("Founder Affiliates") together hold all of the issued and outstanding shares of our Class B common stock. Accordingly, Mr. Tenev, who is also our CEO, President and a director, and Mr. Bhatt, who is also our Chief Creative Officer and a director, collectively with their related entities hold over 50% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. As a result, our founders have the ability to determine or significantly influence any action requiring the approval of our stockholders, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (our "Charter") and our Amended and Restated Bylaws (our "Bylaws") and the approval of any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets or other major corporate transaction.

In addition, our founders and Founder Affiliates have entered into a voting agreement (the "Founders' Voting Agreement") in which they have agreed, among other things, (i) to vote all of the shares of our common stock held by such founder or Founder Affiliate for the election of each founder to, and against the removal of each founder from, our board of directors, (ii) to vote together in the election of other directors generally, subject to deferring to the decision of the nominating and corporate governance committee in the event of any disagreement between the founders, (iii) effective upon a founder's death or disability, to grant a voting proxy to the other founder with respect to shares of our common stock held by the deceased or disabled founder or over which he was entitled to vote (or direct the voting) immediately prior to his death or disability, and (iv) to grant each other rights of first offer in the event of proposed transfers that would otherwise cause Class B shares to convert into Class A shares under our Charter. The Founders' Voting Agreement has the effect of concentrating voting power in our founders (or either one of them).

Further pursuant to the equity exchange right agreements entered into between us and each of our founders in connection with our IPO, each of our founders has a right (but not an obligation) to require us to exchange, for shares of Class B common stock, any shares of Class A common stock received by them upon the vesting and settlement of pre-IPO RSUs (the "Equity Exchange Rights"). Any exercise by our founders of these Equity Exchange Rights will dilute the voting power of holders of our Class A common stock.

Our founders might have interests that differ from yours and might vote in a way with which you disagree and which may be adverse to your interests. Therefore, the founders' concentrated voting control might have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change in control of our Company, could deprive our stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their capital stock as part of a sale of our Company, and might ultimately affect the market price of our Class A common stock. Further, the separation between voting power and economic interests could cause conflicts of interest between our founders and our other stockholders, which might result in our founders undertaking, or causing us to undertake, actions that would be desirable for our founders but would not be desirable for our other stockholders.

We have no current plans to issue shares of our Class C common stock. Because the shares of our Class C common stock have no voting rights, except as required by law, if we issue Class C common stock in the future, the voting control of our founders could be maintained for a longer period of time than would be the case if we issued Class A common stock rather than Class C common stock.

Our multi-class structure might depress the trading price of our Class A common stock.

Some index providers have restrictions on including companies with multi-class share structures in some of their indices. For example, FTSE Russell requires new constituents of its indices to have greater

than 5% of the company's voting rights in the hands of public stockholders, and S&P Dow Jones does not admit companies with multi-class share structures to certain of its indices. Affected indices include the Russell 2000 and the S&P Composite 1500, which is comprised of S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400 and S&P SmallCap 600. Under such policies, the multi-class structure of our common stock would make us ineligible for inclusion in some indices and, as a result, certain mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and other investment vehicles that attempt to passively track those indices do not invest in our Class A common stock. Such restrictive policies have the potential to depress our valuation, as compared to similar companies that are included in the indices, particularly if such policies become more widespread. Given the sustained flow of investment funds into passive strategies that seek to track indices, exclusion from popular stock indices would likely preclude investment by many of these funds and could make our Class A common stock less attractive to other investors. As a result, the market price of our Class A common stock could be adversely affected.

Certain provisions in our Charter and our Bylaws and of Delaware law as well as certain FINRA rules might prevent or delay an acquisition of Robinhood, which could decrease the trading price of our Class A common stock.

Our Charter and our Bylaws contain, and Delaware law contains, provisions that might have the effect of deterring takeovers by making such takeovers more expensive to the bidder and by encouraging prospective acquirers to negotiate with our board of directors rather than to attempt a hostile takeover, such as a classified board, limitations on the ability of stockholders to take action by written consent, and the ability of our board to designate the terms of preferred stock and authorize its issuance without stockholder approval. We believe these provisions will protect our stockholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with our board of directors and by providing our board of directors with more time to assess any acquisition proposal. These provisions are not intended to make Robinhood immune from takeovers. However, these provisions will apply even if the offer might be considered beneficial by some stockholders and could delay or prevent an acquisition that our board of directors determines is not in the best interests of Robinhood and our stockholders. Accordingly, if our board of directors determines that a potential acquisition is not in the best interests of Robinhood and our stockholders, but certain stockholders believe that such a transaction would be beneficial to Robinhood and our stockholders, such stockholders might elect to sell their shares in Robinhood and the trading price of our Class A common stock could decrease. These and other provisions of our Charter, our Bylaws and the Delaware General Corporation Law could have the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control, which might limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our Class A common stock and might also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our Class A common stock.

In addition, a third party attempting to acquire us or a substantial position in our Class A common stock might be delayed or ultimately prevented from doing so by change in ownership or control regulations to which certain of our regulated subsidiaries are subject. For example, FINRA Rule 1017 generally provides that FINRA approval must be obtained in connection with any transaction resulting in a single person or entity owning, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of a FINRA member firm's equity and would include a change in control of a parent company and similar approval from the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates our U.K. authorized broker-dealer subsidiary (which does not currently do business), must be obtained in connection with any transaction resulting in a person or entity holding, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the equity or voting power of a U.K. authorized person or the parent of a U.K. authorized person. These and any other applicable regulations relating to changes in control of us or our regulated subsidiaries could further have the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control of us.

The exclusive forum provisions of our Charter could limit our stockholders' ability to choose the judicial forum for some types of lawsuits against us or our directors, officers, or employees.

Our Charter provides that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the sole and exclusive forum for a number of types of actions or

proceedings shall be the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery does not have subject matter jurisdiction, another state court sitting in the State of Delaware) (or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware), in all cases subject to the court having jurisdiction over indispensable parties named as defendants. Our Charter also provides that the federal district courts of the United States will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action under the Securities Act. Nothing in our Charter precludes stockholders that assert claims under the Exchange Act from bringing such claims in any court, subject to applicable law.

Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in any of our securities shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to these provisions. These exclusive forum provisions might limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum of its choosing for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees, which might discourage lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, and other employees. The enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' charter documents has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that a court could find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable. If a court were to find the exclusive forum provisions in our Charter to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we might incur additional costs associated with resolving the dispute in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease facilities under operating leases with various expiration dates through 2033. These facilities are located throughout the United States and other countries around the world, including United Kingdom, Netherlands, and India. Our leased locations include our corporate headquarters located in Menlo Park, California and offices in Denver, Colorado, Lake Mary, Florida, New York, New York, and Washington, D.C.

We believe our facilities are suitable for their present and intended purposes and are operating at a level consistent with the requirements of the industry in which we operate. We also believe that our leases are at competitive or market rates and do not anticipate any difficulty in leasing suitable additional space upon expiration of our current lease terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Note 17 - Commitments & Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information for Common Stock

Our Class A common stock has been listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "HOOD" since July 29, 2021. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our stock.

Our Class B and Class C common stock are not listed on any stock exchange nor traded on any public market.

Holders of Record

As of February 21, 2023, there were 81 stockholders of record of our Class A common stock. Because many of our shares of Class A common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders. As of February 21, 2023, there were seven stockholders of record of our Class B common stock and zero stockholders of record of our Class C common stock.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We intend to retain all available funds and future earnings, if any, to fund the development and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination regarding the declaration and payment of dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on then-existing conditions, including our financial condition, results of operations, contractual restrictions, capital requirements, business prospects, and other factors our board of directors may deem relevant. In addition, the terms of our current credit facilities contain restrictions on our ability to pay cash dividends.

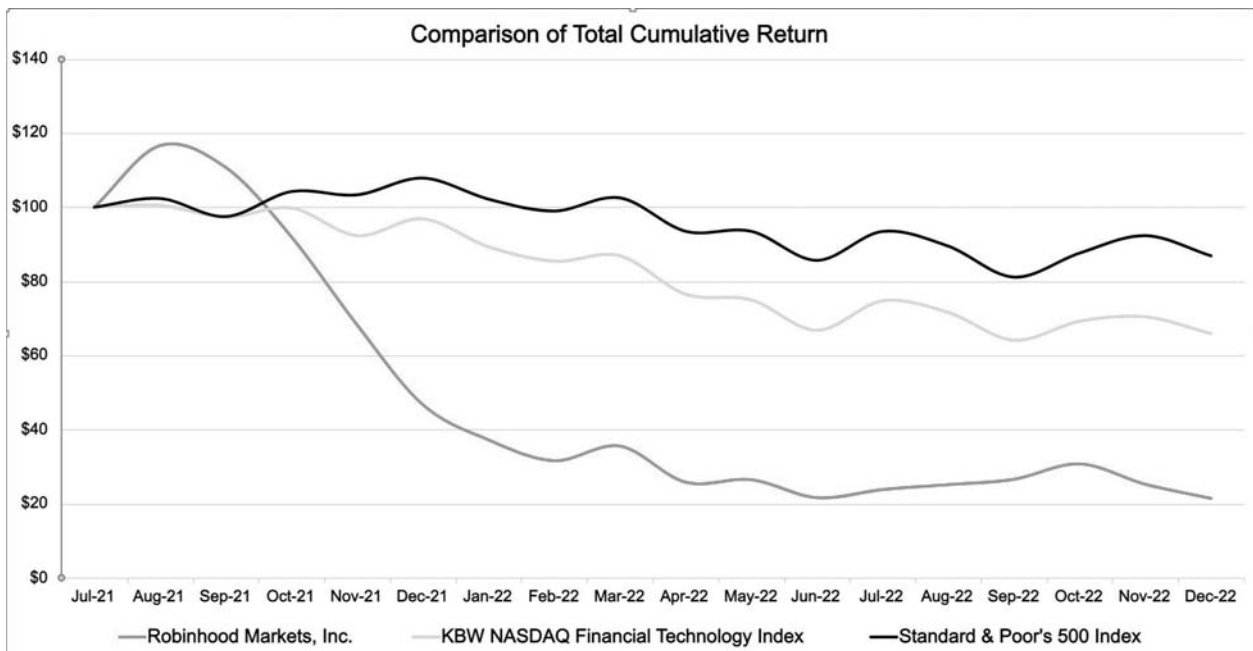
Sales of Unregistered Securities

From January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022 we did not sell any shares of Class A common stock (or other equity securities of Robinhood Markets, Inc.) that were not registered under the Securities Act.

Use of IPO Proceeds

As previously disclosed, our total net proceeds from the sale of Class A common stock by us in the IPO were approximately \$2.05 billion after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions. The offer and sale of the shares in the IPO were registered under the Securities Act pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-257602), which was declared effective by the SEC on July 28, 2021. We used a portion of the net proceeds we received in the IPO to repay borrowings made under our revolving lines of credit (which borrowing were utilized to fund tax withholdings due prior to the IPO closing as a result of RSU settlements in connection with the pricing of our IPO). We used the remaining IPO proceeds for working capital, capital expenditures, and general corporate purposes. No proceeds currently remain from the IPO.

Stock Performance Graph



This performance graph shall not be deemed “soliciting material” or to be “filed” with the SEC, for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any of our filings under the Securities Act.

The graph above compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our Class A common stock with the cumulative total return of the KBW NASDAQ Financial Technology Index and the Standard & Poor's 500 Index. The graph assumes (i) that \$100 was invested at the market close on July 29, 2021, the date that our Class A common stock commenced trading on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, in each of our Class A common stock, the KBW NASDAQ Financial Technology Index, and the Standard & Poor's 500 Index and (ii) reinvestment of gross dividends. The graph uses the closing market price on July 29, 2021 of \$34.82 per share as the initial value of our Class A common stock. The stock price performance shown in the graph represents past performance and should not be considered an indication of future stock price performance.

ITEM 6. [REMOVED AND RESERVED]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This section presents management's perspective on our financial condition and results of operations, including performance metrics that management uses to assess company performance. The following discussion and analysis is intended to highlight and supplement data and information presented elsewhere in this Annual Report, and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes elsewhere in this Annual Report. It is also intended to provide you with information that will assist you in understanding our consolidated financial statements, the changes in key items in those consolidated financial statements from year to year, and the primary factors that accounted for those changes. To the extent that this discussion describes prior performance, the descriptions relate only to the periods listed, which might not be indicative of our future financial outcomes. In addition to historical information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause results to differ materially from management's expectations. Factors that could cause such differences are discussed in the sections titled "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors."

We refer to our "users" and our "customers" interchangeably throughout this Annual Report to refer to individuals who hold accounts on our platform.

Glossary Terms

- **Automated Customer Account Transfer Service (ACATS):** A system that automates and standardizes procedures for the transfer of assets in a customer account from one brokerage firm and/or bank to another.
- **Churned Account:** An account is considered "Churned" if it was ever a New Funded Account whose account balance (measured as the fair value of assets in the account less any amount due from the user and excluding certain Company-initiated Credits) drops to or below zero for at least 45 consecutive calendar days. Negative balances typically result from Fraudulent Deposit Transactions (as defined below) and unauthorized debit card use, and less often, from margin loans.
- **Company-initiated Credits:** Company-initiated Credits are amounts that are deposited into a Robinhood Account by the Company with no action taken by the user. Examples of Company-initiated Credits excluded for purposes of identifying Churned Accounts and Resurrected Accounts are price correction credits, related interest adjustments, and fee adjustments.
- **Daily Average Revenue Trades (DARTs):** We define DARTs for any asset class as the total number of revenue generating trades for such asset class executed during a given period divided by the number of trading days for such asset class in that period.
- **Fraudulent Deposit Transactions:** Occur when users initiate deposits into their accounts, make trades on our platform using a short-term extension of credit from us, and then repatriate or reverse the deposits, resulting in a loss to us of the credited amount.
- **Margin Book:** We define Margin Book as our period-end aggregate outstanding margin loan balances receivable (i.e., the period-end total amount we are owed by customers on loans made

for the purchase of securities, supported by a pledge of assets in their margin-enabled brokerage accounts).

- **New Funded Account:** We define a New Funded Account as a Robinhood Account into which the user makes an initial deposit, money transfer or asset transfer, of any amount during the relevant period.
- **Notional Trading Volume:** We define Notional Trading Volume for any specified asset class as the aggregate dollar value (purchase price or sale price as applicable) of trades executed in that asset class over a specified period of time.
- **Resurrected Account:** An account is considered “Resurrected” in a stated period if it was a Churned Account as of the end of the immediately preceding period and its balance (excluding certain Company-initiated Credits) rises above zero.
- **Robinhood Account:** We define a Robinhood Account as a unique log-in that provides the account user access to any and all of the Robinhood products offered on our platform.

Key Performance Metrics

- **Net Cumulative Funded Accounts (NCFA):** We define Net Cumulative Funded Accounts as New Funded Accounts less Churned Accounts plus Resurrected Accounts.
- **Monthly Active Users (MAU):** We define MAUs as the number of unique Robinhood Accounts who meet one of the following criteria at any point during a specified calendar month: a) executes a debit card transaction, b) transitions between two different screens on a mobile device while logged into their Robinhood Account or c) loads a page in a web browser while logged into their Robinhood Account. A user need not satisfy these conditions on a recurring monthly basis or have a funded account to be included in MAU. MAU figures in this Annual Report reflect MAU for the last month of the relevant period presented. We utilize MAU to measure how many customers interact with our products and services during a given month. MAU does not measure the frequency or duration of the interaction, but we consider it a useful indicator for engagement. Additionally, MAUs are positively correlated with, but are not indicative of, the performance of revenue and other key performance indicators.
- **Asset Under Custody (AUC):** We define AUC as the sum of the fair value of all equities, options, cryptocurrency and cash held by users in their accounts, net of receivables from users, as of a stated date or period end on a trade date basis. Net Deposits and net market gains (losses) drive the change in AUC in any given period.
- **Net Deposits:** We define Net Deposits as all cash deposits and asset transfers received from customers, net of reversals, customer cash withdrawals, and other assets transferred out of our platform (assets transferred in or out include debit card transactions, ACATS transfers, and custodial crypto wallet transfers) for a stated period.
- **Average Revenues Per User (ARPU):** We define ARPU as total revenue for a given period divided by the average of Net Cumulative Funded Accounts on the last day of that period and the last day of the immediately preceding period.

Overview

With respect to the year ended December 31, 2022, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2021:

- we generated total net revenues of \$1.36 billion compared to \$1.82 billion, for a year-over-year decrease of 25%;
- we incurred a net loss of \$1.03 billion, or -\$1.17 per share, compared to net loss of \$3.69 billion, or -\$7.49 per share; net loss in 2021 included expense of \$2.05 billion associated with the change in fair value of convertible notes and warrant liability issued in February 2021;
- operating expenses were \$2.37 billion compared to \$3.46 billion, for a year-over-year decrease of 31%;
 - share-based compensation (“SBC”) expense totaled \$654 million compared to \$1.57 billion, for a year-over-year decrease of 58%. SBC expense for the year ended December 31, 2021, was primarily related to the cumulative one-time expense recognized upon our IPO. SBC expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 included \$77 million net reversals of previously recognized expense in connection with both the April 2022 Restructuring and August 2022 Restructuring;
- our Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP) was negative \$94 million compared to positive \$33 million;
- we had NCFA of 23.0 million compared to 22.7 million, for a year-over-year increase of 1%;
- we had MAU of 11.4 million in December 2022 compared to 17.3 million in December 2021, for a year-over-year decrease of 34%;
- we had AUC of \$62.2 billion compared to \$98.0 billion, for a year-over-year decrease of 37%;
- Net Deposits were \$18.4 billion compared to \$27.1 billion, for a year-over-year decrease of 32%, which translates to a growth rate of 19% relative to AUC for the year ended December 31, 2021;
- we had ARPU of \$60 compared to \$103, for a year-over-year decrease of 42%.

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. For more information about Adjusted EBITDA, including the definition and limitations of such measure, and a reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA, please see “—Non-GAAP Financial Measures.”

Recent Developments

Restructurings

In 2020 and the first half of 2021, we went through a period of hyper growth accelerated by several factors including pandemic lockdowns, low interest rates, and fiscal stimulus. From the beginning of 2020 to the end of 2021, we grew net funded accounts from 5.1 million to 22.7 million and revenue from \$278 million in 2019 to \$1.82 billion in 2021. To meet customer and market demands, we grew our headcount from 700 at the end of 2019 to nearly 3,900 at the end of the first quarter of 2022. This rapid headcount growth led to some duplicate roles and job functions with more layers and complexity than

were optimal. As a result, we completed two restructurings, detailed below, and significantly reduced our hiring in 2022.

April 2022 Restructuring. On April 26, 2022, we announced a reduction in force involving approximately 330 employees, representing approximately 9% of our full-time employees at the time.

August 2022 Restructuring. On August 2, 2022 we announced an additional reduction in force involving approximately 780 employees, representing approximately 23% of our full-time employees at the time, the planned closure of two offices, and related matters. These actions were part of a Company reorganization into a GM structure under which GMs have started to assume broad responsibility for our individual businesses. As we continued to execute the August 2022 Restructuring, our lower headcount led us to evaluate our real estate portfolio. On September 30, 2022, we decided to partially or completely close five additional offices as part of the August 2022 Restructuring, four of which were not occupied.

See Note 6 - Restructuring Activities and Note 13 - Common Stock and Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information relating to these restructurings.

Termination of Ziglu Stock Purchase Agreement

On April 16, 2022, we entered into a definitive stock purchase agreement to acquire all outstanding equity of Ziglu. Advances of \$12 million made to Ziglu during the year were accounted for as non-marketable equity securities under the fair value alternative, considering the securities lacked a readily determinable fair value. In February 2023, we notified Ziglu of the termination of the stock purchase agreement. Due to this and other factors, we have adjusted the carrying value of our investment in Ziglu to zero as of December 31, 2022. See Note 18 - Subsequent Events to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information.

COVID-19 Update

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted, in part, in inefficiencies and delays in our business, operational challenges, additional costs related to business continuity initiatives as our workforce continues to work remotely, and increased vulnerability to cybersecurity attacks or other privacy or data security incidents. The extent of the impact of any COVID-19 resurgence or emergence of similar public health threats on our business, financial condition, and results of operations will depend largely on future developments, including the duration of COVID-19 resurgence or similar public health threat and actions taken to contain or address their impact, their impact on capital and financial markets, and the related impact on the financial circumstances of our customers, all of which are highly uncertain and difficult to predict.

Key Performance Metrics

In addition to the measures presented in our consolidated financial statements, we use the following key performance metrics to help us evaluate our business, identify trends affecting our business, formulate business plans, and make strategic decisions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
NCFA ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	12.5	22.7	23.0
MAU (in millions)	11.7	17.3	11.4
AUC ⁽²⁾ (in billions)	\$ 63.0	\$ 98.0	\$ 62.2
Net Deposits (in billions)	\$ 31.0	\$ 27.1	\$ 18.4
ARPU (in dollars)	\$ 109	\$ 103	\$ 60

(1) The following table describes the annual changes within NCFA:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Beginning NCFA	5.1	12.5	22.7
New funded accounts	8.0	12.2	1.3
Resurrected accounts	0.3	0.5	0.2
Churned accounts	(0.9)	(2.5)	(1.2)
Ending NCFA	12.5	22.7	23.0

(2) The following table sets out the components of AUC by type of asset:

<i>(in billions)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Equities	\$ 53.0	\$ 72.1	\$ 45.8
Cryptocurrencies	3.5	22.1	8.4
Options	2.1	1.5	0.3
Cash held by users	7.9	8.8	10.8
Receivables from users	(3.5)	(6.5)	(3.1)
AUC	\$ 63.0	\$ 98.0	\$ 62.2

The following table describes the changes within AUC:

<i>(in billions)</i>	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Beginning AUC	\$ 14.1	\$ 63.0	\$ 98.0
Net Deposits	31.0	27.1	18.4
Net market losses	17.9	7.9	(54.2)
Ending AUC	\$ 63.0	\$ 98.0	\$ 62.2

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted EBITDA

We collect and analyze operating and financial data to evaluate the health of our business, allocate our resources and assess our performance. In addition to total net revenues, net income (loss), and other results under GAAP, we utilize non-GAAP calculations of adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (“Adjusted EBITDA”). Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income (loss), excluding (i) interest expenses related to credit facilities, (ii) provision for (benefit from) income taxes, (iii) depreciation and amortization, (iv) share-based compensation, (v) change in fair value of convertible notes and warrant liability, (vi) significant legal and tax settlements and reserves, and (vii) other significant gains, losses, and expenses (such as impairments, restructuring charges, and business acquisition- or disposition-related expenses) that we believe are not indicative of our ongoing results. This non-GAAP financial information is presented for supplemental informational purposes only, should not be considered a substitute for or superior to financial information presented in accordance with GAAP, and may be different from similarly titled non-GAAP measures used by other companies.

The above items are excluded from our Adjusted EBITDA measure because these items are non-cash in nature, or because the amount and timing of these items are unpredictable, are not driven by core results of operations, and render comparisons with prior periods and competitors less meaningful. We believe Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our results of operations, as well as providing a useful measure for period-to-period comparisons of our business performance. Moreover, Adjusted EBITDA is a key measurement used by our management internally to make operating decisions, including those related to operating expenses,

evaluate performance, and perform strategic planning and annual budgeting. The following table presents a reconciliation of net income (loss), which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure, to Adjusted EBITDA:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
(in millions)			
Net income (loss)	\$ 7	\$ (3,687)	\$ (1,028)
Add:			
Interest expenses related to credit facilities	5	20	24
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	6	2	1
Depreciation and amortization	10	26	61
EBITDA (non-GAAP)	28	(3,639)	(942)
Share-based compensation ⁽¹⁾	24	1,572	654
Change in fair value of convertible notes and warrant liability	—	2,045	—
Impairment of Ziglu equity securities ⁽²⁾	—	—	12
Restructuring charges ⁽³⁾	—	—	105
Significant legal and tax settlements and reserves	102	55	20
Q4 2022 Processing Error ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	57
Adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP)	\$ 154	\$ 33	\$ (94)

- (1) For the year ended December 31, 2022, share-based compensation benefited from restructuring-related net reversals of previously recognized expense was \$77 million in connection with both the April 2022 Restructuring and August 2022 Restructuring (see Note 13 - Common Stock and Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information).
- (2) Partially as a result of the termination of the stock purchase agreement, which occurred in February 2023, the advances made to Ziglu accounted for as non-marketable equity securities were impaired to a carrying value of zero.
- (3) Restructuring charges for the year ended December 31, 2022 related to both the April 2022 Restructuring and August 2022 Restructuring and primarily consisting of \$45 million of impairment and \$9 million of accelerated depreciation, in each case relating to office closures, and \$51 million of cash charges for employee-related wages, benefits and severance. See Note 6 - Restructuring Activities, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information.
- (4) Q4 2022 Processing Error: Delays in notification from third parties and process failures within Robinhood's brokerage systems and operations in connection with the handling of a 1-for-25 reverse stock split transaction of Cosmos Health, Inc. ("COSM"), a NASDAQ-listed company, on December 16, 2022, allowed customers, for a limited time, to execute trades selling more shares than they held in their accounts. This caused a temporary short position in that ticker symbol which Robinhood covered out of corporate cash within the same trading day. The resulting loss of \$57 million is recorded within brokerage and transaction in the consolidated statement of operations.

Key Factors Driving Our Performance

Growing Our Customer Base

Sustaining our growth requires continued adoption of our platform by new customers. We will continue to introduce products and features to attract new customers and we will seek to increase brand awareness and customer adoption of our platform through broad-scale brand marketing and the Robinhood Referral Program (defined below).

Expanding Our Relationship with Existing Customers

Our revenue has generally increased over time as we have introduced new products and features to our customers and as our customers have increased their usage of our platform. We aim to grow with our customers over time as they build and manage their wealth. Our ability to expand our relationship with our customers will be an important contributor to our long-term growth. Additionally, we strive to strengthen our relationships with our customers by responding to customer feedback not only through the introduction of new products, but also through improvements to our existing products and services.

Investing in Our Platform

We intend to continue to invest in our platform capabilities and regulatory and compliance functions to support new and existing customers and products that we believe will drive our growth. As our customer base and platform functionalities expand, areas of investment priority will likely include product innovation, educational content, and technology and infrastructure improvements. We believe these investments will contribute to our long-term growth.

Customer Interest in Investing and Saving

Our results of operations are impacted by the overall health of the economy and retail investing and saving behaviors, which include the following key drivers:

- *Seasonality.* Our business can be subject to seasonal fluctuations due to such factors as retail interest in investing, overall number of market participants and trading volumes, varying numbers of trading days from quarter-to-quarter, declines in trading activity around holidays, and proxy and investor communications activity during proxy season. Seasonal trends may be superseded by market or macroeconomic events, which can have a significant impact on equity and cryptocurrency valuations and trading activity.
- *Consumer Behavior.* Consumer behavior varies over time and is affected by numerous conditions. For example, behavior might be impacted by social or economic factors such as changes in disposable income levels, general interest in investing, and volatility in the stock and cryptocurrency markets. There might also be high profile initial public offerings, or idiosyncratic events impacting single companies, that impact consumer behavior.
- *Market Trends.* As financial markets grow and contract, our customers' investing, saving, and spending behaviors are affected. We have seen periods both of general macroeconomic growth and slowdown in the United States, particularly in the U.S. equity and cryptocurrency markets, which stimulated and contracted growth in overall investment activity on our platform .

Macroeconomic Events and Conditions

Customer behavior is impacted by the overall macroeconomic environment, which is influenced by elements beyond our control, including economic and political conditions (such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine), inflation, tax rates, fluctuations in interest rates, the COVID-19 pandemic or the emergence of any similar public health threats, unemployment rates, and natural disasters. Additionally, macroeconomic conditions have an impact on asset values, which are an input into the transaction-based revenues we earn on equities and cryptocurrencies, and interest rates set by the U.S. Federal Reserve, which significantly impacts interest revenues. Finally, inflation can and will results in increased costs to operate our business, including potential increases in supplier costs,/ employee compensation and benefits expenses.

For more information about how market trends and macroeconomic events can adversely impact our results of operations, see "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business."

Key Components of Our Results of Operations

Revenues

Transaction-Based Revenues

Transaction-based revenues consist of amounts earned from routing customer orders for options, cryptocurrencies, and equities to market makers. When customers place orders for options, cryptocurrencies, or equities on our platform, we route these orders to market makers and we receive

consideration from those market makers. With respect to equities and options trading, such fees are known as PFOF. With respect to cryptocurrency trading, we receive “Transaction Rebates.” In the case of equities, the fees we receive are typically based on the size of the publicly quoted bid-ask spread for the security being traded; that is, we receive a fixed percentage of the difference between the publicly quoted bid and ask at the time the trade is executed. For options, our fee is on a per contract basis based on the underlying security. In the case of cryptocurrencies, our rebate is a fixed percentage of the notional order value. Within each asset class, whether equities, options or cryptocurrencies, the transaction-based revenue we earn is calculated in an identical manner among all participating market makers. We route equity and option orders in priority to participating market makers that we believe are most likely to give our customers the best execution, based on historical performance (according to order price, trading symbol, availability of the market maker and, if statistically significant, order size), and, in the case of options, the likelihood of the order being filled is a factor as well. For cryptocurrency orders, we route to market makers based on price and availability of the cryptocurrency from the market maker.

Net Interest Revenues

Net interest revenues consist of interest revenues less interest expenses. We earn interest revenues on margin loans to users, corporate cash and investments, segregated cash and cash equivalents, deposits with clearing organizations, and Cash Sweep. We also earn and incur interest revenues and expenses on securities lending transactions. We incur interest expenses in connection with our revolving credit facilities.

Other Revenues

Other revenues primarily consist of Robinhood Gold subscription fees, as well as proxy rebates, proxy revenues, and ACATS fees charged to users for facilitating the transfer of part or all of assets in their accounts to another broker-dealer.

Operating Expenses

Brokerage and Transaction

Brokerage and transaction costs primarily consist of broker-dealer transaction expenses (such as fees paid to centralized clearinghouses and regulatory fees), market data expenses, cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for employees engaged in clearing and brokerage functions, and Robinhood Cash Card transactions expenses (such as network fees and card processing fees). A large portion of our brokerage and transaction costs are variable and tied to trading and transaction volumes on our platform.

Technology and Development

Technology and development costs primarily consist of cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for engineering, data science, and design personnel who support and improve our platform and develop new products, costs for cloud infrastructure services, and costs associated with computer hardware and software, including amortization of internally developed software.

Operations

Operations costs consist of customer service related expenses, including cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for employees engaged in customer support, and costs incurred to support and improve customer experience (such as third-party customer service vendors).

Operations costs also include our provision for credit losses and fraud in connection with unrecoverable receivables due to Fraudulent Deposit Transactions and chargebacks for unauthorized

debit card use. The provision for credit loss is equal to the unsecured receivable balance owed by users, i.e., the difference between the amount due from users and the fair value of the assets in the users' accounts. We seek to reduce Fraudulent Deposit Transactions and unauthorized debit card usage by deploying and iterating on machine learning models that identify high risk users and transactions on our platform. In addition, upon identifying high risk users and transactions, we seek to prevent further losses by introducing friction into the user experience (for example, by not offering the identified customer access to instant funds) or implementing restrictions to mitigate the risk of these transactions (such as temporarily restricting withdrawals). Due to the fraudulent nature of these transactions, recourse and collection of the funds is limited. The provision for credit losses also includes losses related to our margin lending and proxy rebate activities.

Marketing

Marketing costs primarily consist of cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for employees engaged in the marketing function. Marketing costs also include digital marketing, brand marketing, and creative services costs for creation, production, and placement of advertisements and marketing content, as well as marketing incentive expenses associated with the Robinhood Referral Program. Other marketing costs include cash credits we offer to customers, which primarily relate to remediation for losses experienced by our customers due to service interruptions on our platform and reimbursement of direct losses incurred by our customers from allegedly unauthorized account activity.

Under the Robinhood Referral Program, we credit referring and referred customers with a stock reward, with the potential value of each share ranging from \$5 to \$200. The 20 stocks that are available to choose from are selected by choosing the two largest S&P 500 companies, within the top 10 sectors, based on market cap. Referring customers can earn more than one reward through the Robinhood Referral Program, by making multiple referrals, subject to a maximum of \$1,500 in total rewards earned annually per customer. From time to time, we offer multiple stock rewards per referral. In order for rewards to be earned by the referring and referred customer, the referred customer must fulfill certain conditions stated in their promotion, such as linking their bank accounts to our platform. After the referred Robinhood account is approved, each customer must claim their stock reward in the Robinhood app within 60 days of notification thereof, at which point the stock is deposited to such customer's Robinhood account. Customers do not provide any cash consideration for the stock reward.

General and Administrative

General and administrative costs primarily consist of cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for certain executives and employees engaged in legal, finance, human resources, risk, and compliance. General and administrative costs also include legal expenses, other professional fees, settlements and penalties, and business insurance.

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes our consolidated statements of operations data:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Revenues:			
Transaction-based revenues	\$ 720	\$ 1,402	\$ 814
Net interest revenues	177	256	424
Other revenues	61	157	120
Total net revenues	958	1,815	1,358
Operating expenses: ⁽¹⁾			
Brokerage and transaction	114	158	179
Technology and development	215	1,234	878
Operations	135	368	285
Marketing	186	325	103
General and administrative	295	1,371	924
Total operating expenses	945	3,456	2,369
Change in fair value of convertible notes and warrant liability	—	2,045	—
Other expense (income), net	—	(1)	16
Income (loss) before income taxes	13	(3,685)	(1,027)
Provision for income taxes	6	2	1
Net income (loss)	\$ 7	\$ (3,687)	\$ (1,028)

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

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Brokerage and transaction	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 5
Technology and development	18	610	212
Operations	—	20	8
Marketing	1	50	4
General and administrative	5	885	425
Total share-based compensation expense	\$ 24	\$ 1,572	\$ 654

The 2020 amounts exclude the effect of share-based compensation for awards with performance-based conditions because our IPO had not occurred and, therefore, could not be considered probable. Upon our IPO in 2021, we recognized \$1.01 billion of share-based compensation. For more information, see “Share-based compensation” in Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

A discussion of our results for fiscal year 2021 compared to fiscal year 2020 can be found in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2021" in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, filed with the SEC on February 24, 2022.

Revenues

Transaction-Based Revenues

(in millions, except for percentages)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Transaction-based revenues					
Options	\$ 440	\$ 690	\$ 488	57 %	(29)%
Cryptocurrencies	27	420	202	NM	(52)%
Equities	251	287	117	14 %	(59)%
Other	2	5	7	150 %	40 %
Total transaction-based revenues	<u>\$ 720</u>	<u>\$ 1,402</u>	<u>\$ 814</u>	95 %	(42)%
Percentage of total net revenues:					
Options	46%	38%	36%		
Cryptocurrencies	3%	23%	15%		
Equities	26%	16%	9%		
Other	—%	—%	—%		
Total transaction-based revenues	<u>75 %</u>	<u>77%</u>	<u>60%</u>		

Transaction-based revenues decreased by \$588 million primarily driven by the market environment which had a negative impact on the number of traders and Notional Trading Volumes in all asset classes.

Options DARTs decreased from 0.8 million to 0.6 million. Additionally, the number of users placing option trades decreased 42% while the average number of options contracts traded per trader was up 33%.

Crypto DARTs decreased from 1.2 million to 0.3 million. Additionally, the number of users placing cryptocurrency trades decreased 61% and the average Notional Trading Volume traded per trader decreased 43%. The decrease was partially offset by a higher rebate rate from crypto market makers (initial increase was effective in late December 2021 and a further increase was effective in May 2022).

Equities DARTs decreased from 3.1 million to 1.6 million. Additionally, the number of users placing equity trades decreased 47% and the average Notional Trading Volume traded per trader decreased 5%.

Net Interest Revenues

	Year Ended December 31,				
(in millions, except for percentages)	2020	2021	2022	2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
Net interest revenues:					
Margin interest	\$ 67	\$ 132	\$ 177	97 %	34 %
Interest on corporate cash and investments	2	1	103	(50)%	NM
Securities lending, net	98	136	89	39 %	(35)%
Interest on segregated cash and cash equivalents and deposits	14	4	57	(71)%	NM
Cash Sweep, net	1	3	22	200 %	633 %
Interest expenses related to credit facilities	(5)	(20)	(24)	300 %	20 %
Total net interest revenues	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ 256</u>	<u>\$ 424</u>	45 %	66 %
Percentage of total net revenues:					
Margin interest	7%	7%	13%		
Interest on corporate cash and investments	—%	—%	7%		
Securities lending, net	10%	7%	7%		
Interest on segregated cash and cash equivalents and deposits	2%	1%	4%		
Cash Sweep, net	—%	—%	2%		
Interest expenses related to credit facilities	—%	(1)%	(2)%		
Total net interest revenues	<u>19%</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>31%</u>		

Net interest revenues increased by \$168 million primarily due to higher interest revenues earned from corporate cash and investments, segregated cash and cash equivalents and deposits, margin interest, and Cash Sweep, partially offset by lower interest revenues earned through securities lending.

Increased net interest revenues were driven by the higher interest rate environment due to the rise in the federal funds rate, which is an input to our floating margin rate calculation and impacts the interest rate we receive on investable assets. Net interest revenues earned from investments and corporate cash, segregated cash and cash equivalents and deposits increased by \$102 million and \$53 million. Interest revenues from margin interest also increased by \$45 million due to the higher rate while our Margin Book balance declined year-over-year. These increases were partially offset by a \$47 million decrease in net interest revenues earned from securities lending transactions due to lower demand for hard-to-borrow securities.

The following table summarizes interest-earnings assets, the revenue or expense generated by these assets, and their respective annualized yields (computed based on average balance over the quarter):

<i>(in millions, except for annual yield)</i>	Margin Book ⁽¹⁾	Cash and deposits ⁽²⁾	Cash Sweep (off-balance sheet) ⁽³⁾	Total interest-earning assets	Securities lending, net	Interest expenses related to credit facilities	Net interest revenue
Year ended December 31, 2022							
December 31, 2022	\$ 3,089	\$ 9,530	\$ 5,837	\$ 18,456			
December 31, 2021	6,467	10,600	2,095	19,162			
Average ⁽⁴⁾	4,778	10,065	3,966	18,809			
Revenue/(expense)	\$ 177	\$ 160	\$ 22	\$ 359	\$ 89	\$ (24)	\$ 424
Annual yield ⁽⁵⁾	3.70 %	1.59 %	0.55 %	1.91 %			2.25 %
Year ended December 31, 2021							
December 31, 2021	\$ 6,467	\$ 10,600	\$ 2,095	\$ 19,162			
December 31, 2020	3,351	6,544	1,827	11,722			
Average ⁽⁴⁾	4,909	8,572	1,961	15,442			
Revenue/(expense)	\$ 132	\$ 5	\$ 3	\$ 140	\$ 136	\$ (20)	\$ 256
Annual yield ⁽⁵⁾	2.69 %	0.06 %	0.15 %	0.91 %			1.66 %
Year ended December 31, 2020							
December 31, 2020	\$ 3,351	\$ 6,544	\$ 1,827	\$ 11,722			
December 31, 2019	642	3,186	59	3,887			
Average ⁽⁴⁾	1,997	4,865	943	7,805			
Revenue/(expense)	\$ 67	\$ 16	\$ 1	\$ 84	\$ 98	\$ (5)	\$ 177
Annual yield ⁽⁵⁾	3.36 %	0.33 %	0.11 %	1.08 %			2.27 %

⁽¹⁾ Margin Book is the aggregate outstanding margin loan balances receivable.

⁽²⁾ Includes cash and cash equivalents, cash segregated under federal and other regulations, deposits with clearing organizations and investments.

⁽³⁾ Cash Sweep is an off-balance-sheet amount. Robinhood earns a net interest spread on Cash Sweep balances based on the interest rate offered by the partner banks less the interest rate given to users as stated in our program terms.

⁽⁴⁾ Average balance rows present a simple average of the ending balances as of each of the indicated dates for the relevant period.

⁽⁵⁾ Annual yield is calculated by annualizing revenue/expense for the given period then dividing by the applicable average asset balance.

Other Revenues

(in millions, except for percentages)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Other revenues	\$ 61	\$ 157	\$ 120	157 %	(24)%
Percentage of total net revenues	6 %	9 %	9 %		

Other revenues decreased by \$37 million compared to the prior year, mainly driven by the decreases in ACATS fees and subscription fees as a result of a decrease in paid subscribers to Robinhood Gold from 1.3 million to 1.1 million.

Operating Expenses

(in millions, except for percentages)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Operating expenses:					
Brokerage and transaction	\$ 114	\$ 158	\$ 179	39 %	13 %
Technology and development	215	1,234	878	474 %	(29)%
Operations	135	368	285	173 %	(23)%
Marketing	186	325	103	75 %	(68)%
General and administrative	295	1,371	924	365 %	(33)%
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 945</u>	<u>\$ 3,456</u>	<u>\$ 2,369</u>		
Percent of total net revenues:					
Brokerage and transaction	12 %	9 %	13 %		
Technology and development	22 %	68 %	65 %		
Operations	14 %	20 %	21 %		
Marketing	19 %	18 %	8 %		
General and administrative	31 %	76 %	68 %		
Total operating expenses	<u>98 %</u>	<u>191 %</u>	<u>175 %</u>		

Brokerage and Transaction

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Q4 2022 Processing Error	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 57	NM	NM
Broker-dealer transaction expenses	55	48	31	(13)%	(35)%
Market data expenses	21	33	26	57%	(21)%
Employee compensation, benefits, and overhead, excluding share-based compensation	7	14	20	100%	43 %
Robinhood Cash Card transaction expenses	4	12	9	200%	(25)%
Share-based compensation	—	7	5	NM	(29)%
Other	27	44	31	63%	(30)%
Total	\$ 114	\$ 158	\$ 179	39%	13 %

Brokerage and transaction costs increased by \$21 million primarily due to the \$57 million Q4 2022 Processing Error, offset by a \$17 million decrease in broker-dealer transaction expenses primarily driven by lower trading volume and a reduction of certain of these expenses effective in June 2021, and a \$13 million decrease in other brokerage and transaction costs primarily due to lower bank charges as a result of more favorable pricing from our banking counterparties.

Technology and Development

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Employee compensation, benefits, and overhead, excluding share-based compensation	\$ 104	\$ 284	\$ 367	173%	29 %
Share-based compensation	18	610	212	NM	(65)%
Cloud infrastructure services	67	267	175	299%	(34)%
Software and tools	22	63	105	186%	67 %
Other	4	10	19	150%	90 %
Total	\$ 215	\$ 1,234	\$ 878	474%	(29)%

Technology and development costs decreased by \$356 million primarily due to a decrease in share-based compensation expense of \$398 million as higher share-based compensation expenses were recognized as a result of our IPO in July 2021. The April 2022 Restructuring and August 2022 Restructuring resulted in net reductions of \$38 million in share-based compensation expense. Additionally, we experienced lower costs in cloud infrastructure services of \$92 million primarily due to cost optimization efforts focusing on improvements in utilization of cloud infrastructure and lower overall activity.

These decreases were offset by an increase of employee compensation, benefits, and overhead of \$83 million as our engineering and data science average headcount increased in the first half of the 2022 compared to 2021 to continue to support our platform and develop new products. These expenses also included \$18 million due to severance expenses related to the April 2022 Restructuring and August 2022 Restructuring. Finally, we incurred an increase of \$42 million in software and tools primarily driven by amortization of internally developed software and other software services utilized in delivering our products.

Operations

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Employee compensation, benefits, and overhead, excluding share-based compensation	\$ 36	\$ 125	\$ 144	247%	15 %
Customer experience	28	98	78	250%	(20)%
Provision for credit losses and fraud	61	108	42	77%	(61)%
Share-based compensation	—	20	8	NM	(60)%
Other	10	17	13	70%	(24)%
Total	\$ 135	\$ 368	\$ 285	173%	(23)%

Operations costs decreased by \$83 million primarily due to a decrease in our provision for credit losses and fraud losses of \$66 million as a result of decreased user transactions and our strengthened process to identify high risk users and prevent Fraudulent Deposit Transactions and unauthorized debit card use. Additionally, we experienced a decrease in customer experience costs of \$20 million, primarily due to decrease in costs related to third-party customer support vendors as we consolidated our third-party customer support centers due to the overall decrease in user transactions. Furthermore, we experienced a decrease in share-based compensation expense of \$12 million as higher share-based compensation expenses were recognized as a result of our IPO in July 2021.

These decreases were offset by an increase in employee compensation, benefits, and overhead of \$19 million, primarily due to \$12 million severance expenses related to the April 2022 Restructuring and August 2022 Restructuring.

Marketing

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Employee compensation, benefits, and overhead, excluding share-based compensation	\$ 8	\$ 37	\$ 26	363%	(30)%
Digital marketing	36	49	21	36%	(57)%
Creative services	12	23	14	92%	(39)%
Brand marketing	29	24	14	(17)%	(42)%
Marketing incentives	81	121	11	49%	(91)%
Share-based compensation	—	50	4	NM	(92)%
Other marketing	20	21	13	5%	(38)%
Total	\$ 186	\$ 325	\$ 103	75%	(68)%

Marketing costs decreased by \$222 million partially due to a decrease in marketing incentives of \$110 million, substantially all of which was due to lower costs associated with the Robinhood Referral Program, which was in line with the slower growth in our user base.

The expense recognized related to the Robinhood Referral Program is comprised of the fair value of awards earned in the current period, changes in estimate of unclaimed awards earned in the current and prior periods, fair value adjustments of shares held to support the program, and reversals related to awards that expire unclaimed. The fair value adjustments of shares held to support the program were

immaterial for the periods presented. The following table summarizes the Robinhood Referral Program liability activity for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	Years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Beginning balance, January 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —
Fair value of current period awards	86	127	14
Changes in estimate of unclaimed awards for current and prior periods	1	—	—
Reversals related to unclaimed, expired awards	(8)	(10)	(4)
Claimed awards	(78)	(118)	(10)
Ending balance, December 31	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —

Additionally, share-based compensation expense decreased by \$46 million as higher share-based compensation expenses were recognized as a result of our IPO in July 2021. Digital marketing, brand marketing, and creative services decreased by \$28 million, \$10 million and \$9 million, respectively. We invested significantly in marketing costs to raise brand awareness in 2021, which were reduced as our brand became more well established.

General and Administrative

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Share-based compensation	\$ 5	\$ 885	\$ 425	NM	(52)%
Employee compensation, benefits, and overhead, excluding share-based compensation	79	196	239	148%	22 %
Legal expenses	56	101	76	80%	(25)%
Other professional fees	30	54	53	80%	(2)%
Impairment	—	—	45	NM	NM
Business insurance	4	25	41	525%	64 %
Settlements and penalties	106	70	24	(34)%	(66)%
Other	15	40	21	167%	(48)%
Total	\$ 295	\$ 1,371	\$ 924	365%	(33)%

General and administrative costs decreased by \$447 million primarily due to decreases in share-based compensation of \$460 million as higher share-based compensation expenses were recognized as a result of our IPO in July 2021, including \$323 million related to executive compensation arrangements (see Note 13 - Common Stock and Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information). The April 2022 Restructuring and August 2022 Restructuring resulted in net reductions of \$34 million in share-based compensation expense. We also experienced a decrease of \$46 million in costs associated with settlements and penalties (see Note 17 - Commitments & Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information) and \$25 million in legal expenses.

These decreases were partially offset by impairment of \$45 million related to the August 2022 Restructuring (see Note 6 - Restructuring Activities, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information). Employee compensation, benefits, and overhead also increased by \$43 million, as our general and administrative personnel average headcount increased in the first half

of the 2022 compared to 2021 to continue to support our business. This expense included \$15 million of severance expenses related to the April 2022 Restructuring and August 2022 Restructuring.

Change in Fair Value of Convertible Notes and Warrant Liability

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Change in fair value of convertible notes and warrant liability	—	2,045	\$ —	NM	NM

Change in fair value of convertible notes and warrant liability was due to the mark-to-market adjustment of the convertible notes and warrants we issued in February 2021. Upon completion of our IPO, the aggregate outstanding principal and accrued interest of the convertible notes converted into Class A common stock and the warrants became equity-classified, which resulted in the warrant liability being reclassified to additional paid-in capital. There will be no additional mark-to-market adjustments related to the convertible notes or warrant liability. See Note 8 - Investments and Fair Value Measurement, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information.

Provision for Income Taxes

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,			2020 to 2021 % Change	2021 to 2022 % Change
	2020	2021	2022		
Provision for income taxes	\$ 6	\$ 2	1	(67)%	(50)%

Provision for income taxes decreased by \$1 million primarily due to a favorable provision to return true up adjustment in certain tax jurisdictions upon the completion of our 2021 U.S. income tax returns, and offset by the change in valuation allowance on our remaining U.S. federal and state deferred tax assets and by our current state taxes payable.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Funds

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash flows generated from operations, and our cash, cash equivalents, and investments. Other sources of future funds may include potential borrowing capacity under our revolving lines of credit and potential issuance of new debt or equity. Our liquidity needs are primarily to support and invest in our core business, including investing in new ways to serve our customers, potentially seeking strategic acquisitions to leverage existing capabilities and further build our business, and for general capital needs (including capital requirements imposed by regulators and SROs and cash deposit and collateral requirements under the rules of the DTC, NSCC, and OCC). Based on our current level of operations, we believe our primary sources of liquidity will be adequate to meet our current liquidity needs for the next 12 months.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Our cash, cash equivalents, and investments were \$6.25 billion and \$6.34 billion as of December 31, 2021 and 2022. Our investment portfolio comprises highly liquid available-for-sale securities, including asset-backed securities, commercial paper, corporate bonds, and government bonds.

Revolving Lines of Credit

As of December 31, 2022, we had a total of \$2.91 billion in committed revolving lines of credit. See Note 12 - Financing Activities and Off-Balance Sheet Risk, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information.

Commitments

The following table summarizes our short- and long-term material cash requirements for contractual obligations as of December 31, 2022:

(in millions)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	2023	2024-2025	2026-2027	Thereafter
Operating lease commitments	\$ 190	\$ 30	\$ 56	\$ 36	\$ 68
Non-cancelable purchase commitments ⁽¹⁾	1,037	309	490	238	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,227</u>	<u>\$ 339</u>	<u>\$ 546</u>	<u>\$ 274</u>	<u>\$ 68</u>

(1) Non-cancelable purchase commitments are determined based on the non-cancelable quantities or termination amounts to which we are contractually obligated. They primarily relate to commitments for cloud infrastructure service and business insurance.

In addition to lease and purchase commitments, we have a committed financing agreement with a contractual term of 30 days and a daily minimum commitment of \$25 million and another with a contractual term of 21 days with a daily minimum commitment of \$35 million. See "Securities Borrowing and Lending" in Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report for further information.

Regulatory Capital Requirements

Our broker-dealer subsidiaries (RHF and RHS) are subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule, administered by the SEC and FINRA, which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital, as defined. Net capital and the related net capital requirements may fluctuate on a daily basis. RHS and RHF compute net capital under the alternative method as permitted by the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule.

The tables below summarize the net capital, capital requirements and excess net capital of RHS and RHF as of periods presented:

(in millions)	December 31, 2022		
	Net Capital	Required Net Capital	Net Capital in Excess of Required Net Capital
RHS	\$ 2,503	\$ 66	\$ 2,437
RHF	231	0.25	231

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flow activities:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 1,876	\$ (885)	\$ (852)
Investing activities	(32)	(238)	(60)
Financing activities	1,276	5,203	—

Cash used in operating activities decreased \$33 million. The decrease consisted of net loss adjusted for certain non-cash items and the effect of changes in operating assets and liabilities. Cash used in operating activities resulting from net loss adjusted for certain non-cash items increased by \$230 million. This was primarily due to lower net loss partially offset by the effect of non-cash items adjustments that provided cash and only occurred in 2021 such as the mark-to-market adjustment of convertible notes and warrants of \$2.05 billion and the cumulative one-time SBC expense recognized upon our IPO of \$1.57 billion as compared to the SBC expense in 2022 of \$654 million. Adjustments for non-cash items in 2022 also included a \$45 million impairment of long-lived assets related to the August 2022 Restructuring. Cash used in operating activities resulting from changes in operating assets and liabilities decreased \$263 million. The decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in receivables from users, net of \$6.75 billion, partially offset by an increase of \$2.35 billion for payable to users, net, an increase of \$3.55 billion for securities loaned, and an increase of \$517 million in securities borrowed. Net operating assets and liabilities at any specific point in time are subject to many variables, including variability in user activity, the timing of cash receipts and payments, and vendor payment terms.

Cash used in investing activities decreased \$178 million in 2022 compared to 2021, which was primarily driven by \$125 million used in business acquisitions, net of cash acquired in 2021, and to a lesser extent a reduction in expenditures related to the purchases of property and equipment and the capitalization of internally developed software. Cash used in investing activities in 2022 was partially offset by cash provided by investing activities of \$42 million resulting from sale of investments.

We did not have any cash flows from financing activities in 2022 compared to cash flows provided by financing activities of \$5.20 billion in 2021, which was primarily driven by the issuance of convertible notes and warrants totaling \$3.55 billion as well as proceeds from issuance of common stock in connection with our IPO, net of offering costs totaling \$2.05 billion.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The SEC has defined a company's critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of the company's financial condition and results of operations, and which require the company to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, we have identified the critical accounting estimates addressed below. We also have other key accounting policies, which involve the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that are significant to understanding our results. For additional information, see Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report. Although we believe that our estimates, assumptions, and judgments are reasonable, they are based upon information presently available. Actual results might differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions, judgments, or conditions.

Business Combinations

We allocate the fair value of purchase price to the tangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of purchase price over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets. Significant estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include, but are not limited to, future expected cash flows from acquired customer contracts, acquired technology, and trade names, based on expected future growth rates and margins, attrition rates, future changes in technology and royalty for similar brand licenses, useful lives, and discount rates. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results might differ from estimates.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in a business combination and is allocated to reporting units expected to benefit from the business combination. We operate and report financial information in one operating segment. We test goodwill for impairment at least annually, in the fourth quarter, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. We evaluate our reporting units when changes in our operating structure occur, and if necessary, reassign goodwill using a relative fair value allocation approach. In testing for goodwill impairment, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, we determine it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then additional impairment testing is not required. However, if we conclude otherwise, we proceed to a quantitative assessment.

The quantitative assessment compares the estimated fair value of a reporting unit to its book value, including goodwill. If the fair value exceeds book value, goodwill is considered not to be impaired and no additional steps are necessary. However, if the book value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss will be recognized in an amount equal to that excess, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

Income Tax

We make significant judgments and estimates to determine any valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets are evaluated for future realization and reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent we believe that they will not be realized. We consider many factors when assessing the likelihood of future realization of our deferred tax assets including, but not limited to, historical cumulative loss experience and expectations of future earnings, tax planning strategies, and the carry-forward periods available for tax reporting purposes. Our judgment regarding future profitability may change due to many factors, including future market conditions and the ability to successfully execute business plans and/or tax planning strategies. Should there be a change in the ability to recover deferred tax assets, our tax provision would increase or decrease in the period in which the assessment is changed.

We recognize a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation, based on the technical merits. Income tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized. We account for uncertain tax positions, including net interest and penalties, as a component of income tax expense or benefit. We make adjustments to these uncertain tax positions in accordance with applicable income tax guidance and based on changes in facts and circumstances. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts

recorded, such differences will affect the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made and could have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements and operating results.

Share-based Compensation

Time-Based RSUs

We have granted RSUs that vest upon the satisfaction of a time-based service condition (“Time-Based RSUs”). Prior to our IPO, our Time-Based RSUs vested based upon the satisfaction of both a time-based service condition and a performance-based condition, namely the occurrence of a liquidity event such as the IPO. The fair value of our RSUs is estimated based on the fair value of our common stock on the date of grant. The time-based service condition for our awards is generally satisfied over four years. For Time-Based RSUs granted pre-IPO, we record share-based compensation expense on an accelerated attribution method over the requisite service period, as these awards include a performance-based vesting condition. The performance-based condition for our pre-IPO grants was satisfied upon the occurrence of the IPO in 2021, at which point we recorded a cumulative one-time share-based compensation expense determined using the awards’ grant-date fair value. No performance-based conditions exist for our post-IPO grants, and therefore for grants of Time-Based RSUs issued post-IPO, we record share-based compensation expense on a straight line basis over the requisite service period.

Market-Based RSUs

We have granted RSUs that vest upon the satisfaction of all the following conditions: time-based service conditions, performance-based conditions, and market-based conditions. The time-based service condition for these awards generally is satisfied over six years. The performance-based conditions are satisfied upon the occurrence of an IPO. The market-based conditions are satisfied upon our achievement of specified share prices.

For market-based awards, we determine the grant-date fair value utilizing a Monte Carlo valuation model, which incorporates various assumptions including expected stock price volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rates, expected date of an IPO, and expected capital raise percentage. We estimate the expected term based on various vesting scenarios, as these awards are not considered “plain vanilla.” We estimate the expected date of an IPO based on our expectation at the time of measurement of the award’s value.

We record share-based compensation expense for market-based equity awards on an accelerated attribution method over the requisite service period, and only if performance-based conditions are considered probable to be satisfied. We determine the requisite service period by comparing the derived service period to achieve the market-based condition and the explicit time-based service period, using the longer of the two service periods as the requisite service period. Upon the occurrence of our IPO in 2021, we recorded a cumulative one-time share-based compensation expense determined using the grant-date fair values. Share-based compensation related to remaining time-based service and market-based conditions to be met will be recorded over the remaining derived requisite service period.

Common Stock Valuations

Prior to our IPO, given the absence of a public trading market for our common stock and in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Accounting and Valuation Guide, Valuation of Privately-Held Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation, our board of directors exercised reasonable judgment and considered numerous objective and subjective factors to determine the best estimate of fair value of our common stock.

These factors included:

- independent third-party valuations of our common stock;
- the prices paid for common or convertible preferred stock sold to third-party investors by us and prices paid in secondary transactions, including any tender offers;
- the rights, preferences and privileges of our redeemable convertible preferred stock relative to those of our common stock;
- our financial condition, results of operations, and capital resources;
- the industry outlook;
- the valuation of comparable companies;
- the lack of marketability of our common stock;
- the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event, such as an IPO or a sale of our company, given prevailing market conditions;
- the history and nature of our business, industry trends, and competitive environment; and
- general economic outlook including economic growth, inflation, unemployment, interest rate environment, and global economic trends.

Our board of directors determined the fair value of our common stock by first determining the enterprise value of our business, and then allocating the value among the various classes of our equity securities to derive a per share value of our common stock. The enterprise value of our business was primarily estimated by reference to the closest round of equity financing or tender transaction preceding the date of the valuation. In a few cases, we also utilized the income or market approaches.

The income approach estimates enterprise value based on the estimated present value of future cash flows the business is expected to generate over its remaining life. The estimated present value is calculated using a discount rate reflective of the risks associated with an investment in a similar company in a similar industry or having a similar history of revenue growth. The market approach estimates value based on a comparison of the subject company to comparable public companies. From the comparable companies, a representative market value multiple is determined and then applied to the subject company's financial forecasts to estimate the value of the subject company.

In allocating the enterprise value of our business among the various classes of stock prior, we primarily used the option pricing method ("OPM"), which models each class of stock as a call option with a unique claim on our assets. After the allocation to the various classes of stock, a discount for lack of marketability ("DLOM"), is applied to arrive at a fair value of the common stock. A DLOM is meant to account for the lack of marketability of a stock that is not traded on public exchanges.

In addition, we also considered any secondary transactions involving our capital stock. In our evaluation of those transactions, we considered the facts and circumstances of each transaction to determine the extent to which they represented a fair value exchange and assigned the transactions an appropriate weighting in the valuation of our common stock. Factors considered include the number of different buyers and sellers, transaction volume, timing relative to the valuation date, whether the transactions occurred between willing and unrelated parties, and whether the transactions involved investors with access to our financial information.

Application of these approaches involves the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that are highly complex and subjective, such as those regarding our expected future revenue, expenses and

future cash flows, discount rates, market multiples, the selection of comparable companies, and the probability of possible future events. Changes in any or all of these estimates and assumptions or the relationships between those assumptions impact our valuations as of each valuation date and may have a material impact on the valuation of our common stock.

Following the completion of our IPO, there is an active market for our Class A common stock, so we no longer apply these valuation approaches.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 - Recent Accounting Pronouncements, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk generally represents the risk of loss that may result from the potential change in the value of a financial instrument as a result of fluctuations in interest rates and market prices. Information relating to quantitative and qualitative disclosures about these market risks is described below.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to changes in interest rates primarily relates to interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents, cash and cash equivalents segregated under federal and other regulations, deposits with clearing organizations, restricted cash, investments in debt securities and margin loans. We use a net interest sensitivity analysis to evaluate the effect that changes in interest rates might have on total net revenues. The results of the analysis based on our financial position as of December 31, 2022 indicate that a hypothetical 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would have had a positively correlated impact of approximately 10% on total net revenues.

We also have exposure to change in interest rates related to our variable-rate credit facilities, which are described in Note 12 - Financing Activities and Off-Balance Sheet Risk, to our consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report. However, as there were no outstanding borrowings under our credit facilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, we had limited financial exposure associated with changes in interest rates as of such dates.

Our measurement of interest rate risk involves assumptions that are inherently uncertain and, as a result, our analysis might not precisely estimate the actual impact of changes in interest rates on net interest revenues. Actual results may differ from simulated results due to balance growth or decline and the timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes, as well as changes in market conditions and management strategies, including changes in asset and liability mix.

Market-Related Credit Risk

We are indirectly exposed to equity securities risk in connection with securities collateralizing margin receivables, as well as risk related to our securities lending activities. We manage risk on margin and securities-based lending by requiring customers to maintain collateral in compliance with internal and, as applicable, regulatory guidelines. We monitor required margin levels daily and require our customers to deposit additional collateral, or to reduce positions, when necessary. We continuously monitor customer accounts to detect excessive concentration, large orders or positions, and other activities that indicate increased risk to us. We manage risks associated with our securities lending activities by requiring credit approvals for counterparties, by monitoring the market value of securities loaned and collateral values for securities borrowed on a daily basis, by requiring additional cash as collateral for securities loaned or

return of collateral for securities borrowed when necessary, and by participating in a risk-sharing program offered through the OCC.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Robinhood Markets, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Robinhood Markets, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows, and mezzanine equity and stockholders' (deficit) equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes and our report dated February 27, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying report of management on internal control of financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
February 27, 2023

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Robinhood Markets, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Robinhood Markets, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows, and mezzanine equity and stockholders' (deficit) equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for three years in the period ended December 31, 2022 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 27, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Adoption of SAB 121

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for obligations to safeguard crypto-assets held in custody on behalf of its platform users in 2022 due to the adoption of SAB 121.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Description of the Matter

Transaction-based revenues

As discussed in Note 1 and Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognized transaction-based revenues of \$814 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, of which \$807 million is comprised of revenues earned from routing user orders to market makers when the performance obligation is satisfied, which is at the point in time when a routed order is executed by the market maker. The Company's transaction-based revenues from routing user orders involves a significant volume of transactions and is earned from various market makers and is sourced from multiple systems across the Company's information technology environment.

Auditing transaction-based revenues from routing user orders was complex and involved significant audit effort to identify, test, and evaluate the Company's relevant systems used to process and record transaction-based revenues from routing user orders.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the revenue recognition process for transaction-based revenues from routing user orders. With the involvement of our information technology professionals, we identified and tested the relevant systems used to process and record transaction-based revenues earned from routing user orders, and tested the relevant information technology general controls over those systems.

Our audit procedures included, among others, testing on a sample basis the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data and calculations used to record transaction-based revenues from routing user orders, obtaining external confirmation of revenue recognized and transaction price from market makers, and comparing revenue recognized to cash receipts.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2017.

San Jose, California

February 27, 2023

ROBINHOOD MARKETS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
<i>(in millions, except share and per share data)</i>		
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,253	\$ 6,339
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations	3,992	2,995
Receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	88	76
Receivables from users, net	6,639	3,218
Securities borrowed	—	517
Deposits with clearing organizations	328	186
Asset related to user cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation	—	8,431
User-held fractional shares	1,834	997
Prepaid expenses	92	86
Other current assets	57	72
Total current assets	<u>19,283</u>	<u>22,917</u>
Property, software, and equipment, net	146	146
Goodwill	101	100
Intangible assets, net	34	25
Non-current prepaid expenses	44	17
Other non-current assets	161	132
Total assets	<u>\$ 19,769</u>	<u>\$ 23,337</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 252	\$ 185
Payables to users	6,476	4,701
Securities loaned	3,651	1,834
User cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation	—	8,431
Fractional shares repurchase obligation	1,834	997
Other current liabilities	134	105
Total current liabilities	<u>12,347</u>	<u>16,253</u>
Other non-current liabilities	129	128
Total liabilities	<u>12,476</u>	<u>16,381</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock, \$0.0001 par value. 21,000,000,000 shares authorized, 735,957,367 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021; 21,000,000,000 shares authorized, 764,888,917 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022.	—	—
Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001. 700,000,000 shares authorized, 127,955,246 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021; 700,000,000 shares authorized, 127,862,654 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022.	—	—
Class C common stock, par value \$0.0001. 7,000,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	11,169	11,861
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1	—
Accumulated deficit	(3,877)	(4,905)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>7,293</u>	<u>6,956</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 19,769</u>	<u>\$ 23,337</u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ROBINHOOD MARKETS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
<i>(in millions, except share and per share data)</i>			
Revenues:			
Transaction-based revenues	\$ 720	\$ 1,402	\$ 814
Net interest revenues	177	256	424
Other revenues	61	157	120
Total net revenues	<u>958</u>	<u>1,815</u>	<u>1,358</u>
Operating expenses:			
Brokerage and transaction	114	158	179
Technology and development	215	1,234	878
Operations	135	368	285
Marketing	186	325	103
General and administrative	295	1,371	924
Total operating expenses	<u>945</u>	<u>3,456</u>	<u>2,369</u>
Change in fair value of convertible notes and warrant liability	—	2,045	—
Other expense (income), net	—	(1)	16
Income (loss) before income taxes	<u>13</u>	<u>(3,685)</u>	<u>(1,027)</u>
Provision for income taxes	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Net income (loss)	\$ 7	\$ (3,687)	\$ (1,028)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders:			
Basic	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ (3,687)</u>	<u>\$ (1,028)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ (3,687)</u>	<u>\$ (1,028)</u>
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:			
Basic	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ (7.49)</u>	<u>\$ (1.17)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ (7.49)</u>	<u>\$ (1.17)</u>
Weighted-average shares used to compute net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:			
Basic	<u>225,748,355</u>	<u>492,381,190</u>	<u>878,630,024</u>
Diluted	<u>244,997,388</u>	<u>492,381,190</u>	<u>878,630,024</u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ROBINHOOD MARKETS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
<i>(in millions)</i>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 7	\$ (3,687)	\$ (1,028)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation	—	—	(1)
Total other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	(1)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ (3,687)</u>	<u>\$ (1,029)</u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ROBINHOOD MARKETS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
<i>(in millions)</i>			
Operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 7	\$ (3,687)	\$ (1,028)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	10	26	61
Impairment of long-lived assets	—	—	45
Provision for credit losses	59	78	36
Share-based compensation	24	1,572	654
Change in fair value of convertible notes and warrant liability	—	2,045	—
Other	2	(1)	35
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Segregated securities under federal and other regulations	(135)	135	—
Receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	(104)	36	12
Receivables from users, net	(2,772)	(3,362)	3,386
Securities borrowed	—	—	(517)
Deposits with clearing organizations	(103)	(102)	142
Current and non-current prepaid expenses	—	(135)	33
Other current and non-current assets	(46)	(54)	(26)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	67	134	(62)
Payables to users	3,532	578	(1,775)
Securities loaned	1,247	1,730	(1,817)
Other current and non-current liabilities	88	122	(31)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,876	(885)	(852)
Investing activities:			
Purchase of property, software, and equipment	(24)	(63)	(28)
Capitalization of internally developed software	(8)	(20)	(29)
Acquisitions of a business, net of cash acquired	—	(125)	—
Purchase of investments	—	(27)	(25)
Sales of investments	—	—	42
Other	—	(3)	(20)
Net cash used in investing activities	(32)	(238)	(60)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock in connection with initial public offering, net of offering costs	—	2,052	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	7	16
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	—	(422)	(12)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes and warrants	—	3,552	—
Draws on credit facilities	938	1,968	21
Repayments on credit facilities	(938)	(1,968)	(21)
Payments of debt issuance costs	—	—	(10)
Proceeds from issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs	1,267	—	—
Proceeds from exercise of stock options, net of repurchases	9	14	6
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,276	5,203	—
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	—	(1)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, segregated cash and restricted cash	3,120	4,080	(913)
Cash, cash equivalents, segregated cash and restricted cash, beginning of the period	3,070	6,190	10,270
Cash, cash equivalents, segregated cash and restricted cash, end of the period	\$ 6,190	\$ 10,270	\$ 9,357
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$ 1,403	\$ 6,253	\$ 6,339
Segregated cash, end of the period	4,780	3,992	2,995
Restricted cash (current and non-current), end of the period	7	25	23
Cash, cash equivalents, segregated cash and restricted cash, end of the period	\$ 6,190	\$ 10,270	\$ 9,357
Supplemental disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 3	\$ 12	\$ 12
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refund received	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 4

See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ROBINHOOD MARKETS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF MEZZANINE EQUITY AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY

	Redeemable convertible preferred stock		Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Accumulated deficit	Total stockholders' (deficit) equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
<i>(in millions, except for number of shares)</i>								
Balance as of December 31, 2019	321,626,778	\$ 913	224,802,545	\$ —	99	\$ 1	\$ (197)	\$ (97)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Shares issued in connection with stock option exercise, net of repurchases	—	—	4,229,001	—	9	—	—	9
Issuance of Series F convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs	48,000,000	599	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Series G convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs	43,116,119	668	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of early-exercised stock options	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Change in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	25
Balance as of December 31, 2020	412,742,897	\$ 2,180	229,031,546	\$ —	134	\$ 1	\$ (190)	\$ (55)

See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ROBINHOOD MARKETS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF MEZZANINE EQUITY AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY

	Redeemable convertible preferred stock		Common stock ⁽¹⁾		Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Accumulated deficit	Total stockholders' (deficit) equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
	\$	\$	\$	\$				
<i>(in millions, except for number of shares)</i>								
Balance as of December 31, 2020	412,742,897	2,180	229,031,546	—	134	1	(190)	(55)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,687)	(3,687)
Shares issued in connection with stock option exercise, net of repurchases	—	—	6,832,725	—	14	—	—	14
Issuance of common stock in connection with Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	298,031	—	7	—	—	7
Issuance of common stock in connection with initial public offering, net of issuance costs	—	—	56,729,194	—	2,052	—	—	2,052
Issuance of common stock upon settlement of RSUs	—	—	32,133,589	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld related to net share settlement	—	—	(11,160,525)	—	(422)	—	—	(422)
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock	(412,742,897)	(2,180)	412,742,897	—	2,180	—	—	2,180
Conversion of convertible notes to common stock	—	—	137,305,156	—	5,218	—	—	5,218
Reclassification of warrant liability to stockholders' equity	—	—	—	—	380	—	—	380
Vesting of replacement awards issued in connection with acquisition	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	1,605	—	—	1,605
Balance as of December 31, 2021	—	—	863,912,613	—	\$ 11,169	\$ 1	\$ (3,877)	\$ 7,293

See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ROBINHOOD MARKETS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF MEZZANINE EQUITY AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY

	Redeemable convertible preferred stock		Common stock ⁽¹⁾		Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Accumulated deficit	Total stockholders' (deficit) equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
<i>(in millions, except for number of shares)</i>								
Balance as of December 31, 2021	—	\$ —	863,912,613	\$ —	\$ 11,169	\$ 1	\$ (3,877)	\$ 7,293
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,028)	(1,028)
Shares issued in connection with stock option exercise, net of repurchases	—	—	2,318,267	—	6	—	—	6
Issuance of common stock in connection with Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	1,907,241	—	16	—	—	16
Issuance of common stock upon settlement of restricted stock units, net of shares withheld	—	—	24,613,450	—	(12)	—	—	(12)
Change in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	682	—	—	682
Balance as of December 31, 2022	—	\$ —	892,751,571	\$ —	\$ 11,861	\$ —	\$ (4,905)	\$ 6,956

(1) The share amounts listed above combine common stock, Class A common stock and Class B common stock. In connection with the completion of our initial public offering, all previously outstanding shares of common stock were reclassified into Class A common stock and Class B common stock. See Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for further information.

See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ROBINHOOD MARKETS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Robinhood Markets, Inc. (“RHM” and, together with its subsidiaries, “Robinhood,” the “Company,” “we,” or “us”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on November 22, 2013. Our most significant, wholly-owned subsidiaries are:

- Robinhood Financial LLC (“RHF”), a registered introducing broker-dealer;
- Robinhood Securities, LLC (“RHS”), a registered clearing broker-dealer;
- Robinhood Crypto, LLC (“RHC”), which provides users the ability to buy, sell, and transfer cryptocurrencies and is responsible for the custody of user cryptocurrencies held by users on our platform; and
- Robinhood Money, LLC (“RHY”), which offers a pre-paid debit card (the “Robinhood Cash Card”) and a spending account that help customers invest, save, and earn rewards.

Acting as the agent of the user, we facilitate the purchase and sale of options, cryptocurrencies, and equities through our platform by routing transactions through market makers, who are responsible for trade execution. Upon execution of a trade, users are legally required to purchase options, cryptocurrencies, or equities for cash from the transaction counterparty or to sell options, cryptocurrencies, or equities for cash to the transaction counterparty, depending on the transaction. We facilitate and confirm trades only when there are binding, matched legal obligations from the user and the market maker on both sides of the trade. Our users have ownership of the securities they transact on our platform, including those that collateralize margin loans, and, as a result, such securities are not presented on our consolidated balance sheets, other than user-held fractional shares which are presented gross. Our users also have ownership of the cryptocurrencies they transact on our platform (none of which are allowed to be purchased on margin and which do not serve as collateral for margin loans); however, following our adoption of Staff Accounting Bulletin 121 (“SAB 121”), we recognize a liability to reflect our safeguarding obligation along with a corresponding asset on our balance sheet related to the cryptocurrencies we hold in custody for users (refer to Note 2 - Recent Accounting Pronouncements, for more information on the recent adoption of SAB 121).

On August 2, 2021, we closed our IPO of 55.0 million shares of Class A common stock. On August 31, 2021, we sold an additional 4.4 million shares of Class A common stock pursuant to the option granted to the underwriters to purchase additional shares.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of RHM and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to the current year presentation. The impact of these reclassifications is immaterial to the presentation of the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the consolidated financial

statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience, and other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Assumptions and estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, those related to revenue recognition and share-based compensation, the determination of allowances for credit losses, valuation of user cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation and corresponding asset, investment valuation, capitalization of internally developed software, useful lives of property, software, and equipment, valuation and useful lives of intangible assets, incremental borrowing rate used to calculate operating lease right-of-use assets and related liabilities, impairment of long-lived assets, uncertain tax positions, income taxes, accrued and contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates and could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Segment Information

We operate and report financial information in one operating segment. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance. All our revenues and substantially all of our assets are attributed to or located in the United States.

Variable Interest Entities

We evaluate our ownership, contractual and other interests in entities to determine if we have a variable interest in an entity. These evaluations are complex, involve judgment, and the use of estimates and assumptions based on available historical and prospective information, among other factors. If we determine that an entity for which we hold a contractual or ownership interest in is a variable interest entity ("VIE") and that we are the primary beneficiary, we consolidate such entity in the consolidated financial statements. The primary beneficiary of a VIE is the party that meets both of the following criteria: (1) has the power to make decisions that most significantly affect the economic performance of the VIE; and (2) has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that in either case could potentially be significant to the VIE. Periodically, we determine whether any changes in the interest or relationship with the entity impacts the determination of whether we are still the primary beneficiary. If we are not deemed to be the primary beneficiary in a VIE, we account for the investment or other variable interests in a VIE in accordance with applicable GAAP.

Revenue Recognition

Transaction-Based Revenues

We primarily earn transaction-based revenues from routing user orders for options, cryptocurrencies, and equities to market makers when the performance obligation is satisfied, which is at the point in time when a routed order is executed by the market maker. The transaction price for options is on a per contract basis, while for equities it is primarily based on the bid-ask spread of the underlying trading activity. For cryptocurrencies, the transaction price is a fixed percentage of the notional order value. For each trade type, all market makers pay the same transaction price. Payments are collected monthly in arrears from each market maker.

Net Interest Revenues

Net interest revenues consist of interest revenues less interest expenses. We earn interest revenues on margin loans to users, corporate cash and investments, segregated cash and cash equivalents, deposits with clearing organizations, and Cash Sweep. We also earn and incur interest revenues and expenses on securities lending transactions. We incur interest expenses in connection with our revolving credit facilities.

Other Revenues

Other revenues primarily consists of Robinhood Gold subscription fees. Our contract with users are for a term of 30 days and renew automatically each month. Subscription revenue is recognized ratably over the subscription period as the performance obligation is satisfied.

Other revenues also consist of proxy rebates, proxy revenues, and ACATS fees charged to users. Proxy rebates are revenues earned through our partnership with a third-party investor communications company. We provide certain shareholder information to the third-party company, which is used to send investor materials to shareholders, such as materials related to shareholder meetings and voting instruction forms. We earn a share of the revenue the third-party company receives from issuers, and recognize the revenue when the performance obligation of providing data is satisfied. During 2022, we terminated our partnership with the third-party proxy service provider and began using Say Technologies, a wholly-owned subsidiary, to provide proxy and investor communications services. We now earn proxy revenue directly from issuers.

ACATS fees are charged to users for facilitating the transfer of part or all of their accounts to another broker-dealer. We recognize revenue when our performance obligation of administering the transfer is satisfied.

Concentrations of Revenue and Credit

Concentrations of Revenue

We derived transaction-based revenues from individual market makers in excess of 10% of total revenues, as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Market maker:			
Citadel Securities, LLC	34 %	22 %	16 %
Entities affiliated with Susquehanna International Group, LLP ⁽¹⁾	18 %	12 %	8 %
Entities affiliated with Wolverine Holdings, L.P. ⁽²⁾	10 %	10 %	8 %
Tai Mo Shan Limited ⁽³⁾	— %	15 %	3 %
All others individually less than 10%	13 %	18 %	24 %
Total as percentage of total revenue:	75 %	77 %	59 %

(1) Consists of Global Execution Brokers, LP and G1X Execution Services, LLC

(2) Consists of Wolverine Execution Services, LLC and Wolverine Securities, LLC

(3) Member of Jump Trading Group

Concentrations of Credit

We are engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which the counterparties primarily include broker-dealers, banks, and other financial institutions. In the event our counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, we may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty. Default of a counterparty in equities and options trades, which are facilitated through

clearinghouses, would generally be spread among the clearinghouse's members rather than falling entirely on us. It is our policy to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty.

Operating Expenses

Brokerage and Transaction

Brokerage and transaction costs primarily consist of broker-dealer transaction expenses (such as fees paid to centralized clearinghouses and regulatory fees), market data expenses, cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for employees engaged in clearing and brokerage functions, and Robinhood Cash Card transactions expenses (such as network fees and card processing fees). A large portion of our brokerage and transaction costs are variable and tied to trading and transaction volumes on our platform. For the year ended December 31, 2022, brokerage and transaction costs also included a \$57 million as a result of a processing error occurred in December 2022 (refer to Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report, "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for further details).

Technology and Development

Technology and development costs primarily consist of cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for engineering, data science, and design personnel who support and improve our platform and develop new products, costs for cloud infrastructure services, and costs associated with computer hardware and software, including amortization of internally developed software.

Operations

Operations costs consist of customer service related expenses, including cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for employees engaged in customer support, and costs incurred to support and improve customer experience (such as third-party customer service vendors).

Operations costs also include our provision for credit losses and fraud in connection with unrecoverable receivables due to Fraudulent Deposit Transactions and chargebacks for unauthorized debit card use.

Marketing

Marketing costs primarily consist of cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for employees engaged in the marketing function. Marketing costs also include digital marketing, brand marketing, and creative services costs for creation, production, and placement of advertisements and marketing content, as well as marketing incentive expenses associated with the Robinhood Referral Program. Other marketing costs include cash credits we offer to customers, which primarily relate to remediation for losses experienced by our customers due to service interruptions on our platform and reimbursement of direct losses incurred by our customers from allegedly unauthorized account activity. Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and were \$78 million, \$101 million and \$52 million in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022.

General and Administrative

General and administrative costs primarily consist of cash and share-based compensation and benefits as well as allocated overhead for certain executives and employees engaged in legal, finance, human resources, risk, and compliance. General and administrative costs also include legal expenses, other professional fees, settlements and penalties, and business insurance.

Employee Retirement Benefits

We offer a defined contribution 401(k) plan to full-time employees. Employees may elect to contribute to a traditional 401(k) plan, which qualifies as a deferred compensation arrangement under Section 401 of the Code. In this case, participating employees defer a portion of their pre-tax earnings. Employees may also contribute to a Roth 401(k) plan using post-tax dollars. We match employee contributions up to 3%, and have incurred \$3 million, \$10 million, and \$14 million of expense related to matching for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs described in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 730, Research and Development, are expensed as incurred. Our research and development costs consist primarily of employee compensation and benefits for our engineering and research teams, including share-based compensation. Research and development costs recorded in operating expenses under ASC 730 were \$52 million, \$438 million, and \$381 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Share-based Compensation

Common Stock Fair Value

The fair value of our common stock is determined on the grant date using the closing price of our common stock, which is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

Prior to our IPO, the absence of an active market for our common stock required our board of directors to determine the fair value of our common stock for each grant date with respect to which awards were approved. Our board of directors exercised reasonable judgement and considered numerous objective and subjective factors to determine the best estimate of the fair value of our common stock including: independent contemporaneous third-party valuations of our common stock, the prices paid for common and redeemable convertible preferred stock to third-party investors in arms-length transactions, our financial condition, results of operations, and capital resources, the valuation of comparable companies, the lack of marketability of our common stock, and general and industry specific economic outlook, among other factors.

Stock Options

We estimate the fair value of stock options granted to employees using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of stock options is recognized as compensation on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Forfeitures are accounted for when they occur.

The Black-Scholes option-pricing model incorporates various assumptions in estimating the fair value of stock-based awards. In addition to the fair value of our common stock, these variables include:

Expected volatility—As we do not have sufficient trading history of our common stock, we estimate the volatility of our common stock on the date of grant using the blended approach which considers the weighted average of historical stock price of our own stock and comparable publicly-traded companies over a period equal to the expected term of the award.

Expected term—We determine the expected term based on the average period the stock options are expected to remain outstanding using the simplified method, generally calculated as the midpoint of the stock options’ vesting term and contractual expiration period, as we do not have sufficient historical information to develop reasonable expectations about future exercise patterns and post-vesting employment termination behavior.

Risk-free interest rate—Based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve that corresponds with the expected term at the time of grant.

Expected dividend yield—We utilize a dividend yield of 0% as we have not paid, and do not anticipate paying, dividends on our common stock.

Assumptions used in valuing non-employee stock options are generally consistent with those used for employee stock options with the exception that the expected term is over the contractual life.

Time-Based RSUs

We have granted Time-Based RSUs that vest upon the satisfaction of a time-based service condition. Prior to our IPO, our Time-Based RSUs vested based upon the satisfaction of both a time-based service condition and a performance-based condition, namely the occurrence of a liquidity event such as the IPO. The fair value of our RSUs is estimated based on the fair value of our common stock on the date of grant. The time-based service condition for our awards is generally satisfied over four years. For Time-Based RSUs granted pre-IPO, we record share-based compensation expense on an accelerated attribution method over the requisite service period, as these awards include a performance-based vesting condition. The performance-based condition for our pre-IPO grants was satisfied upon the occurrence of the IPO in 2021, at which point we recorded a cumulative one-time share-based compensation expense determined using the awards' grant-date fair value. Share-based compensation related to the remaining time-based service after the IPO is recorded over the remaining requisite service period. As of December 31, 2020 and 2021, we had not recognized share-based compensation for awards with performance-based conditions because the IPO had not occurred and, therefore, could not be considered probable. No performance-based conditions exist for our post-IPO grants, and therefore for grants of Time-Based RSUs issued post-IPO, we record share-based compensation expense on a straight line basis over the requisite service period.

Market-Based RSUs

We have granted RSUs that vest upon the satisfaction of all the following conditions: time-based service conditions, performance-based conditions, and market-based conditions. The time-based service condition for these awards generally is satisfied over six years. The performance-based conditions are satisfied upon the occurrence of an IPO. The market-based conditions are satisfied upon our achievement of specified share prices.

For market-based awards, we determine the grant-date fair value utilizing a Monte Carlo valuation model, which incorporates various assumptions including expected stock price volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rates, expected date of an IPO, and expected capital raise percentage. We estimate the expected term based on various vesting scenarios, as these awards are not considered "plain vanilla." We estimate the expected date of an IPO based on our expectation at the time of measurement of the award's value.

We record share-based compensation expense for market-based equity awards on an accelerated attribution method over the requisite service period, and only if performance-based conditions are considered probable to be satisfied. We determine the requisite service period by comparing the derived service period to achieve the market-based condition and the explicit time-based service period, using the longer of the two service periods as the requisite service period. Upon the occurrence of our IPO in 2021, we recorded a cumulative one-time share-based compensation expense determined using the grant-date fair values. Share-based compensation related to remaining time-based service and market-based conditions to be met will be recorded over the remaining derived requisite service period.

Net Income (Loss) per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are computed using the two-class method, which considers participating securities as a separate class of shares. Our participating securities consist of all series of our redeemable convertible preferred stock. Under the two-class method, net loss is not allocated to the redeemable convertible preferred stock as the preferred stockholders do not have a contractual obligation to share in our losses.

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to our common stockholders, adjusted to exclude earnings allocated to participating securities, by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed on the basis of the weighted-average number of shares of common stock plus the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits with banks and money market funds or highly liquid financial instruments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. We maintain cash in bank accounts at financial institutions that exceed federally insured limits. We also maintain cash in money market funds which are not FDIC insured. We are subject to credit risk to the extent any financial institution with which we conduct business is unable to fulfill contractual obligations on our behalf. As we have not experienced any losses in such accounts and we believe that we have placed our cash on deposit with financial institutions which are financially stable, we do not have an expectation of credit losses for these arrangements.

Cash Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations

We are required to segregate cash for the exclusive benefit of customers and proprietary accounts of brokers in accordance with the provision of Rule 15c3-3 under the Exchange Act. We continually review the credit quality of our counterparties and have not experienced a default. As a result, we do not have an expectation of credit losses for these arrangements.

Restricted Cash

We are required to maintain restricted cash deposits to back letters of credit for certain property leases. We have no ability to draw on such funds as long as they remain restricted under the applicable agreements. Cash subject to restrictions that expire within one year is included in other current assets in our consolidated balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, current restricted cash balances were \$1 million. Cash subject to restrictions that exceed one year is included in non-current assets in our consolidated balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, non-current restricted cash balances were \$24 million and \$22 million.

Securities Borrowing and Lending

We operate a securities lending program under which shares that users have pledged to us to collateralize their margin borrowing are lent by us to third parties ("Margin Securities Lending") and a securities lending program under which we borrow fully-paid shares from participating users and lend them to third parties ("Fully-Paid Securities Lending"). We also occasionally borrow securities from third parties for operational purposes, and we occasionally lend to third parties securities that we hold for our own account (such as our holdings to support fractional share operations).

When we lend securities to third parties, the borrower provides cash as collateral. We earn interest revenue on cash collateral deposited by borrowers, and we can also earn additional revenue for lending certain securities based on demand for those securities. For our Fully-Paid Securities Lending, portions of such revenues are paid to participating users, and those payments are recorded as interest expense. For

the year ended December 31, 2021, interest revenue earned and interest expenses incurred related to the Fully-Paid Securities Lending program were not material. For the year ended December 31, 2022, Fully-Paid Securities Lending program interest revenue earned was \$11 million and interest expenses incurred was \$2 million.

When we borrow securities from users participating in the Fully-Paid Securities Lending program (or from third parties), we provide cash as collateral and we record a receivable representing our right to the return of that collateral. The amount of that receivable is presented in "securities borrowed" on our consolidated balance sheets. In the case of our Fully-Paid Securities Lending program, the cash collateral is held by a third-party bank in a deposit account pledged to the user, which we administer as the user's agent. Users are not entitled to interest on such account, and any interest earned is for our benefit.

Our authorization from users to lend shares that collateralize their margin borrowing is found in our margin account agreement, our borrowing of fully-paid shares from users is conducted under the terms of our Fully-Paid Securities Lending program to which users consent when they enroll in that program, and substantially all of our securities lending and borrowing transactions with third parties are conducted under the terms of an industry-standard master securities loan agreement ("MSLA"), which has an open contractual term and may be terminated upon notice by either party. We have also entered into fixed-term securities lending agreements with two financial institution counterparties (the "Fixed-Term Securities Lending Agreements"). One of these agreements has a contractual term of 30 days per lending transaction with a daily minimum commitment of \$25 million and the other has a contractual term of 21 days per lending transaction with a daily minimum commitment of \$35 million. Under these two agreements we lend to the counterparties (for a fixed term) securities that collateralize users' margin borrowing, and we obtain cash collateral from the counterparties that we use to provide liquidity support for our margin lending to users.

Each of the MSLAs and Fixed-Term Securities Lending Agreements establishes a master netting arrangement between the lender and the borrower. A master netting arrangement is an agreement between two counterparties that creates a right of set-off for amounts due to and from that same counterparty that is enforceable in the event of a default or bankruptcy. In connection with our securities borrowing and lending activities, however, our policy is to recognize all amounts that are subject to master netting arrangements on a gross basis in our consolidated balance sheets even though some of those amounts may be eligible for offset (i.e., to be presented on a net basis) under GAAP. Refer to Note 11 - Securities Borrowing and Lending, for more information and the gross presentation in tabular format.

Cash Sweep

Our users may elect to participate in Cash Sweep, which allows them to earn interest on their uninvested brokerage cash. As these balances are automatically swept to our partner banks they are not reflected on the consolidated balance sheet. For the year ended December 31, 2021, interest revenue earned and interest expenses incurred related to Cash Sweep were not material. For the year ended December 31, 2022, Cash Sweep interest revenue earned was \$68 million and interest expenses incurred was \$46 million.

Cryptocurrencies

We act as an agent in the cryptocurrency transactions that users initiate on our platform. We have determined we are an agent, for accounting purposes, because we do not control the cryptocurrency before delivery to the user, we are not primarily responsible for the delivery of cryptocurrency to our users, we are not exposed to risks arising from fluctuations of the market price of cryptocurrency before delivery to the user, and we do not set the prices charged to users. After purchasing cryptocurrency on the platform, users are the legal owners of cryptocurrency held under custody by us and users have all the rights and benefits of ownership, including the rights to appreciation and depreciation of the cryptocurrency. We do not allow users to purchase cryptocurrency on margin and cryptocurrency does

not serve as collateral for margin loans. We hold cryptocurrency in custody for users in one or more omnibus cryptocurrency wallets; we do not utilize third-party custodians. We hold cryptographic key information and maintain internal record keeping for the cryptocurrencies we hold in custody for users, and we are obligated to secure such assets from loss or theft. Based on the terms of our user agreement and applicable law, we believe the cryptocurrency we hold in custody for users of our platform should be respected as users' property (and should not be available to satisfy the claims of our general creditors) in the event we were to enter bankruptcy. For additional information relating to platform bankruptcy generally, see Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report, "Risk Factors—Risks Related to Cryptocurrency Products and Services—Cryptocurrency laws, regulations, and accounting standards are often difficult to interpret and are rapidly evolving in ways that are difficult to predict. Changes in these laws and regulations, or our failure to comply with them, could negatively impact cryptocurrency trading on our platform."

Investments

We invest in marketable debt securities which are classified as available-for-sale and are initially recorded at fair value. These securities are included in other current assets on the audited consolidated balance sheets and are comprised of asset-backed securities, commercial paper, corporate bonds and government bonds. We have elected the fair value option for our debt securities as we believe carrying these investments at fair value and taking changes in fair value through earnings best reflects their underlying economics. Fair value adjustments are presented in other expense (income), net in our consolidated statements of operations, and we elected to present interest earned on the debt securities as interest income.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We apply fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In determining fair value, we may use various valuation approaches, including market, income and/or cost approaches. The fair value hierarchy requires us to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant. Accordingly, even when market assumptions are not readily available, our own assumptions reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The fair value measurement accounting guidance describes the following three levels used to classify fair value measurements:

Level 1 Inputs: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible by us

Level 2 Inputs: quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in an active market, quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 Inputs: unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The carrying amounts of certain financial instruments approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature, which include cash, cash segregated under federal and other regulations, receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations, receivables from users, net, deposits with clearing organizations, other current assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses, payable to users, securities loaned, and other current liabilities.

Receivables From Brokers, Dealers, and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations include receivables from market makers for routing user orders for execution and other receivables from third-party brokers. These receivables are short term and settle within 30 days. We continually review the credit quality of our counterparties and have not experienced a default. As a result, we do not have an expectation of credit losses for these arrangements.

Receivables From Users, Net

Receivable from users, net is primarily made up of margin receivables. Margin receivables are adequately collateralized by users' securities balances and are reported at their outstanding principal balance, net of an allowance for credit losses. We monitor margin levels and require users to deposit additional collateral, or reduce margin positions, to meet minimum collateral requirements and to avoid automatic liquidation of their positions.

We apply the practical expedient based on collateral maintenance provisions in estimating an allowance for credit losses for receivables from users. We have no expectation of credit losses for receivables from users that are fully secured, where the fair value of the collateral securing the balance is equal to or in excess of the receivable amount. This is based on our assessment of the nature of the collateral, potential future changes in collateral values, and historical credit loss information relating to fully secured receivables. In cases where the fair value of the collateral is less than the outstanding receivable balance from a user, we recognize an allowance for credit losses in the amount of the difference, or unsecured balance, immediately.

The provision for credit losses is recorded as operations expense on the consolidated statement of operations. We write-off unsecured balances when the balance becomes outstanding for over 180 days or when we otherwise deem the balance to be uncollectible.

Deposits With Clearing Organizations

We are required to maintain collateral deposits with clearing organizations such as Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation and Options Clearing Corporation which allow us to use their security transactions services for trade comparison, clearance, and settlement. The clearing organizations establish financial requirements, including deposit requirements, to reduce their risk. The required level of deposits may fluctuate significantly from time to time based upon the nature and size of users' trading activity and market volatility. We earn interest on these deposits which is included as net interest revenues in the consolidated statements of operations. As we have not experienced historic defaults, we do not have an expectation of credit losses for these arrangements.

Fractional Share Program

We operate our fractional share program for the benefit of our users and maintain an inventory of securities held exclusively for the fractional share program. This proprietary inventory is recorded within other current assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

When a user purchases a fractional share, we record the cash received for the user-held fractional share as pledged collateral and an offsetting liability to repurchase the shares as we concluded that we did not meet the criteria for derecognition under the accounting guidance. We measure our inventory of securities, user-held fractional shares and our repurchase obligation at fair value at each reporting period via the election of the fair value option, with realized and unrealized gains and losses, which equaled a net loss of \$12 million and \$7 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, recorded in brokerage and transaction expenses in our consolidated statement of operations. We do not earn revenue from our users when they purchase or sell fractional shares from us. We earn transaction-based revenue when shares are purchased from market makers to fulfill fractional share transactions.

Other Current Assets

Other current assets primarily includes securities owned by us for the Robinhood Referral Program and fractional share program, investments, and other receivables.

Robinhood Referral Program

The stock rewarded under this program could be fractional share, one share or shares of one of twenty stocks, selected by our users from our previously purchased inventory of settled shares held exclusively for this program, which are included in other current assets in our consolidated balance sheets. Each stock reward is assigned at the time the reward is earned and each share cannot be associated with more than one reward at a time. Our inventory of settled shares is initially recorded at cost and marked to fair market value at each reporting period. As the inventory of shares are held specifically for the referral program and not as investments of the Company, gains and losses from changes in the fair market value of the shares are recorded within marketing expense in our consolidated statement of operations until the reward is claimed. Shares are derecognized when they are claimed by the user and delivered to the users' account.

We record an accrued liability within other current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets at the time the bank account is linked with the expense recorded within marketing expense in our consolidated statement of operations. The liability is initially recorded at the fair market value of the assigned share or shares upon the reward being earned by the referred user (i.e., upon bank linkage) and marked to fair market value until claimed or reversed, with gains and losses also recorded within marketing expense. The liability is derecognized when the share is claimed by the user and delivered to the users' account. If a user does not claim the stock reward within 60 days of being notified, such reward expires and the liability is reversed. We estimate the amount of unclaimed rewards expected at each reporting period, using historical trends and data, and adjust the accrued liability and marketing expense accordingly.

Property, Software, and Equipment

Property, software, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset, which is as follows:

Property, Software, and Equipment	Useful Life
Computer equipment	3 years
Fixture and furniture	7 years
Tenant improvements	Shorter of estimated useful life or lease term
Internally developed software	3 years

Repairs and maintenance that do not enhance or extend the asset's function and/or useful life are charged to expenses as incurred. When items are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gains or losses arising from such transactions are recognized.

Internally developed software is capitalized when preliminary development efforts are successfully completed and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used as intended. Capitalized costs consist of salaries and payroll related costs for employees and fees paid to third-party consultants who are directly involved in development efforts. Capitalized costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of the software on a straight-line basis and included in technology and development in the consolidated statements of operations. We expense software development costs as they are incurred during the preliminary project stage.

Non-Marketable Equity Securities

Investments in non-marketable equity securities without readily determinable fair values are initially recorded at cost and are subsequently adjusted to fair value for impairments and price changes from observable transactions in the same or a similar security from the same issuer. Non-marketable equity securities were not material for the periods presented and were included in other non-current assets on the audited consolidated balance sheets.

Leases

We elected to apply the short-term lease measurement and recognition practical expedient to our leases where applicable, thus leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet; we recognize lease expense for these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized at the present value of the future lease payments at the lease commencement date for each lease. The interest rate used to determine the present value of the future lease payments is our incremental borrowing rate because the interest rate implicit in most of our leases is not readily determinable. Our incremental borrowing rate is estimated to approximate the interest rate that we would pay to borrow on a collateralized basis with similar terms and payments as the lease. Operating lease right-of-use assets also include any prepaid lease payments and lease incentives. Our lease agreements generally contain lease and non-lease components. Non-lease components, which primarily include payments for maintenance and utilities, are combined with lease payments and accounted for as a single lease component. We include the fixed non-lease components in the determination of the right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities. We record the amortization of the right-of-use asset and the accretion of lease liability as rent expense and allocate it as overhead in the consolidated statements of operations.

Business Combinations

We account for acquisitions of entities or asset groups that qualify as businesses in accordance with ASC 805, "Business Combinations". The purchase price of the acquisition is allocated to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the purchase price over those fair values is recorded as goodwill. During the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, we may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. See Note 3 - Business Combinations, for further information.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in a business combination and is allocated to reporting units expected to benefit from the business combination. We test goodwill for impairment at least annually, in the fourth quarter, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. We evaluate our reporting units when changes in our operating structure occur, and if necessary, reassign goodwill using a relative fair value allocation approach. In testing for goodwill impairment, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, we determine it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then additional impairment testing is not required. However, if we conclude otherwise, we proceed to a quantitative assessment.

The quantitative assessment compares the estimated fair value of a reporting unit to its book value, including goodwill. If the fair value exceeds book value, goodwill is considered not to be impaired and no

additional steps are necessary. However, if the book value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss will be recognized in an amount equal to that excess, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. See Note 4 - Goodwill and Intangible Assets, for further information.

Intangible Assets, Net

Intangible assets are carried at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The Company evaluates the remaining estimated useful life of its intangible assets being amortized on an ongoing basis to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization. See Note 4 - Goodwill and Intangible Assets, for further information.

Payables to Users

Payables to users represent users' funds on deposit, and/or funds accruing to users as a result of settled trades and other security related transactions.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to claims and lawsuits in the ordinary course of business, including arbitration, class actions and other litigation, some of which include claims for substantial or unspecified damages. We are also the subject of inquiries, investigations, and proceedings by regulatory and other governmental agencies. We review our lawsuits, regulatory inquiries and other legal proceedings on an ongoing basis and provide disclosures and record loss contingencies in accordance with the loss contingencies accounting guidance. We establish an accrual for losses at management's best estimate when we assess that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. If the reasonable estimate is a range and no amount within that range is considered a better estimate than any other amount, an accrual is recorded based on the bottom amount of the range. Accrual for loss contingencies are recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets and expensed in general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. We monitor these matters for developments that would affect the likelihood of a loss and the accrued amount, if any, and adjust the amount as appropriate.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is an estimate of current income taxes payable in the current fiscal year based on reported income before income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the effect of temporary differences and carryforwards that we recognize for financial reporting and income tax purposes at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when taxes are actually paid or recovered.

We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements, but have not been reflected in our taxable income. Deferred tax assets are evaluated for future realization and reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent we believe that they will not be realized. We consider many factors when assessing the likelihood of future realization of our deferred tax assets including, but not limited to, historical cumulative loss experience and expectations of future earnings, tax planning strategies, and the carry-forward periods available for tax reporting purposes. Our judgment regarding future profitability may change due to many factors, including future market conditions and the ability to successfully execute business plans and/or tax planning strategies. Should there be a change in the ability to recover deferred tax assets, our tax provision would increase or decrease in the period in which the assessment is changed.

We recognize a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation, based on the technical merits. Income tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not recognition

threshold at the effective date to be recognized. We account for uncertain tax positions, including net interest and penalties, as a component of income tax expense or benefit. We make adjustments to these uncertain tax positions in accordance with applicable income tax guidance and based on changes in facts and circumstances. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts recorded, such differences will affect the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made and could have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements and operating results.

NOTE 2: RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2022, the staff of the SEC issued SAB 121, which provides guidance to entities that have obligations to safeguard crypto-assets held in custody on behalf of their platform users. SAB 121 states that the entity should recognize a liability representing its obligation to safeguard such crypto-assets accompanied by a corresponding asset on its balance sheet representing the platform users' crypto-assets held in custody measured at fair value initially and at each subsequent reporting period. SAB 121 also states that accompanying disclosures should be considered regarding the entity's obligation to safeguard crypto-assets for platform users. We adopted SAB 121 as part of the financial statements covering the interim period ended June 30, 2022, with retrospective application as of the beginning of fiscal year 2022. As a result of (and solely by virtue of) our adoption of SAB 121, we recognized an asset captioned "Asset related to user cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation" and a liability captioned "User cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation" on our consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2022, the carrying value of each was \$8.4 billion. We also added disclosures to Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Note 8 - Investments and Fair Value Measurement.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In October 2021, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update 2021-08, "Business Combinations (Topic 805): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers." This guidance requires contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers that are acquired in a business combination to be recognized and measured as if the acquirer had originated the original contract. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022 on a prospective basis, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. As of December 31, 2022, the planned adoption of this guidance is not expected to have any impact on our financial statements.

NOTE 3: BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Acquisition of Say Technologies

On August 13, 2021, we acquired all outstanding stock of Say Technologies. New York-based Say Technologies, founded in 2017, is an investor communications and shareholder engagement platform. The acquisition of Say Technologies allows us to empower retail investors to access their full ownership rights by facilitating proxy and issuer materials delivery and making shareholder voting on corporate matters easier.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for Say Technologies was \$133 million, which consisted of the following:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value
Cash	\$ 132
Share-based compensation awards attributable to pre-combination services	1
Total consideration	<u>\$ 133</u>

We entered into holdback agreements with certain employees of Say Technologies for \$11 million in cash payments, which are contingent upon the continuous service of the employees and treated as post-combination compensation expense over the required service period of three years. For employees of Say Technologies with unvested Say Technologies equity awards, we issued replacement awards whose aggregate estimated fair value was \$6 million.

Transaction costs associated with the acquisition, which included legal, due diligence, and other professional fees, were not material.

The following table summarizes the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15
Accounts receivable	2
Goodwill	93
Intangible assets	35
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(9)
Deferred tax liability	(3)
Net assets acquired	<u>\$ 133</u>

The excess of purchase price over the fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired was recorded as goodwill, which is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill is primarily attributed to the assembled workforce of Say Technologies and anticipated operational synergies. The fair values assigned to tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on management's estimates and assumptions at the time of acquisition. The following table sets forth the components of identifiable intangible assets acquired and their estimated useful lives as of the date of acquisition:

<i>(in millions, except years)</i>	Fair Value	Useful Life
Developed technology	\$ 22	3
Customer relationships	12	10
Trade names	1	3
Total	<u>\$ 35</u>	

The overall weighted average useful life of the identified amortizable intangible assets acquired is five years. The estimated fair values of the intangible assets acquired approximate the amounts a market participant would pay for these intangible assets as of August 13, 2021. We used the replacement cost method to estimate the fair value of developed technology and the relief from royalty method to estimate the fair value of trade names. A multi-period excess earnings method was used to estimate the fair value of customer relationships.

Tangible net assets were valued at their respective carrying amounts as of the acquisition date, as these amounts approximated fair value.

During the fourth quarter of 2021, we recorded an immaterial measurement period adjustment to other non-current liabilities with a corresponding decrease to goodwill, based on facts and circumstances in existence as of the effective date of the acquisition.

Results of operations of Say Technologies were included in our results since the date of acquisition and were not material for the year ended December 31, 2022. Pro forma results of operations for Say Technologies have not been presented as the effect of this acquisition was not material.

NOTE 4: GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of goodwill:

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
<i>(in millions)</i>		
Beginning balance	\$ —	\$ 101
Less: Accumulated impairment	—	—
Beginning balance, net	—	101
Additions due to business combinations ⁽¹⁾	101	—
Post-acquisition adjustments	—	(1)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 101</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>

(1) Substantially all of the additions related to the Say Technologies acquisition as disclosed in Note 3 - Business Combinations, and the remainder related to other immaterial business acquisitions.

There was no impairment of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

Intangible Assets

The following tables summarize the components of intangible assets:

December 31, 2021				
(in millions, except years)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Weighted Average Remaining Useful Life - Years
Finite-lived intangible assets				
Developed technology	\$ 23	\$ (3)	\$ 20	2.58
Customer relationships	12	—	12	9.62
Trade names	—	—	—	2.62
Indefinite-lived intangible assets	2	—	2	N/A
Total	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ (3)</u>	<u>\$ 34</u>	

December 31, 2022				
(in millions, except years)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Weighted Average Remaining Useful Life - Years
Finite-lived intangible assets				
Developed technology	\$ 23	\$ (10)	\$ 13	1.70
Customer relationships	12	(2)	10	8.62
Indefinite-lived intangible assets	2	—	2	N/A
Total	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ (12)</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	

Amortization expense of intangible assets was nil, \$3 million, and \$9 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022. There was no impairment of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, the estimated future amortization expense of finite-lived intangible assets was as follows:

(in millions)	Finite-lived Intangible Assets
2023	\$ 9
2024	6
2025	1
2026	1
2027	1
Thereafter	5
Total	<u>\$ 23</u>

NOTE 5: REVENUES

Disaggregation of Revenues

The following table presents our revenue disaggregated by revenue source:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Transaction-based revenues:			
Options	\$ 440	\$ 690	\$ 488
Cryptocurrencies	27	420	202
Equities	251	287	117
Other	2	5	7
Total transaction-based revenues	720	1,402	814
Net interest revenues:			
Margin interest	67	132	177
Interest on corporate cash and investments	2	1	103
Securities lending, net	98	136	89
Interest on segregated cash and cash equivalents and deposits	14	4	57
Cash Sweep, net	1	3	22
Interest expenses related to credit facilities	(5)	(20)	(24)
Total net interest revenues	177	256	424
Other revenues	61	157	120
Total net revenues	\$ 958	\$ 1,815	\$ 1,358

Contract Balances

Contract receivables are recognized when we have an unconditional right to invoice and receive payment under a contract and are derecognized when cash is received. Transaction-based revenue receivables due from market makers are reported in receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations while other revenue receivables due from our relationship with a third-party investor communications company are reported in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

Contract liabilities, which consist of unearned subscription revenue, are recognized when users remit cash payments in advance of the time we satisfy our performance obligations and are recorded as other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

The table below sets forth contract receivables and liabilities balances for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	December 31, 2021	
	Contract Receivables	Contract Liabilities
Beginning of the period, January 1, 2021	\$ 112	\$ 2
End of the period, December 31, 2021	83	3
Changes during the period	\$ (29)	\$ 1

(in millions)

	December 31, 2022	
	Contract Receivables	Contract Liabilities
Beginning of period, January 1, 2022.....	\$ 83	\$ 3
End of period, December 31, 2022.....	60	3
Changes during the period.....	<u>\$ (23)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The difference between the opening and ending balances of our contract receivables primarily results from lower transaction-based revenue driven by the market environment which had a negative impact on the number of traders and Notional Trading Volume and timing differences between our performance and counterparties' payments. We recognized all revenue from amounts included in the opening contract liability balances for the year end December 31, 2022.

NOTE 6: RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

April 2022 Restructuring

On April 26, 2022, we announced the April 2022 Restructuring as part of our efforts to improve efficiency and operating costs, increase our velocity, and ensure that we are responsive to the changing needs of our customers. The April 2022 Restructuring involved approximately 330 employees, representing approximately 9% of our full-time employees at that time.

We allowed affected employees' share-based awards to continue vesting over a transitional period (generally two months during which they remained employed but were not expected to provide active service), which were generally accounted for as a modification allowing a portion of the awards to vest that otherwise would have been forfeited. However, as a result of the reversal of share-based compensation expense that had been previously recognized (under the accelerated attribution method, generally), the April 2022 Restructuring resulted in a net reduction to share-based compensation of \$24 million, which was recognized in the second quarter of 2022 (refer to Note 13 - Common Stock and Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity, for more information).

In addition, we recognized \$17 million of cash restructuring and related charges in the second quarter of 2022, which primarily consisted of employee-related wages, benefits, and severance expense. As of December 31, 2022, all of the restructuring charges relating to the April 2022 Restructuring had been paid in full.

August 2022 Restructuring

On August 2, 2022, we announced the August 2022 Restructuring, which involved approximately 780 employees, representing approximately 23% of our full-time employees at the time, the planned closure of two offices, and related matters. These actions were part of a Company reorganization into a general manager ("GM") structure under which GMs have assumed broad responsibility for our individual businesses. As we continued to execute the August 2022 Restructuring, our lower headcount led us to evaluate our real estate portfolio. In the third quarter of 2022, we decided to partially or completely close five additional offices as part of the August 2022 Restructuring, four of which were not occupied.

In connection with the office closures describe above, we determined the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and associated leasehold improvements exceeded their respective fair value, resulting in impairments of \$30 million and \$15 million. We utilized a probability-weighted approach and market estimates from a third-party real estate brokerage firm to project sublease income cash flows, net of brokerage commissions, for each of the office spaces and applied a market rate of return on similar assets as a discount factor to determine fair value. We attributed the impairments on a relative carrying value basis between the right-of-use assets and leasehold improvements. In addition, we accelerated

depreciation of \$9 million related to other fixed assets. The impairments were recognized in general and administrative expense on our consolidated statements of operations.

Similar to the April 2022 Restructuring, we allowed affected employees' share-based awards to continue vesting over a transitional period allowing a portion of the awards to vest that otherwise would have been forfeited. However, as a result of the reversal of share-based compensation expense that had been previously recognized (under the accelerated attribution method, generally), the August 2022 Restructuring resulted in a net reduction to share-based compensation of \$53 million, which was recognized in the third quarter of 2022 (refer to Note 13 - Common Stock and Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity, for more information).

In addition, we recognized \$34 million of cash restructuring and related charges primarily related to employee-related wages, benefits, and severance expense. As of December 31, 2022, all of the restructuring charges relating to the April 2022 Restructuring had been paid in full.

NOTE 7: ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Substantially all of the allowance for credit losses relate to unsecured balances of receivables from users due to Fraudulent Deposit Transactions and losses on margin lending. The following table summarizes the allowance for credit losses:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
(in millions)			
Beginning balance	\$ 17	\$ 34	\$ 40
Provision for credit losses	59	78	36
Write-offs	(42)	(72)	(58)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 34</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>

NOTE 8: INVESTMENTS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Investments

Investments are included in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheet and consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2021			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
(in millions)				
Debt securities:				
Asset-backed securities	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5
Commercial paper	14	—	—	14
Corporate bonds	7	—	—	7
Government bonds	1	—	—	1
Total investments	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>

(in millions)	December 31, 2022			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities:				
Commercial paper	5	—	—	5
Corporate bonds	2	—	—	2
Government bonds	3	—	—	3
Total investments	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

All of our debt securities as of December 31, 2022 had a stated contractual maturity or redemption date within one year.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of the date indicated below were presented on our consolidated balance sheets as follows:

(in millions)	December 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 4,004	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,004
Other current assets:				
Asset-backed securities	—	5	—	5
Commercial paper	—	14	—	14
Corporate bonds	—	7	—	7
Government bonds	1	—	—	1
Equity securities - securities owned	14	—	—	14
User-held fractional shares	1,834	—	—	1,834
Total financial assets	<u>\$ 5,853</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,879</u>
Liabilities				
Fractional share repurchase obligations	\$ 1,834	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,834
Total financial liabilities	<u>\$ 1,834</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,834</u>

(in millions)	December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 735	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 735
Other current assets:				
Commercial paper	—	5	—	5
Corporate bonds	—	2	—	2
Government bonds	3	—	—	3
Equity securities - securities owned	8	—	—	8
Asset related to user cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation	—	8,431	—	8,431
User-held fractional shares	997	—	—	997
Total financial assets	<u>\$ 1,743</u>	<u>\$ 8,438</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 10,181</u>
Liabilities				
User cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation	\$ —	\$ 8,431	\$ —	8,431
Fractional share repurchase obligations	997	—	—	997
Total financial liabilities	<u>\$ 997</u>	<u>\$ 8,431</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 9,428</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2022, we did not have any transfers in or out of Level 3 assets or liabilities.

Safeguarded user cryptocurrencies

Safeguarded user cryptocurrencies were as follows:

(in millions)	December 31, 2022
Dogecoin (DOGE)	\$ 2,802
Ethereum (ETH)	2,341
Bitcoin (BTC)	2,327
Other	961
Total user cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation and corresponding asset	<u>\$ 8,431</u>

The fair value of the user cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation and the corresponding asset were determined based on observed market pricing representing the last price executed for trades of each cryptocurrency as of December 31, 2022.

Convertible Notes and Warrant Liability

In February 2021, we issued two tranches of convertible notes (the “convertible notes”) and granted to each purchaser of the Tranche I convertible notes a warrant to purchase equity securities (the “warrant liability”). We elected the fair value option for both tranches of the convertible notes as we believe it best reflects their underlying economics. Under the fair value option, the convertible notes were initially measured at their issuance date estimated fair value and subsequently remeasured at their estimated fair value at the end of each reporting period. Upon the closing of the IPO, all of our outstanding convertible notes and warrants were reclassified from liability to equity and the fair value was no longer required to be remeasured.

The following table sets forth a summary of the changes in the estimated fair value of our convertible notes and warrant liability:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2021	
	Convertible notes ⁽²⁾	Warrant liability
Beginning balance	\$ —	\$ —
Issued during the period	3,299	253
Change in fair value ⁽¹⁾	1,919	127
Reclassifications to equity	(5,218)	(380)
Ending balance	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

- (1) We have elected to present the component related to accrued interest in the change in fair value of convertible notes and warrant liability.
- (2) None of the expense recorded due to changes in fair value for the convertible notes was attributable to the change in the instrument-specific credit risk.

NOTE 9: INCOME TAXES

The components of income (loss) before income taxes were as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Domestic	\$ 14	\$ (3,687)	\$ (1,028)
Foreign	(1)	2	1
Income (loss) before income taxes	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ (3,685)</u>	<u>\$ (1,027)</u>

The components of the provision for (benefit from) income taxes were as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Current:			
Federal	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —
State	4	5	1
Foreign	—	—	—
Total current tax expense (benefit)	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	—	(1)	—
State	—	(2)	—
Foreign	(1)	—	—
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total provision for (benefit from) income taxes	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

The reconciliation of statutory federal income tax rate and our effective income tax rate was as follows (in percentages):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Federal tax benefit at statutory rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
State tax benefit, net of federal benefit	(6.2)%	3.6 %	1.8 %
Foreign rate differential	— %	— %	— %
Share-based compensation	(19.2)%	(0.5)%	(12.3)%
Tender offer compensation	26.1 %	— %	— %
Research and development credits	(75.8)%	1.3 %	3.6 %
Non-deductible regulatory settlements	— %	(11.7)%	(0.3)%
Non-deductible change in convertible notes and warrant	151.8 %	(0.3)%	— %
Permanent differences	3.8 %	— %	(0.1)%
Other	0.4 %	— %	0.1 %
Change in valuation allowance	(55.8)%	(13.5)%	(13.9)%
Total provision for (benefit from) income taxes	46.1 %	(0.1)%	(0.1)%

Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities consisted of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
Deferred tax assets:		
User cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation	\$ —	\$ 2,167
Net operating loss carryforwards	251	266
Tax credit carryforwards	81	134
Share-based compensation	135	85
Research and Experimentation expenditure amortization	—	83
Lease liability	40	38
Accruals and other liabilities	24	21
Other	22	15
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 553	\$ 2,809
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Asset related to user cryptocurrencies safeguarding obligation	\$ —	\$ (2,167)
Right of use assets	(34)	(24)
Depreciation and amortization	(23)	(10)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(57)	(2,201)
Valuation Allowance	(495)	(607)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 1	\$ 1

The reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance was as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
(in millions)			
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 35	\$ 27	\$ 495
Charged/(credited) to net income	(8)	471	112
Charges utilized/(write-offs)	—	(3)	—
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 495</u>	<u>\$ 607</u>

The realization of tax benefits of net deferred assets is dependent upon future levels of taxable income, of an appropriate character, in the periods the items are expected to be deductible or taxable. Based on all available evidence for the year ending December 31, 2022, we believe it is more likely than not that the tax benefits of the remaining U.S. federal, state, and certain foreign net deferred tax assets may not be realized, and accordingly, the net deferred tax assets have been fully offset by a valuation allowance. The valuation allowance increased by approximately \$112 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, we have \$1,012 million of U.S. federal, \$836 million of state, and \$4 million of non-U.S. net operating loss carryforwards available to reduce future taxable income. Of the U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards, \$1 million will begin to expire in 2037 and the \$1,011 million will carryforward indefinitely. Our state net operating losses begin to expire in 2023, while our non-U.S. net operating losses do not expire. We have U.S. federal tax credit carryforwards of \$125 million that will begin to expire in 2039, if not utilized, and state tax credit carryforwards of \$78 million that will begin to expire in 2026.

Utilization of the net operating loss and credit carryforwards may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and similar state provisions. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating losses and tax credits before utilization.

We had unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$46 million and \$58 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2022. These unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, would not affect the effective tax rate. We record interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expenses. There were no interest or penalties accrued during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

The reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits were as follows (in millions):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
Unrecognized benefit - beginning of period	\$ 7	\$ 46
Gross increases - current year tax positions	38	16
Gross increases - prior year tax positions	1	—
Gross decrease - prior year tax positions	—	(4)
Unrecognized benefit - end of period	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>

We file in U.S. federal, various state, and foreign jurisdictions. The tax years from 2013 remain open to examination by the U.S. federal and state authorities, due to carryover of unused net operating losses and tax credits. The tax years from 2019 remain open for the most significant foreign jurisdiction.

NOTE 10: PROPERTY, SOFTWARE, AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property, software, and equipment are presented net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and summarized as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
Internally developed software	\$ 31	\$ 106
Leasehold improvements	64	52
Computer equipment	24	32
Furniture and fixtures	22	14
Construction in progress	44	23
Total	185	227
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(39)	(81)
Property, software, and equipment, net	<u>\$ 146</u>	<u>\$ 146</u>

Depreciation expense of property and equipment was \$6 million, \$15 million, and \$26 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Amortization expense of internally developed software was \$4 million, \$7 million, and \$26 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022.

In connection with our August 2022 Restructuring, we recognized an impairment of \$15 million associated with our leasehold improvements and accelerated depreciation of \$9 million related to other fixed assets for the year ended December 31, 2022. Refer to Note 6 - Restructuring Activities for more information.

NOTE 11: SECURITIES BORROWING AND LENDING

When we lend securities to third parties we receive cash as collateral for the securities loaned. In the table below, the cash collateral we hold related to loaned securities is presented in “securities loaned” and the fair value of securities lent is presented in “security collateral pledged.” Similarly, when we borrow securities from third parties or fully-paid securities from users, we provide cash collateral. In the table below, the amount of that cash collateral is presented in “securities borrowed” and the fair value of the securities received is presented in “security collateral received.”

Our securities lending transactions are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements with other broker-dealers; however, we do not net securities borrowing and lending transactions. Therefore, activity related to securities borrowing and lending activities are presented gross in our consolidated balance sheets (refer to Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for more information).

The following tables set forth certain balances related to our securities borrowing and lending activities:

(in millions)	December 31,	
	2021	2022
	Securities borrowed	
Assets		
Gross amount of securities borrowed.....	\$ —	\$ 517
Gross amount offset on the consolidated balance sheets	—	—
Amounts of assets presented on the consolidated balance sheets	—	517
Gross amount of securities borrowed not offset on the consolidated balance sheets:		
Securities borrowed	—	517
Security collateral received	—	(509)
Net amount	\$ —	\$ 8
Liabilities		
	Securities loaned	
Gross amount of securities loaned.....	\$ 3,651	\$ 1,834
Gross amount of securities loaned offset on the consolidated balance sheets	—	—
Amounts of liabilities presented on the consolidated balance sheets	3,651	1,834
Gross amount of securities loaned not offset on the consolidated balance sheets:		
Securities loaned	3,651	1,834
Security collateral pledged	(3,427)	(1,629)
Net amount	\$ 224	\$ 205

As described in Note 1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, we obtain securities on terms that permit us to pledge and/or transfer securities to others. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, we were permitted to re-pledge securities with a fair value of \$9.21 billion and \$4.36 billion under margin account agreements with users, and securities with a fair value of \$0.3 million and \$18.4 million that we had borrowed under MSLAs with third parties. Under the Fully-Paid Securities Lending program, as of December 31, 2022, we were permitted to re-pledge securities with a fair value of \$4.45 billion including securities with a fair value of \$490.4 million that we had borrowed from users.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, we had re-pledged securities with a fair value of \$3.43 billion and \$1.63 billion, in each case under MSLAs and Fixed-Term Securities Lending Agreements with third parties. In addition, as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, we had re-pledged \$220.1 million and \$231.2 million of the permitted amounts under the Margin Securities Lending program with clearing organizations to meet deposit requirements.

NOTE 12: FINANCING ACTIVITIES AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

Revolving Credit Facilities

October 2019 Credit Facility

In October 2019, we entered into a \$200.0 million committed and unsecured revolving line of credit with a syndicate of banks maturing in October 2023 (the "October 2019 Credit Facility"). In October 2020, we amended the October 2019 Credit Facility and, among other things, increased the aggregate committed and unsecured revolving line of credit amount to \$600.0 million with a maturity date of October 29, 2024. In April 2021, we further increased the aggregate credit amount available under the October

2019 Credit Facility to \$625.0 million. Loans under the October 2019 Credit Facility bear interest, at our option, at a per annum rate of either (a) the Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00% or (b) the ABR. The Eurodollar Rate is equal to the Eurodollar Base Rate, which is derived from London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), multiplied by the Statutory Reserve Rate (as defined in the agreement) at the applicable time. The ABR is the greatest of (i) the prime rate then in effect, (ii) the Federal Reserve Bank of New York rate then in effect plus 0.50% and (iii) the Eurodollar Rate at such time for a one month interest period plus 1.00%. If LIBOR is unavailable or if we and the administrative agent elect, the Eurodollar Rate will be replaced by a rate calculated with reference to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (as defined in the agreement) as set forth in the October 2019 Credit Facility agreement or an alternate benchmark rate selected by us and the administrative agent.

In December 2022, the terms of the October 2019 Credit Facility were amended. Under the amendment, the October 2019 Credit Facility bears interest, at our option, at a per annum rate of either (a) the Adjusted Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) plus 1.00% or (b) the Alternative Base Rate. The Adjusted Term SOFR Rate is equal to the Term SOFR Rate for such interest period, published by the Term SOFR Administrator, plus the applicable Term SOFR Adjustment at the applicable time. The Term SOFR Adjustment is (i) 0.11% per annum for an interest period of one month; (ii) 0.26% per annum for an interest period of three months; and (iii) 0.43% per annum for an interest period of six months. If the Adjusted Term SOFR Rate is less than the floor of 0%, such rate shall be deemed to be equal to the floor. As amended, the ABR is the greatest of (i) the prime rate then in effect, (ii) the Federal Reserve Bank of New York rate then in effect plus 0.50% and (iii) the Adjusted Term SOFR for a one month Interest Period plus 1.00%.

There were no outstanding borrowings under the October 2019 Credit Facility, as amended, at December 31, 2021 and 2022. We are obligated to pay a commitment fee calculated as a per annum rate equal to 0.10% on any unused amount of the October 2019 Credit Facility quarterly in arrears.

April 2022 Credit Facility

In April 2021, we entered into a \$2.18 billion committed and secured revolving line of credit, subject to certain borrowing base limitations, with a maturity date of April 15, 2022 (the “April 2021 Credit Facility”). Borrowings from the April 2021 Credit Facility must be specified to be Tranche A, Tranche B, Tranche C or a combination thereof. Tranche A loans are secured by users’ securities purchased on margin and are used primarily to finance margin loans. Tranche B loans are secured by the right to the return from National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”) of NSCC margin deposits and cash and property in a designated collateral account and used for the purpose of satisfying NSCC deposit requirements. Tranche C loans are secured by the right to the return of eligible funds from any reserve account of the borrower and cash and property in a designated collateral account and used for the purpose of satisfying reserve requirements under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Interest for this line of credit is determined at the time a loan is initiated and the applicable interest rate is calculated as a per annum rate equal to 1.25% for Tranche A loans and 2.50% for Tranche B and Tranche C loans, plus the Short-Term Funding Rate at the applicable time. The Short-Term Funding Rate is equal to the greatest of (i) the Eurodollar Rate for a one month interest period on such day, which equals to the Eurodollar Base Rate that is derived from LIBOR, multiplied by the Statutory Reserve Rate at the applicable time, (ii) the Federal Funds Effective Rate (as defined in the agreement) and (iii) the Overnight Bank Funding Rate (as defined in the agreement) in effect on such day. There were no outstanding borrowings under the April 2021 Credit Facility at December 31, 2021. We are obligated to pay a commitment fee calculated as a per annum rate equal to 0.50% on any unused amount of the April 2021 Credit Facility quarterly in arrears.

In April 2022, we entered into a \$2.275 billion committed and secured revolving line of credit with a maturity date of April 10, 2023 (the “April 2022 Credit Facility”), amending and restating the April 2021 Credit Facility. Under circumstances described in the agreement for the April 2022 Credit Facility, the aggregate commitments may be increased by up to \$1.138 billion, for a total commitment under the agreement of \$3.413 billion. The April 2022 Credit Facility terms are otherwise substantially the same as

the April 2021 Credit Facility in all material aspects except for the Short-Term Funding Rate, which is equal to the greatest of (i) Daily Simple SOFR (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.10%, (ii) the Federal Funds Effective Rate (as defined in the agreement) and (iii) the Overnight Bank Funding Rate (as defined in the agreement), in each case, in effect on such day. There were no outstanding borrowings under the April 2022 Credit Facility at December 31, 2022. We are obligated to pay a commitment fee calculated as a per annum rate equal to 0.50% on any unused amount of the April 2022 Credit Facility quarterly in arrears.

The October 2019 Credit Facility, as amended, and the April 2022 Credit Facility contain customary covenants, including limitations with respect to debt, liens, fundamental changes, asset sales, restricted payments, investments and transactions with affiliates, subject to certain exceptions. We were in compliance with all covenants under these facilities as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, as applicable.

Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the normal course of business, we engage in activities involving settlement and financing of securities transactions. User securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis, which is generally two business days after the trade date for equities and one business day after the trade date for options. These activities may expose us to off-balance sheet risk in the event that the other party to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. In such events, we may be required to purchase financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill our obligations.

NOTE 13: COMMON STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY

Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

In February 2021, we authorized 244.3 million shares of Series G-1 redeemable convertible preferred stock in connection with our convertible notes. No shares of Series G-1 were issued or outstanding immediately prior to our IPO.

Immediately prior to our IPO, all outstanding shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock were converted into shares of our Class A common stock on a one-to-one basis and their carrying value of \$2.18 billion was reclassified into stockholders' equity. As such, there were no shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock authorized or issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022.

Preferred Stock

Pursuant to our Charter, our board of directors may issue shares of our preferred stock in one or more series and, subject to the applicable law of the State of Delaware, our board of directors may set the powers, rights, preferences, qualifications, limitations and restrictions of such preferred stock. As of December 31, 2022, no terms of the preferred stock were designated, and no shares of preferred stock were outstanding.

Common Stock

Voting Rights

We have three authorized classes of common stock: Class A, Class B, and Class C. Holders of our Class A common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by our stockholders, holders of our Class B common stock are entitled to 10 votes per share on all matters to be voted upon by our stockholders and, except as otherwise required by applicable law, holders of our Class C common stock are not entitled to vote on any matter to be voted upon by our stockholders. The holders

of our Class A common stock and Class B common stock vote together as a single class, unless otherwise required by our Charter or applicable law.

Conversion of Class B Common Stock

Each share of Class B common stock is convertible at any time at the option of the holder into one share of Class A common stock. All Class B common stock will automatically convert (as a class) into Class A common stock upon the earliest of (i) the date and time specified by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the then-outstanding shares of Class B common stock, voting separately as a class, (ii) the date fixed by our board of directors that is no less than 61 days and no more than 180 days following the date on which the number of then-outstanding shares of Class B common stock represents less than 5% of the aggregate number of shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock then outstanding, (iii) the date fixed by our board of directors that is no less than 61 days and no more than 180 days following the date that (A) each founder is no longer providing services to our Company as an officer, employee, or consultant and (B) each founder is not a director of our Company as a result of a voluntary resignation by such founder from our board of directors or as a result of a written request or agreement by such founder not to be renominated as a director of our Company at an annual or special meeting of stockholders, (iv) nine months after the death or total disability of both founders (subject to a delay of up to 18 months as may be approved by a majority of our independent directors), or (v) August 2, 2036, the date that is 15 years from the completion of our IPO.

Shares of Class B common stock will also automatically convert into shares of Class A common stock upon sale or transfer except for certain permitted transfers described in our Charter. In addition, each share of Class B common stock held by a stockholder who is a natural person, or held by permitted transferees or permitted entities of such natural person (each as described in our Charter) will automatically convert into shares of Class A common stock nine months following the death or total disability of such natural person (subject to a delay of up to 18 months as may be approved by a majority of our independent directors). Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event such natural person is a founder, to the extent (i) a person designated by such founder and approved by a majority of the independent directors then in office or (ii) the other founder, in each case, has or shares voting control over the shares of Class B common stock held by the deceased or disabled founder, such shares will be treated as being held of record by such person or other founder and will not convert into shares of Class A common stock as a result of such founder's death or total disability.

Conversion of Class C Common Stock

Upon the conversion or exchange of all outstanding shares of our Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock, each outstanding share of Class C common stock will convert automatically into one share of Class A common stock on the date or time fixed by our board of directors.

Dividend Rights

Subject to the rights of any holders of our preferred stock, the holders of our common stock will be entitled to receive ratable dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by our board of directors out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends.

Right to Receive Liquidation Distributions

If we liquidate, dissolve or wind up, after all liabilities and, if applicable, the holders of each series of our preferred stock have been paid in full, the holders of our common stock will be entitled to share ratably in all remaining assets.

No Preemptive or Similar Rights

Our common stock has no preemptive or conversion rights or other subscription rights. No redemption or sinking fund provisions are applicable to our common stock. The rights, preferences and

privileges of the holders of our common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of our preferred stock that we may designate and issue in the future.

The convertible notes issued in February 2021 (see Note 8 - Investments and Fair Value Measurement for further information) were converted into 137.3 million shares of Class A common stock at a conversion price of \$26.60 per share upon completion of our IPO.

Warrants

As of December 31, 2022, warrants outstanding consisted of warrants to purchase 14.3 million shares of Class A common stock with a strike price of \$26.60 per share. The warrants expire on February 12, 2031 and can be exercised with cash or net shares settled at the holder's option. In aggregate, the maximum purchase amount of all warrants is \$380 million. As of December 31, 2022, the warrants have not been exercised and are included as a component of additional paid in capital on the consolidated balance sheets.

Equity Incentive Plans

Amended and Restated 2013 Stock Plan and 2020 Equity Incentive Plan

Our Amended and Restated 2013 Stock Plan, as amended (the "2013 Plan"), and our 2020 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (the "2020 Plan"), provided for share-based awards to eligible participants, granted as incentive stock options ("ISOs"), non-statutory stock options ("NSOs"), restricted stock units ("RSUs"), stock appreciation rights ("SARs") or restricted stock awards ("RSAs"). Our 2013 Plan was terminated in connection with adoption of our 2020 Plan, and our 2020 Plan was terminated in connection with the adoption of our 2021 Plan (defined below) but any awards outstanding under our 2013 Plan and 2020 Plan remain in effect in accordance with their terms. Any shares that were or otherwise would become available for grant under the 2013 Plan or 2020 Plan will be available for grant under the 2021 Plan. No new awards may be granted under our 2013 Plan or 2020 Plan.

2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan

Our 2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan") became effective on July 27, 2021, and provides for the grant of share-based awards (such as options, including ISOs and NSOs, SARs, RSAs, RSUs, performance units, and other equity-based awards) and cash-based awards. Under the 2021 Plan, options could be granted with an exercise price per share not less than the fair market value at the date of grant. Options granted generally vest over a four-year term from the date of grant, at a rate of 25% after one year, then monthly on a straight-line basis thereafter. Generally, options granted are exercisable for up to ten years from the date of grant. RSUs granted generally vest quarterly on a straight-line basis and expire seven years from the date of grant.

As of December 31, 2022, an aggregate of 360 million shares had been authorized for issuance under the 2013 Plan, 2020 Plan, and 2021 Plan, of which 98 million shares had been issued under the plans, 130 million shares were reserved for issuance upon the exercise or settlement of outstanding equity awards under the plans, and 132 million shares remained available for new grants under the 2021 Plan. On January 1, 2023, an additional 44.6 million shares became available for grant under the 2021 Plan pursuant to its annual evergreen feature.

Stock Option Activity

A summary of stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Life	Total Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Balance at December 31, 2021	14,527,468	\$ 2.20	5.37	\$ 226
Granted during the period	4,463,248	14.15		
Exercised during the period	(2,433,884)	2.25		
Cancelled and forfeited during the period	(1,330,736)	13.31		
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>15,226,096</u>	\$ 4.73	4.68	\$ 72
Options vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2022	<u>15,226,096</u>	\$ 4.73	4.68	\$ 72
Options exercisable at December 31, 2022	<u>11,841,163</u>	\$ 2.07	4.34	\$ 72

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2022 was \$3.64 and \$14.15. No options were granted during 2021. The fair value of each stock option was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Dividend yield	0 %	N/A	0 %
Risk-free interest rate	0.61 %	N/A	1.61 %
Expected volatility	36.69 %	N/A	40.72 %
Expected term (years)	6.04	N/A	4.61

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during 2020, 2021, and 2022 was \$45 million, \$179 million, and \$25 million. The intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying stock option award and the market value of the stock at the time of exercise. The total grant date fair value of options that vested for each of the periods presented was immaterial.

Time-Based RSUs

We have granted Time-Based RSUs that vest upon the satisfaction of a time-based service condition ("Time-Based RSUs"). The following table summarizes the activity related to our Time-Based RSUs for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Number of RSUs	Weighted- average grant date fair value
Unvested at December 31, 2021	49,428,070	\$ 31.78
Granted	61,100,831	11.63
Vested	(25,213,252)	21.51
Forfeited	(29,198,867)	23.93
Unvested at December 31, 2022	<u>56,116,782</u>	<u>\$ 18.55</u>

The fair value of Time-Based RSUs vested during 2021 and 2022 was \$1,054 million and \$542 million, respectively. No Time-Based RSUs vested during 2020.

Market-Based RSUs

In 2019 and 2021, we granted Market-Based RSUs to our founders under which vesting is conditioned upon both the achievement of share price targets and the continued employment by each recipient over defined service periods. There were no Market-Based RSUs granted during 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, none of the 2021 Market-Based RSUs had vested based on share price targets. In February 2023, the 2021 Market-Based RSUs (corresponding to 35.3 million unvested shares) were canceled (see Note 18 - Subsequent Events).

The following table summarizes the activity related to our Market-Based RSUs for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Eligible to Vest ⁽¹⁾	Not Eligible to Vest ⁽²⁾	Total Number of RSUs	Weighted-average grant date fair value
Unvested at December 31, 2021	1,267,918	57,650,926	58,918,844	\$ 23.50
Granted	—	—	—	
Vested	(461,060)	—	(461,060)	
Forfeited	—	—	—	
Unvested at December 31, 2022	<u>806,858</u>	<u>57,650,926</u>	<u>58,457,784</u>	<u>\$ 23.50</u>

(1) Represents RSUs that became eligible to vest upon achievement of share price targets and vest upon satisfaction of time-based service requirements.

(2) Represents RSUs that have not yet become eligible to vest because share price targets have not yet been achieved.

The fair value of Market-Based RSUs that vested during 2021 and 2022 was \$161 million and \$5 million. No Market-Based RSUs vested during 2020.

2021 Employee Share Purchase Plan

Our ESPP became effective on July 27, 2021 and enables eligible employees to purchase shares of our common stock at a discount through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their eligible compensation up to the statutory maximum. The purchase price is equal to 85% of the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the first date of an offering or the date of purchase, whichever is lower. The ESPP has an automatic rollover feature, whereby employees begin a new 12-month offering period if the fair value of the Company's common stock on a purchase date is less than that on the original offering date.

The aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance under the ESPP will automatically increase on the first day of each calendar year beginning on January 1, 2022 and ending with (and including) January 1, 2031. Such annual increase will be equal to the lesser of (i) 1% of the outstanding shares of all classes of our common stock on the last day of the immediately preceding calendar year and (ii) such number of shares determined by the board of directors. No more than 200 million shares of common stock may be issued under our ESPP.

In the year ended December 31, 2022, 1.9 million shares were purchased under the ESPP at a weighted-average price of \$8.42. The fair value of shares to be issued under our ESPP was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. As of December 31, 2022, approximately 25.6 million shares remained available for issuance under the ESPP. On January 1, 2023, an additional 8.9 million shares became authorized for issuance under the ESPP pursuant to its annual evergreen feature.

Share-Based Compensation

The following table presents share-based compensation in our consolidated statements of operations for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022 ⁽¹⁾
General and administrative	\$ 5	\$ 885	\$ 425
Technology and development	18	610	212
Operations	—	20	8
Brokerage and transaction	—	7	5
Marketing	1	50	4
Total	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 1,572</u>	<u>\$ 654</u>

⁽¹⁾ Included in the table above, we recorded share-based compensation expense of \$323 million related to Market-Based RSUs, \$314 million related to Time-Based RSUs, \$11 million related to ESPP, and \$6 million related to options for the year ended December 31, 2022.

In the year ended December 31, 2020, subsequent to the sale of our Series G redeemable convertible preferred stock, certain employees sold shares of common stock to new and existing stockholders in a tender offer (the “2020 Tender Offer”). The 2020 Tender closed on November 13, 2020, when existing employees sold 1.4 million shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$22 million. With the 2020 Tender Offer, we believe that we had established a pattern of cash settlement of immature shares and stock options only during a very discrete set of circumstances in which we opened a tender offer in conjunction with a preferred stock financing. As such, during the 2020 Tender Offer period, we recorded a liability equal to the fair value of the maximum number of options representing immature shares that could have been redeemed in the tender offer. To the extent that this liability exceeded amounts previously recognized in equity, the excess was recognized as additional share-based compensation expense. Following the closing of the 2020 Tender Offer, the remaining liability of \$19 million was reclassified to additional paid-in capital. We recorded share-based compensation expense of \$17 million in connection with this tender offer in the year ended December 31, 2020. Out of the \$17 million expenses, \$16 million related to options and \$2 million related to Time-Based RSUs.

In March 2021, we modified certain Time-Based RSUs of approximately 500 employees to remove the one-year vesting cliff, considered to be an improbable to improbable modification. The modified RSUs were revalued at the modification date, and the modified grant date fair value of the awards of \$39.75 per share was used to calculate share-based compensation expense.

We have capitalized share-based compensation expense related to internally developed software of \$1 million, \$35 million, and \$28 million for years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

The April 2022 Restructuring and the August 2022 Restructuring resulted in net reductions of \$24 million and \$53 million in share-based compensation expense, respectively. Both reductions were substantially all related to Time-Based RSUs. The net reductions were primarily recognized in technology and development expense, \$16 million and \$22 million, and general and administrative expense, \$6 million and \$28 million.

As of December 31, 2022, there was \$1.23 billion of unrecognized share-based compensation expense that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.99 years. Scheduled vesting for awards outstanding as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

(in millions, except for number of shares)	Number of Shares ⁽¹⁾	Expense
2023	24,081,983	\$ 563
2024	17,662,243	368
2025	12,342,086	247
2026	4,286,976	49
Total	58,373,288	\$ 1,227

(1) Excludes future ESPP shares and Market-Based RSUs for which the share price target has not been met as we cannot forecast the vesting of these shares.

The above schedule excludes an estimate for forfeitures, which are recognized as they occur, and future equity grants.

NOTE 14: NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

We present net income (loss) per share using the two-class method required for multiple classes of common stock. The rights, including the liquidation and dividend rights, of the holders of Class A common stock and Class B common stock are identical, except with respect to voting. As the liquidation and dividend rights are identical for Class A common stock and Class B common stock, the undistributed earnings are allocated on a proportionate basis and the resulting income (loss) per share will, therefore, be the same for both Class A common stock and Class B common stock on an individual or combined basis.

The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted income (loss) per share:

(in millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Net income (loss)	\$ 7	\$ (3,687)	\$ (1,028)
Less: allocation of earnings to participating securities	4	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ (3,687)</u>	<u>\$ (1,028)</u>
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic	225,748,355	492,381,190	878,630,024
Dilutive effect of stock options and unvested shares	19,249,033	—	—
diluted loss per share	<u>244,997,388</u>	<u>492,381,190</u>	<u>878,630,024</u>

Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:

Basic	\$ 0.01	\$ (7.49)	\$ (1.17)
Diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (7.49)	\$ (1.17)

The following potential common shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share because their effect would have been anti-dilutive or issuance of such shares is contingent upon the satisfaction of certain conditions that were not satisfied by the end of the period:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	412,742,897	—	—
RSUs	75,375,307	108,359,188	114,614,461
Stock options	60,082	14,527,468	15,226,096
Early-exercised stock options	8,423	15,126	—
Warrants	—	14,278,034	14,278,034
ESPP shares	—	246,179	364,427
Total anti-dilutive securities	<u>488,186,709</u>	<u>137,425,995</u>	<u>144,483,018</u>

NOTE 15: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions may include any transaction between entities under common control or with a related party. We have defined related parties as members of our board of directors, executive officers, principal owners of our outstanding stock, and any immediate family members of each such related party, as well as any other person or entity with significant influence over our management or operations and any other affiliates.

In 2022, we did not have any material related party transactions.

In February 2021, we issued two tranches of convertible notes and granted to each purchaser of the Tranche I convertible notes a warrant to purchase equity securities (see Note 8 - Investments and Fair Value Measurement, for further information). Two of the Tranche I investors were related parties prior to the completion of our IPO. Their respective aggregate outstanding principal and accrued interest of their convertible notes automatically converted into shares of Class A common stock upon the closing of our IPO.

NOTE 16: LEASES

Our operating leases are comprised of office facilities, with the most significant leases relating to our corporate headquarters in Menlo Park, CA and our office in New York City, NY. Our leases have remaining terms of less than one year to 10 years, and many leases include one or more options to renew. We do not assume renewals in our determination of the lease term unless the renewals are deemed to be reasonably assured at lease commencement. We do not have any finance leases. See Note 6 - Restructuring Activities, for further information relating to impacts on leases due to the April and August 2022 Restructurings.

In 2022, we executed agreements to assign some of our operating leases to third-party assignees who assumed all of our obligations, liabilities, covenants, and conditions under the assigned leases. As a result of these agreements, we derecognized the related right-of-use assets of \$28 million and lease liability of \$33 million and recognized an immaterial amount of net gain.

Lease assets and liabilities recognized on our consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

(in millions)	Classification	December 31,	
		2021	2022
Lease Right-of-use Assets			
Operating lease assets	Other non-current assets	\$ 129	\$ 92
Lease Liabilities			
Current operating lease liabilities	Other current liabilities	22	21
Non-current operating lease liabilities ...	Other non-current liabilities	129	127
Total lease liabilities		<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 148</u>

Fixed operating lease costs primarily consist of monthly base rent amounts due. Variable operating lease costs primarily relate to common area maintenance, property taxes, insurance, and other operating expenses. The components of lease expense were as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Fixed operating lease costs	\$ 12	\$ 24	\$ 33
Variable operating lease costs	3	6	7
Short-term lease costs	1	1	—
Total lease costs	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 31</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>

Other information related to our operating leases was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2021	2022
Weighted-average remaining lease term	7.29 years	7.59 years
Weighted-average discount rate	6.27 %	6.52 %

Cash flows related to leases were as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Operating cash flows:			
Payments for operating lease liabilities	\$ 13	\$ 6	\$ 23
Supplemental cash flow data:			
Lease liabilities arising from obtaining right-of-use assets	\$ 26	\$ 97	\$ 32

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases (with initial lease terms in excess of one year) as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

(in millions)

2023	\$	30
2024		29
2025		27
2026		19
2027		17
Thereafter		68
Total undiscounted lease payments		190
Less: imputed interest		(40)
Less: lease incentives		(2)
Total lease liabilities	\$	148

NOTE 17: COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

We are subject to contingencies arising in the ordinary course of our business, including contingencies related to legal, regulatory, non-income tax and other matters. We record an accrual for loss contingencies at management's best estimate when we determine that it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. If the reasonable estimate is a range and no amount within that range is considered a better estimate than any other amount, an accrual is recorded based on the bottom amount of the range. If a loss is not probable, or a probable loss cannot be reasonably estimated, no accrual is recorded. Amounts accrued for contingencies in the aggregate were \$84.8 million and \$85.2 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2022. In our opinion, an adequate accrual had been made as of December 31, 2022 to provide for the probable losses of which we are aware and for which we can reasonably estimate an amount.

Legal and Regulatory Matters

The securities industry is highly regulated and many aspects of our business involve substantial risk of liability. In past years, there has been an increase in litigation and regulatory investigations involving the brokerage and cryptocurrency industries. Litigation has included and may in the future include class action suits that generally seek substantial and, in some cases, punitive damages. Federal and state regulators, exchanges, or other SROs investigate issues related to regulatory compliance that may result in enforcement action. We are also subject to periodic regulatory audits and inspections that have in the past and could in the future lead to enforcement investigations or actions.

We have been named as a defendant in lawsuits and from time to time we have been threatened with, or named as a defendant in arbitrations and administrative proceedings. The outcomes of these matters are inherently uncertain and some may result in adverse judgments or awards, including penalties, injunctions, or other relief, and we may also determine to settle a matter because of the uncertainty and risks of litigation.

With respect to matters discussed below, we believe, based on current knowledge, that any losses (in excess of amounts accrued, if applicable) as of December 31, 2022 that are reasonably possible and can be reasonably estimated will not, in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, operating results, or cash flows. However, for many of the matters disclosed below, particularly those in early stages, we cannot reasonably estimate the reasonably possible loss (or range of loss), if any. In addition, the ultimate outcome of legal proceedings involves judgments and inherent uncertainties and cannot be predicted with certainty. Any judgment entered against us, or any adverse settlement, could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, operating results, and

cash flows. We might also incur substantial legal fees, which are expensed as incurred, in defending against legal and regulatory claims.

Described below are certain pending matters in which there is at least a reasonable possibility that a material loss could be incurred. We intend to continue to defend these matters vigorously.

Best Execution, Payment for Order Flow, and Sources of Revenue Civil Litigation

Beginning in December 2020, multiple putative securities fraud class action lawsuits were filed against RHM, RHF, and RHS. Five cases were consolidated in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. An amended consolidated complaint was filed in May 2021, alleging violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and various state law causes of action based on claims that we violated the duty of best execution and misled putative class members by publishing misleading statements and omissions in customer communications relating to the execution of trades and revenue sources (including PFOF). Plaintiffs seek damages, restitution, disgorgement, and other relief. In February 2022, the court granted Robinhood's motion to dismiss the amended consolidated complaint without prejudice. In March 2022, plaintiffs filed a second consolidated amended complaint, alleging only violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, which Robinhood moved to dismiss. In October 2022, the court granted Robinhood's motion in part and denied it in part. In November 2022, Robinhood filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings, which the court denied in January 2023.

March 2020 Outages

A consolidated putative class action lawsuit relating to the March 2020 Outages is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The lawsuit generally alleges that putative class members were unable to execute trades during the March 2020 Outages because our platform was inadequately designed to handle customer demand and we failed to implement appropriate backup systems. The lawsuit includes, among other things, claims for breach of contract, negligence, gross negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment and violations of certain California consumer protection statutes. The lawsuit generally seeks damages, restitution, and/or disgorgement, as well as declaratory and injunctive relief. In May 2022, the parties notified the court that they had reached an agreement in principle resolving this action. The settlement agreement has been preliminarily approved by the court.

In addition, in September 2021, approximately 400 jointly-represented customers initiated an arbitration of individual claims against us arising out of the March 2020 Outages and other alleged system outages. The parties have reached an agreement to resolve this matter.

State Regulatory Matters

Certain state regulatory authorities have conducted investigations regarding RHF's options trading and related customer communications and displays, options and margin trading approval process, March 2020 platform outages, and customer support prior to June 2020. RHF has reached a settlement in principle with the Alabama Securities Commission and anticipates a potential multi-state settlement related to these issues. FINRA previously conducted an investigation and reached a settlement with RHF regarding many of these issues.

Brokerage Enforcement Matters

FINRA Enforcement staff are conducting investigations related to, among other things, RHS's reporting of fractional share trades, as applicable, to a Trade Reporting Facility ("TRF"), the Over-the-Counter Reporting Facility ("ORF"), the Order Audit Trail System ("OATS"), and the Consolidated Audit Trail ("CAT"); RHS's reporting of accounts holding significant options positions to the Large Option Position Report ("LOPR") system; processing of certain requests for transfers of assets from Robinhood through the Automated Customer Account Transfer System ("ACATS"); responses to Electronic Blue Sheets requests from FINRA; RHF's compliance with FINRA registration requirements for member

personnel; marketing involving social media influencers and affiliates; and collaring the prices of certain trade orders. We are cooperating with these investigations.

RHS has received requests from the SEC Division of Enforcement regarding its compliance with Regulation SHO's trade reporting and other requirements in connection with securities lending and fractional share trading and previously received similar requests from FINRA examinations staff. RHS and RHF have also received requests from the SEC Division of Enforcement and FINRA Enforcement staff related to the Firms' compliance with recordkeeping requirements. We are cooperating with these investigations.

Robinhood Crypto Matters

RHC has received subpoenas from the California Attorney General's Office seeking information about, among other things, RHC's trading platform, business and operations, custody of customer assets, customer disclosures, and coin listings. RHC is cooperating with this investigation.

Account Takeovers, Anti-Money Laundering, and Cybersecurity Matters

FINRA Enforcement and the SEC Division of Enforcement are investigating account takeovers (i.e., circumstances under which an unauthorized actor successfully logs into a customer account), as well as anti-money laundering compliance and cybersecurity issues. The SEC's Division of Enforcement is also investigating issues related to compliance with the Electronic Funds Transfer Act. We are cooperating with these investigations.

In January 2021, Siddharth Mehta filed a putative class action in California state court against RHF and RHS, purportedly on behalf of approximately 2,000 Robinhood customers whose accounts were allegedly accessed by unauthorized users. RHF and RHS removed this action to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Plaintiff generally alleges that RHF and RHS breached commitments made and duties owed to customers to safeguard customer data and assets and seeks monetary damages and injunctive relief. In April 2022, the parties reached a settlement in principle to resolve this matter. The settlement agreement has been preliminarily approved by the court.

Massachusetts Securities Division Matter

In December 2020, the Enforcement Section of the Massachusetts Securities Division ("MSD") filed an administrative complaint against RHF, which stems from an investigation initiated by the MSD in July 2020. The complaint alleged three counts of Massachusetts securities law violations regarding alleged unethical and dishonest conduct or practices, failure to supervise, and failure to act in accordance with the Massachusetts fiduciary duty standard, which became effective on March 6, 2020 and had an effective enforcement date beginning September 1, 2020. Among other things, the MSD alleged that our product features and marketing strategies, outages, and options trading approval process constitute violations of Massachusetts securities laws. MSD subsequently filed an amended complaint that seeks, among other things, injunctive relief (a permanent cease and desist order), censure, restitution, disgorgement, appointment of an independent consultant, an administrative fine, and revocation of RHF's license to operate in Massachusetts. If RHF were to lose its license to operate in Massachusetts, we would not be able to acquire any new customers in Massachusetts, and we expect that our current customers in Massachusetts would be unable to continue utilizing any of the services or products offered on our platform (other than closing their positions) and that we may be forced to transfer such customers' accounts to other broker-dealers. Additionally, revocation of RHF's Massachusetts license could trigger similar disqualification or proceedings to restrict or condition RHF's registration by other state regulators. A revocation of RHF's license to operate in Massachusetts would result in RHF and RHS being subject to statutory disqualification by FINRA and the SEC, which would then result in RHF needing to obtain relief from FINRA subject to SEC review in order to remain a FINRA member and RHS possibly needing relief from FINRA or other SROs.

In April 2021, RHF filed a complaint and motion for preliminary injunction and declaratory relief in Massachusetts state court seeking to enjoin the MSD administrative proceeding and challenging the legality of the Massachusetts fiduciary duty standard. In September 2021, the parties filed cross-motions for partial judgment on the pleadings. In March 2022, the court ruled in favor of RHF, declaring that the Massachusetts fiduciary duty regulation was unlawful. The MSD is appealing the ruling. A hearing on the two remaining counts alleged by the MSD in its amended administrative complaint is currently scheduled to begin in March 2023.

Text Message Litigation

In August 2021, Cooper Moore filed a putative class action against RHF alleging that RHF initiated or assisted in the transmission of commercial electronic text messages to Washington State residents without their consent in violation of Washington state law. The complaint seeks statutory and treble damages, injunctive relief, and attorneys' fees and costs. The case is currently pending in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington. RHF filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. In February 2022, Moore and Andrew Gillette filed an amended complaint, which RHF again moved to dismiss. In August 2022, the court denied RHF's motion to dismiss.

Early 2021 Trading Restrictions Matters

Beginning on January 28, 2021, due to increased deposit requirements imposed on RHS by the NSCC in response to unprecedented market volatility, particularly in certain securities, RHS temporarily restricted or limited its customers' purchase of certain securities, including GameStop Corp. and AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc., on our platform (the "Early 2021 Trading Restrictions").

A number of individual and putative class actions related to the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions were filed against RHM, RHF, and RHS, among others, in various federal and state courts. In April 2021, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation entered an order centralizing the federal cases identified in a motion to transfer and coordinate or consolidate the actions filed in connection with the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida (the "MDL"). The court subsequently divided plaintiffs' claims against Robinhood into three tranches: federal antitrust claims, federal securities law claims, and state law claims. In July 2021, plaintiffs filed consolidated complaints seeking monetary damages in connection with the federal antitrust and state law tranches. The federal antitrust complaint asserted one violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act; the state law complaint asserted negligence and breach of fiduciary duty claims. In August 2021, we moved to dismiss both of these complaints.

In September 2021, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint asserting state law claims of negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, tortious interference with contract and business relationship, civil conspiracy, and breaches of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing and implied duty of care. In January 2022, the court dismissed the state law complaint with prejudice. Plaintiffs have appealed the court's order to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

In November 2021, the court dismissed the federal antitrust complaint without prejudice. In January 2022, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint in connection with the federal antitrust tranche and Robinhood moved to dismiss the amended complaint. In May 2022, the court dismissed the federal antitrust complaint with prejudice. Plaintiffs have appealed the court's order to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

In November 2021, plaintiffs for the federal securities tranche filed a complaint alleging violations of Sections 9(a) and 10(b) of the Exchange Act. In January 2022, we moved to dismiss the federal securities law complaint. In August 2022, the court granted in part and denied in part Robinhood's motion to dismiss.

RHM, RHF, RHS, and our Co-Founder and CEO, Vladimir Tenev, among others, have received requests for information, and in some cases, subpoenas and requests for testimony, related to investigations and examinations of the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions from the United States Attorney's Office for the Northern District of California ("USAO"), the DOJ, Antitrust Division, the SEC's Division of Enforcement, FINRA, the New York Attorney General's Office, other state attorneys general offices, and a number of state securities regulators. Also, a related search warrant was executed by the USAO to obtain Mr. Tenev's cell phone. There have been several inquiries based on specific customer complaints. We have also received requests from the SEC Division of Enforcement and FINRA related to employee trading in certain securities that were subject to the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions, including GameStop Corp. and AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc., during the week of January 25, 2021. These matters include requests related to whether any employee trading in these securities may have occurred after the decision to impose the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions and before the public announcement of the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions on January 28, 2021. We are cooperating with these investigations. FINRA Enforcement has also requested information about policies, procedures, and supervision related to employee trading generally.

IPO Litigation

In December 2021, Philip Golubowski filed a putative class action in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against RHM, the officers and directors who signed Robinhood's IPO offering documents, and Robinhood's IPO underwriters. Plaintiff's claims are based on alleged false or misleading statements in Robinhood's IPO offering documents allegedly in violation of Sections 11 and 12(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages, rescission of shareholders' share purchases, and an award for attorneys' fees and costs. In February 2022, certain alleged Robinhood stockholders submitted applications seeking appointment by the court to be the lead plaintiff to represent the putative class in this matter, and in March 2022, the court appointed lead plaintiffs. In June 2022, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. In August 2022, Robinhood filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. In February 2023, the court granted Robinhood's motion without prejudice.

In January 2022, Robert Zito filed a complaint derivatively on behalf of Robinhood against Robinhood's directors at the time of its IPO in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. Plaintiff alleges breach of fiduciary duties, waste of corporate assets, unjust enrichment, and violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act. Plaintiff's claims are based on allegations of false or misleading statements in Robinhood's IPO offering documents, and plaintiff seeks an award of damages and restitution to the Company, injunctive relief, and an award for attorney's fees and costs. In March 2022, the district court entered a stay of this litigation pending resolution of Robinhood's motion to dismiss in the Golubowski securities action discussed above.

In August 2022, a shareholder sent a letter to the RHM board of directors demanding, among other things, that the board of directors pursue causes of action on behalf of the Company related to allegations of misconduct in connection with the Early 2021 Trading Restrictions, Robinhood's IPO offering documents, and the November 2021 Data Security Incident. The Board has formed a Demand Review Committee that is reviewing the demand.

NOTE 18: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Termination of Ziglu Stock Purchase Agreement

On April 16, 2022, we entered into a definitive stock purchase agreement to acquire all outstanding equity of Ziglu Limited ("Ziglu"). Advances of \$12 million made to Ziglu during the year were accounted for as non-marketable equity securities under the fair value alternative, considering the securities lacked a readily determinable fair value. In February 2023, we notified Ziglu of the termination

of the stock purchase agreement. Due to this and other factors, we have adjusted the carrying value of our investment in Ziglu to zero as of December 31, 2022.

Market-Based RSUs Cancellation

In February 2023, we cancelled the 2021 Market-Based RSUs of 35.5 million unvested shares. We expect to recognize approximately \$485 million SBC expense related to the cancellation during the first quarter of 2023. We will no longer be required to recognize any further SBC expense associated with these awards over future fiscal quarters upon the cancellation. No other payments, replacement equity awards or benefits were granted in connection with the cancellation.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2022. Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2022, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. Our management, under the oversight of our board of directors, evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022 based on the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2022.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, who audited the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, issued an audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. That Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm is included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended December 31, 2022 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believes that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and are effective at the reasonable assurance level. However, management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud might occur without being detected.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for the 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report:

1. The following consolidated financial statements of Robinhood Markets Inc. and subsidiaries are filed as part of this Annual Report under Part II, Item 8:

- Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated Financial Statements
- Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021
- Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020
- Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020
- Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules:

All schedules are omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because information called for is shown in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report.

3. Exhibits:

The information required by this Item is set forth in the Exhibit Index that precedes the signature page of this Annual Report.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

EXHIBIT INDEX

The documents listed below are filed (or furnished, as noted) as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form*	Filing Date	Exhibit	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Robinhood Markets, Inc., dated August 2, 2021 (our “Charter”)	8-K	2021-08-02	3.1	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Robinhood Markets, Inc., dated December 14, 2022 (our “Bylaws”)	8-K	2022-12-16	3.1	
4.1	Form of Class A Common Stock Certificate of Robinhood Markets, Inc.	S-1/A	2021-07-19	4.1	
4.2	Form of ten-year Warrant to Purchase Stock of Robinhood Markets, Inc., issued to multiple investors on February 12, 2021	S-1	2021-07-01	4.2	
4.3	Description of Robinhood Securities Registered Under Section 12 of the Exchange Act	10-K	2022-02-24	4.3	
10.1(a)	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and, separately, each of its directors and executive officers (other than VC Fund Affiliated Directors)	S-1/A	2021-07-19	10.1	
10.1(b)	Form of Indemnification Agreement (VC Fund-Affiliated Directors)	10-Q	2022-05-06	10.1	
10.2	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and, separately, each of Jan Hammer and Scott Sandell	S-1/A	2021-07-19	10.2	
10.3†	Underwriting Agreement, dated July 28, 2021, between Robinhood Markets, Inc., as the issuer, and Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, as representatives of the several underwriters named therein	10-Q	2021-08-18	10.3	
10.4†	Credit Agreement, dated as of April 16, 2021, by and among Robinhood Securities, LLC, the lenders thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. as administrative agent, joint bookrunner and joint lead arranger, BMO Harris Bank N.A., as syndication agent, and BMO Capital Markets Corp. as joint bookrunner and joint lead arranger	S-1	2021-07-01	10.14	
10.5+	Offer Letter between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Jason Warnick, dated November 8, 2018	S-1	2021-07-01	10.6	
10.6†+	Offer Letter between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Daniel Gallagher, as amended and restated on December 15, 2020	S-1	2021-07-01	10.7	
10.7†+	Offer Letter between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Paula Loop, dated May 14, 2021	S-1	2021-07-01	10.8	
10.8†+	Offer Letter between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Jonathan Rubinstein, dated May 14, 2021	S-1	2021-07-01	10.9	

10.9†+	Offer Letter between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Robert Zoellick, dated May 14, 2021	S-1	2021-07-01	10.10
10.10	Exchange Agreement, dated July 26, 2021 between Robinhood Markets, Inc. Baiju Bhatt, Vladimir Tenev, and certain of his related entities	10-Q	2021-08-18	10.8
10.11	Form of Equity Exchange Right Agreement, entered into on July 26, 2021 between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and, separately, (a) Baiju Bhatt and (b) Vladimir Tenev	S-1/A	2021-07-19	10.13
10.12(a)	Voting Agreement, dated July 26, 2021, among Robinhood Markets, Inc., Baiju Bhatt, Vladimir Tenev, and certain related entities	10-Q	2021-08-18	10.10
10.12(b)	Joinder Agreement, dated December 13, 2021 by Bhatt Family LLC, becoming party to the Voting Agreement, dated July 26, 2021, among Robinhood Markets, Inc., Baiju Bhatt, Vladimir Tenev, and certain related entities	10-Q	2022-05-06	10.2
10.13(a)†+	Robinhood Markets, Inc. 2020 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended on June 18, 2020 and form grant notices and award agreements thereunder	S-1	2021-07-01	10.2
10.13(b)+	Second Amendment to the Robinhood Markets, Inc. 2020 Equity Incentive Plan, dated March 10, 2021	S-1	2021-07-01	10.4
10.13(c)+	Third Amendment to the Robinhood Markets, Inc. 2020 Equity Incentive Plan, dated May 26, 2021	S-1	2021-07-01	10.5
10.13(d)+	Form of 2021 Market-Based RSU Award, dated May 26, 2021, between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and, separately (a) Baiju Bhatt and (b) Vladimir Tenev	S-1	2021-07-01	10.17
10.13(e)+	Form of RSU Agreement for Non-Employee Directors (including the Notice of Grant) under the 2020 Plan	S-1	2021-07-01	10.18
10.14(a)†+	Robinhood Markets, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Stock Plan and form grant notices and award agreements thereunder	S-1	2021-07-01	10.3
10.14(b)+	Form of Notice of Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Award and Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Robinhood Markets, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Stock Plan for Vladimir Tenev and Baiju Bhatt	S-1	2021-07-01	10.15
10.14(c)+	Form of 2019 Market-Based RSU Award, as amended and restated on May 26, 2021, between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and, separately (a) Baiju Bhatt and (b) Vladimir Tenev	S-1	2021-07-01	10.16
10.15(a)+	Robinhood Markets, Inc. 2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the “2021 Plan”)	S-8	2021-07-29	99.1
10.15(b)+	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Employees and Non-Employee Directors (including the Notices of Grant) under the 2021 Plan	10-Q	2021-08-18	10.16

10.15(c)+	Form of Fully Vested Stock Award Agreement for Non-Employee Directors (including the Notice of Grant) under the 2021 Plan	10-Q	2021-08-18	10.17	
10.15(d)+	Form of Option Agreement for Employees and Non-Employee Directors (including the Notices of Grant) under the 2021 Plan	10-K	2022-02-24	10.15(d)	
10.16(a)+	Robinhood Markets, Inc. 2021 Employee Share Purchase Plan (the "ESPP")	S-8	2021-07-29	99.2	
10.16(b)+	Forms of ESPP Subscription Agreement and Notice of Withdrawal	10-Q	2021-08-18	10.19	
10.17+	Robinhood Markets, Inc. Change in Control and Severance Plan for Key Employees	S-1/A	2021-07-19	10.22	
10.18+	Offer Letter between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Gretchen Howard, dated November 16, 2018	10-Q	2022-05-06	10.3	
10.19(a)+	Offer Letter between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Aparna Chennapragada, dated February 18, 2021	10-Q	2022-05-06	10.4	
10.19(b)+	Separation Agreement between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Aparna Chennapragada, dated August 1, 2022	10-Q	2022-11-03	10.1	
10.20(a)+	Offer Letter between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Christina Smedley, dated July 4, 2020	10-Q	2022-05-06	10.5.1	
10.21(b)+	Separation Agreement between Robinhood Markets, Inc. and Christina Smedley, dated August 21, 2021	10-Q	2022-05-06	10.5.2	
10.22+	Form of Stock Option Agreement for Employees and Non-Employee Directors (including Notices of Grant) under the Robinhood Markets, Inc. 2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan	10-Q	2022-05-06	10.6	
10.23	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 11, 2022, among Robinhood Securities, LLC, as borrower, the lenders party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent	8-K	2022-04-14	10.1	
21.1	Subsidiaries of Robinhood Markets, Inc.				X
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP				X
24.1	Power of Attorney (included in signature pages hereto)				X
31.1	CEO Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act				X
31.2	CFO Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act				X
32.1‡	CEO Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act				X
32.2‡	CFO Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act				X
101.INS	iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language) Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document				X

101.SCH	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	X
101.CAL	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	X
101.DEF	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	X
101.LAB	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.	X
101.PRE	iXBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.	X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (contained in Exhibit 101)	X

* File number is 001-40691 except that the S-1 (and S-1/A) file number is 333-257602 and the S-8 file number is 333-258250.

+ Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan.

† Certain schedules and exhibits have been omitted pursuant to Rule 601(a)(5) of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act. A copy of any omitted schedule or exhibit will be furnished to the SEC upon request.

‡ The certifications attached as Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 that accompany this Annual Report on Form 10-K are deemed furnished and not filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Robinhood Markets, Inc. under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly signed this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in Menlo Park, California, on February 27, 2023.

Robinhood Markets, Inc.

By: /s/ Vladimir Tenev

Name: Vladimir Tenev

Title: Co-Founder, Chief Executive
Officer and President

By: /s/ Jason Warnick

Name: Jason Warnick

Title: Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer)

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Vladimir Tenev and Jason Warnick, jointly and severally, his or her attorney-in-fact, with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

	Signature	Title	Date
By:	<u>/s/ Vladimir Tenev</u> Vladimir Tenev	Co-Founder, Chief Executive Officer and President and Director	February 27, 2023
By:	<u>/s/ Jason Warnick</u> Jason Warnick	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	February 27, 2023
By:	<u>/s/ Baiju Bhatt</u> Baiju Bhatt	Director	February 27, 2023
By:	<u>/s/ Paula Loop</u> Paula Loop	Director	February 27, 2023
By:	<u>/s/ Jonathan Rubinstein</u> Jonathan Rubinstein	Director	February 27, 2023
By:	<u>/s/ Meyer Malka</u> Meyer Malka	Director	February 27, 2023
By:	<u>/s/ Robert Zoellick</u> Robert Zoellick	Director	February 27, 2023
By:	<u>/s/ Dara Treseder</u> Dara Treseder	Director	February 27, 2023
By:	<u>/s/ Frances Frei</u> Frances Frei	Director	February 27, 2023

Stockholder Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Vladimir Tenev
Chief Executive Officer,
Co-Founder, and
Chairman of the Board

Baiju Bhatt
Chief Creative Officer,
Co-Founder, and Director

Frances Frei
Professor and Author
Harvard Business School

Paula Loop
Retired Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Meyer Malka
Founder and Managing Partner
Ribbit Capital

Jonathan Rubinstein
Lead Director
Amazon.com, Inc.

Dara Treseder
SVP, Marketing &
Communications
Autodesk, Inc.

Robert Zoellick
Former Chairman of the Board
AllianceBernstein Holding L.P.

LEADERSHIP TEAM

Vladimir Tenev
Chief Executive Officer,
Co-Founder, and
Chairman of the Board

Baiju Bhatt
Chief Creative Officer,
Co-Founder, and Director

Daniel Gallagher
Chief Legal Compliance and
Corporate Affairs Officer

Surabhi Gupta
Head of Engineering

Steven Quirk
Chief Brokerage Officer

Jason Warnick
Chief Financial Officer

HEADQUARTERS

85 Willow Road
Menlo Park, California 94025 USA

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP
303 S. Almaden Boulevard
San Jose, California 95110 USA

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Nasdaq Global Select Market
Ticker Symbol: HOOD

STOCK TRANSFER AGENT

American Stock Transfer and
Trust Company, LLC ("AST")
Shareholder Services Department
6201 15th Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11219 USA

Toll Free: +1 (800) 937-5449

Email: help@astfinancial.com

Website: www.astfinancial.com

ROBINHOOD INVESTOR RELATIONS

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