



Filer	BLOCK, INC.
Form Type	10-Q - Quarterly report with comprehensive company overview
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

**For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2025
OR**

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

**For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 001-37622**

Block, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

80-0429876
(I.R.S Employer
Identification No.)

**1955 Broadway, Suite 600
Oakland, CA 94612¹**
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)
(415) 375-3176
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A common stock, \$0.0000001 par value per share	XYZ	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of October 31, 2025, the number of shares (in thousands) of the registrant's Class A and Class B common stock outstanding were 547,667 and 59,998, respectively.

¹ We have adopted a distributed work model and, therefore, have no formal headquarters. This address represents our "principal executive office," which we are required to identify under Securities and Exchange Commission rules.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that 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 “may,” “will,” “appears,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “could,” “intends,” “target,” “projects,” “contemplates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential,” or “continue,” or the negative of these words or other similar terms or expressions that concern our expectations, strategy, plans, or intentions. Forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q include, but are not limited to, statements about our future financial and operating performance, our expectations regarding transaction and loan losses, the adequacy of our allowance for loan losses on loans held for investment, or increased delinquencies, and the impact of inaccurate estimates or inadequate reserves, our anticipated growth and growth strategies and our ability to effectively manage that growth, our ability to invest in and develop our products and services to operate with changing technology, the expected benefits of our products to our customers and the impact of our products on our business, our expectations regarding product launches, trends in our markets and the continuation of such trends, our expectations related to our plans to cap our employee base, our plans with respect to patents and other intellectual property, our expectations regarding litigation and regulatory matters, the adequacy of reserves for such matters and the impact of any such matters or settlements thereof on our business, our expectations regarding share-based compensation, our expectations regarding the impacts of accounting guidance and the timing of our compliance therewith, our expectations regarding restricted cash, and the sufficiency of our cash and cash equivalents and cash generated from operations to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements.

We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, prospects, business strategy, and financial needs. The outcome of the events described in these forward-looking statements is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors described in the section titled “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all risks and uncertainties that could have an impact on the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We cannot assure you that the results, events, and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur, and actual results, events, or circumstances could differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements are based on information and estimates available to us at the time of filing this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are not guarantees of future performance. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or to reflect new information or the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

Part I-Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

BLOCK, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share data)

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets	(Unaudited)	
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,335,934	\$ 8,075,247
Settlements receivable	1,222,342	1,060,966
Customer funds	4,803,716	4,182,872
Consumer receivables, net	2,076,126	2,504,879
Loans held for sale	778,039	1,111,107
Loans held for investment, less allowance for credit losses of \$216.3 million and \$23.1 million, respectively	2,203,273	365,062
Other current assets	2,648,295	2,580,068
Total current assets	22,067,725	19,880,201
Goodwill	11,807,858	11,417,422
Acquired intangible assets, net	1,326,091	1,433,067
Deferred tax assets	1,542,364	1,800,994
Other non-current assets	2,438,785	2,245,911
Total assets	\$ 39,182,823	\$ 36,777,595
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Customers payable	\$ 6,799,672	\$ 5,837,152
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,578,830	1,525,149
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 12)	1,572,118	999,497
Warehouse funding facilities, current	157,370	185,000
Total current liabilities	10,107,990	8,546,798
Warehouse funding facilities, non-current	343,629	1,296,680
Long-term debt (Note 12)	5,713,382	5,105,939
Other non-current liabilities	544,614	593,216
Total liabilities	16,709,615	15,542,633
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.0000001 par value: 100,000 shares authorized at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. None issued and outstanding at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.	-	-
Class A common stock, \$0.0000001 par value: 1,000,000 shares authorized at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024; 549,243 and 559,606 issued and outstanding at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.	-	-
Class B common stock, \$0.0000001 par value: 500,000 shares authorized at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024; 60,001 and 60,070 issued and outstanding at September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	19,364,651	19,900,379
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(415,745)	(1,001,065)
Retained earnings	3,558,492	2,368,618
Total stockholders' equity attributable to common stockholders	22,507,398	21,267,932
Noncontrolling interests	(34,190)	(32,970)
Total stockholders' equity	22,473,208	21,234,962
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 39,182,823	\$ 36,777,595

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

BLOCK, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue:				
Transaction-based revenue	\$ 1,873,477	\$ 1,712,421	\$ 5,241,606	\$ 4,936,597
Subscription and services-based revenue	2,204,889	1,797,933	6,148,466	5,268,120
Hardware revenue	70,192	36,839	139,305	112,300
Bitcoin revenue	1,966,394	2,428,608	6,411,828	7,771,475
Total net revenue	6,114,952	5,975,801	17,941,205	18,088,492
Cost of revenue:				
Transaction-based costs	1,141,900	1,011,476	3,111,750	2,884,696
Subscription and services-based costs	299,554	271,286	872,671	832,755
Hardware costs	103,304	62,091	232,386	181,185
Bitcoin costs	1,894,767	2,364,077	6,193,760	7,559,416
Amortization of acquired technology assets	13,857	17,186	42,935	52,802
Total cost of revenue	3,453,382	3,726,116	10,453,502	11,510,854
Gross profit	2,661,570	2,249,685	7,487,703	6,577,638
Operating expenses:				
Product development	711,235	710,983	2,197,222	2,144,720
Sales and marketing	599,333	511,755	1,653,524	1,463,202
General and administrative	543,974	475,855	1,485,008	1,420,683
Transaction, loan, and consumer receivable losses	363,455	192,062	827,234	549,603
Amortization of customer and other acquired intangible assets	34,133	36,021	101,680	120,116
Total operating expenses	2,252,130	1,926,676	6,264,668	5,698,324
Operating income	409,440	323,009	1,223,035	879,314
Interest expense (income), net	34,652	13,811	75,582	(6,805)
Remeasurement gain on bitcoin investment	(59,588)	(5,288)	(178,402)	(168,576)
Other income, net	(167,150)	(9,661)	(162,103)	(24,665)
Income before income tax	601,526	324,147	1,487,958	1,079,360
Provision for income taxes	139,928	43,011	299,304	137,532
Net income	461,598	281,136	1,188,654	941,828
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	54	(2,618)	(1,220)	(9,199)
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 461,544	\$ 283,754	\$ 1,189,874	\$ 951,027
Net income per share attributable to common stockholders:				
Basic	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.46	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.54
Diluted	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.45	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.50
Weighted-average shares used to compute net income per share attributable to common stockholders:				
Basic	610,199	616,428	614,117	616,830
Diluted	621,658	632,760	625,256	635,419

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

BLOCK, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income	\$ 461,598	\$ 281,136	\$ 1,188,654	\$ 941,828
Net foreign currency translation adjustments ⁽ⁱ⁾	(33,965)	334,915	585,828	176,692
Net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable debt securities, net of tax	133	7,542	(508)	11,703
Total comprehensive income	\$ 427,766	\$ 623,593	\$ 1,773,974	\$ 1,130,223

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes foreign currency translation loss related to goodwill of \$ 8.9 million and gain of \$389.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 includes foreign currency translation gains related to goodwill of \$225.6 million and \$128.3 million, respectively.

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

BLOCK, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Class A and B common stock shares	Common stock and additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Retained earnings	Noncontrolling interests	Total stockholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2024	619,676	\$ 19,900,379	\$ (1,001,065)	\$ 2,368,618	\$ (32,970)	\$ 21,234,962
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	189,872	(1,150)	188,722
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	4,004	2,283	-	-	-	2,283
Repurchases of common stock	(6,805)	(445,298)	-	-	-	(445,298)
Change in other comprehensive loss	-	-	130,250	-	-	130,250
Share-based compensation	-	324,155	-	-	-	324,155
Balance at March 31, 2025	616,875	\$ 19,781,519	\$ (870,815)	\$ 2,558,490	\$ (34,120)	\$ 21,435,074
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	538,458	(124)	538,334
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	5,791	48,799	-	-	-	48,799
Repurchases of common stock	(12,463)	(692,204)	-	-	-	(692,204)
Change in other comprehensive loss	-	-	488,902	-	-	488,902
Share-based compensation	-	303,987	-	-	-	303,987
Balance at June 30, 2025	610,203	\$ 19,442,101	\$ (381,913)	\$ 3,096,948	\$ (34,244)	\$ 22,122,892
Net income	-	-	-	461,544	54	461,598
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	4,381	7,165	-	-	-	7,165
Repurchases of common stock	(5,340)	(403,027)	-	-	-	(403,027)
Change in other comprehensive loss	-	-	(33,832)	-	-	(33,832)
Share-based compensation	-	318,412	-	-	-	318,412
Balance at September 30, 2025	609,244	\$ 19,364,651	\$ (415,745)	\$ 3,558,492	\$ (34,190)	\$ 22,473,208

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

BLOCK, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY - Continued
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Class A and B common stock shares	Common stock and additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Noncontrolling interests	Total stockholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2023	615,821	\$ 19,601,992	\$ (378,307)	\$ (528,429)	\$ (2,420)	\$ 18,692,836
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	472,005	(1,185)	470,820
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	4,806	19,943	-	-	-	19,943
Repurchases of common stock	(3,563)	(252,095)	-	-	-	(252,095)
Change in other comprehensive loss	-	-	(281,896)	-	-	(281,896)
Share-based compensation	-	317,588	-	-	-	317,588
Balance at March 31, 2024	617,064	\$ 19,687,428	\$ (660,203)	\$ (56,424)	\$ (3,605)	\$ 18,967,196
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	195,268	(5,396)	189,872
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	6,295	66,258	-	-	-	66,258
Repurchases of common stock	(5,742)	(389,508)	-	-	-	(389,508)
Change in other comprehensive loss	-	-	127,834	-	-	127,834
Share-based compensation	-	331,343	-	-	-	331,343
Balance at June 30, 2024	617,617	\$ 19,695,521	\$ (532,369)	\$ 138,844	\$ (9,001)	\$ 19,292,995
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	283,754	(2,618)	281,136
Shares issued in connection with employee stock plans	4,100	1,852	-	-	-	1,852
Repurchases of common stock	(5,328)	(345,576)	-	-	-	(345,576)
Change in other comprehensive loss	-	-	342,457	-	-	342,457
Share-based compensation	-	336,431	-	-	-	336,431
Balance at September 30, 2024	616,389	\$ 19,688,228	\$ (189,912)	\$ 422,598	\$ (11,619)	\$ 19,909,295

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

BLOCK, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 1,188,654	\$ 941,828
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	273,464	287,249
Amortization of discounts and premiums and other non-cash adjustments	(834,950)	(824,219)
Non-cash lease expense	42,545	55,480
Share-based compensation	921,957	955,845
Loss (gain) on revaluation of equity investments	(172,582)	470
Remeasurement gain on bitcoin investment	(178,402)	(168,576)
Transaction, loan, and consumer receivable losses	827,234	549,603
Change in deferred income taxes	182,756	5,368
Purchases and originations of loans originally classified as held for sale	(12,394,452)	(10,887,619)
Proceeds from repayments of loans originally classified as held for sale	12,457,575	10,419,823
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Settlements receivable	(291,388)	1,577,463
Customers payable	313,061	(1,319,654)
Other assets and liabilities	(376,758)	100,489
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,958,714	1,693,550
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of marketable debt securities	(481,088)	(1,035,477)
Proceeds from maturities of marketable debt securities	423,312	790,748
Proceeds from sale of marketable debt securities	392,218	436,912
Payments for originations of consumer receivables	(22,553,302)	(20,197,450)
Proceeds from principal repayments and sales of consumer receivables	23,721,275	21,142,547
Purchases and originations of loans originally classified as held for investment	(7,643,830)	-
Proceeds from repayments of loans originally classified as held for investment	5,629,369	-
Purchases of property and equipment	(113,838)	(126,954)
Purchases of other investments	(45,930)	(37,218)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(671,814)	973,108

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

BLOCK, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - Continued
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes	2,200,000	2,000,000
Payments of debt issuance costs from issuance of senior notes	(28,346)	(26,619)
Payments to redeem convertible notes	(1,000,624)	-
Proceeds from warehouse facilities borrowings	448,530	406,359
Repayments of warehouse facilities borrowings	(1,456,869)	(1,054,091)
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and purchases under the employee stock purchase plan	58,247	88,053
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits	81,176	73,687
Repurchases of common stock	(1,540,529)	(987,179)
Other financing activities	(35,330)	(18,473)
Change in customer funds, restricted from use in the Company's operations	620,844	763,355
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(652,901)	1,245,092
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	80,515	13,600
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and customer funds	714,514	3,925,350
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and customer funds, beginning of the period	13,230,512	9,009,087
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and customer funds, end of the period	\$ 13,945,026	\$ 12,934,437
Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and customer funds:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,335,934	\$ 8,299,804
Short-term restricted cash	731,590	630,933
Long-term restricted cash	73,786	69,915
Customer funds cash and cash equivalents	4,803,716	3,933,785
Total	<u>\$ 13,945,026</u>	<u>\$ 12,934,437</u>

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

BLOCK, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

**NOTE 1 -
DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Business

Block, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, "Block" or the "Company") creates tools that empower businesses, sellers, and individuals to participate in the economy. Block is comprised of two reportable segments, Square and Cash App. Square is a cohesive commerce ecosystem that helps sellers start, run, and grow their businesses, including enabling sellers to accept card payments, providing reporting and analytics, and facilitating next-day settlement. Square's point-of-sale software and other business services help sellers manage inventory, locations, and employees; access financial services; engage buyers; build a website or online store; and grow sales. Cash App is an ecosystem of financial products and services focused on helping consumers make their money go further by enabling customers to store, send, receive, spend, invest, buy now, pay later ("BNPL"), borrow, or save their money. Cash App seeks to redefine the world's relationship with money by making it more relatable, instantly available, and universally accessible.

Block was founded in 2009 and has offices globally. The Company does not designate a headquarters location as it adopted a distributed work model in 2021.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company are unaudited. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and the applicable rules and regulations of the United States ("U.S.") Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. The December 31, 2024 condensed consolidated balance sheet was derived from the audited financial statements as of that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments of a normal recurring nature considered necessary to state fairly the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for the interim periods. The condensed consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Block and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries, including variable interest entities for which the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Minority interests are recorded as a noncontrolling interest, which is reported as a component of stockholders' equity on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The interim results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2025, or for any other future annual or interim period.

Beginning in the second quarter of 2025, the Company began classifying the majority of its newly originated customer loan products as loans held for investment. This classification change followed a comprehensive management review of all loan products, taking into account the Company's business strategy, prevailing economic conditions, and market trends.

The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses, as well as related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from the Company's estimates. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and actual results, the Company's financial condition or operating results will be materially affected. The Company bases its estimates on current and past experience, to the extent that historical experience is predictive of future performance and other assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances. The Company evaluates these estimates on an ongoing basis.

Estimates, judgments, and assumptions in these condensed consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, those related to accrued transaction losses, contingencies, including outcomes from claims and disputes, valuation of loans held for sale, valuation of goodwill and acquired intangible assets, determination of goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges, determination of allowance for credit losses for loans held for investment, determination of allowance for credit losses for consumer receivables, allocation of acquired goodwill to reporting units, income and other taxes, operating and financing lease right-of-use assets and related liabilities, and share-based compensation.

The Company's estimates of valuation of loans held for sale, allowance for credit losses associated with consumer receivables and loans held for investment, and accrued transaction losses are based on historical experience, adjusted for market data relevant to the current economic environment. The Company will continue to update its estimates as developments occur and additional information is obtained. Refer to Note 5, *Fair Value Measurements* for further details on amortized cost over fair value of the loans, Note 6, *Consumer Receivables, net* for further details on consumer receivables, Note 7, *Customer Loans* for further details on customer loans, and Note 9, *Other Consolidated Balance Sheet Components (Current)* for further details on transaction losses.

Concentration of Credit Risk

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024, the Company had no customer that accounted for greater than 10% of total net revenue.

The Company had four third-party payment processors that represented approximately 41%, 15%, 14%, and 11% of settlements receivable as of September 30, 2025. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had three third-party processors that represented approximately 42%, 17% and 13% of settlements receivable. In both periods, all other third-party payment processors were insignificant. Certain of the Company's products are reliant on third-party service providers such as partner banks, card issuers, and payment service providers. The Company's relationships with third-party service providers may result in operational concentration risks for some of these products.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, marketable debt securities, settlements receivable, customer funds, consumer receivables, loans held for sale, and loans held for investment. To mitigate the risk of concentration associated with cash and cash equivalents, as well as restricted cash, funds are held with creditworthy institutions and, at certain times, temporarily swept into insured programs overnight to reduce single firm concentration risk. Amounts on deposit may exceed federal deposit insurance limits. The associated risk of concentration for marketable debt securities is mitigated by holding a diversified portfolio of highly rated investments. Settlements receivable are amounts due from well-established payment processing companies and normally take one or two business days to settle, which mitigates the associated risk of concentration. The associated risk of concentration for loans and consumer receivables is partially mitigated by credit evaluations that are performed prior to facilitating the offering of loans and receivables and ongoing performance monitoring of the Company's loan customers.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and included in sales and marketing expenses on the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Total advertising costs were \$137.4 million and \$347.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, compared to \$81.9 million and \$221.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. The Company also records services, incentives, and other costs to acquire customers that are not directly related to a revenue generating transaction as sales and marketing expenses, as the Company considers these to be marketing costs to encourage the usage of Cash App. These expenses include, but are not limited to, Cash App peer-to-peer processing costs and related transaction losses, card issuance costs, customer referral bonuses, and promotional giveaways. These costs are expensed as incurred. The Company recorded \$232.2 million and \$647.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, compared to \$234.4 million and \$697.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, for such expenses.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2023-09, *Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* ("ASU 2023-09"). The amendments expand income tax disclosure requirements by requiring an entity to disclose (i) specific categories in the rate reconciliation, (ii) additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold, and (iii) the amount of taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. The Company adopted this guidance effective for the annual reporting period beginning January 1, 2025. The adoption of ASU 2023-09 will impact the Company's annual disclosures only.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-06, *Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software* ("ASU 2025-06"). The amendments are intended to clarify and modernize the accounting for costs related to internal-use software. The guidance removes all references to project stages and clarifies the threshold entities apply to begin capitalizing costs. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-05, *Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets* ("ASU 2025-05"). The amendments allow an entity to apply a practical expedient when estimating expected credit losses, which assumes that the current conditions as of the balance sheet date will not change for the remaining life of the accounts receivable and contract assets arising from contracts with customers. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2025, and interim reporting periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. If the practical expedient is elected, the amendments should be applied prospectively. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

**NOTE 2 -
REVENUE**

The following table presents the Company's net revenue disaggregated by revenue source (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue from contracts with customers:				
Transaction-based revenue	\$ 1,873,477	\$ 1,712,421	\$ 5,241,606	\$ 4,936,597
Subscription and services-based revenue	1,330,171	1,254,659	3,904,288	3,730,719
Hardware revenue	70,192	36,839	139,305	112,300
Bitcoin revenue	1,966,394	2,428,608	6,411,828	7,771,475
Revenue from other sources:				
Subscription and services-based revenue ⁽ⁱ⁾	874,718	543,274	2,244,178	1,537,401
Total net revenue	<u>\$ 6,114,952</u>	<u>\$ 5,975,801</u>	<u>\$ 17,941,205</u>	<u>\$ 18,088,492</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ Subscription and services-based revenue from other sources relates to revenue generated from the Company's Square Loans, Cash App Borrow loans, and consumer receivables originated through our BNPL platform, interest income earned on customer funds, and interest income earned on funds held by Square Financial Services, Inc., which is a Utah state-chartered industrial loan company ("Square Financial Services").

**NOTE 3 -
INVESTMENTS IN DEBT SECURITIES**

The Company's short-term and long-term investments in debt securities as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Short-term debt securities:				
U.S. agency securities	\$ 24,017	\$ 12	\$ -	\$ 24,029
Corporate bonds	65,035	201	(5)	65,231
Commercial paper	8,418	-	-	8,418
Municipal securities	130	1	-	131
Certificates of deposit	1,246	-	-	1,246
U.S. government securities	271,158	599	(40)	271,717
Total	<u>\$ 370,004</u>	<u>\$ 813</u>	<u>\$ (45)</u>	<u>\$ 370,772</u>
Long-term debt securities:				
U.S. agency securities	\$ 5,000	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ 5,005
Corporate bonds	47,448	111	(2)	47,557
Municipal securities	5,667	47	(171)	5,543
U.S. government securities	118,164	521	(6)	118,679
Total	<u>\$ 176,279</u>	<u>\$ 684</u>	<u>\$ (179)</u>	<u>\$ 176,784</u>

December 31, 2024				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Short-term debt securities:				
U.S. agency securities	\$ 34,454	\$ 15	\$ (1)	\$ 34,468
Corporate bonds	160,238	248	(96)	160,390
Commercial paper	333	-	-	333
Municipal securities	398	1	-	399
Certificates of deposit	1,051	-	-	1,051
U.S. government securities	206,340	449	(4)	206,785
Total	<u>\$ 402,814</u>	<u>\$ 713</u>	<u>\$ (101)</u>	<u>\$ 403,426</u>
Long-term debt securities:				
U.S. agency securities	\$ 49,017	\$ 23	\$ (10)	\$ 49,030
Corporate bonds	195,035	693	(384)	195,344
Municipal securities	4,592	4	(251)	4,345
U.S. government securities	222,164	1,218	(124)	223,258
Total	<u>\$ 470,808</u>	<u>\$ 1,938</u>	<u>\$ (769)</u>	<u>\$ 471,977</u>

The amortized cost of investments classified as cash equivalents approximated the fair value due to the short-term nature of the investments.

The Company's gross unrealized losses and fair values for those investments that were in an unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, aggregated by investment category and the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position were as follows (in thousands):

September 30, 2025						
	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Short-term debt securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 5,330	\$ (5)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,330	\$ (5)
U.S. government securities	70,737	(35)	3,597	(5)	74,334	(40)
Total	<u>\$ 76,067</u>	<u>\$ (40)</u>	<u>\$ 3,597</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ 79,664</u>	<u>\$ (45)</u>
Long-term debt securities:						
Corporate bonds	\$ 6,521	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,521	\$ (2)
Municipal securities	1,831	(41)	1,251	(130)	3,082	(171)
U.S. government securities	12,908	(6)	-	-	12,908	(6)
Total	<u>\$ 21,260</u>	<u>\$ (49)</u>	<u>\$ 1,251</u>	<u>\$ (130)</u>	<u>\$ 22,511</u>	<u>\$ (179)</u>

	December 31, 2024					
	Less than 12 Months		Greater than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Short-term debt securities:						
U.S. agency securities	\$ 18,954	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,954	\$ (1)
Corporate bonds	50,905	(93)	1,995	(3)	52,900	(96)
U.S. government securities	-	-	3,994	(4)	3,994	(4)
Total	<u>\$ 69,859</u>	<u>\$ (94)</u>	<u>\$ 5,989</u>	<u>\$ (7)</u>	<u>\$ 75,848</u>	<u>\$ (101)</u>
Long-term debt securities:						
U.S. agency securities	\$ 9,990	\$ (10)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,990	\$ (10)
Corporate bonds	80,550	(384)	-	-	80,550	(384)
Municipal securities	2,848	(128)	363	(123)	3,211	(251)
U.S. government securities	58,681	(124)	-	-	58,681	(124)
Total	<u>\$ 152,069</u>	<u>\$ (646)</u>	<u>\$ 363</u>	<u>\$ (123)</u>	<u>\$ 152,432</u>	<u>\$ (769)</u>

The Company does not intend to sell nor anticipate that it will be required to sell these securities before recovery of the amortized cost basis. Unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities were determined not to be related to credit related losses, therefore, an allowance for credit losses is not required.

The contractual maturities of the Company's short-term and long-term investments as of September 30, 2025 were as follows (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 370,004	\$ 370,772
Due in one to five years	176,279	176,784
Total	<u>\$ 546,283</u>	<u>\$ 547,556</u>

NOTE 4 - CUSTOMER FUNDS

The following table presents the assets underlying customer funds (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash	\$ 3,659,949	\$ 3,195,253
Cash equivalents:		
Money market funds	4,645	4,645
Reverse repurchase agreement ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,139,122	982,974
Total customer funds	<u>\$ 4,803,716</u>	<u>\$ 4,182,872</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ The Company has accounted for the reverse repurchase agreement with various third parties as an overnight lending arrangement, collateralized by the securities subject to the repurchase agreement. The Company classifies the amounts due from the counterparties as cash equivalents due to their short-term nature.

The amortized cost of investments classified as cash equivalents approximated the fair value due to the short-term nature of the investments.

**NOTE 5 -
FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

The Company measures its cash equivalents, customer funds, short-term and long-term marketable debt securities, marketable equity investments, and bitcoin investment at fair value. The Company classifies these investments within Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because the Company values these investments using quoted market prices or alternative pricing sources and models utilizing market observable inputs.

The Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis were classified as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents:						
Money market funds	\$ 2,268,416	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 857,196	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. government securities	79,582	-	-	26,951	-	-
Commercial paper	-	1,564	-	-	509	-
Corporate bonds	-	76	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash:						
Money market funds	96,641	-	-	319,800	-	-
Customer funds:						
Reverse repurchase agreement	1,139,122	-	-	982,974	-	-
Money market funds	4,645	-	-	4,645	-	-
Short-term debt securities:						
U.S. government securities	271,717	-	-	206,785	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	65,231	-	-	160,390	-
U.S. agency securities	-	24,029	-	-	34,468	-
Certificates of deposit	-	1,246	-	-	1,051	-
Commercial paper	-	8,418	-	-	333	-
Municipal securities	-	131	-	-	399	-
Long-term debt securities:						
U.S. government securities	118,679	-	-	223,258	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	47,557	-	-	195,344	-
U.S. agency securities	-	5,005	-	-	49,030	-
Municipal securities	-	5,543	-	-	4,345	-
Other:						
Bitcoin investment ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,001,419	-	-	792,282	-	-
Investment in marketable equity securities	5,808	-	-	5,407	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 4,986,029</u>	<u>\$ 158,800</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,419,298</u>	<u>\$ 445,869</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ In addition to the Company's bitcoin investment, an immaterial amount of bitcoin is held for operating purposes and, given the bitcoin is held for a relatively short period of time, typically being purchased and sold within a day, the fair value approximates carrying value. Refer to Note 11, *Bitcoin* for more details.

The carrying amounts of certain financial instruments, including settlements receivable, consumer receivables, accounts payable, customers payable, accrued expenses, and settlements payable, approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature. The carrying amounts of the Company's warehouse funding facilities approximate their fair values.

The Company estimates the fair value of its convertible and senior notes based on their last actively traded prices (Level 1) or market observable inputs (Level 2). The estimated fair value and carrying value of the convertible and senior notes were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value (Level 2)	Carrying Value	Fair Value (Level 2)
2026 Senior Notes	\$ 998,117	\$ 985,251	\$ 996,017	\$ 960,589
2030 Senior Notes	1,184,858	1,201,256	-	-
2031 Senior Notes	992,018	923,827	990,971	873,868
2032 Senior Notes	1,977,040	2,046,612	1,975,026	1,999,220
2033 Senior Notes	987,265	1,011,473	-	-
2025 Convertible Notes	-	-	999,497	991,941
2026 Convertible Notes	574,001	558,503	572,723	533,154
2027 Convertible Notes	572,201	521,847	571,202	497,517
Total	\$ 7,285,500	\$ 7,248,769	\$ 6,105,436	\$ 5,856,289

The estimated fair value and carrying value of loans held for sale and loans held for investment were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value (Level 3)	Carrying Value	Fair Value (Level 3)
Loans held for sale	\$ 778,039	\$ 803,058	\$ 1,111,107	\$ 1,112,746
Loans held for investment	2,203,273	2,258,882	365,062	382,542
Total	\$ 2,981,312	\$ 3,061,940	\$ 1,476,169	\$ 1,495,288

If applicable, the Company will recognize transfers into and out of levels within the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period in which the actual event or change in circumstance occurs. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024, the Company did not have any transfers in or out of Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 assets or liabilities.

NOTE 6 - CONSUMER RECEIVABLES, NET

Consumer receivables represent amounts due from consumers for outstanding installment payments on orders processed on the Company's BNPL platform. Consumer receivables are classified as held for investment. These receivables are typically interest free and are generally due within 14 to 56 days.

The Company classifies consumer receivables as held for sale when the Company has the intent to sell all of its rights, title, and interest in these receivables to third-party investors, and there is an available market for such receivables. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, \$

210.0 million and \$630.0 million of consumer receivables were reclassified from loans held for investment to loans held for sale and sold to third parties, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, \$122.5 million and \$254.1 million of consumer receivables were reclassified from loans held for investment to loans held for sale and sold to third parties, respectively. Net losses on sales of consumer receivables were immaterial for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024.

The Company closely monitors credit quality for consumer receivables to manage and evaluate its related exposure to credit risk. The criteria the Company monitors when assessing the credit quality and risk of its consumer receivables portfolio is primarily based on internal risk assessments, as they provide insight into customer risk profiles and are useful as indicators of potential future credit losses. Consumer receivables are internally rated as "Pass" or "Classified." Pass rated consumer receivables generally consist of consumer receivables that are current or up to 60 days past due. Classified consumer receivables are generally comprised of consumer receivables that are greater than 60 days past due and have a higher risk of default. Internal risk ratings are reviewed and, generally, updated at least once a year. As of September 30, 2025, the amortized cost of Pass rated consumer receivables was \$2.2 billion and the amount of Classified consumer receivables was \$131.5 million.

The following table presents an aging analysis of the amortized cost of consumer receivables by delinquency status (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Non-delinquent loans	\$ 1,839,027	\$ 2,227,348
1 - 60 days past due	315,598	369,173
61 - 90 days past due	34,351	29,334
90+ days past due	97,122	80,817
Total amortized cost	<u>\$ 2,286,098</u>	<u>\$ 2,706,672</u>

The amount listed as 1 - 60 days past due in the above table includes \$220.2 million and \$266.7 million of cash in transit as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, which reflects ongoing repayments from consumers that have been sent from consumers' bank accounts but have not yet been received at the Company's bank account as of the date of the financial statements.

Consumer receivables are charged off when they are over 180 days past due as the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovery. When consumer receivables are charged off, the Company recognizes the charge against the allowance for credit losses. While the Company expects collections at that point to be unlikely, the Company may recover amounts from the respective consumers. Any subsequent recoveries following charge-off are credited to transaction, loan, and consumer receivable losses on the condensed consolidated statements of operations in the period they are recovered. The amount of recoveries for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024 were immaterial.

The following table summarizes activity in the allowance for credit losses for consumer receivables (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Allowance for credit losses, beginning of the period	\$ 211,981	\$ 176,511	\$ 201,793	\$ 185,275
Provision for credit losses	82,671	69,970	226,420	194,117
Charge-offs and other adjustments	(83,346)	(82,058)	(224,322)	(214,766)
Foreign exchange effect	(1,334)	4,204	6,081	4,001
Allowance for credit losses, end of the period	<u>\$ 209,972</u>	<u>\$ 168,627</u>	<u>\$ 209,972</u>	<u>\$ 168,627</u>

NOTE 7 - CUSTOMER LOANS

Customer loans primarily consist of Square Loans and Cash App Borrow products. Square Loans are facilitated by the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Square Financial Services, to qualified Square sellers. The majority of Square Loans are sold to third-party investors with a portion retained on the Company's balance sheet. Cash App Borrow is a credit product for consumers that allows customers to access short-term loans for a small fee. Historically, Cash App Borrow loans were originated through a partnership with an industrial bank, from whom the Company purchased the loans obtaining all rights, title, and interest, and were classified as held for sale on the Company's balance sheet. Beginning in the second quarter of 2025, the Company also began originating Cash App Borrow loans through Square Financial Services. The Cash App Borrow loans originated through Square Financial Services are retained on the Company's balance sheet and classified as held for investment. Beginning July 1, 2025, Cash App Borrow loans and certain other customer loan products purchased from the industrial bank, along with all customer loan products originated through Square Financial Services, are retained on the Company's balance sheet and classified as held for investment.

The Company classifies customer loans as held for investment when the Company has both the intent and ability to hold them for the foreseeable future, until maturity, or until payoff. Customer loans are classified as held for sale when there is an available market for such loans and it is the Company's intent to sell all of its rights, title, and interest in these loans to third-party investors. The Company's intent and ability in the future may change based on changes in the business strategies, the economic environment, and market conditions.

The Company categorizes loans held for investment and loans held for sale by the intended customer of the loan product. Commercial loans primarily include Square Loans; Consumer loans include Cash App Borrow and consumer lending loans; and Other loans include those outside of consumer and commercial loans such as Square credit card.

Loans Held for Investment

Loans held for investment are recorded at amortized cost, less an allowance for potential uncollectible amounts. Amortized cost basis represents principal amounts outstanding, net of unearned income, unamortized deferred fees and costs on originated loans, premiums or discounts on purchased loans and charge-offs. The following table presents the Company's loans held for investment by category (in thousands) as of September 30, 2025. The amount of charge-offs recorded and amount of recoveries for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 were immaterial.

	September 30, 2025			
	Consumer	Commercial	Other	Total
Amortized cost basis	\$ 1,887,256	\$ 496,812	\$ 35,512	\$ 2,419,580
Allowance for credit losses	(180,913)	(31,081)	(4,313)	(216,307)
Total loans held for investment, net of allowance	<u>\$ 1,706,343</u>	<u>\$ 465,731</u>	<u>\$ 31,199</u>	<u>\$ 2,203,273</u>

As of December 31, 2024, the Company held \$365.1 million of Commercial loans held for investment, net of allowance of \$23.1 million. The amount of charge-offs recorded and amount of recoveries for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 were immaterial.

The Company considers Square Loans that are greater than 60 days past due to be delinquent, and Square Loans 90 days or more past due to be nonperforming. Square Loans that are 120 days or more past due are generally considered to be uncollectible and are written off. When a Square Loan is identified as nonperforming, recognition of income is discontinued. Square Loans are restored to performing status after total overdue unpaid amounts are repaid and the Company has reasonable assurance that performance under the terms of the loan will continue. Cash App Borrow loans that are 1 day or greater past due are considered delinquent, and those that are 90 days or more past due are generally considered to be uncollectible and are written off. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the amount of loans that were identified as nonperforming loans was immaterial.

The Company closely monitors economic conditions and loan performance trends to assess and manage its exposure to credit risk. The criteria the Company monitors when assessing the credit quality and risk of its loan portfolio is primarily based on internal risk ratings, as they provide insight into borrower risk profiles and are useful as indicators of potential future credit losses. Loans are internally rated as "Pass" or "Classified." Pass rated Square Loans generally consist of loans that are current or up to 60 days past due. Classified Square Loans generally comprise of loans that are greater than 60 days past due and have a higher risk of default. Pass rated Cash App Borrow loans generally consist of loans that are current. Classified Cash App Borrow loans are comprised of loans that are 1 day or greater past due, due to their short-term nature and repayment period, and have a higher risk of default. Internal risk ratings are reviewed and, generally, updated at least annually. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the amortized cost of Pass rated loans was \$2.2 billion and \$385.2 million, respectively. The amount of Classified loans as of September 30, 2025 was \$247.6 million and immaterial as of December 31, 2024.

Loans Held for Sale

The following table presents the Company's loans held for sale by category (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Commercial	\$ 611,928	\$ 404,844
Consumer	109,320	652,489
Other	56,791	53,774
Total	<u>\$ 778,039</u>	<u>\$ 1,111,107</u>

Loans held for sale are recorded at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. Square Loans that are 120 days or more past due and Cash App Borrow loans that are 90 days or more past due are generally considered to be uncollectible and are written off. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loans.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, \$1.1 billion and \$3.3 billion of Square Loans were sold to third-party investors, respectively, and the Company recognized net gains on the sales of loans of \$62.0 million and \$189.7 million for the same periods. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, \$1.0 billion and \$3.2 billion of Square Loans were sold to third-party investors, respectively, and the Company recognized net gains on sales of loans of \$58.5 million and \$178.4 million for the same periods. The net gains on sales of loans are recognized in net income through "Subscription and services-based revenue" in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations.

**NOTE 8 -
ACQUIRED INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

The following table details acquired intangible assets (in thousands):

Balance at September 30, 2025				
	Weighted Average Estimated Useful Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Technology assets	5 years	\$ 359,008	\$ (284,046)	\$ 74,962
Customer assets	15 years	1,396,795	(366,020)	1,030,775
Trade names and other	9 years	389,137	(168,783)	220,354
Total		<u>\$ 2,144,940</u>	<u>\$ (818,849)</u>	<u>\$ 1,326,091</u>

Balance at December 31, 2024				
	Weighted Average Estimated Useful Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Technology assets	5 years	\$ 353,791	\$ (241,110)	\$ 112,681
Customer assets	15 years	1,401,102	(332,153)	1,068,949
Trade names and other	9 years	389,137	(137,700)	251,437
Total		<u>\$ 2,144,030</u>	<u>\$ (710,963)</u>	<u>\$ 1,433,067</u>

All intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

The change in the carrying value of intangible assets was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Acquired intangible assets, net, beginning of the period	\$ 1,368,735	\$ 1,629,183	\$ 1,433,067	\$ 1,761,521
Acquisitions	5,217	7,536	5,217	7,536
Amortization expense	(47,990)	(53,207)	(144,615)	(172,918)
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	129	24,424	32,422	11,797
Acquired intangible assets, net, end of the period	<u>\$ 1,326,091</u>	<u>\$ 1,607,936</u>	<u>\$ 1,326,091</u>	<u>\$ 1,607,936</u>

The estimated future amortization expense of intangible assets as of September 30, 2025 was as follows (in thousands):

Remainder of 2025	\$ 52,655
2026	183,187
2027	139,623
2028	135,835
2029	135,204
Thereafter	679,587
Total	<u>\$ 1,326,091</u>

**NOTE 9 -
OTHER CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS (CURRENT)**

Other Current Assets

The following table presents the detail of other current assets (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Restricted cash ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 731,590	\$ 902,478
Processing costs receivable	445,157	478,767
Investments in short-term debt securities	370,772	403,426
Accounts receivable, net	176,455	148,898
Inventory, net	166,631	104,990
Prepaid expenses	158,430	129,343
Short-term deposits	78,106	87,968
Other	521,154	324,198
Total	\$ 2,648,295	\$ 2,580,068

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes a portion invested in money market funds. Refer to Note 5, *Fair Value Measurements* for further details.

Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

The following table presents the detail of accrued expenses and other current liabilities (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accrued expenses	\$ 671,940	\$ 725,339
Customer deposits	323,061	241,884
Accounts payable	125,880	117,963
Accrued royalties	62,540	57,605
Operating lease liabilities, current	55,380	52,880
Accrued transaction losses ⁽ⁱ⁾	53,249	58,580
Other	286,780	270,898
Total	\$ 1,578,830	\$ 1,525,149

⁽ⁱ⁾ The Company is exposed to potential credit losses related to transactions processed by sellers that are subsequently subject to chargebacks when the Company is unable to collect from the sellers primarily due to insolvency. Generally, the Company estimates the potential loss rates based on historical experience that is continuously adjusted for new information and incorporates, where applicable, reasonable and supportable forecasts about future expectations.

The following table summarizes the activities of the Company's reserve for transaction losses (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Accrued transaction losses, beginning of the period	\$ 54,382	\$ 81,309	\$ 58,580	\$ 54,042
Provision for transaction losses	27,935	5,617	89,414	86,167
Charge-offs to accrued transaction losses	(29,068)	(27,965)	(94,745)	(81,248)
Accrued transaction losses, end of the period	\$ 53,249	\$ 58,961	\$ 53,249	\$ 58,961

In addition to amounts reflected in the table above, the Company recognized additional provisions for transaction losses that was realized and written-off within the same period. Such losses are primarily related to Cash App transactions, such as peer-to-peer transactions and negative balances, that are uncertain in nature. Losses from peer-to-peer activity are classified within sales and marketing expenses, while other transaction losses, including negative balances, are presented within transaction, loan, and consumer receivable losses on the condensed consolidated statements of operations. In aggregate, the Company recorded \$ 72.2 million and \$193.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, for such losses. The Company recorded \$87.7 million and \$219.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, for such losses.

NOTE 10 - OTHER CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS (NON-CURRENT)

Other Non-Current Assets

The following table presents the detail of other non-current assets (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bitcoin investment ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 1,001,419	\$ 792,282
Investment in non-marketable equity securities ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	418,198	245,557
Property and equipment, net	343,222	314,432
Operating lease right-of-use assets	213,944	219,954
Investments in long-term debt securities	176,784	471,977
Restricted cash	73,786	69,915
Other	211,432	131,794
Total	<u>\$ 2,438,785</u>	<u>\$ 2,245,911</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ Refer to Note 11, *Bitcoin* for further details.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Investment in non-marketable equity securities represents the Company's investments in equity of non-public entities. These investments are measured using the measurement alternative and are therefore carried at cost, less impairment, adjusted for observable price changes from orderly transactions for identical or similar investments of the same issuer. During the quarter ended September 30, 2025, one of the Company's investments closed on an additional financing round, which the Company assessed as an observable price change in an orderly transaction. The Company recorded a \$171.6 million upward adjustment to the carrying value of this investment, resulting in a carrying value of \$329.8 million as of September 30, 2025. Adjustments are recorded within other expense (income), net on the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The adjustments to the carrying value of the Company's non-marketable equity securities measured using the measurement alternative were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Carrying amount, beginning of period	\$ 246,558	\$ 213,315	\$ 245,557	\$ 205,268
Net additions (reductions)	-	500	1,001	4,500
Gross unrealized gains	171,640	-	171,640	4,145
Gross unrealized losses and impairments	-	(2,250)	-	(2,348)
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>\$ 418,198</u>	<u>\$ 211,565</u>	<u>\$ 418,198</u>	<u>\$ 211,565</u>

The following table summarizes the cumulative net unrealized upward and downward adjustments related to the Company's non-marketable equity securities measured using the measurement alternative (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Upward adjustments	\$ 326,969	\$ 155,329
Downward adjustments (including impairment)	\$ (2,061)	\$ (2,061)

Other Non-Current Liabilities

The following table presents the detail of other non-current liabilities (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	\$ 259,469	\$ 278,617
Deferred tax liabilities	162,335	162,435
Other	122,810	152,164
Total	<u>\$ 544,614</u>	<u>\$ 593,216</u>

NOTE 11 - BITCOIN

A) Company Owned Bitcoin

The Company holds bitcoin for long-term investment purposes ("bitcoin investment") and also holds bitcoin for the facilitation of customer sales and purchases of bitcoin on Cash App ("bitcoin for operating purposes"). The Company accounts for its bitcoin as an indefinite-lived intangible asset in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other and has ownership of and control over its bitcoin.

The Company's bitcoin investment, which is included within "Other non-current assets" on the condensed consolidated balance sheets, is initially recorded at cost, inclusive of transaction costs, and remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in fair value are recognized in net income through "Remeasurement loss (gain) on bitcoin investment" in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company held approximately 8,780 and 8,485 bitcoins for investment purposes with a cost basis of \$282.2 million and \$251.5 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's bitcoin investment in the period (in thousands, except amount of bitcoin):

	Amount of Bitcoin	Value
Balance at December 31, 2024	8,485	\$ 792,282
Additions	99	9,519
Remeasurement loss	-	(93,351)
Balance at March 31, 2025	8,584	\$ 708,450
Additions	108	11,041
Remeasurement gain	-	212,165
Balance at June 30, 2025	8,692	\$ 931,656
Additions	88	10,175
Remeasurement gain	-	59,588
Balance at September 30, 2025	<u>8,780</u>	<u>\$ 1,001,419</u>

	<u>Amount of Bitcoin</u>	<u>Value</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	8,038	\$ 339,898
Remeasurement gain	-	233,404
Balance at March 31, 2024	8,038	\$ 573,302
Additions	173	11,398
Remeasurement loss	-	(70,116)
Balance at June 30, 2024	8,211	\$ 514,584
Additions	152	9,709
Remeasurement gain	-	5,288
Balance at September 30, 2024	<u>8,363</u>	<u>\$ 529,581</u>

The Company's bitcoin for operating purposes is initially recorded at cost, inclusive of transaction costs. Subsequent to purchase, any sales related to bitcoin occur at its current market price, plus a small margin. As such, any change in fair value of bitcoin purchased and sold for customer orders is captured within bitcoin revenue. Given the small amount of bitcoin for operating purposes held at any time, and that the bitcoin is held for a relatively short period of time, typically being purchased and sold within a day, the changes in fair value are not material to the Company. As of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company held approximately 144 and 158 bitcoins for operating purposes with a fair value of \$16.5 million and \$15.3 million, respectively, to facilitate the purchases and sales of bitcoin on behalf of Cash App customers. The bitcoin for operating purposes is reflected on the condensed consolidated balance sheets within "Other current assets."

B) Bitcoin Held for Other Parties

The Company allows its Cash App customers to store their bitcoin in the Company's digital wallets free of charge. The Company also holds an immaterial amount of bitcoin from select trading partners to facilitate bitcoin transactions for customers on Cash App. Other than bitcoin, the Company does not hold or store any other types of crypto-assets for customers or trading partners. The Company holds the cryptographic key information and maintains the internal recordkeeping of the bitcoin held for other parties. The Company's contractual arrangements state that its customers and trading partners retain legal ownership of the bitcoin; have the right to sell, pledge, or transfer the bitcoin; and also benefit from the rewards and bear the risks associated with the ownership, including as a result of any bitcoin price fluctuations. The customer also bears the risk of loss as a result of fraud or theft, unless the loss was caused by the Company's gross negligence or the Company's willful misconduct. The Company does not use any of the bitcoin custodied for customers or trading partners as collateral for any of the Company's loans or other financing arrangements; nor does it lend or pledge bitcoin held for others to any third parties. The Company occasionally engages third-party custodians to store and safeguard bitcoin on the Company's behalf. The Company has concluded, under ASC 450-20, *Loss Contingencies*, that it does not have a probable loss that would require it to recognize a custodial obligation as of September 30, 2025.

**NOTE 12 -
INDEBTEDNESS**

A) Notes

The 2025 Convertible Notes, 2026 Convertible Notes, and 2027 Convertible Notes (each, as defined below, and collectively, the “Convertible Notes”), together with the Senior Notes (as defined below), are collectively referred to as the “Notes.”

The following tables summarize the Company's Notes as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

September 30, 2025			
	Principal Outstanding	Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs	Net Carrying Value
2026 Senior Notes ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 1,000,000	\$ (1,883)	\$ 998,117
2030 Senior Notes	1,200,000	(15,142)	1,184,858
2031 Senior Notes	1,000,000	(7,982)	992,018
2032 Senior Notes	2,000,000	(22,960)	1,977,040
2033 Senior Notes	1,000,000	(12,735)	987,265
2026 Convertible Notes ⁽ⁱ⁾	575,000	(999)	574,001
2027 Convertible Notes	575,000	(2,799)	572,201
Total	<u>\$ 7,350,000</u>	<u>\$ (64,500)</u>	<u>\$ 7,285,500</u>

December 31, 2024			
	Principal Outstanding	Unamortized Debt Issuance Costs	Net Carrying Value
2026 Senior Notes	\$ 1,000,000	\$ (3,983)	\$ 996,017
2031 Senior Notes	1,000,000	(9,029)	990,971
2032 Senior Notes	2,000,000	(24,974)	1,975,026
2025 Convertible Notes ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,000,000	(503)	999,497
2026 Convertible Notes	575,000	(2,277)	572,723
2027 Convertible Notes	575,000	(3,798)	571,202
Total	<u>\$ 6,150,000</u>	<u>\$ (44,564)</u>	<u>\$ 6,105,436</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ Net carrying value disclosed as current portion of long-term debt within total current liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Company recognized interest expense on the Notes as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Contractual interest expense	\$ 63,764	\$ 48,822	\$ 160,541	\$ 99,550
Amortization of debt issuance costs	2,979	3,232	8,410	8,717
Total	\$ 66,743	\$ 52,054	\$ 168,951	\$ 108,267

Senior Unsecured Notes due in 2030 and 2033

On August 18, 2025, the Company issued \$ 2.2 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes, comprised of \$1.2 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2030 ("2030 Senior Notes") and \$1.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2033 ("2033 Senior Notes"). The 2030 Senior Notes mature on August 15, 2030, unless earlier redeemed or repurchased, and bear interest at a rate of 5.625% payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing on February 15, 2026. The 2033 Senior Notes mature on August 15, 2033, unless earlier redeemed or repurchased, and bear interest at a rate of 6.000% payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing on February 15, 2026. At any time prior to August 15, 2027, in the case of the 2030 Senior Notes, and at any time prior to August 15, 2028, in the case of the 2033 Senior Notes, the Company may redeem the applicable series, in whole or part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed plus an applicable premium and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the redemption date. The applicable premium for the 2030 Senior Notes and the 2033 Senior Notes, respectively, is the greater of (1) 1.0% of the principal amount of such series of notes, and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) the sum of the present values at the redemption date of (i) the applicable redemption price of such note that would apply if such note were redeemed on August 15, 2027, in the case of the 2030 Senior Notes, and August 15, 2028, in the case of the 2033 Senior Notes, plus (ii) the remaining scheduled payments of interest due on such note to, and including, August 15, 2027, in the case of the 2030 Senior Notes, and August 15, 2028, in the case of the 2033 Senior Notes, (excluding accrued but unpaid interest to the redemption date) discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the treasury rate (as defined in the applicable indenture) plus 50 basis points, over (b) the principal amount of such note to be redeemed. On and after August 15, 2027, in the case of the 2030 Senior Notes, and August 15, 2028, in the case of the 2033 Senior Notes, the Company may redeem the notes of the applicable series at specified prices as set forth in the applicable indenture plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date. If the Company experiences a change of control triggering event (as defined in the applicable indenture), the Company must offer to repurchase the 2030 Senior Notes or 2033 Senior Notes, as applicable, at a repurchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the applicable notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the applicable repurchase date.

The indentures governing the 2030 Senior Notes and 2033 Senior Notes each contain covenants that, among other things, restrict the ability of the Company and/or its domestic restricted subsidiaries to create certain liens and certain indebtedness, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, or to transfer all or substantially all of the Company and its subsidiaries assets to another person. These covenants are subject to a number of other limitations and exceptions, each as set forth in the applicable indenture governing the 2030 Senior Notes and 2033 Senior Notes.

The indentures governing the 2030 Senior Notes and 2033 Senior Notes, as applicable, each provide for customary events of default, including, but not limited to, failure to pay principal and interest, failure to comply with covenants, agreements or conditions, and certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency involving the Company and its significant subsidiaries. In the case of an event of default arising from specified events of bankruptcy or insolvency involving the Company, all outstanding notes of the applicable series will become due and payable immediately without further action or notice. If any other event of default under the indenture governing the applicable notes occurs or is continuing, the trustee or holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding applicable notes may declare all the applicable notes to be due and payable immediately.

Aggregate debt issuance costs related to the 2030 Senior Notes and 2033 Senior Notes were comprised of commissions payable to the initial purchasers of \$22.0 million and third party offering costs of \$6.3 million. Issuance costs are amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method at effective interest rates of 5.9% and 6.2% for the terms of the 2030 Senior Notes and 2033 Senior Notes, respectively.

Convertible Notes due in 2026 and 2027

On November 13, 2020, the Company issued \$1.2 billion in aggregate principal amount of convertible senior notes comprised of \$575.0 million in aggregate principal amount of convertible senior notes due 2026 ("2026 Convertible Notes") and \$575.0 million in aggregate principal amount of convertible senior notes due 2027 ("2027 Convertible Notes"). The 2026 Convertible Notes mature on May 1, 2026, unless earlier converted or repurchased, and bear a zero rate of interest. The 2027 Convertible Notes mature on November 1, 2027, unless earlier converted or repurchased, and bear interest at a rate of 0.25% payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1 of each year.

The circumstances to allow the holders to convert their 2026 Convertible Notes and 2027 Convertible Notes were not met during the nine months ended September 30, 2025. As of September 30, 2025, no principal had converted and the if-converted value did not exceed the outstanding principal amount on either the 2026 Convertible Notes or 2027 Convertible Notes.

Convertible Notes due in 2025

On March 5, 2020, the Company issued \$1.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of convertible senior notes ("2025 Convertible Notes"). As of the maturity date on March 1, 2025, certain holders of the 2025 Convertible Notes had converted an immaterial aggregate principal amount of their 2025 Convertible Notes, which were settled through the issuance of an immaterial amount of shares of the Company's Class A common stock. The Company paid a total of \$1.0 billion in cash to settle the remaining unconverted principal balance, and interest, as of March 1, 2025.

B) Revolving Credit Facility & Other

In May 2020, the Company entered into a revolving credit agreement (as amended, the "Credit Agreement") with certain lenders, which provides for a \$

775.0 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on June 9, 2028. The Credit Agreement contains a financial covenant requiring the Company to maintain a minimum liquidity amount (consisting of the sum of Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents plus Marketable Securities, each as defined in the Credit Agreement, plus undrawn available commitments under the Credit Agreement) of at least \$250.0 million, tested on the last day of each fiscal quarter. The Company is obligated to pay customary fees for a credit facility of this size and type including a commitment fee of 0.10% to 0.20% per annum on the undrawn portion of the revolving loan commitments available under the Credit Agreement. As of September 30, 2025, no funds have been drawn and no letters of credit have been issued under the Credit Agreement. The Company incurred immaterial unused commitment fees during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024. As of September 30, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants under the Credit Agreement.

Loans under the Credit Agreement bear interest at the Company's option of (i) an annual rate based on the forward-looking term rate based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("Term SOFR") or (ii) a base rate. Loans based on Term SOFR shall bear interest at a rate equal to Term SOFR plus a margin of between 1.25% and 1.75%, depending on the Company's total net leverage ratio. Loans based on the base rate shall bear interest at a rate based on the highest of the prime rate, the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, and Term SOFR with a tenor of one-month plus 1.00%, in each case, plus a margin ranging from 0.25% to 0.75%, depending on the Company's total net leverage ratio. The Credit Agreement also contains customary affirmative and negative covenants typical for a financing of this type that, among other things, restricts the Company and certain of its subsidiaries' ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens, merge or consolidate or make certain dispositions, pay dividends and make distributions, enter into restrictive agreements, enter into agreements with affiliates, and make certain investments and acquisitions.

The Company also has uncommitted and unsecured lines of credit with certain third-party banks for short-term liquidity needs, subject to availability of funds, through Square Financial Services. There were no outstanding balances as of September 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

C) Warehouse Funding Facilities

The Company has financing arrangements with financial institutions in Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and the United Kingdom (collectively, the "Warehouse Facilities") in connection with the BNPL platform. The Warehouse Facilities have been arranged utilizing wholly-owned and consolidated entities (collectively, the "Warehouse Special Purpose Entities ("Warehouse SPEs")) formed for the sole purpose of financing the origination of consumer receivables to partly fund the Company's BNPL platform. Borrowings under the Warehouse Facilities are secured against the respective consumer receivables. While the Warehouse SPEs are included in our condensed consolidated financial statements, they are separate legal entities that maintain legal ownership of the receivables they hold. The assets of the Warehouse SPEs are not available to satisfy our claims or those of our creditors.

These Warehouse Facilities have maturity dates through September 2028. As of September 30, 2025, the aggregate amount of the Warehouse Facilities, using the respective exchange rates at period-end, was \$1.5 billion on a revolving basis, of which \$501.0 million was drawn and \$983.1 million remained available. All Warehouse Facilities contain portfolio parameters based on performance of the underlying consumer receivables, which each respective region has satisfied as of September 30, 2025. None of the Warehouse Facilities contain corporate financial covenants.

All Warehouse Facilities are on a variable rate basis which aligns closely to the weighted-average life of the consumer receivables they finance. Borrowings under these facilities bear interest at (i) a base rate aligned to either the local risk free rate, such as Term SOFR and the Sterling Overnight Index Average or similar, and (ii) a margin which is set for the term of the availability period. The interest expense incurred on the Company's Warehouse Facilities is included within general and administrative as part of the Company's operating expenses. Interest expense on the Company's Warehouse Facilities was \$10.7 million and \$36.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, and \$16.4 million and \$52.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. In addition, each Warehouse Facility requires payment of immaterial commitment fees.

The table below summarizes the future scheduled principal payments of amounts drawn on the Company's Warehouse Facilities (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025
2026 ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 176,194
2027	284,805
2028	40,000
Total	<u>\$ 500,999</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes \$157.4 million of future scheduled principal payments in 2026, which are disclosed as warehouse funding facilities, current, within total current liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

NOTE 13 - INCOME TAXES

The Company recorded an income tax expense of \$139.9 million and \$299.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, compared to an income tax expense of \$43.0 million and \$137.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. The difference between the income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and the income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 primarily relates to the pre-tax results for each quarter and maintaining a valuation allowance on U.S. deferred tax assets through the third quarter of 2024.

The difference between income tax at the U.S. federal statutory rate and the income tax expense recorded for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 is primarily due to the generation of tax credits and a change in the deferred tax valuation allowance in Ireland and Spain.

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. and certain foreign tax jurisdictions. The tax provision for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024 is calculated on a jurisdictional basis. The Company estimated the worldwide income tax provision using the estimated annual effective income tax rate expected to be applicable for the full year. The Company's effective tax rate may be subject to fluctuations during the year as new information is obtained, which may affect, among other things, the assumptions used to estimate the annual effective tax rate, including factors such as the mix of forecasted pre-tax earnings in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates, changes in valuation allowances against deferred tax assets, the recognition and de-recognition of tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions, and changes in or the interpretation of tax laws in jurisdictions where the Company conducts business.

On July 4, 2025, the United States enacted the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (H.R. 1), which includes significant changes to federal tax law. The Company has recognized the impacts in the third quarter of 2025, the period in which the law was enacted. The Company anticipates a material reduction for expected cash taxes paid in fiscal year 2025. While we continue to evaluate the impact for future years, we do not expect a material impact to our current year effective tax rates for income taxes.

NOTE 14 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share Repurchase Program

In October 2023, the board of directors of the Company authorized the repurchase of up to \$1 billion of the Company's Class A common stock. On July 25, 2024, the board of directors of the Company authorized an increase to the Company's share repurchase program to repurchase up to an additional \$3 billion of the Company's Class A common stock. During the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the Company repurchased 24.6 million shares of its Class A common stock for an aggregate amount of \$1.5 billion. As of September 30, 2025, \$1.1 billion remained available and authorized for repurchases under this share repurchase program.

Repurchases may be made from time to time through open market purchases or through privately negotiated transactions subject to market conditions, applicable legal requirements and other relevant factors. The repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of its Class A common stock and may be suspended at any time at the Company's discretion. The timing and number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors, including the stock price, business and market conditions, corporate and regulatory requirements, alternative investment opportunities, acquisition opportunities, and other factors.

Conversion of Convertible Notes and Exercise of Convertible Note Hedges

As of the maturity date on March 1, 2025, certain holders of the 2025 Convertible Notes had converted an immaterial aggregate principal amount of their 2025 Convertible Notes. The Company settled the conversions through the issuance of an immaterial amount of shares of the Company's Class A common stock and paid a total of \$1.0 billion in cash to settle the remaining unconverted principal balance, and interest, as of March 1, 2025. Additionally, there were no convertible note hedges exercised, and no shares were received as of September 30, 2025.

Warrants

In conjunction with the 2025 Convertible Notes offering, the Company sold the 2025 Warrants whereby the counterparties had the option to purchase a total of approximately 8.3 million shares of the Company's Class A common stock at a price of \$161.34 per share. The 2025 Warrants expired evenly over a 60 trading day period starting on June 1, 2025 and ending on August 26, 2025. None of the warrants were exercised as of September 30, 2025.

Stock Plans

The Company maintains two share-based employee compensation plans: the 2015 Equity Incentive Plan ("2015 Plan") and the 2025 Equity Incentive Plan ("2025 Plan"). The 2025 Plan became effective as of June 17, 2025 and replaced the 2015 Plan as of such date, such that no further awards will be granted under the 2015 Plan. Any awards outstanding under the 2015 Plan as of the date the 2025 Plan became effective will remain outstanding under the 2015 Plan in accordance with their existing terms.

Under the 2025 Plan, shares of the Company's Class A common stock are reserved for the issuance of incentive and nonstatutory stock options (ISOs and NSOs, respectively), stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), restricted stock awards, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), performance awards, and other stock and cash-based awards to eligible employees, directors, and consultants. The awards must be granted at a price per share not less than the fair market value at the date of grant. A maximum aggregate of 80,000,000 shares were reserved for issuance pursuant to awards under the 2025 Plan. As of September 30, 2025, there were 127.6 million shares outstanding under the 2015 Plan and 77.9 million shares available for future issuance under our 2025 Plan.

A summary of stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 is as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, beginning of the year	2,578	\$ 72.17	5.11	\$ 67,966
Granted	1,769	55.66		
Exercised	(495)	24.81		
Forfeited	-	-		
Expired	(65)	157.02		
Outstanding, end of the period	3,787	\$ 69.23	7.38	\$ 47,772
Exercisable, end of the period	1,805	\$ 79.37	5.33	\$ 21,373

Restricted Stock Activity

Activity related to RSUs during the nine months ended September 30, 2025 is set forth below (in thousands, except per share data):

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested, beginning of the year	37,079	\$ 70.51
Granted	17,420	62.55
Vested	(12,731)	73.78
Forfeited	(6,425)	67.77
Unvested, end of the period	35,343	\$ 65.91

Share-Based Compensation

The following table summarizes the effects of share-based compensation on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost of revenue	\$ 131	\$ 180	\$ 422	\$ 534
Product development	222,664	228,300	660,132	679,584
Sales and marketing	27,681	34,891	88,172	98,435
General and administrative	58,904	60,684	173,231	177,038
Total	<u>\$ 309,380</u>	<u>\$ 324,055</u>	<u>\$ 921,957</u>	<u>\$ 955,591</u>

The Company capitalized \$9.4 million and \$24.6 million of share-based compensation expense related to software costs during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, compared to \$12.4 million and \$29.5 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively.

As of September 30, 2025, there was \$2.3 billion of total unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding stock options and RSUs that are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3 years.

NOTE 15 - NET INCOME PER SHARE

The Company computes net income (loss) per share attributable to our common stockholders using the two-class method required for multiple classes of common stock and participating securities. The holders of our Class A and Class B common stock (together, "common stock") have identical liquidation and dividend rights but different voting rights. Accordingly, we present net income (loss) per share for Class A and Class B common stock together.

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding adjusted for the dilutive effect of all potential shares of common stock. In periods when the Company reported a net loss, diluted net loss per share is the same as basic net loss per share because the effects of potentially dilutive items were anti-dilutive.

The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Basic net income per share:				
Numerator				
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 461,544	\$ 283,754	\$ 1,189,874	\$ 951,027
Denominator				
Shares used to compute basic net income per share	610,199	616,428	614,117	616,830
Basic net income per share	<u>\$ 0.76</u>	<u>\$ 0.46</u>	<u>\$ 1.94</u>	<u>\$ 1.54</u>
Diluted net income per share:				
Numerator				
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 461,544	\$ 283,754	\$ 1,189,874	\$ 951,027
Interest expense on convertible notes	864	-	3,245	-
Net income used to compute diluted net income per share	<u>\$ 462,408</u>	<u>\$ 283,754</u>	<u>\$ 1,193,119</u>	<u>\$ 951,027</u>
Denominator				
Shares used to compute basic net income per share	610,199	616,428	614,117	616,830
Stock options, restricted stock, and employee stock purchase plan	7,615	4,224	5,479	6,481
Convertible notes	3,844	12,108	5,660	12,108
Shares used to compute diluted net income per share	<u>621,658</u>	<u>632,760</u>	<u>625,256</u>	<u>635,419</u>
Diluted net income per share	<u>\$ 0.74</u>	<u>\$ 0.45</u>	<u>\$ 1.91</u>	<u>\$ 1.50</u>

The following potential common shares were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per share because their effect would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Stock options, restricted stock, and employee stock purchase plan	35,901	41,498	36,900	39,090
Common stock warrants	5,535	12,109	9,732	12,109
Total anti-dilutive securities	<u>41,436</u>	<u>53,607</u>	<u>46,632</u>	<u>51,199</u>

NOTE 16 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In July 2019, the Company entered into a lease agreement for office space in St. Louis, Missouri, from an affiliate of one of the Company's co-founders and current member of its board of directors, Mr. Jim McKelvey, for a term of 15.5 years, with options to extend the lease term for two five-year terms. The lease possession date varied by floor, beginning in May 2020. As of September 30, 2025, the Company had recorded right-of-use assets of \$9.9 million and associated lease liabilities of \$15.0 million related to this lease arrangement.

Under the lease agreement, the Company has an option to terminate the lease for the entire property on January 1, 2034. Termination penalties specified in the lease agreement will apply if the Company exercises the option to terminate the lease.

**NOTE 17 -
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

The Company is currently subject to, and may in the future be involved in, various litigation matters, legal claims, investigations, and regulatory proceedings.

The Company received subpoenas from Attorneys General from multiple states, seeking the production of information related to, among other things, Cash App's handling of customer complaints and disputes. In June 2024, the state Attorneys General presented the Company with the results of their investigations. In December 2024, the state Attorneys General presented the Company with potential terms for resolving this matter and the Company is engaging in conversations with the state Attorneys General to resolve this matter on acceptable terms. The Company is unable to predict the likely outcome of this matter, which may include one or more public orders, and cannot provide any assurance that the state Attorneys General will not ultimately take legal action against the Company or that the outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company. It is probable that the Company will incur a loss in connection with this matter, and the loss could be material; however, the Company cannot estimate the amount of reasonably possible loss or range of loss at this time.

The Company also received inquiries from the SEC and Department of Justice ("DOJ") shortly after the publication of a short seller report in March 2023. In July 2024, the Company received a follow-on inquiry from the SEC. The Company believes these inquiries primarily relate to the allegations raised in the short seller report, the Company's compliance and risk practices, and related disclosures. The Company continues to cooperate with both agencies. The Company is unable to predict the likely outcome of these matters and cannot provide any assurance that the SEC or DOJ will not ultimately take legal action against the Company or that the outcome of any such action, if brought, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

In June 2024, the Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco (the "Tax Collector") finalized its audit and issued an assessment of San Francisco's gross receipts tax, including interest and penalties, following its gross receipt tax audit for fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022. The Tax Collector has asserted that incremental taxes are owed on a portion of the receipts generated by the Company related to sales of bitcoin. The Company strongly disagrees with the Tax Collector's assessment and plans to vigorously pursue all available remedies. In January 2025, the Tax Collector rejected the Company's request for redetermination, and the Company paid the assessed amount of \$71.4 million. Given the assessed amount must be paid to initiate the dispute process and will be returned in full or used to settle any final amount due to the Tax Collector, the Company views the amount as a deposit asset. In May of 2025, the Tax Collector notified the Company that it had initiated a gross receipt tax audit for fiscal years 2023 and 2024. In June 2025, the Company filed a claim for refund for fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022. In September 2025, the Company received a Notice of Deficiency from the Tax Collector for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 reflecting an assessment of \$42.7 million, including tax, penalties and interest, which the Company paid in October 2025. Similar to the amount paid in January 2025, the Company also views this amount as a deposit asset. In October 2025, the Company submitted a request for redetermination for fiscal years 2023 and 2024. The Tax Collector may also challenge the Company's gross receipts tax position going forward. The Company estimates that it could incur losses associated with taxes, interest, and penalties up to \$114 million in the aggregate for the fiscal years 2020 through 2024. Given the Company has currently concluded that a loss for this matter is not probable, the Company has not recorded a liability for the exposure related to the dispute with the Tax Collector on San Francisco's gross receipts tax.

The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from litigation and regulatory proceedings and adjusts the financial statements based on such assessments. The eventual outcome of these matters may differ materially from the estimates the Company has currently accrued in the financial statements.

In addition, the Company is subject to various legal matters, investigations, subpoenas, inquiries, audits, claims, lawsuits and disputes, including with regulatory bodies and governmental agencies. The Company cannot at this time fairly estimate a reasonable range of exposure, if any, of the potential liability, if any, with respect to any of these other matters. Although the Company may be subject to an adverse decision or settlement, it does not believe that the final disposition of any of these other matters will have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position, or liquidity. However, the Company cannot give any assurance regarding the ultimate outcome of any of these matters, and their resolution could be material to the Company's operating results.

Purchase Commitments

From time to time, we may enter into non-cancelable purchase obligations related to cloud computing infrastructure. The commitment amounts in the table below are associated with contracts that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum services to be used, and the approximate timing of the actions under the contracts.

As of September 30, 2025, the future minimum payments under the purchase commitments were as follows (in thousands):

	Payments Due By Period
Remainder of 2025	\$ 64,915
2026	263,300
2027	315,100
Total	<u>\$ 643,315</u>

Other Contingencies

The Company is under examination, or may be subject to examination, by several tax authorities. These examinations may lead to proposed adjustments to the Company's taxes or net operating losses with respect to years under examination, as well as subsequent periods. The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from tax examinations to determine the adequacy of the Company's provision for direct and indirect taxes. The Company continues to monitor the progress of ongoing discussions with tax authorities and the effect, if any, on the Company's provision for direct and indirect taxes.

Management believes that an adequate provision has been made for any adjustments that may result from tax examinations. However, the outcome of tax audits cannot be predicted with certainty. If any issues addressed in the Company's tax audits are resolved in a manner not consistent with the Company's expectations, the Company could be required to adjust the Company's provision for direct and indirect taxes in the period such resolution occurs.

NOTE 18 - SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The Company reports its segments to reflect the manner in which the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") reviews and assesses performance. The Company's CODM is the Block Head and Chairperson. The Company has two reportable segments, Square and Cash App. Products and services that are not assigned to a specific reportable segment, including but not limited to TIDAL and other emerging ecosystems, are aggregated and presented within a general corporate and other category. Square and Cash App are defined as follows:

- Cash App includes the financial tools available to individuals within the mobile Cash App, including peer-to-peer payments, bitcoin and stock investments. Cash App also includes Cash App Card which is linked to customer stored balances that customers can use to pay for purchases or withdraw funds from an ATM, as well as Cash App Borrow, which is a credit product that allows eligible customers to access short-term loans for a small fee. Cash App also includes the BNPL platform.
- Square includes managed payment services, software solutions, hardware, and financial services offered to sellers, excluding those that involve Cash App.

The primary financial measures used by the CODM to evaluate performance and allocate resources are revenue and gross profit. The CODM uses segment gross profit for each segment during the annual budgeting and forecasting process. Further, the CODM uses gross profit as the metric to guide the business trajectory and to consider the overall gross profit growth by segment on a quarterly basis, when making decisions about the allocation of operating and capital resources to each segment. The CODM does not evaluate performance or allocate resources based on segment asset data, and therefore such information is not included.

The following tables present information on the reportable segments revenue and segment gross profit, as well as amounts for the "Corporate and Other" category, which includes products and services not assigned to reportable segments and intersegment eliminations (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025				Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025			
	Cash App	Square	Corporate and Other	Total	Cash App	Square	Corporate and Other	Total
Revenue:								
Transaction-based revenue	\$ 56,113	\$ 1,817,364	\$ -	\$ 1,873,477	\$ 182,866	\$ 5,058,740	\$ -	\$ 5,241,606
Subscription and services-based revenue	1,777,646	382,177	45,066	2,204,889	4,929,403	1,090,617	128,446	6,148,466
Hardware revenue	-	40,653	29,539	70,192	-	109,271	30,034	139,305
Bitcoin revenue	1,965,742	652	-	1,966,394	6,411,176	652	-	6,411,828
Segment revenue	\$ 3,799,501	\$ 2,240,846	\$ 74,605	\$ 6,114,952	\$ 11,523,445	\$ 6,259,280	\$ 158,480	\$ 17,941,205
Less: Cost of revenue	2,175,548	1,223,186	54,648	3,453,382	7,019,041	3,316,911	117,550	10,453,502
Segment gross profit	\$ 1,623,953	\$ 1,017,660	\$ 19,957	\$ 2,661,570	\$ 4,504,404	\$ 2,942,369	\$ 40,930	\$ 7,487,703
Interest revenue	\$ 48,814	\$ 11,025	\$ -	\$ 59,839	\$ 148,178	\$ 29,510	\$ -	\$ 177,688
Amortization of acquired technology assets	\$ 12,896	\$ 961	\$ -	\$ 13,857	\$ 38,959	\$ 3,976	\$ -	\$ 42,935

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2024				Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024			
	Cash App	Square	Corporate and Other	Total	Cash App	Square	Corporate and Other	Total
Revenue:								
Transaction-based revenue	\$ 69,995	\$ 1,642,426	\$ -	\$ 1,712,421	\$ 278,126	\$ 4,658,471	\$ -	\$ 4,936,597
Subscription and services-based revenue	1,430,970	322,582	44,381	1,797,933	4,181,703	941,417	145,000	5,268,120
Hardware revenue	-	36,729	110	36,839	-	111,377	923	112,300
Bitcoin revenue	2,428,608	-	-	2,428,608	7,771,475	-	-	7,771,475
Segment revenue	\$ 3,929,573	\$ 2,001,737	\$ 44,491	\$ 5,975,801	\$ 12,231,304	\$ 5,711,265	\$ 145,923	\$ 18,088,492
Less: Cost of revenue	2,623,630	1,069,381	33,105	3,726,116	8,367,890	3,036,053	106,911	11,510,854
Segment gross profit	\$ 1,305,943	\$ 932,356	\$ 11,386	\$ 2,249,685	\$ 3,863,414	\$ 2,675,212	\$ 39,012	\$ 6,577,638
Interest revenue	\$ 51,418	\$ 10,218	\$ -	\$ 61,636	\$ 137,189	\$ 27,933	\$ -	\$ 165,122
Amortization of acquired technology assets	\$ 13,928	\$ 1,493	\$ 1,765	\$ 17,186	\$ 41,288	\$ 6,219	\$ 5,295	\$ 52,802

The following table provides a reconciliation of total segment gross profit to the Company's income (loss) before applicable income taxes (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total segment gross profit	\$ 2,661,570	\$ 2,249,685	\$ 7,487,703	\$ 6,577,638
Less: Product development	711,235	710,983	2,197,222	2,144,720
Less: Sales and marketing	599,333	511,755	1,653,524	1,463,202
Less: General and administrative	543,974	475,855	1,485,008	1,420,683
Less: Transaction, loan, and consumer receivable losses	363,455	192,062	827,234	549,603
Less: Amortization of customer and other intangible assets	34,133	36,021	101,680	120,116
Less: Interest expense (income), net	34,652	13,811	75,582	(6,805)
Less: Remeasurement gain on bitcoin investment	(59,588)	(5,288)	(178,402)	(168,576)
Less: Other income, net	(167,150)	(9,661)	(162,103)	(24,665)
Income before applicable income taxes	\$ 601,526	\$ 324,147	\$ 1,487,958	\$ 1,079,360

Revenue

Revenue by geography is based on the addresses of the sellers or customers. The following table details revenue by geographic area (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
United States	\$ 5,584,897	\$ 5,519,879	\$ 16,494,950	\$ 16,818,047
International	530,055	455,922	1,446,255	1,270,445
Total	\$ 6,114,952	\$ 5,975,801	\$ 17,941,205	\$ 18,088,492

No individual country from the international markets contributed more than 10% of total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024.

Long-Lived Assets

The following table details long-lived assets by geography (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
United States	\$ 7,346,692	\$ 7,435,117
Australia	4,415,081	4,159,229
Other international	1,929,342	1,790,529
Total	\$ 13,691,115	\$ 13,384,875

Assets by reportable segment were not included, as this information is not reviewed by the CODM to make operating decisions or allocate resources and is reviewed on a consolidated basis.

**NOTE 19 -
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

The supplemental disclosures of cash flow information consist of the following (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
Supplemental cash flow data:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 124,220	\$ 89,353
Cash paid for income taxes	116,548	205,697
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Unsettled originations of consumer receivables	\$ 209,058	\$ 214,465
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations	26,772	28,232
Purchases of property and equipment in accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,121	1,857

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with the information set forth within the condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as our Annual Report on Form 10-K. The statements in this discussion regarding our expectations of our future performance, liquidity and capital resources, our plans, estimates, beliefs and expectations that involve risks and uncertainties, and other non-historical statements in this discussion are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Our actual results may differ materially from those contained in or implied by any forward-looking statements.

Overview

We launched the Square ecosystem in February 2009 to enable businesses ("sellers") to accept card payments, an important capability that was previously inaccessible to many businesses. We have expanded to provide sellers additional products and services and to give them access to a cohesive ecosystem of tools to help them manage and grow their businesses. Similarly, with Cash App, we have built an ecosystem of financial products and services to help individuals manage their money. In January 2022, we completed the acquisition of Afterpay, a buy now, pay later ("BNPL") platform that facilitates commerce between retail merchants and consumers by allowing retail merchant clients to offer their customers the ability to buy goods and services on a BNPL basis. In addition, our nascent businesses include TIDAL and two bitcoin businesses, Bitkey and Proto.

In the third quarter of 2025, we generated gross profit of \$2.7 billion, up 18% year over year. Cash App generated gross profit of \$1.6 billion in the third quarter of 2025, up 24% year over year, driven by growth in Cash App Borrow. Square generated gross profit of \$1.0 billion in the third quarter of 2025, up 9% year over year, driven by strength in our software and integrated payments and banking products.

In the third quarter of 2025, operating income was \$409.4 million and Adjusted Operating Income was \$480.2 million, compared to operating income of \$323.0 million and Adjusted Operating Income of \$443.5 million in the third quarter of 2024. Net income attributable to common stockholders was \$461.5 million for the third quarter of 2025, compared to net income attributable to common stockholders of \$283.8 million for the same period in 2024, and Adjusted EBITDA was \$832.7 million for the third quarter of 2025, compared to \$807.5 million for the same period in 2024. Net income for the third quarter of 2025 and 2024 included a gain of \$59.6 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, from the remeasurement of our bitcoin investment.

Refer to the *Key Operating Metrics and Non-GAAP Financial Measures* section below for reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures to their nearest generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") equivalents.

Starting in 2023, we sharpened our focus on our organizational structure and expenditures with a view to identifying areas where we can be more cost efficient as we focus on disciplined growth. In 2023, we also announced we would implement an absolute cap of 12,000 on the number of employees we have at our company, which we achieved in 2024, and plan to continue to operate below this cap through a combination of performance management, centralization of teams and functions to reduce duplication, and prioritization of our scope. From 2024 through the third quarter of 2025, we continued to make progress on cost efficiency goals, and we expect to continue these efforts. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, we recorded \$10.0 million and \$79.5 million of severance and other expenses related to these efforts, respectively. We may continue to incur expenses, including additional restructuring costs, in the short term to implement our initiatives. We continue to realize benefits related to our focus on disciplined growth and cost efficiencies, and we expect to continue to benefit from these actions in future periods.

During the third quarter of 2025, we issued \$2.2 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes comprised of \$1.2 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2030 ("2030 Senior Notes") and \$1.0 billion in aggregate principal amount due 2033 ("2033 Senior Notes"). We ended the third quarter of 2025 with \$10.5 billion in available liquidity, with \$9.7 billion in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and investments in marketable debt securities, as well as an undrawn amount of \$775.0 million available under our revolving credit facility. This represents a decrease of \$234.2 million from our available liquidity as of December 31, 2024, primarily due to a \$1.0 billion cash payment for the settlement of the outstanding 2025 Convertible Notes that matured in March 2025 and \$1.5 billion of share repurchases in 2025, partially offset by \$2.2 billion cash received related to the 2030 Senior Notes and 2033 Senior Notes issued in the third quarter of 2025.

In October 2023, our board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$1 billion of our Class A common stock. In July 2024, our board of directors authorized an increase to this share repurchase program to repurchase up to an additional \$3 billion of our Class A common stock, for a total overall authorization of \$4 billion. The goal of the program is to return capital to shareholders. The timing and number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors, including the stock price, business and market conditions, corporate and regulatory requirements, alternative investment opportunities, acquisition opportunities, and other factors. As of September 30, 2025, we have repurchased \$2.9 billion of our Class A common stock under the program, of which \$403.0 million was purchased in the third quarter of 2025.

Results of Operations

Revenue (in thousands, except for percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Transaction-based revenue	\$ 1,873,477	\$ 1,712,421	\$ 161,056	9%	\$ 5,241,606	\$ 4,936,597	\$ 305,009	6%
Subscription and services-based revenue	2,204,889	1,797,933	406,956	23%	6,148,466	5,268,120	880,346	17%
Hardware revenue	70,192	36,839	33,353	NM ⁽ⁱ⁾	139,305	112,300	27,005	NM ⁽ⁱ⁾
Bitcoin revenue	1,966,394	2,428,608	(462,214)	(19)%	6,411,828	7,771,475	(1,359,647)	(17)%
Total net revenue	<u>\$ 6,114,952</u>	<u>\$ 5,975,801</u>	<u>\$ 139,151</u>	2%	<u>\$ 17,941,205</u>	<u>\$ 18,088,492</u>	<u>\$ (147,287)</u>	(1)%

⁽ⁱ⁾ Not meaningful ("NM")

Total net revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2025 increased by \$139.2 million, or 2%, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2024 and decreased by \$147.3 million, or 1%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2024. Bitcoin revenue decreased by \$462.2 million and \$1.4 billion for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. Excluding bitcoin revenue, total net revenue increased by \$601.4 million, or 17%, and \$1.2 billion, or 12%, in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively.

Transaction-based revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 increased by \$161.1 million, or 9%, and \$305.0 million, or 6%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. Gross Payment Volume ("GPV") increased by 11% and 8% in the same periods, primarily due to growth in Square GPV, which was partially offset by a decrease in Cash App GPV. The growth in Square GPV of 12% and 10% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, was driven by strength in food and beverage and retail sellers. See below in Key Operating Metrics and Non-GAAP Financial Measures for further discussion of GPV.

Subscription and services-based revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 increased by \$407.0 million, or 23%, and \$880.3 million, or 17%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. This increase was primarily due to growth in Cash App's financial service-related products, including Cash App Borrow, Cash App Card usage, and Cash App Pay, as well as revenue from our BNPL platform. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, Cash App Borrow revenue increased by \$198.8 million and \$369.1 million, respectively, as we continue to expand access to the product. Growth in Square's financial services-related products, primarily Square Loans, also contributed to the increase in revenue in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Bitcoin revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by \$462.2 million, or 19%, and \$1.4 billion, or 17%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. As bitcoin revenue is the total sale amount of bitcoin to customers, the amount of bitcoin revenue recognized will fluctuate depending on customer demand as well as changes in the market price of bitcoin. The decrease in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 was driven by a decrease in trading volume, partially offset by an increase in the average market price of bitcoin, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024. While bitcoin contributed 32% and 36% of the total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, gross profit generated from bitcoin was only 3% of the total gross profit for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 as well as for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024.

Cost of Revenue (in thousands, except for percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Transaction-based costs	\$ 1,141,900	\$ 1,011,476	\$ 130,424	13%	\$ 3,111,750	\$ 2,884,696	\$ 227,054	8%
Subscription and services-based costs	299,554	271,286	28,268	10%	872,671	832,755	39,916	5%
Hardware costs	103,304	62,091	41,213	NM	232,386	181,185	51,201	NM
Bitcoin costs	1,894,767	2,364,077	(469,310)	(20)%	6,193,760	7,559,416	(1,365,656)	(18)%
Amortization of acquired technology assets	13,857	17,186	(3,329)	NM	42,935	52,802	(9,867)	NM
Total cost of revenue	<u>\$ 3,453,382</u>	<u>\$ 3,726,116</u>	<u>\$ (272,734)</u>	(7)%	<u>\$ 10,453,502</u>	<u>\$ 11,510,854</u>	<u>\$ (1,057,352)</u>	(9)%

Total cost of revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by \$272.7 million, or 7%, and \$1.1 billion, or 9%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. Bitcoin costs of revenue, which decreased by \$469.3 million and \$1.4 billion for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, was the primary driver of the decrease in total cost of revenue. Excluding bitcoin costs of revenue, total cost of revenue increased by approximately \$196.6 million, or 14%, and \$308.3 million, or 8%, in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, largely related to an increase in Square GPV.

Transaction-based costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 increased by \$130.4 million, or 13%, and \$227.1 million, or 8%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. While the increase in transaction-based costs was largely in line with GPV growth of 11% and 8% in the same periods, these costs exceeded GPV growth during the three months ended September 30, 2025 due to an increase in credit card transactions that have a higher cost per transaction as compared to debit card transactions. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the increase in transaction-based costs was partially offset by a processing vendor settlement of \$20.4 million in the second quarter of 2025.

Subscription and services-based costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 increased by \$28.3 million and \$39.9 million, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, primarily due to the growth in Cash App's financial services-related products, including Cash App Borrow and Cash App Card and related processing services. While subscription and services-based revenue increased by 23% and 17% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, the costs of revenues increased by 10% and 5% for the same comparative periods. This gross margin expansion is due to more favorable gross margin economics in Cash App's financial services-related products.

Bitcoin costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by \$469.3 million, or 20%, and \$1.4 billion, or 18%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. Bitcoin costs are comprised of the total amount we pay to purchase bitcoin, which fluctuates in line with bitcoin revenue.

Operating Expenses (in thousands, except for percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Product development	\$ 711,235	\$ 710,983	\$ 252	-%	\$ 2,197,222	\$ 2,144,720	\$ 52,502	2%
% of total net revenue	12%	12%			12%	12%		
% of total gross profit	27%	32%			29%	33%		
Sales and marketing	\$ 599,333	\$ 511,755	\$ 87,578	17%	\$ 1,653,524	\$ 1,463,202	\$ 190,322	13%
% of total net revenue	10%	9%			9%	8%		
% of total gross profit	23%	23%			22%	22%		
General and administrative	\$ 543,974	\$ 475,855	\$ 68,119	14%	\$ 1,485,008	\$ 1,420,683	\$ 64,325	5%
% of total net revenue	9%	8%			8%	8%		
% of total gross profit	20%	21%			20%	22%		
Transaction, loan, and consumer receivable losses	\$ 363,455	\$ 192,062	\$ 171,393	89%	\$ 827,234	\$ 549,603	\$ 277,631	51%
% of total net revenue	6%	3%			5%	3%		
% of total gross profit	14%	9%			11%	8%		
Amortization of customer and other acquired intangible assets	\$ 34,133	\$ 36,021	\$ (1,888)	(5)%	\$ 101,680	\$ 120,116	\$ (18,436)	(15)%
% of total net revenue	1%	1%			1%	1%		
% of total gross profit	1%	2%			1%	2%		
Total operating expenses	\$ 2,252,130	\$ 1,926,676	\$ 325,454	17%	\$ 6,264,668	\$ 5,698,324	\$ 566,344	10%

Product development expenses were relatively flat for the three months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, these expenses increased by \$52.5 million, or 2%, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2024. For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, the increase in expenses was driven by an increase in allocated facilities, human resources, and IT expenses of \$30.1 million, personnel costs of \$15.4 million arising from restructuring costs, including severance and other related expenses, as well as an increase of \$13.3 million related to amortization of internally developed software, partially offset by reductions in cloud computing infrastructure fees.

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$87.6 million, or 17%, and \$190.3 million, or 13%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. The increase for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 was primarily driven by higher marketing and advertising costs of \$91.4 million and \$205.7 million, respectively, as we prioritize marketing investments to support the growth of Cash App and Square. Further, for the nine months ended September 30, 2025, personnel costs increased by \$26.5 million, which were impacted by restructuring costs, including severance and other related expenses. These expenses were partially offset by higher expenses recognized in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, related to changes to certain contractual arrangements and inventory write-offs, that did not recur during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$68.1 million, or 14%, and \$64.3 million, or 5%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. The increase was primarily driven by higher personnel costs of \$92.9 million and \$79.5 million, respectively, and an increase in facilities and other expenses of \$21.5 million and \$27.8 million for the comparable periods. These expense increases resulted from an in-person company event held in the third quarter of 2025, as well as restructuring costs, including severance and other related expenses, recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025. In addition, the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 included higher accrued expenses for estimated amounts in connection with certain litigation and regulatory matters that did not recur during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025.

Transaction, loan, and consumer receivable losses increased by \$171.4 million, or 89%, and \$277.6 million, or 51%, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, primarily due to an increase in loan losses of \$158.8 million and \$238.1 million, respectively, for the same periods. The increase in loan losses for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 was attributed to significant growth in loan volumes, particularly from Cash App Borrow, which increased 134% and 110%, respectively, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, while loss rates remained stable. Additionally, beginning in the second quarter of 2025, Cash App Borrow, along with certain other loan products, are retained on our balance sheet and classified as held for investment, resulting in recognition of an allowance for potential uncollectible amounts.

Amortization of customer and other acquired intangible assets for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 decreased \$1.9 million, or 5%, and \$18.4 million, or 15%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, primarily due to the impairment of certain assets in the fourth quarter of 2024, which resulted in no related amortization in 2025. Refer to Note 8, *Acquired Intangible Assets* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more details.

Interest Expense (Income), Net (in thousands, except for percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Interest expense (income), net	\$ 34,652	\$ 13,811	\$ 20,841	151%	\$ 75,582	\$ (6,805)	\$ 82,387	NM

Interest expense, net, of \$34.7 million and \$75.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, was primarily due to interest expense related to our 2032 Senior Notes issued in the second quarter of 2024 as well as our 2030 and 2033 Senior Notes issued in the third quarter of 2025, which more than offset interest income received on invested funds. Refer to Note 12, *Indebtedness* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further details. Interest expense, net, of \$13.8 million and interest income, net, of \$6.8 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, was primarily due to interest expense related to our 2032 Senior Notes issued in the second quarter of 2024, offset by interest income received on invested funds.

Remeasurement Loss (Gain) on Bitcoin Investment (in thousands, except for percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Remeasurement gain on bitcoin investment	\$ (59,588)	\$ (5,288)	\$ (54,300)	NM	\$ (178,402)	\$ (168,576)	\$ (9,826)	6%

Remeasurement gain on bitcoin investment of \$59.6 million and \$178.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, compared to gain on bitcoin investment of \$5.3 million and \$168.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, was due to the remeasurement of our bitcoin investment to its fair value at each reporting date. Refer to Note 11, *Bitcoin* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further details regarding the remeasurement of our bitcoin investment.

Other Expense (Income), Net (in thousands, except for percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Other income, net	\$ (167,150)	\$ (9,661)	\$ (157,489)	NM	\$ (162,103)	\$ (24,665)	\$ (137,438)	NM

Other income, net, of \$167.2 million and \$162.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, was primarily due to the revaluation of certain equity investments, partially offset by losses from the currency revaluation of intercompany loans. During the quarter ended September 30, 2025, one of the Company's investments closed on an additional financing round, which the Company assessed as an observable price change in an orderly transaction. The Company recorded a \$171.6 million upward adjustment to the carrying value of this investment. Other income, net, of \$9.7 million and \$24.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, was primarily due to accretion on investments and foreign exchange rate impacts.

Segment Results

Square Results

The following table provides a summary of the revenue and gross profit for our Square segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Segment net revenue	\$ 2,240,846	\$ 2,001,737	\$ 239,109	12%	\$ 6,259,280	\$ 5,711,265	\$ 548,015	10%
Segment cost of revenue	1,223,186	1,069,381	153,805	14%	3,316,911	3,036,053	280,858	9%
Segment gross profit	<u>\$ 1,017,660</u>	<u>\$ 932,356</u>	<u>\$ 85,304</u>	9%	<u>\$ 2,942,369</u>	<u>\$ 2,675,212</u>	<u>\$ 267,157</u>	10%

Revenue

Revenue for the Square segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 increased by \$239.1 million, or 12%, and \$548.0 million, or 10%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. The increase was primarily due to the Square items referenced within our overall revenue discussion.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue for the Square segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 increased by \$153.8 million, or 14%, and \$280.9 million, or 9%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. The increase was primarily due to the Square items referenced within our overall cost of revenue discussion.

Cash App Results

The following table provides a summary of the revenue and gross profit for our Cash App segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Segment net revenue	\$ 3,799,501	\$ 3,929,573	\$ (130,072)	(3)%	\$ 11,523,445	\$ 12,231,304	\$ (707,859)	(6)%
Segment cost of revenue	2,175,548	2,623,630	(448,082)	(17)%	7,019,041	8,367,890	(1,348,849)	(16)%
Segment gross profit	<u>\$ 1,623,953</u>	<u>\$ 1,305,943</u>	<u>\$ 318,010</u>	24%	<u>\$ 4,504,404</u>	<u>\$ 3,863,414</u>	<u>\$ 640,990</u>	17%

Revenue

Revenue for the Cash App segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by \$130.1 million, or 3%, and \$707.9 million, or 6%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. The decrease was driven by lower bitcoin revenue, partially offset by the Cash App items referenced within our overall revenue discussion. While bitcoin revenue contributed 52% and 56% of Cash App revenue for three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, gross profit generated from bitcoin was only 4% and 5% of Cash App gross profit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

Excluding \$2.0 billion and \$6.4 billion in bitcoin revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, Cash App revenue increased by \$332.8 million, or 22%, and \$652.4 million, or 15%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue for the Cash App segment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by \$448.1 million, or 17%, and \$1.3 billion, or 16%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively. The decrease for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 was driven by lower bitcoin costs, partially offset by the other Cash App items referenced within our overall cost of revenue discussion. Excluding \$1.9 billion and \$6.2 billion in bitcoin cost of revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, Cash App cost of revenue increased by \$21.8 million, or 8%, and \$17.4 million, or 2%, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively.

Key Operating Metrics and Non-GAAP Financial Measures

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 revenue, operating income (loss), net income (loss), and other results reported under GAAP, the following table sets forth key operating metrics and non-GAAP financial measures we use to evaluate our business. We believe these metrics and measures are useful to facilitate period-to-period comparisons of our business, and to facilitate comparisons of our performance to that of other payment solution providers.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Gross Payment Volume (GPV) (in millions)	\$ 69,283	\$ 62,492	\$ 192,695	\$ 178,858
Adjusted Operating Income (in thousands)	\$ 480,186	\$ 443,518	\$ 1,496,024	\$ 1,206,900
Adjusted EBITDA (in thousands)	\$ 832,662	\$ 807,472	\$ 2,536,878	\$ 2,272,022
Adjusted Net Income Per Share:				
Basic	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.52
Diluted	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.48

Change in Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Beginning in fiscal 2025, we revised our definition of Adjusted Net Income Per Share ("Adjusted EPS") to include share-based compensation. We believe this change provides a more comprehensive view of our operating performance and aligns with our non-GAAP measure of Adjusted Operating Income. Prior period amounts have been recast to reflect the updated presentation.

Gross Payment Volume (GPV)

GPV includes Square GPV and Cash App Business GPV. Square GPV is defined as the total dollar amount of all card and bank payments processed by sellers using Square, net of refunds. Cash App Business GPV is comprised of Cash App activity related to peer-to-peer transactions received by business accounts, and peer-to-peer payments sent from a credit card. GPV does not include transactions from our BNPL platform because GPV is related only to transaction-based revenue and not to subscription and services-based revenue.

Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EPS and Adjusted Operating Income

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EPS are non-GAAP financial measures that represent our net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share, adjusted to eliminate the effect of items as described below. Adjusted Operating Income is a non-GAAP financial measure that represents our operating income (loss), adjusted to eliminate the effect of items as described below.

We have included these non-GAAP financial measures in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q because they are key measures used by our management to evaluate our operating performance, generate future operating plans, and make strategic decisions, including those relating to operating expenses and the allocation of internal resources. Accordingly, we believe these measures provide useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results in the same manner as our management and board of directors. In addition, they provide useful measures for period-to-period comparisons of our business, as they remove the effect of certain non-cash items and certain variable charges that do not vary with our operations.

- We believe it is useful to exclude certain non-cash charges, such as amortization of intangible assets, from our non-GAAP financial measures because the amount of such expenses in any specific period may not directly correlate to the underlying performance of our business operations.
- We believe that excluding the expense related to amortization of debt discount and issuance costs from our non-GAAP measures is useful to investors because such incremental non-cash interest expense does not represent a current or future cash outflow for the Company and is therefore not indicative of our continuing operations or meaningful when comparing current results to past results. Additionally, for purposes of calculating diluted Adjusted EPS, we add back cash interest expense on convertible notes, as if converted at the beginning of the period, if the impact is dilutive.
- We exclude the following from non-GAAP financial measures because we do not believe that these items are reflective of our ongoing business operations: gain or loss on the disposal of property and equipment; gain or loss on revaluation of equity investments; gain or loss from the remeasurement of our bitcoin investment; and tax effects of income tax benefits from deferred taxes, as applicable.
- To aid in comparability of our results across periods, we also exclude certain acquisition-related and integration costs associated with business combinations, various restructuring and other costs, and goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges, each of which are not normal operating expenses. Acquisition-related costs include amounts paid to redeem acquirees' unvested share-based compensation awards, charges associated with holdback liabilities, and legal, accounting, valuation, and due diligence costs. Integration costs include advisory and other professional services or consulting fees necessary to integrate acquired businesses. Contingencies, restructuring and other costs that are not reflective of our core business operating expenses may include contingent losses, severance costs, impairment charges, and certain litigation and regulatory charges. We also add back the impact of the acquired deferred revenue and deferred cost adjustment, which was written down to fair value in purchase accounting.

In addition to the items above, Adjusted EBITDA as a non-GAAP financial measure also excludes depreciation and amortization, other cash interest income and expense, and other income and expense.

Non-GAAP financial measures have limitations, should be considered as supplemental in nature, and are not meant as a substitute for the related financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. These limitations include the following:

- the intangible assets being amortized may have to be replaced in the future, and the non-GAAP financial measures do not reflect cash capital expenditure requirements for such replacements or for new capital expenditures or other capital commitments; and
- non-GAAP measures do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs.

In addition to the limitations above, Adjusted EBITDA as a non-GAAP financial measure does not reflect the effect of share-based compensation expense, which has been, and will continue to be for the foreseeable future, a significant recurring expense in our business and an important part of our compensation strategy, depreciation and amortization expense and related cash capital requirements, income taxes that may represent a reduction in cash available to us, and the effect of foreign currency exchange gains or losses, which is included in other income and expense.

In view of the limitations associated with Adjusted EBITDA, we also present Adjusted Operating Income (Loss), which is a non-GAAP financial measure that excludes certain expenses that we believe are not reflective of our core operating performance, including amortization of intangible assets, acquisition-related accelerated share-based compensation expenses, and acquisition-related, integration, and other costs, and goodwill and intangible asset impairment charges. Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) and Adjusted EPS include the effect of share-based compensation expense, as well as depreciation expense.

Other companies, including companies in our industry, may calculate the non-GAAP financial measures differently or not at all, which reduces their usefulness as comparative measures.

Because of these limitations, you should consider the non-GAAP financial measures alongside other financial performance measures, including net income (loss) and our other financial results presented in accordance with GAAP.

The following table presents a reconciliation of operating income (loss) to Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) for each of the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Operating income	\$ 409,440	\$ 323,009	\$ 1,223,035	\$ 879,314
Amortization of acquired technology assets	13,857	17,186	42,935	52,802
Acquisition-related and integration costs	345	608	1,707	48,470
Contingencies, restructuring and other charges	20,752	66,694	114,407	99,561
Restructuring share-based compensation	1,659	-	12,260	6,637
Amortization of customer and other acquired intangible assets	34,133	36,021	101,680	120,116
Adjusted Operating Income	<u>\$ 480,186</u>	<u>\$ 443,518</u>	<u>\$ 1,496,024</u>	<u>\$ 1,206,900</u>

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA for each of the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 461,544	\$ 283,754	\$ 1,189,874	\$ 951,027
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	54	(2,618)	(1,220)	(9,199)
Net income	461,598	281,136	1,188,654	941,828
Share-based compensation expense	307,721	324,055	909,697	948,954
Restructuring share-based compensation expense	1,659	-	12,260	6,637
Depreciation and amortization	92,119	92,706	273,464	287,249
Acquisition-related and integration costs	345	608	1,707	48,470
Contingencies, restructuring and other charges	20,752	66,694	114,407	99,561
Interest expense (income), net	34,652	13,811	75,582	(6,805)
Remeasurement gain on bitcoin investment	(59,588)	(5,288)	(178,402)	(168,576)
Other income, net	(167,150)	(9,661)	(162,103)	(24,665)
Provision for income taxes	139,928	43,011	299,304	137,532
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	617	384	2,276	1,784
Acquired deferred revenue and cost adjustment	9	16	32	53
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 832,662</u>	<u>\$ 807,472</u>	<u>\$ 2,536,878</u>	<u>\$ 2,272,022</u>

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted Net Income (Loss) Per Share for each of the periods indicated (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 461,544	\$ 283,754	\$ 1,189,874	\$ 951,027
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	54	(2,618)	(1,220)	(9,199)
Net income	461,598	281,136	1,188,654	941,828
Acquisition-related and integration costs	345	608	1,707	48,470
Contingencies, restructuring and other charges	20,752	66,694	114,407	99,561
Restructuring share-based compensation expense	1,659	-	12,260	6,637
Amortization of intangible assets	47,990	53,207	144,615	172,918
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	3,335	4,042	9,469	10,545
Loss (gain) on revaluation of equity investments	(171,126)	2,952	(172,582)	469
Remeasurement gain on bitcoin investment	(59,588)	(5,288)	(178,402)	(168,576)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	617	384	2,276	1,784
Acquired deferred revenue and cost adjustment	9	16	32	53
Tax effect of income tax benefits from deferred tax assets	(8,909)	-	(61,509)	-
Tax effect of non-GAAP net income adjustments	39,933	(66,774)	15,100	(175,364)
Adjusted Net Income - basic	\$ 336,615	\$ 336,977	\$ 1,076,027	\$ 938,325
Cash interest expense on convertible notes	273	682	973	2,029
Adjusted Net Income - diluted	\$ 336,888	\$ 337,659	\$ 1,077,000	\$ 940,354
Weighted-average shares used to compute Adjusted Net Income Per Share:				
Basic	610,199	616,428	614,117	616,830
Diluted	621,658	632,760	625,256	635,419
Adjusted Net Income Per Share:				
Basic	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.52
Diluted	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.48

Diluted Adjusted Net Income Per Share is computed by dividing Adjusted Net Income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding adjusted for the dilutive effect of all potential shares of common stock. In periods when we reported an Adjusted Net Loss, diluted Adjusted Net Income Per Share is the same as basic Adjusted Net Income Per Share because the effects of potentially dilutive items were anti-dilutive.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the tax effect of non-GAAP net income adjustments to our provision for (benefit from) income taxes (in thousands, except effective tax rate):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Provision for income taxes, as reported	\$ 139,928	\$ 43,011	\$ 299,304	\$ 137,532
Tax effect of income tax benefits from deferred tax assets	8,909	-	61,509	-
Tax effect of non-GAAP net income adjustments	(39,933)	66,774	(15,100)	175,364
Adjusted provision for income taxes, non-GAAP	\$ 108,904	\$ 109,785	\$ 345,713	\$ 312,896
Non-GAAP effective tax rate	24%	25%	24%	25%

We determined the adjusted provision for income taxes by calculating the estimated annual effective tax rate based on our adjusted provision for income taxes, non-GAAP and applying it to Adjusted Net Income before income taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity Sources

As of September 30, 2025, we had approximately \$10.5 billion in available liquidity, with \$9.7 billion in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and investments in marketable debt securities, as well as an undrawn amount of \$775.0 million available under our revolving credit facility. Additionally, we had \$983.1 million available to be withdrawn under our warehouse funding facilities. Refer to Note 12, *Indebtedness* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more details. We intend to continue focusing on our long-term business initiatives and believe that our available funds are sufficient to meet our liquidity needs for the foreseeable future, including our share repurchase program. As of September 30, 2025, we were in compliance with all financial covenants associated with our revolving credit facility and senior notes. None of our warehouse funding facilities contain financial covenants.

The following table summarizes our available liquidity (in thousands):

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,335,934	\$ 8,075,247
Short-term restricted cash ⁽ⁱ⁾	731,590	902,478
Long-term restricted cash	73,786	69,915
Investments in short-term debt securities	370,772	403,426
Investments in long-term debt securities	176,784	471,977
Revolving credit facility	775,000	775,000
Total liquidity	\$ 10,463,866	\$ 10,698,043

⁽ⁱ⁾ As of September 30, 2025, we have invested \$96.6 million of restricted cash into a money market fund. See Note 5, *Fair Value Measurements*.

Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash and cash equivalents, and investments in marketable debt securities. Customer funds cash and cash equivalents are excluded from our liquidity as these are funds we hold on behalf of customers that are separate from our corporate funds and are not available for corporate purposes. Investments in marketable debt securities were held primarily in certificates of deposits, money market funds, reverse repurchase agreements, U.S. government and agency securities, commercial paper, and corporate bonds. We consider all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Our investments in marketable debt securities are classified as available-for-sale.

As of September 30, 2025, we held approximately 8,780 bitcoins for long-term investment purposes ("bitcoin investment") with a fair value of \$1.0 billion based on observable market prices, which is included within "Other non-current assets" on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. We believe cryptocurrency is an instrument of economic empowerment that aligns with our corporate purpose. We expect to hold these investments for the long-term but will continue to reassess our bitcoin investment relative to our balance sheet. Bitcoin is considered an indefinite-lived intangible asset, and upon adoption of Accounting Standards Update No. 2023-08, *Accounting for and Disclosure of Crypto Assets*, effective January 1, 2023, our bitcoin investment is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date with changes recognized in net income through "Remeasurement loss (gain) on bitcoin investment" within the condensed consolidated statements of operations. We purchased approximately 88 and 295 bitcoins with a cost basis of \$10.2 million and \$30.7 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, for investment purposes. We purchased approximately 152 and 325 bitcoins with a cost basis of \$9.7 million and \$21.1 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively, for investment purposes. We did not sell any of our bitcoin investment during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024. We recognized gains of \$59.6 million and \$178.4 million from the remeasurement of our bitcoin investment during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. We recognized gains of \$5.3 million and \$168.6 million from the remeasurement of our bitcoin investment during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, respectively.

Our principal commitments consist of convertible notes, senior notes, revolving credit facility, warehouse funding facilities, operating leases, capital leases, and purchase commitments. Refer to Note 12, *Indebtedness* and Note 17, *Commitments and Contingencies* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for more details on these commitments.

Senior Notes and Convertible Notes

As of September 30, 2025, we held \$7.4 billion in aggregate principal amount of debt, comprised of \$575.0 million in aggregate amount of convertible senior notes that mature on May 1, 2026 ("2026 Convertible Notes"), and \$575.0 million in aggregate amount of convertible senior notes that mature on November 1, 2027 ("2027 Convertible Notes," collectively referred to as the "Convertible Notes"), as well as an outstanding \$1.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes that mature on June 1, 2026 ("2026 Senior Notes"), \$1.2 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes that mature on August 15, 2030 ("2030 Senior Notes"), \$1.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes that mature on June 1, 2031 ("2031 Senior Notes"), \$2.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes that mature on May 15, 2032 ("2032 Senior Notes"), \$1.0 billion in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes that mature on August 15, 2033 ("2033 Senior Notes" and, together with the 2026 Senior Notes, 2030 Senior Notes, and 2031 Senior Notes, the "Senior Notes" and, together with the Convertible Notes, the "Notes"). Refer to Note 12, *Indebtedness* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

On March 5, 2020, we issued an aggregate principal amount of \$1.0 billion of convertible senior notes ("2025 Convertible Notes"). On March 1, 2025, we paid \$1.0 billion in cash to settle the outstanding principal balance and interest on the 2025 Convertible Notes upon maturity.

Revolving Credit Facility

We have entered into a revolving credit agreement with certain lenders, as subsequently amended, which provides a \$775.0 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility maturing in June 2028. Refer to Note 12, *Indebtedness* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

Warehouse Funding Facilities

We have warehouse funding facilities ("Warehouse Facilities") with an aggregate amount of \$1.5 billion on a revolving basis, of which \$501.0 million was drawn as of September 30, 2025. The Warehouse Facilities have been arranged utilizing wholly-owned and consolidated entities (collectively, the "Warehouse Special Purpose Entities (SPEs)") formed for the sole purpose of financing the origination of consumer receivables to partly fund our BNPL platform. Borrowings under the Warehouse Facilities are secured against the respective consumer receivables. While the Warehouse SPEs are included in our condensed consolidated financial statements, they are separate legal entities that maintain legal ownership of the receivables they hold. The assets of the Warehouse SPEs are not available to satisfy our claims or those of our creditors.

Cash, Restricted Cash, and Working Capital

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, investment in marketable debt securities, and availability under our line of credit will be sufficient to meet our working capital needs, including any expenditures related to strategic transactions and investment commitments that we may from time to time enter into, short-term debt repayments, shares repurchased through our share repurchase program, and planned capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. From time to time, we have raised capital by issuing equity, equity-linked, or debt securities such as our Convertible Notes and Senior Notes; and we may do so in the future. However, such funding may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all.

In the second quarter of 2025, we received an investment grade rating by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (BBB-). During 2024, we received non-investment grade ratings by S&P Global Ratings (BB+) and Moody's Corporation (Ba2). The ratings from Fitch Ratings, Inc., S&P Global Ratings, and Moody's Corporation were affirmed in the third quarter of 2025. We expect that these credit rating agencies will continue to monitor our performance, including our capital structure and results of operations. Our liquidity, access to capital, and borrowing costs could be adversely impacted by declines in our credit rating.

Short-term restricted cash of \$731.6 million as of September 30, 2025 primarily includes cash held by the Warehouse SPEs used in the Warehouse Facilities funding arrangements that will be used to pay the borrowings under the Warehouse Facilities or will be distributed to us. It also includes pledged cash deposits in accounts at the financial institutions that process our sellers' payment transactions and collateral pursuant to various agreements with banks relating to our products. We use restricted cash to secure letters of credit with the related financial institutions to provide collateral for cash flow timing differences in the processing of payments. We have recorded these amounts as current assets on our condensed consolidated balance sheet given the short-term nature of these cash flow timing differences and that there is no minimum time frame during which the cash must remain restricted.

Long-term restricted cash of \$73.8 million as of September 30, 2025 is primarily related to cash held as collateral as required by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") for Square Financial Services. We have recorded these amounts as non-current assets on our condensed consolidated balance sheet as the requirement by the FDIC specifies a time frame of 12 months or longer during which the cash must remain restricted.

We experience significant day-to-day fluctuations in our cash and cash equivalents due to fluctuations in settlements receivable and customers payable, and hence working capital. These fluctuations are primarily due to:

- *Timing of period end.* For periods that end on a weekend or a bank holiday, our cash and cash equivalents, settlements receivable, and customers payable balances typically will be higher than for periods ending on a weekday, as we settle to our sellers for payment processing activity on business days; and
- *Fluctuations in daily GPV.* When daily GPV increases, our cash and cash equivalents, settlements receivable, and customers payable amounts increase. Typically our settlements receivable and customers payable balances at period end represent one to four days of receivables and disbursements to be made in the subsequent period. Customers payable, excluding amounts attributable to Cash App stored funds, and settlements receivable balances typically move in tandem, as pay-out and pay-in largely occur on the same business day. However, customers payable balances will be greater in amount than settlements receivable balances due to the fact that a subset of funds are held due to unlinked bank accounts, risk holds, and chargebacks. Customer funds obligations, which may be impacted by the timing of period end, number of processors used and processing times, are included in customers payable and may also cause customers payable to trend differently than settlements receivable. Holidays and day-of-week may also cause significant volatility in daily GPV amounts.

Cash Flow Activities

The following table summarizes our cash flow activities (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,958,714	\$ 1,693,550
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(671,814)	973,108
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(652,901)	1,245,092
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	80,515	13,600
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and customer funds	<u>\$ 714,514</u>	<u>\$ 3,925,350</u>

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, cash provided by operating activities was \$2.0 billion, comprised of net income of \$1.2 billion, adjusted for non-cash expenses of \$1.9 billion, consisting primarily of share-based compensation; transaction, loan, and consumer receivable losses; depreciation and amortization; and changes in deferred income taxes, all of which contributed positively to operating activities. These were partially offset by the amortization of discounts and other non-cash adjustments on consumer receivables of \$835.0 million; bitcoin remeasurement of \$178.4 million; revaluation of equity investments of \$172.6 million; and net outflows related to changes in other assets and liabilities, including customers payable and settlements receivable, of \$355.1 million due to the timing of period end.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, cash provided by operating activities was \$1.7 billion, comprised of net income of \$941.8 million, adjusted for non-cash expenses of \$1.9 billion, consisting primarily of share-based compensation; transaction, loan, and consumer receivable losses; and depreciation and amortization, all of which contributed positively to operating activities. These were partially offset by the amortization of discounts and other non-cash adjustments on consumer receivables of \$824.2 million; net outflows from loan products of \$467.8 million; and bitcoin remeasurement of \$168.6 million. Changes in other assets and liabilities, including settlements receivable and customers payable of \$358.3 million contributed positively and was primarily due to the timing of period end.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Beginning in the second quarter of 2025, we began originating Cash App Borrow loans through Square Financial Services, which are classified as loans held for investment. Additionally, beginning July 1, 2025, Cash App Borrow loans and certain other customer loan products purchased from the industrial bank, along with customer loan products originated through Square Financial Services, are retained on the Company's balance sheet and classified as held for investment. Cash flows associated with these loans, including originations and principal repayments, are included within cash flows from investing activities.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, cash used in investing activities was \$671.8 million, primarily due to net outflows of \$2.0 billion primarily related to Cash App Borrow loans originated through Square Financial Services and the purchases of property and equipment of \$113.8 million. These were partially offset by net inflows related to consumer receivables of \$1.2 billion and net proceeds from investments of marketable securities of \$334.4 million.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, cash provided by investing activities was \$973.1 million, primarily due to a net inflow related to consumer receivables of \$945.1 million and net proceeds from investments of marketable securities of \$192.2 million. These were partially offset by the purchases of property and equipment and other investments of \$127.0 million and \$37.2 million, respectively.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025, cash used in financing activities was \$652.9 million primarily due to \$1.5 billion of share repurchases in the first three quarters of 2025; a \$1.0 billion cash payment for the settlement of the outstanding 2025 Convertible Notes that matured in March 2025; and net repayments under Warehouse Facilities borrowings of \$1.0 billion. These were partially offset by approximately \$2.2 billion of net proceeds related to the issuance of the 2030 and 2033 Senior Notes in the third quarter of 2025, increases in customer funds of \$620.8 million and interest-bearing deposits of \$81.2 million.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, cash provided by financing activities was \$1.2 billion primarily due to approximately \$2.0 billion of net proceeds related to the issuance of the 2032 Senior Notes in the second quarter of 2024, a change in customer funds of \$763.4 million, and proceeds from issuances of common stock from the exercise of options and purchases under our employee share purchase plan of \$88.1 million. These were partially offset by repurchases of common stock of \$987.2 million as well as net repayments under Warehouse Facilities borrowings of \$647.7 million.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. GAAP requires us to make certain estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements. We base our estimates on historical experience, anticipated future trends, and other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Because these accounting estimates require significant judgment, our actual results may differ materially from our estimates.

There were no significant changes in our critical accounting estimates during the quarter ended September 30, 2025 compared to those previously disclosed in “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See “Recent Accounting Pronouncements” described in Note 1, *Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Bitcoin Market Price Risk

Our bitcoin investment is measured using observed prices from active exchanges and adjustments are recorded in net income through “Remeasurement loss (gain) on bitcoin investment” on the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The bitcoin market price may fluctuate significantly and a decline in the market price of bitcoin could result in a material adverse effect on our financial results in future periods. As of September 30, 2025, the fair value of our bitcoin investment included in other non-current assets was \$1.0 billion, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2025, we recognized gains of \$59.6 million and \$178.4 million, respectively, from the remeasurement of our bitcoin investment.

There have been no additional material changes in market risk from the information presented in Part II, Item 7A. “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and our Principal Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the "Evaluation Date"). The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on such evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rules 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II-Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are currently a party to, and may in the future be involved in, various legal matters, investigations, subpoenas, inquiries, audits, claims, lawsuits and disputes, including with regulatory bodies and governmental agencies. For information regarding legal proceedings in which we are involved, see “Litigation and Regulatory Matters” in Note 17, *Commitments and Contingencies* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

In addition, from time to time, we are involved in various other legal matters, investigations, subpoenas, inquiries, audits, claims, lawsuits and disputes arising in the ordinary course of business. We cannot at this time fairly estimate a reasonable range of exposure, if any, of the potential liability with respect to these other matters. While we do not believe, at this time, that any ultimate liability resulting from any of these other matters will have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position, or liquidity, we cannot give any assurance regarding the ultimate outcome of these other matters, and their resolution could be material to our operating results for any particular period.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the section titled Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes, before making any investment decision with respect to our securities. The risks and uncertainties described below may not be the only ones we face. If any of the risks actually occur, our business could be materially and adversely affected. In that event, the market price of our Class A common stock could decline, and you could lose part or all of your investment.

The following description of risk factors includes any material changes to, and supersedes the description of, risk factors associated with the Company’s business previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 under the heading “Risk Factors.”

Risk Factors Summary

Our business operations are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those outside of our control, that could cause our actual results to be harmed, including risks regarding the following:

Risks related to our business and our industry:

- our ability to retain existing sellers and customers, attract new sellers and customers, and increase sales to both new and existing sellers and customers;
- our investments in our business and ability to maintain profitability;
- our ability to maintain, protect, and enhance our brands;
- our efforts to expand our product portfolio and market reach;
- our ability to develop products and services to address the rapidly evolving market for payments and financial services;
- competition in our markets and industry;
- risks related to disruptions in or negative perceptions of the cryptocurrency market;
- development and use of artificial intelligence ("AI"), including generative AI, in our products;
- any acquisitions, strategic investments, new businesses, joint ventures, divestitures, and other transactions that we may undertake;
- operating or expanding our business globally;
- risks related to the banking ecosystem, including through Square Financial Services, Inc., a Utah-chartered industrial bank ("Square Financial Services"), our bank partnerships, and FDIC and other regulatory obligations;
- risks related to our loan products such as the availability of capital, repayments, and general macroeconomic conditions; and
- risks related to our majority interest in TIDAL.

Operational risks:

- real or perceived improper or unauthorized use of, disclosure of, or access to data;
- real or perceived security breaches or incidents or human error in administering our software, hardware, and systems;
- systems failures, interruptions, delays in service, catastrophic events, and resulting interruptions in the availability of our products or services or those of our sellers;
- any failure to safeguard the bitcoin we hold on behalf of ourselves and other parties;
- our risk management efforts;
- our dependence on payment card networks and acquiring processors;
- our reliance on third parties and their systems for a variety of services, including the processing of transaction data and settlement of funds;
- our dependence on key management and any failure to attract, motivate, and retain our employees;
- our operational, financial, and other internal controls and systems;
- any shortage, price increases, tariffs, changes, delay or discontinuation of our key components; and
- the integration of our services and our products with a variety of operating systems.

Economic, financial, and tax risks:

- a deterioration of general macroeconomic conditions;
- any inability to secure financing on favorable terms, or at all, or comply with covenants in our existing credit agreement, the indentures, or future agreements;
- our ability to service our debt, including our Convertible Notes and our Senior Notes (each as defined below);
- counterparty risk with respect to our convertible note hedge transactions;
- our bitcoin investments being subject to volatile market prices and other risks of loss;
- foreign exchange rates risks; and
- any greater-than-anticipated tax liabilities or significant valuation allowances on our deferred tax assets.

Legal, regulatory, and compliance risks:

- extensive regulation and oversight in a variety of areas of our business;
- complex and evolving regulations and oversight related to privacy, data protection, and cybersecurity;
- litigation, including intellectual property claims, government investigations or inquiries, and legal and regulatory matters;
- obligations and restrictions as a licensed money transmitter;
- regulatory scrutiny or changes in the buy now pay later ("BNPL") space;
- regulation and scrutiny of our subsidiary Cash App Investing, which is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member of FINRA, including net capital and other regulatory capital requirements;
- regulation and scrutiny of our subsidiary Square Financial Services, which is a Utah state-chartered industrial loan company, including the requirement that we serve as a source of financial strength to it;
- any inability to protect our intellectual property rights;
- assertions by third parties of infringement of intellectual property rights by us; and
- increased scrutiny from investors, regulators, and other stakeholders relating to environmental, social, and governance issues.

Risks related to ownership of our common stock:

- the dual class structure of our common stock;
- volatility of the market price of our Class A common stock;
- the dual-listing of our Class A common stock on the NYSE and our CHES Depositary Interests ("CDIs") on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX");
- our convertible note hedge and warrant transactions;
- anti-takeover provisions contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our amended and restated bylaws, and provisions of Delaware law; and
- exclusive forum provisions in our bylaws.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

Our growth rate has slowed at times and may slow or decline in the future, and our growth rates in each of our reporting segments may vary. Future revenue and gross profit growth depends on our ability to retain existing sellers and customers, attract new sellers and customers, and increase sales to both new and existing sellers and customers.

Our rate of revenue and gross profit growth has slowed at times and may decline in the future, and it may slow or decline more quickly than we expect for a variety of reasons, including the risks described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Additionally, our rate of revenue and gross profit growth may vary between our reporting segments. For example, in recent periods our Cash App segment revenue and gross profit growth has varied and may continue to vary from the growth rate of our Square segment. Our sellers and customers have no obligation to continue to use our services, and we cannot assure you that they will. We generally do not have long-term contracts with our sellers and customers, and the difficulty and costs associated with switching to a competitor may not be significant for many of the services we offer. Our sellers' activity with us may decrease for a variety of reasons, including sellers' level of satisfaction with our products and services, our pricing and the pricing and quality of competing products or services, conditions impacting their businesses, including the effects of economic conditions, or reductions in the aggregate spending of our sellers' customers. Growth in transacting activities on Cash App and customers' level of engagement with our products and services on Cash App are important to our success and long-term financial performance. However, the growth rate of transacting activities has fluctuated over time, has slowed in recent quarters, and may slow or decline in the future. A number of factors have affected and could negatively affect Cash App customer growth, inflows, and engagement levels, including our ability to introduce new products and services that are compelling to our customers and that they adopt, changes to our systems, competitive offerings in the market, processes or other technical or operational requirements that impact how customers use or access our products and services, the impact on our network of other customers choosing whether to use Cash App, our decision to expand into or exit certain markets, technical or other problems that affect customer experience, failure to provide sufficient customer support, fraud and scams targeting Cash App customers, changes in the regulatory environment or regulations applicable to us, and harm to our reputation and brand. Further, certain events or programs, such as government stimulus programs may correlate with periods of significant growth, but such growth may not be sustainable. Additionally, the growth rate of Cash App revenue may be distorted by the prices of bitcoin, as bitcoin revenue may increase or decrease due to changes in the price of, and demand for, bitcoin and may not correlate to customer or engagement growth rates.

The growth of our business depends in part on our existing sellers and customers expanding their use of our products and services. If we are unable to increase broader use of our products and services, our growth may slow or stop, and our business may be materially and adversely affected. The growth of our business also depends on our ability to attract new sellers and customers, to encourage sellers and customers to use our products and services, and to introduce successful new products and services. We have invested and will continue to invest in our business in order to offer better or new features, products, and services and to adjust our product offerings to changing economic conditions, but if those features, products, services, and changes fail to be successful on the expected timeline or at all, our growth may slow or decline.

We have generated significant net losses in the past, and we intend to continue to invest in our business. Thus, we may not be able to maintain profitability or our profitability may decline.

We intend to continue to make investments in our business, including with respect to our employee base, sales and marketing, development of new products, services, and features; acquisitions; infrastructure; expansion of international operations, and general administration, including legal, finance, and other compliance expenses related to our business. We also plan to continue to invest in the development of new technologies and initiatives, which may not be successful or may not generate sufficient returns to offset the investment. If the costs associated with acquiring and supporting new or larger sellers, attracting and supporting new Cash App customers, or with developing and supporting products, services and technologies increase in the future, including the fees we pay to third parties to advertise our products and services and compliance costs, our total expenses may rise significantly. In addition, increases in our seller base could result in increased expenses because costs associated with new sellers are generally incurred up front, while revenue is recognized in future periods as our products and services are used by our sellers. Moreover, businesses we acquire may have different profitability than our existing business, which may affect our overall profitability. For example, Afterpay generated net losses prior to our acquisition of the business. If we are unable to generate adequate revenue growth and manage our expenses with respect to acquired businesses or our business as a whole, we may incur significant losses and may not maintain profitability on a consistent basis.

From time to time, we have made and we may in the future make decisions that will have a negative effect on our short-term operating results if we believe those decisions will improve our operating results over the long-term. For example, we have implemented, and may in the future implement, expense cuts and reductions in the size of our workforce to, among other things, align our cost structure with our business and longer term strategies. These actions and decisions may result in increased expenses in the short term and impact our ability to grow or quickly develop and introduce products. Further, these decisions may not be consistent with the expectations of investors and may not produce the long-term benefits that we expect, in which case our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Our business depends on our ability to maintain, protect, and enhance our brands.

Having a strong and trusted brand has contributed significantly to the success of our business. We believe that maintaining, promoting, and enhancing Square, Cash App, TIDAL, Afterpay, and our other brands is critical to achieving widespread acceptance of our products and services and expanding our base of customers. Maintaining and promoting our brands will depend largely on our ability to continue to provide useful, reliable, secure, and innovative products and services, as well as our ability to maintain trust and be a technology leader. We may introduce, or make changes to, features, products, services, privacy practices, or terms of service that customers do not like, which may materially and adversely affect our brands. Our brand promotion activities may not generate customer awareness or increase revenue, and even if they do, any increase in revenue may not offset the expenses we incur in building our brands. If we fail to successfully promote and maintain our brands or if we incur excessive expenses in this effort, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

The introduction and promotion of new products and services, as well as the promotion of existing products and services, may be partly dependent on our visibility on third-party advertising platforms, such as Google or Facebook. Changes in the way these platforms operate or changes in their advertising prices, data use practices or other terms could make the maintenance and promotion of our products and services and our brands more expensive or more difficult. If we are unable to market and promote our brands on third-party platforms effectively, our ability to acquire new customers would be materially harmed. We also use retail partners to sell hardware and acquire sellers for Square. Our ability to acquire new sellers could be materially harmed if we are unable to enter into or maintain these partnerships on terms that are commercially reasonable to us, or at all.

Harm to our brands can arise from many sources, including failure by us or our partners and service providers to satisfy expectations of service and quality; inadequate protection or misuse of sensitive information; fraud committed by third parties using our products or applications; compliance failures and claims; litigation, regulatory claims, investigations, enforcement actions, settlements or consent orders; errors caused by us or our partners; and misconduct by our partners, service providers, or other counterparties. Even allegations regarding the foregoing may harm our reputation and brands and have an adverse impact on the market price on our Class A common stock. We have also been from time to time in the past, and may in the future be, the target of incomplete, inaccurate, and misleading or false statements about our company and our business that could damage our reputation and brands and deter customers from adopting our services or our products. In addition, negative statements about us can cause and have caused a decline in the market price of our Class A common stock, divert our management's attention and resources, and could cause other adverse impacts to our business. Partners and influencers or other third parties with whom we maintain relationships could engage in behavior or use their platforms to communicate directly with our sellers and customers in a manner that reflects poorly on our brands and such behavior or communications may adversely affect us. Further, negative publicity or commentary regarding the partners and influencers or other third parties who are, or are perceived to be, affiliated with us may also damage our reputation, even if the negative publicity or commentary is not directly related to us. Any negative publicity about the industries we operate in or our company, the quality and reliability of our products and services, our risk management processes, changes to our products and services, our ability to effectively manage and resolve customer complaints, our privacy, data protection, and information security practices, litigation, regulatory activity, policy positions, and the experience of our sellers and customers with us, our products or services could adversely affect our reputation and the confidence in and use of our products and services. If we do not successfully maintain, protect or enhance our brands, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our efforts to expand our product portfolio and market reach, including through acquisitions, may not succeed and may reduce our revenue growth and profitability.

We intend to continue to broaden the scope of products and services we offer. However, we may not be successful in maintaining or growing our revenue, or deriving any significant new revenue streams from these products and services. Failure to successfully introduce new or enhanced products and services that are attractive may inhibit our growth and harm our business. Furthermore, we expect to continue to expand our markets in the future, and we may have limited or no experience in such newer markets. We cannot assure you that any of our products or services will be widely accepted in any market or that they will grow in revenue or contribute to our profitability. Our offerings may present new and difficult technological, operational, and regulatory risks, and other challenges, and if we experience service disruptions, failures, or other issues, our business may be materially and adversely affected. Our expansion into newer markets may not lead to growth and may require significant investment of financial resources and of management time and attention, and we may not be able to recoup our investments in a timely manner or at all. If any of this were to occur, it could damage our reputation, limit our growth, and materially and adversely affect our business.

Our long-term success depends on our ability to develop products and services to address the rapidly evolving market for payments and financial services, and, if we are not able to implement successful enhancements and new features for our products and services, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Rapid and significant technological changes continue to confront the industries in which we operate, including developments in omnichannel commerce, proximity payment devices (including contactless payments via NFC technology), digital banking, mobile financial apps, cryptocurrencies, tokenization (e.g., replacing sensitive data such as payment card information with symbols (tokens) to keep the data safe), blockchain, and AI, including machine learning.

These new and evolving services and technologies may be superior to, impair, or render obsolete the products and services we currently offer or the technologies we currently use to provide them. Our ability to develop new products and services may be inhibited by industry-wide standards, payment card networks, existing and future laws and regulations, resistance to change from our customers, which includes our sellers and their customers, or third parties' intellectual property rights. Incorporating new technologies into our products and services may require substantial expenditures and take considerable time, and we may not be successful in realizing a return on our efforts in a timely manner or at all.

Our success will depend on our ability to develop new technologies, to adapt to technology changes and evolving industry standards, to incorporate new technologies into our products and services, and to provide products and services that are tailored to specific needs and requirements of our customers. For example, generative AI has become more publicly available and enterprise adoption of generative AI has grown. We have incorporated and expect to continue to incorporate AI features into our products and technologies and our success will depend in part on our ability to do so in a way that is compelling to our customers and cost-effective. It is difficult to predict all of the risks related to the use of AI because laws, rules, directives, and regulations governing the use of AI are evolving rapidly and our ability to develop or use AI may be adversely affected. If we are unable to provide enhancements and new features for our products and services or to develop new products and services that achieve market acceptance or that keep pace with rapid technological developments and evolving industry standards, our business would be materially and adversely affected.

We often rely on third parties, including some of our competitors, for the development of and access to new technologies and development of a robust market for these new products and technologies. Failure to accurately predict or to respond effectively to developments in our industry may significantly impair our business. In addition, because our products and services are designed to operate with a variety of systems, infrastructures, and devices, we need to continuously modify and enhance our products and services to keep pace with changes in technologies. Any failure of our products and services to continue to operate effectively with third-party infrastructures and technologies could reduce the demand for our products and services, result in dissatisfaction of our customers, and materially and adversely affect our business.

Substantial and increasingly intense competition in our markets and industry may harm our business.

We compete in markets characterized by vigorous competition, changing technology, evolving industry standards, changing customer needs, and frequent introductions of new products and services. We expect competition to intensify in the future as existing and new competitors introduce new services or enhance existing services. For example, companies not traditionally associated with the payments industry have introduced products or services that are or may become competitive with our business. We compete against many companies to attract customers across our products and services, and some of these companies have greater financial resources and substantially larger bases of customers than we do, which may provide them with significant competitive advantages. These companies may devote greater resources to the development, promotion, and sale of products and services, may achieve economies of scale due to the size of their customer bases, and may more effectively introduce their own innovative products and services that adversely impact our growth. For example, we offer Cash App customers access to banking services and products through our bank partners, as well as through Square Financial Services. We compete with established banks, neobanks, and other financial technology companies that provide access to similar offerings, some of which have larger established customer bases or provide customers with a different range of offerings than we do. We also compete in the BNPL market and a number of our competitors have introduced or offer BNPL products. Competitors in the BNPL space have engaged in, and may continue to engage in, aggressive consumer acquisition campaigns, may develop superior technology offerings, or consolidate with other entities and achieve benefits of scale. Such competitive pressures may materially erode our existing market share in the BNPL space and may hinder our expansion into new markets. In addition, mergers and acquisitions by, and collaborations between, the companies we compete against may lead to even larger competitors with more resources.

Certain sellers have long-standing exclusive, or nearly exclusive, relationships with our competitors to accept payment cards and other services that compete with what we offer. These relationships can make it difficult or cost-prohibitive for us to conduct material amounts of business with them. Competing services tied to established brands may engender greater confidence in the safety and efficacy of their services. If we are unable to differentiate ourselves from and successfully compete with our competitors, our business will be materially and adversely affected.

We may also face pricing pressures from competitors. Some competitors may offer lower prices by cross-subsidizing certain services that we also provide through other products they offer. Such competition may result in the need for us to alter our pricing and could reduce our gross profit. Also, sellers may demand more customized and favorable pricing from us, and competitive pressures may require us to agree to such pricing, reducing our gross profit. We currently negotiate pricing discounts and other incentive arrangements with certain large sellers to increase acceptance and usage of our products and services. If we continue this practice and if an increasing proportion of our sellers are large sellers, we may have to increase the discounts or incentives we provide, which could also reduce our gross profit.

Developments in the cryptocurrency market subject us to additional risks.

Our investments in bitcoin, our bitcoin ecosystem, and our Cash App and Square features that facilitate transactions in bitcoin by our customers and sellers each subject us to additional risks related to further developments in the cryptocurrency markets and the resulting impact on customer and investor behavior. Actions taken by regulators, legislatures, and other government actors, including the current U.S. administration, in the cryptocurrency industry, may impact market demand for bitcoin and the supply and pricing for bitcoin. If the cryptocurrency environment deteriorates or improves based on these or other factors, our customers may wish to sell their bitcoin at a price or volume that exceeds the market demand for bitcoin, which could cause disruptions in our operations and have a material and adverse effect on our business and financial condition. If demand increases sharply, either to buy or to sell bitcoin, we may not be able to fulfill that demand in a timely manner or at all, which could result in customer frustration or movement to other platforms. If our customers experience losses due to market fluctuations in the prices of bitcoin, they may reduce or cease their use of our product features that facilitate transactions in bitcoin, or other bitcoin-related products, which could adversely impact our results of operations. Further, our customers could attempt to seek compensation from us for their financial investment losses, and those claims, even if unsuccessful, would likely be time-consuming and costly for us to address.

Any deterioration in the cryptocurrency markets may have an adverse effect on our reputation, and any negative perception by our customers of one or more cryptocurrencies, or our bitcoin operations, may lead to a loss of customer demand for our products and services, any of which could have an adverse impact on our business and financial condition. We may also suffer a decline in the market price of our Class A common stock due to any negative perception by our customers, investors, or the general public, of bitcoin or the cryptocurrency markets.

The development and use of AI in our products may result in reputational and competitive harm and could adversely impact our business.

We have incorporated and expect to continue to incorporate AI technologies, including generative AI and AI agents, into our products and technologies. Our use of AI depends on third-party large language models that we do not control, and these models may generate inaccurate, biased, or unexpected outputs that conflict with our business objectives or brand standards.

Consumer and societal attitudes toward AI are evolving and there is a risk that customers, regulators or the public may perceive AI technologies negatively. Concerns about automation, privacy, security, bias, transparency, flawed datasets, or other ethical considerations could reduce trust in our products and services or deter customer adoption of AI-enabled features in our products or services. Our customers and sellers may become increasingly reliant on AI outputs in our products and services when making financial or operational decisions. If such AI outputs are, or are perceived to be, inaccurate, biased, or otherwise flawed, we could face reputational harm, regulatory scrutiny, or liability claims, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our ability to develop and deploy AI features depends on the availability and pricing of third-party AI models, tools, and technical infrastructure, and increases in such costs or constraints on availability could adversely affect our ability to scale and our business. Further, evolving and inconsistent legal frameworks governing AI across different jurisdictions, such as the EU AI Act, other international regimes, and emerging U.S. state regulations may create conflicting compliance obligations, all of which may impose additional costs on us, increase our risk of liability and fines, and may require us to modify, limit, or withdraw certain AI-enabled products or services in particular markets, and adversely affect our ability to scale globally.

Our AI initiatives may not improve efficiency, performance, or profitability as expected, and may underperform or fail entirely due to technological limitations, regulatory requirements, or other factors. If our investments in AI do not produce expected benefits, our operating results and long-term growth could be materially and adversely affected.

Acquisitions, strategic investments, new businesses, joint ventures, divestitures, and other transactions we enter into could fail to achieve strategic objectives, disrupt our ongoing operations or result in operating difficulties, liabilities and expenses, harm our business, and negatively impact our results of operations.

In pursuing our business strategy, we routinely conduct discussions and evaluate opportunities for possible acquisitions, strategic investments, new businesses, joint ventures, divestitures, and other transactions. We have in the past acquired or invested in, and we continue to seek to acquire or invest in, businesses, technologies, or other assets that we believe could complement or expand our business, including acquisitions of new lines of business that are adjacent to or outside of our existing ecosystems or geographic territories. As we grow, the pace and scale of our acquisitions may increase and may include larger acquisitions than we have done historically. The identification, evaluation, and negotiation of potential acquisition or strategic investment transactions may divert the attention of management and entail various expenses, whether or not such transactions are ultimately completed. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in identifying, negotiating, and consummating favorable transaction opportunities. In addition to transaction and opportunity costs, these transactions involve large challenges and risks, whether or not such transactions are completed, including risks that:

- the transaction may not advance our business strategy or may harm our growth, profitability, or reputation;
- we may not be able to secure required regulatory approvals or otherwise satisfy closing conditions for a proposed transaction in a timely manner, or at all;
- the transaction may subject us to additional regulatory burdens that affect our business in potentially unanticipated and significantly negative ways;
- we may not realize a satisfactory return on our investment or increase our revenue;
- we may experience difficulty, and may not be successful in, integrating technologies, IT or business enterprise systems, culture, or management or other personnel of the acquired business;

- we may incur significant acquisition costs and transition costs, including in connection with the assumption of ongoing expenses of the acquired business;
- we may not realize the expected benefits or synergies from the transaction in the expected time period, or at all, which may result in impairment charges, costs of winding down acquired operations or other negative impacts to our business;
- we may be unable to retain key personnel;
- acquired businesses or businesses that we invest in may not have adequate controls, processes, and procedures to ensure compliance with laws and regulations, including with respect to data privacy, data protection, and cybersecurity, and our due diligence process may not identify compliance issues or other liabilities. Moreover, acquired businesses' technology stacks may add complexity, resource constraints, and legacy technological challenges that make it difficult and time consuming to achieve such adequate controls, processes, and procedures;
- we may fail to identify or assess the magnitude of certain liabilities, shortcomings, or other circumstances prior to acquiring or investing in a business, which could result in additional financial, legal, regulatory, or tax exposure and may subject us to additional controls, policies, procedures, liabilities, litigation, costs of compliance or remediation, or other adverse effects on our business, operating results, or financial condition;
- we may have difficulty entering into new market segments or new geographic territories;
- we may be unable to retain the customers, vendors, and partners of acquired businesses;
- there may be lawsuits or regulatory actions resulting from the transaction;
- there may be risks associated with undetected security weaknesses, cyber-attacks, or security breaches or incidents at companies that we acquire or with which we may combine or partner;
- there may be local and foreign regulations applicable to the international activities of our business and the businesses we acquire; and
- acquisitions could result in dilutive issuances of equity securities or the incurrence of additional debt.

We have experienced certain of these risks in connection with our past acquisitions, and any of the foregoing could harm our business and negatively impact our results of operations.

We have in the past, and may in the future, also choose to divest certain businesses or product lines. If we decide to sell assets or a business, we may have difficulty obtaining terms acceptable to us in a timely manner, or at all. Additionally, we may experience difficulty separating out portions of, or entire, businesses, incur loss of revenue or experience negative impact on margins, or we may not achieve the desired strategic and financial benefits. Such potential transactions may also delay achievement of our strategic objectives, cause us to incur additional expenses, disrupt customer or employee relationships, and expose us to unanticipated or ongoing obligations and liabilities, including as a result of our indemnification obligations. Further, during the pendency of a divestiture, we may be subject to risks such as a decline in the business to be divested, loss of employees, customers, or suppliers and the risk that the transaction may not close, any of which would have a material adverse effect on the business to be divested and our retained business. If a divestiture is not completed for any reason, we may not be able to find another buyer on the same terms, and we may have incurred significant costs without any corresponding benefit.

Joint ventures and minority investments inherently involve a lesser degree of control over business operations, thereby potentially increasing the financial, legal, operational, regulatory, and/or compliance risks associated with the joint venture or minority investment. In addition, we may be dependent on joint venture partners, controlling shareholders, management, or other persons or entities who control them and who may have business interests, strategies, or goals that are inconsistent with ours. Business decisions or other actions or omissions of the joint venture partners, controlling shareholders, management, or other persons or entities who control them may adversely affect the value of our investment, result in litigation or regulatory action against us, and may otherwise damage our reputation and brand.

Operating or expanding our business globally subjects us to new challenges and risks.

We offer our services and products in multiple countries and we may continue expanding our business further globally. Expansion, whether in our existing or new global markets, will require additional resources and new or expanded controls, and offering our services and products in new geographic regions often requires substantial expenditures and takes considerable time. We may not be successful enough in these new geographies to recoup our investments in a timely manner or at all. Such expansion, and the ongoing operation of our global business, subject our business to substantial risks, including:

- difficulty in attracting sellers and customers, or a lack of acceptance of our products and services in foreign markets;
- failure to anticipate competitive conditions and competition with service providers or other market-players that have greater experience in the foreign markets than we do;
- failure to conform with applicable business customs, including translation into foreign languages, cultural context, and associated expenses;
- increased costs and difficulty in protecting intellectual property and sensitive data;
- changes to or restrictions on the way we do business as compared with our current operations;
- inability to support and integrate with local third-party service providers;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations in an environment of diverse cultures, laws, and customs, challenges caused by distance, language, and cultural differences, and the increased travel, infrastructure, and legal and compliance costs associated with global operations;
- difficulties in recruiting and retaining qualified employees and maintaining our company culture;
- difficulty in gaining acceptance and maintaining compliance with industry self-regulatory bodies;
- compliance with multiple complex, potentially conflicting and changing governmental laws and regulations, including with respect to payments, privacy, data protection, information security, and tax;
- compliance with U.S. and foreign anti-corruption, anti-bribery, and anti-money laundering laws;
- enactment of or increases in tariffs, sanctions, fines, or other trade restrictions, including retaliatory actions;
- exchange rate risk;
- increased exposure to public health issues such as pandemics, and related industry and governmental actions to address these issues; and
- economic and political instability and other geopolitical risks.

As a result of these risks, our efforts to expand our global operations may not be successful, which could limit our ability to grow our business.

We are subject to risks related to the banking ecosystem, including through Square Financial Services, our bank partnerships, and FDIC and other regulatory obligations.

Volatility in the banking and financial services sectors may impact our bank partnerships and could negatively impact our business. For example, we offer access to deposit products that are eligible for FDIC pass-through insurance coverage through our partnerships with banks that are members of the FDIC. To ensure deposits are insured by the FDIC on a pass-through basis, we and our bank partners must meet certain conditions established by the FDIC, such as appropriately maintaining records of customers' ownership of funds. We believe our banking programs, including records maintained by us and our bank partners, satisfy all applicable regulatory conditions for each eligible participant's deposits to be covered by FDIC insurance, up to the applicable maximum deposit insurance amount. However, if the FDIC were to disagree, the FDIC may not recognize the participants' claims as covered by deposit insurance in the event a bank partner fails and enters receivership proceedings under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act ("FDIA"). If the FDIC were to determine that funds held at a bank partner are not covered by deposit insurance, or if one or more of our bank partners were to fail and enter receivership proceedings under the FDIA, our sellers and customers may seek to withdraw their funds, or may not be able to withdraw all their funds in a timely manner, which could adversely affect our brand, business and results of operations, and may lead to claims or litigation, which may be costly to address. Additionally, in instances where we are a service-provider to or are otherwise in a third-party relationship with our bank partners in connection with these programs, we are subject to certain risk-management standards for third-party relationships in accordance with bank regulatory guidance and examinations by the federal and state banking regulators. Should we or our bank partners be unable to satisfy these standards, we may have to discontinue certain product offerings or discontinue certain third-party relationships, and our business and operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Further, as a FDIC-insured institution, our subsidiary Square Financial Services is subject to regulatory obligations, including the assessment of a quarterly deposit insurance premium, calculated based on its average consolidated total assets. We are generally unable to control the amount of premiums that we are required to pay for FDIC insurance. If there are additional bank or financial institution failures, Square Financial Services may be required to pay higher deposit insurance assessments or we may be required to pay higher fees associated with FDIC-insured products offered through our bank partnerships, or we may be subject to higher capital requirements imposed by the FDIC, our bank partners, or federal banking regulators with authority over our bank partners, which could reduce our profitability, and negatively impact our business and operations.

We intend to continue to explore other products, models, and structures for our product offerings, including with bank partners. Certain of our current product offerings subject us to reporting requirements, bonding requirements, and inspection by applicable federal or state regulatory agencies, and our future product offerings and models and structures for our product offerings may potentially require, or be deemed to require, additional data, procedures, partnerships, licenses, regulatory approvals, or capabilities that we have not yet obtained or developed. Should we terminate any of our relationships with our bank partners, fail to successfully expand and evolve our product offerings, or should our new products, models or structures, or new laws or regulations or interpretations of existing laws or regulations, impose requirements on us that are cumbersome or that we cannot satisfy, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

Our loan products are subject to risks related to availability of capital and general macroeconomic conditions, and increase our exposure to customer defaults.

Revenue generated by our loan products such as Square Loans, as well as Cash App Borrow, and our BNPL products depends on our ability to recoup the loan amount. Loan products are generally unsecured obligations of our borrowers, and they are not guaranteed or insured in any way. Although we rely on technology to assess repayment capability for these loan products, there can be no guarantee that such processes will always accurately predict repayments. If our underwriting processes fail to adequately capture risks or otherwise miscalculate repayment ability, we may experience higher levels of delinquencies, default and credit losses. As we expand into new products, customer segments, and geographies, or as inflation, economic downturns, or market volatility increases repayment failures, our ability to appropriately evaluate and manage credit risk may be further challenged, which could negatively impact our business, results of operations, and financial condition. If consumers who have purchased products or services using our BNPL platform do not receive the products or services, they may also cease payment on their outstanding balances or request a refund on previous payments, and our business may be negatively impacted. If a merchant ceases its operations, closes some or all of its locations, or fails to deliver goods or services to our BNPL customers, the merchant may not be able to reimburse us for chargebacks or refunds or may not be able to repay the funds we have advanced to them, all of which could result in higher charge-off rates than anticipated.

Square Loans is our commercial lending program. Adverse changes in macroeconomic conditions or the credit quality of our sellers could cause some sellers who utilize Square Loans to cease operating or to experience a decline in their payment processing volume, thereby rendering them unable to make payment on the business loan and/or extend the repayment period beyond the contractual repayment terms on the business loan. To the extent a seller breaches a contractual obligation, such as the requirement to make minimum payments or other breach, the seller would be liable for an accelerated business loan repayment, where our recourse is to the business and not to any individual or other asset. In addition, because the servicing fees we receive from third-party investors depend on the repayment of the business loans, if there is an increase in sellers who utilize Square Loans who are unable to repay their business loans, we will be unable to collect our entire servicing fee for such loans. While our exposure to loans that we sell to third parties is more limited, if the sellers who utilize Square Loans are unable to repay their loans, the risk of loss in our owned loan portfolio will increase and our business may be adversely affected.

Maintaining and growing our Square Loans business is dependent on institutional third-party investors purchasing the eligible business loans originated by us. If such third parties fail to continue to purchase such business loans or reduce the amount of future loans they purchase, then we may need to reduce originations, or we would need to fund the purchase of additional business loans from our own resources. We then may have to reduce the scale of Square Financial Services, which could have a direct impact on our ability to grow. Additionally, Square Financial Services has certain customary repurchase obligations in its loan purchase and servicing agreements with such third-party investors for breaches of certain eligibility representations and warranties. If third parties reduce the price they are willing to pay for these business loans or reduce the servicing fees they pay us in exchange for servicing the business loans on their behalf, then the financial performance of Square Financial Services would be harmed.

TIDAL subjects us to risks and uncertainties related to the music industry.

TIDAL's business is dependent on the various rights holders. We cannot provide assurances that we or TIDAL will be able to maintain or expand arrangements with partners and other third parties on acceptable terms, if at all. Under TIDAL's license agreements and relevant statutes, we must pay all required royalties to record labels, music publishers, and other copyright owners in order to stream, distribute, and display content. The determination of the amount and timing of such royalty payments is complex and subject to a number of variables. Failure to accurately pay our royalties may damage our business relationships, our reputation, and adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

If we fail to successfully operate and grow our TIDAL business, we will not realize the benefits anticipated when we acquired a majority interest in the business, and any such failure could result in adverse effects on our business and financial results.

Operational Risks

We, our sellers, our partners, and others who use our services obtain and process a large amount of data. Any real or perceived improper or unauthorized use of, disclosure of, or access to such data could harm our reputation as a trusted brand, as well as have a material and adverse effect on our business.

We, our sellers, and our partners, including third-party vendors and data centers that we use, obtain and process large amounts of data, including data related to our customers, our sellers' customers, and their transactions. We face risks, including to our reputation as a trusted brand, in the handling and protection of this data. These risks will increase as our business continues to expand to include new products and technologies, such as AI, and as we and our third-party vendors rely on an increasingly distributed workforce. Our operations involve the storage and transmission of data of individuals and businesses using our services, including their names, addresses, social security/tax ID numbers (or foreign equivalents), government IDs, payment card numbers and expiration dates, bank account information, loans they have applied for or obtained, and data regarding the performance of our sellers' businesses. Additionally, certain of our products and services are subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (and the rules and regulations thereunder, as amended, including with respect to the HITECH Act), and therefore we are required to take measures to safeguard protected health information of our health care entity-sellers' customers when using those products and services. Our services also provide third-party developers the opportunity to provide applications to sellers in the Square and Weebly app marketplaces. Sellers who choose to use such applications can grant permission allowing the applications to access content created or held by sellers in their Square or Weebly account. Should our internal or third-party developers experience or cause a breach, incident, technological bug, or similar event, that could lead to a compromise of the content of data held by such sellers, including personal data, our reputation may be harmed and we may be subject to significant fines, penalties or judgments. The growing use of AI in our products and services presents additional risks. AI algorithms or automated processing of data may be flawed, and datasets may be insufficient or may use third-party AI with unclear intellectual property rights or interests. Inappropriate or controversial data practices by us or others could subject us to lawsuits, regulatory investigations, legal and financial liability, or reputational harm. Additionally, our use of AI may create additional, or increase the risk of, cybersecurity breaches and incidents.

Our products and services operate in conjunction with, and we are dependent upon, third-party products and components across a broad ecosystem. There have been and may continue to be significant attacks on third-party providers, and we cannot guarantee that our or our third-party developers or vendors' systems and networks have not been breached or that they do not contain exploitable defects or bugs that could result in a breach of or disruption to our systems and networks or the systems and networks of third parties that support us and our products and services. If there is a security vulnerability, error, or other bug in one of these third-party products or components and if there is a security exploit targeting them, we could face increased costs, claims and liability, proceedings and litigation, reduced revenue, or harm to our reputation or competitive position. The natural sunset of third-party products and operating systems that we use requires our personnel to reallocate time and attention to migration and updates, during which period potential security vulnerabilities could be exploited.

More generally, if our privacy, data protection, or cybersecurity measures or those of third-party developers or vendors are inadequate or are breached or otherwise compromised, and, as a result, there is improper disclosure of or someone obtains unauthorized access to or exfiltrates funds, bitcoin, investments, or other assets, or other data on our systems or our partners' systems, or if we, our third-party developers or vendors suffer a cyber-attack, including a ransomware or advanced persistent threat attack, or if any of the foregoing is reported or perceived to have occurred, our reputation and business could be damaged, and we could face liability and financial losses. If data or assets are lost or improperly accessed, misused, disclosed, destroyed, or altered or threatened to be improperly accessed, misused, disclosed, destroyed, or altered, we could incur significant financial losses and costs and liability associated with remediation and the implementation of additional security measures and be subject to claims, litigation, regulatory scrutiny, and investigations.

Under payment card rules and our contracts with our card processors and other counterparties, if there is a breach of payment card information that we store or that is stored by our sellers or other third parties with which we do business, we could be liable to the payment card issuing banks for certain of their costs and expenses. Additionally, if our own confidential business information were improperly disclosed, accessed, or breached, our business could be materially and adversely affected. A core aspect of our business is the reliability and security of our payments platforms. Any perceived or actual breach of security or other type of security incident or any type of fraud perpetrated by bad actors such as account takeovers or fake account scams, regardless of how it occurs or the extent or nature of the breach, incident, or fraud, could have a significant impact on our reputation as a trusted brand, cause us to lose existing sellers or other customers, prevent us from obtaining new sellers and other customers, require us to expend significant funds to remedy problems caused by breaches and incidents and to implement measures in an effort to prevent further breaches and incidents, and expose us to legal risk and potential liability including those resulting from governmental or regulatory investigations, class action litigation, and costs associated with remediation, such as fraud monitoring and forensics. Any actual or perceived security breach or incident at a company providing services to us or our customers on our behalf could have similar effects. Further, any actual or perceived security breach or incident with respect to the bitcoin and blockchain ledger, regardless of whether such breach or incident directly affects our products and services, could have negative reputational effects and harm customer trust in us and our products and services.

While we maintain cybersecurity insurance, our insurance may be insufficient to cover all liabilities incurred by such attacks. We cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be adequate for data handling or cybersecurity liabilities actually incurred, that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all, or that any insurer will not deny coverage as to any future claim. 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, premiums, or deductibles could have a material adverse effect on our business, including our financial condition, operating results, and reputation.

Our products and services may not function as intended due to errors in our software, hardware, and systems, product defects, or due to security breaches or incidents or human error in administering these systems, which could materially and adversely affect our business.

Our software, hardware, systems, and processes may contain undetected errors or vulnerabilities that could have a material adverse effect on our business, particularly to the extent such errors or vulnerabilities are not detected and remedied quickly. We have from time to time found defects and errors in our customer-facing software and hardware, internal systems, external facing communications, manual processes, and technical integrations with third-party systems, including as a result of ordinary course updates to our software and systems, and new errors or vulnerabilities may be introduced in the future. From time to time, such errors or defects in our software, hardware, systems, or external facing communications, including as a result of human errors, have negatively impacted our customers' experience with us and led to negative publicity and harm to our brand and reputation. In connection with any such defects or errors, we may also face government inquiries or investigations, claims and litigation, and we may incur additional costs or expenses to remediate the issues. Additionally, we rely on a limited number of component and product suppliers located outside of the U.S. to manufacture our products. As a result, our direct control over production and distribution is limited, and it is uncertain what effect such diminished control will have on the quality of our products. Any defects in our hardware products could result in negative publicity, investigations, and litigation, and we may not be fully compensated by our suppliers for any financial or other liability that we suffer as a result. As our hardware and software services continue to increase in size and complexity, and as we integrate new, acquired subsidiaries with different technology stacks and practices, these risks may correspondingly increase as well.

In addition, we provide frequent incremental releases of product and service updates and functional enhancements, which increase the possibility of errors. The products and services we provide are designed to process complex transactions and deliver reports and other information related to those transactions, all at high volumes and processing speeds. Any errors, data leaks, security breaches or incidents, disruptions in services, or other performance problems with our products or services caused by external or internal actors could hurt our reputation and damage our and our customers' businesses. Software and system errors, or human errors, could delay or inhibit settlement of payments, result in oversettlement, cause reporting errors, cause pricing irregularities or prevent us from collecting transaction-based fees, or negatively impact our ability to serve our customers, all of which have occurred in the past. Similarly, security breaches or incidents, which may be caused by or result from cyber-attacks by hackers or others, computer viruses, worms, ransomware, other malicious software programs, security vulnerabilities, employee or service provider theft, misuse or negligence, phishing, identity theft or compromised credentials, denial-of-service attacks, or other causes, have from time to time impacted our business and could disrupt the proper functioning of our software products or services, cause errors, allow loss or unavailability of, unauthorized access to, or disclosure of, proprietary, confidential or otherwise sensitive data of ours or our customers, and other destructive outcomes. Moreover, security breaches or incidents or errors in our hardware or software design or manufacture could cause product safety issues typical of consumer electronics devices. Any of the foregoing issues could lead to product recalls and inventory shortages, result in costly and time-consuming efforts to redesign and redistribute our products, give rise to regulatory inquiries and investigations, and result in reimbursement obligations, lawsuits and other liabilities and losses, any of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business.

Additionally, electronic payment, hardware, and software products and services, including ours, have been, and could continue to be in the future, specifically targeted and penetrated or disrupted by hackers and other malicious actors. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to data, products, and services and to disable, degrade, or sabotage them change frequently and may be difficult to detect or remediate for long periods of time, we and our customers may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures to stop them. If we or our sellers or other customers are unable to anticipate or prevent these attacks, our sellers' or other customers may be harmed, our reputation could be damaged, and we could incur significant liability.

Systems failures, interruptions, delays in service, catastrophic events, and resulting interruptions in the availability of our products or services, or those of our sellers, could harm our business and our brand, and subject us to substantial liability.

Our systems and those of our third-party vendors, including data center facilities, may experience service interruptions, outages, cyber-attacks and security breaches and incidents, human error, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, pandemics, fires, other natural disasters, power losses, disruptions in telecommunications services, fraud, military or political conflicts, terrorist attacks and other geopolitical unrest, computer viruses, ransomware, and other malicious software, changes in social, political, or regulatory conditions or in laws and policies, or other changes or events. Our systems and facilities are also subject to break-ins, sabotage, and acts of vandalism. Some of our systems are not fully redundant, and our disaster-recovery planning is not sufficient for all eventualities. In addition, as a provider of payments solutions and other financial services, we are subject to increased scrutiny by regulators that require specific business continuity and disaster recovery plans and more rigorous testing of such plans. This increased scrutiny may be costly and time-consuming and may divert our resources from other business priorities.

We have experienced and will likely continue to experience denial-of-service and other cyber-attacks, system failures and disruptions, outages, security incidents, and other events or conditions that interrupt the availability, or reduce the speed or functionality of our products and services, including reductions in data integrity and disruptions in our risk management processes. These events have resulted and likely will result in loss of revenue. In addition, we may incur significant expense to repair or replace damaged equipment and remedy resultant data loss or corruption. The risk of security incidents is increasing as we experience an increase in electronic payments, e-commerce, and other online activity. Additionally, due to political uncertainty and military actions around the world, we and our service providers are vulnerable to heightened risks of security incidents and security and privacy breaches from or affiliated with nation-state actors, including attacks that could materially disrupt our systems, operations, supply chain, products, and services. We cannot provide assurances that our preventative efforts against such incidents will be successful. A prolonged interruption in the availability or reduction in the speed or other functionality of our products or services could materially harm our reputation and business. Frequent, persistent or significant interruptions 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 avoid our products and services, and could permanently harm our reputation and business. Moreover, to the extent that any system failure or similar event results in damages to customers or contractual counterparties, these customers and contractual counterparties could seek compensation from us for their losses, and those claims, even if unsuccessful, would likely be time-consuming and costly for us to address.

A significant natural or man-made disaster could have a material and adverse impact on our business. Certain of our offices and data center facilities are located in the San Francisco Bay Area, a region known for seismic activity. Despite any precautions we may take, the occurrence of a natural disaster or other unanticipated problems at our offices or data centers could result in lengthy interruptions in our services or could result in related liabilities. We do not maintain insurance sufficient to compensate us for the potentially significant losses that could result from disruptions to our services.

Significant natural or other disasters, including pandemics, could also have a material and adverse impact on our sellers or other customers, which, in the aggregate, could in turn adversely affect our results of operations.

The theft, loss, or destruction of private keys required to access the bitcoin we hold on behalf of ourselves and other parties, such as our customers and our trading partners, may be irreversible, and any failure to safeguard such bitcoin could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We hold bitcoin on behalf of ourselves and other parties such as our customers and our trading partners. Bitcoin can be accessed by the possessor of the unique cryptographic keys relating to the digital wallet in which the bitcoin is held. While the bitcoin and blockchain ledger require a public key relating to a digital wallet to be published when used in a transaction, private keys must be safeguarded and kept private in order to prevent a third-party from accessing the bitcoin held in such digital wallet. To the extent any of our private keys are lost, destroyed, or otherwise compromised and no backup of such private key is accessible, we will be unable to access the bitcoin we hold on behalf of ourselves and other parties. The vast majority of bitcoin we hold for ourselves and our customers is held in offline and air-gapped cold storage. To facilitate transactions, we hold a small portion of bitcoin in a networked hot wallet. At times, we may also utilize third-party custodians to custody our bitcoin or a portion of the bitcoin held for our customers on our behalf.

Any inappropriate access or theft of bitcoin held by us or any third-party custodian, or the third-party custodian's failure to maintain effective controls over the custody and other settlement services provided to us, could materially and adversely affect us. Although we have taken steps to mitigate the potential risk of loss for the bitcoin we hold on behalf of ourselves and other parties, including holding insurance coverage specifically for certain bitcoin incidents, we cannot provide assurance that the digital wallets used to store our and other parties' bitcoin will not be hacked or compromised. The bitcoin and blockchain ledger, as well as other cryptocurrencies and blockchain technologies, have been, and may in the future be, subject to security breaches or incidents, hacking, or other malicious activities. Any loss of private keys relating to, or hack or other compromise of, digital wallets used to store our customers' bitcoin could adversely affect our customers' ability to access or sell their bitcoin and could harm customer trust in us and our products, require us to expend significant funds for remediation, and expose us to litigation, regulatory enforcement actions, and other potential liability. Additionally, any loss of private keys relating to, or hack or other compromise of, digital wallets used by third parties to store bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies could have negative reputational effects on us and harm customer trust in us and our products and could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our risk management efforts may not be effective, which could expose us to losses and liability and otherwise harm our business.

We offer payments and other products and services to a large number of customers. We have programs to vet and monitor these customers and the transactions we process for them as part of our risk management efforts, but such programs require continuous improvement and may not be effective in detecting and preventing fraud, bad actors, or illegitimate transactions. When our payments services are used to process illegitimate transactions, and we settle those funds to customers and are unable to recover them, we suffer losses and liability. As a greater number of larger sellers use our services, our exposure to material risk losses from a single seller, or from a small number of sellers, will increase. Illegitimate transactions and bad actors can also expose us to governmental and regulatory enforcement actions, which may impair or otherwise limit our ability to operate or provide certain services, products, or features and potentially prevent us from satisfying our contractual obligations to our third-party partners, which may cause us to be in breach of our obligations. The highly automated nature of, and liquidity offered by, our payments and peer-to-peer services make us and our customers a target for illegal or improper uses, including scams and fraud directed at us and our customers, fraudulent or illegal sales of goods or services, money laundering, and terrorist financing. Identity thieves and those committing fraud using stolen or fabricated credit card, debit card, or bank account numbers, or other deceptive or malicious practices such as account takeovers, potentially can steal significant amounts of money from businesses like ours or from our customers or third parties. Our risk management policies, procedures, techniques, and processes may not be sufficient to identify all of the risks to which we are exposed, to enable us to prevent or mitigate the risks we have identified, or to identify additional risks to which we may become subject in the future. Our current business, the changing and uncertain economic, geopolitical and regulatory environment, and our anticipated domestic and international growth will continue to place significant demands on our risk management and compliance efforts. As our ecosystems grow and our business becomes more complex, we will need to continue developing, improving, and making investments into our risk management infrastructure, techniques, and processes. In addition, when we introduce new products or services, expand existing services or products to new or different cohorts of customers, including online payment acceptance and expanded methods of instantly moving money, focus on new business areas, including consumer financing and loans, or begin to operate in markets where we have a limited history of fraud loss, we may be less able to forecast and carry appropriate reserves on our books for those losses. Additionally, certain Cash App functions are available to customers between the ages of 13 through 17 with the authorization of a parent or guardian. The risks and the potential harm to our reputation are magnified in instances of fraud or unauthorized or inappropriate transactions involving minors.

Our technologies or features may be licensed under commercial, non-commercial, or open-source terms to third parties for use in their own products and services. Despite implementing technical safeguards and contractual restrictions, we have limited visibility into how such technologies or features are used, and any misuse for harmful, illegal, or competitive purposes could expose us to reputational, financial, or legal harm.

While we maintain a program of insurance coverage for various types of liabilities, our insurance may not be adequate or may deny coverage based on the policy. In addition, we may self-insure against certain business risks and expenses where we believe we can adequately self-insure against the anticipated exposure and risk or where insurance is either not deemed cost-effective or unavailable. However, we may underestimate the likelihood of risk or the magnitude of our financial exposure, and if we suffer losses that are not covered by insurance, our business may be adversely affected.

We are currently, and will continue to be, exposed to risks associated with chargebacks and refunds in connection with payment card fraud or relating to the goods or services provided by our sellers. In the event that a billing dispute between a cardholder and a seller is not resolved in favor of the seller, including in situations where the seller engaged in fraud, the transaction is typically “charged back” to the seller and the purchase price is credited or otherwise refunded to the cardholder. The risk of chargebacks is typically greater with our sellers that promise future delivery of goods and services. Moreover, chargebacks typically increase during economic downturns due to sellers becoming insolvent or bankrupt or otherwise unable to fulfill their commitments for goods or services. Global supply chain disruptions and shortages and heightened tariffs may also negatively affect sellers' ability to deliver goods and services on time or at all, which increases the risk of chargebacks. If we are unable to collect chargebacks or refunds from the seller's account, or if the seller refuses to or is unable to reimburse us for chargebacks or refunds due to closure, bankruptcy, or other reasons, we, as the merchant of record, may bear the loss for the amounts paid to the cardholder. We collect and hold reserves for a limited number of sellers whose businesses are deemed higher risk in order to help cover potential losses from chargebacks and refunds, but this practice is limited and there can be no assurances that we will be successful in mitigating such losses. Our financial results would be adversely affected to the extent sellers do not fully reimburse us for the related chargebacks and refunds. In addition, if more of our sellers, or a number of our larger sellers, become insolvent or bankrupt, our potential losses from chargebacks and refunds may increase and exceed our reserves, in which case we may suffer financial losses and our business may be adversely affected. Moreover, businesses that cannot process EMV chip cards are held financially responsible for certain fraudulent transactions conducted using chip-enabled cards. Not all of the readers we offer to merchants are EMV-compliant. If we are unable to maintain our losses from chargebacks at acceptable levels, the payment card networks could fine us, increase our transaction-based fees, or terminate our ability to process payment cards. Any increase in our transaction-based fees could damage our business, and if we were unable to accept payment cards, our business would be materially and adversely affected. If any of our risk management policies and processes, including self-insurance or holding seller reserves, are ineffective, we may suffer large financial losses, we may be subject to civil and criminal liability, and our business may be materially and adversely affected.

We are dependent on payment card networks and acquiring processors, and changes to our relationships with payment card networks and acquiring processors could harm our business.

Our business depends on our ability to accept credit and debit cards, and this ability is provided by the payment card networks, including Visa, Mastercard, American Express, and Discover. For a majority of our transactions, we do not directly access the payment card networks that enable our acceptance of payment cards. As a result, we must rely on banks and acquiring processors to process transactions on our behalf. These banks and acquiring processors may fail or refuse to process transactions on our behalf, may breach their agreements with us, may take actions that degrade the functionality of our services, impose additional costs or requirements on us, or give preferential treatment to competitive services, including their own services. We have in the past and may in the future terminate or change the scope of our relationships with these banks and acquiring processors. If we are unsuccessful in establishing, renegotiating, or maintaining mutually beneficial relationships with these payment card networks, banks, and acquiring processors, our business may be harmed.

The payment card networks and our acquiring processors require us to comply with payment card network operating rules, including special operating rules that apply to us as a “payment facilitator” providing payment processing services to merchants. The payment card networks set these network rules and have discretion to interpret the rules and change them at any time. Changes to these network rules or how they are interpreted could have a significant impact on our business and financial results. For example, changes in the payment card network rules regarding chargebacks may affect our ability to dispute chargebacks and the amount of losses we incur from chargebacks. Any changes to or interpretations of the network rules that are inconsistent with the way we or our acquiring processors currently operate may require us to make changes to our business that could be costly or difficult to implement. If we fail to make such changes or otherwise resolve the issue with the payment card networks, the networks could fine us or prohibit us from processing payment cards. In addition, violations of the network rules or any failure to maintain good relationships with the payment card networks could impact our ability to receive incentives from them, increase our costs, or otherwise harm our business. If we were unable to accept payment cards or were limited in our ability to do so, our business would be materially and adversely affected.

We are required to pay interchange and assessment fees, processing fees, and bank settlement fees to third-party payment processors, payment networks, and financial institutions. From time to time, payment card networks have increased, and may in the future increase, the interchange fees and assessments that they charge for each transaction processed using their networks. In some cases, we have negotiated favorable pricing with acquiring processors and networks that are contingent on certain business commitments and other conditions. If we fail to meet such conditions, the fees we are charged will rise, and we may be required to pay back some or all of the favorable pricing benefits. Moreover, our acquiring processors and payment card networks may refuse to renew our agreements with them on terms that are favorable, commercially reasonable, or at all. Interchange fees or assessments are also subject to change from time to time due to government regulation. Any increase or decrease in interchange fees or assessments or in the fees we pay to our third-party payment processors, payment networks, or financial institutions could increase our costs, make our pricing less competitive, lead us to change our pricing model, or adversely affect our margins, all of which could materially harm our business and financial results.

We could be, and in the past have been, subject to penalties from payment card networks if we fail to detect activities that are illegal, contrary to the payment card network operating rules, or considered “high risk.” We must either prevent high-risk individuals from using our products and services or register such high-risk individuals with the payment card networks and conduct additional monitoring with respect to such high-risk individuals. Any such penalties could become material and could result in termination of our ability to accept payment cards or could require changes in our process for registering new sellers and customers. This could materially and adversely affect our business.

We rely on third parties and their systems for a variety of services, including the processing of transaction data and settlement of funds to us and our customers, and these third parties’ failure to perform these services adequately or refusal to continue their relationship with us could materially and adversely affect our business.

To provide our products and services, we rely on third parties that we do not control, such as the payment card networks, our acquiring and issuing processors, the payment card issuers, a carrying broker-dealer, bank partners, various financial institution partners, systems like the Federal Reserve Automated Clearing House, and other partners. We rely on these third parties for a variety of services, including the transmission of transaction data, processing of chargebacks and refunds, settlement of funds to our sellers, certain brokerage services, storing customer funds, authorizing payment transactions under our various card programs, originating loans to customers, providing liquidity for Cash App’s feature that permits our customers to buy and sell bitcoin, and providing information and other elements of our services. For example, we rely on a limited number of acquiring processors in some of the jurisdictions in which we offer our services. We frequently review and assess third-party partners that provide services. Adding or transitioning to new acquiring or issuing processors, bank partners, or other third-party providers may significantly disrupt our business or increase our costs. We have also in the past experienced outages with third parties, which have affected our ability to provide services and process payments, including for cards issued under our own brands. In the event these third parties fail to provide these services adequately, including as a result of financial difficulty or insolvency, errors in their systems, outages or events beyond their control, or refuse to provide these services, increases their fees significantly, or refuse to renew our agreements with them on terms acceptable to us or at all, and we are not able to find suitable alternatives, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

We depend on key management, as well as our experienced and capable employees, and any failure to attract, motivate, and retain our employees could harm our ability to maintain and grow our business.

Our future success is significantly dependent upon the continued service of our executives and other key employees. If we lose the services of any member of management or any key personnel, we may not be able to locate a suitable or qualified replacement, and we may incur additional expenses to recruit and train a replacement, which could disrupt our business and growth.

To maintain and grow our business, we will need to identify, attract, hire, develop, motivate, and retain highly skilled employees. This requires significant time, expense, and attention. In addition, we have made and may in the future make changes in our management team or management structure that may be disruptive to our business. If our management team or management structure, including any new hires that we make, fails to work together effectively and to execute our plans and strategies on a timely basis, our business could be harmed. Competition for highly skilled personnel is intense. We may need to invest significant amounts of cash and equity to attract and retain new employees, and we may never realize returns on these investments. Further, our plan to continue to cap our employee base at approximately 12,000, changes in our organizational structure, and recent restructurings of our employee base or restructurings we may undertake in the future may adversely impact employee morale, and adversely affect our ability to retain or attract highly skilled employees.

Historically, equity awards have been a key component of our employee compensation, and as a result, any decline in the price of our Class A common stock (directly or relative to the stock price of other companies with which we compete for talent) may adversely impact our ability to retain employees or to attract new employees. Additionally, potential changes in U.S. immigration policy may make it difficult to renew or obtain visas for any highly skilled personnel that we have hired or may hire in the future. Furthermore, our business may be materially adversely affected if legislative or administrative changes to immigration or visa laws and regulations impair our hiring processes or projects involving personnel who are not citizens of the country where the work is to be performed. If we are not able to add or retain employees effectively, our ability to achieve our strategic objectives will be adversely affected, and our business and growth prospects will be harmed.

If we do not continue to maintain and improve our operational, financial, and other internal controls and systems to manage growth effectively, our business could be harmed.

Our current business and anticipated growth, as well as our entry into new lines of business and our acquisitions, will continue to place significant demands on our management and other resources. In order to manage our growth effectively, we must continue to strengthen our existing infrastructure and operational procedures, enhance our internal controls and reporting systems, and ensure we timely and accurately address issues as they arise. In particular, our continued growth will increase the challenges involved in:

- improving existing and developing new internal administrative infrastructure, particularly our operational, financial, communications, and other internal systems and procedures;
- successfully expanding and implementing internal controls as they relate to our new lines of business and any acquired businesses;
- identifying and mitigating new and developing risks;
- installing enhanced management information and control systems; and
- preserving our core values, strategies, and goals and effectively communicating these to our employees worldwide.

These challenges have increased as we shift to a more distributed workforce. If we are not successful in developing and implementing the right processes and tools to manage our enterprise, our ability to compete successfully and achieve our business objectives could be impaired.

These efforts may require substantial financial expenditures, commitments of resources, developments of our processes, and other investments and innovations. As we grow and our business model evolves, we must balance the need for additional controls and systems with the ability to efficiently develop and launch new features for our products and services. However, it is likely that as we grow, we will not be able to launch new features, or respond to customer or market demands as quickly as a smaller, more efficient organization. If we do not successfully manage our growth, our business will suffer.

The metrics we use to measure our business are calculated using internal company data based on the activity we measure on our platforms and may be compiled from multiple systems, including systems that are organically developed or acquired through business combinations. There are inherent challenges and limitations in measuring our business globally at scale, and the methodologies used to calculate our metrics inherently require certain assumptions and judgments. For example, we currently identify a Cash App transacting active as a Cash App account that has at least one financial transaction using any product or service within Cash App during a specified period although certain of these accounts may share an alias identifier with one or more other transacting active accounts (for example, families sharing one alias identifier or one customer with multiple accounts). Examples of transactions include sending or receiving a peer-to-peer payment, transferring money into or out of Cash App, making a purchase using Cash App Card, earning a dividend on a stock investment, paying back a loan, among others. We regularly review our processes for calculating these metrics, and from time to time we may make adjustments to improve their accuracy or relevance. Further, as our business develops, we may revise or cease reporting metrics if we determine that such metrics are no longer appropriate measures of our performance. If investors, customers or other stakeholders do not believe our reporting metrics accurately reflect our business or they disagree with our methodologies, our reputation may be harmed and our business may be adversely impacted.

Many of the key components in our hardware products are procured from a single or limited number of suppliers. Thus, we are at risk of shortage, price increases, tariffs, changes, delay, or discontinuation of key components, which could disrupt and materially and adversely affect our business.

Many of the key components used to manufacture our hardware products, such as the custom parts of our magstripe reader, come from limited or single sources of supply. Due to our reliance on the components or products produced by third-party suppliers, we are subject to the risk of shortages and long lead times or other disruptions in the supply of certain components or products. We have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, component shortages or delays or other problems in product assembly, and the availability of these components or products may be difficult to predict. For example, our manufacturers may experience temporary or permanent disruptions in their manufacturing operations due to equipment breakdowns, labor strikes or shortages, natural disasters, the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness, component or material shortages, cost increases, acquisitions, insolvency, bankruptcy, business shutdowns, trade restrictions, changes in legal or regulatory requirements, or other similar problems. In addition, if we underestimate or overestimate demand for a particular product, our contract manufacturers and suppliers may not be able to deliver sufficient quantities of that product to meet our requirements, or we may carry excess inventory, all of which could adversely affect our business.

Additionally, various sources of supply-chain risk, including strikes or shutdowns at delivery ports or loss of or damage to our products while they are in transit or storage, intellectual property theft, losses due to tampering, third-party vendor issues with quality or sourcing control, failure by our suppliers to comply with applicable laws and regulation, potential tariffs or other trade restrictions, or other similar problems could limit or delay the supply of our products or harm our reputation. In the event of a shortage or supply interruption from suppliers of these components, we may not be able to develop alternate sources quickly, cost-effectively, or at all. Any interruption or delay in manufacturing, component supply, any increases in component costs, or the inability to obtain these parts or components from alternate sources at acceptable prices and within a reasonable amount of time, would harm our ability to provide our products to sellers on a timely basis or impact our cost of goods sold. This could harm our relationships with our sellers, prevent us from acquiring new sellers, and materially and adversely affect our business.

Some of our hardware devices manufactured outside of the United States are subject to tariffs when imported to the United States. These tariffs negatively affect our gross margin on the impacted products, and increases in our pricing as a result of tariffs may adversely affect demand for our products or reduce the competitiveness of our products if our competitors do not make similar pricing adjustments. The impact of any increased or new tariffs or other trade restrictions, for example, as proposed or instituted by the U.S. administration, could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our services must integrate with a variety of operating systems. If we are unable to ensure that our services or hardware interoperate with such operating systems and devices, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

We are dependent on the ability of our products and services to integrate with a variety of operating systems, web browsers, and wired and wireless interfaces to mobile devices that we do not control. Any changes in these systems that degrade the functionality of our products and services, impose additional costs or requirements on us, or give preferential treatment to competitive services, including their own services, could materially and adversely affect usage of our products and services. In addition, we rely on app marketplaces, such as the Apple App Store and Google Play, to drive downloads of our mobile apps. Apple, Google, or other operators of app marketplaces regularly make changes to their marketplaces, and those changes may make access to our products and services more difficult. In the event that it is difficult for our customers to access and use our products and services, our business may be materially and adversely affected. Furthermore, Apple, Google, or other operators of app marketplaces regularly provide software updates, and such software updates may not operate effectively with our products and services, which may reduce the demand for our products and services, result in dissatisfaction by our customers, and may materially and adversely affect our business.

Economic, Financial, and Tax Risks

A deterioration of general macroeconomic conditions could materially and adversely affect our business and financial results.

Our performance is subject to economic conditions and the impact of such conditions on levels of spending by businesses and individuals. Most of the sellers that use our services are small businesses, many of which are in the early stages of their development, and these businesses are often disproportionately adversely affected by economic downturns and may fail at a higher rate than larger or more established businesses. In particular, inflation and economic uncertainty, including the impact of heightened tariffs, a potential recession, and market expectations regarding the same, have impacted and may continue to impact consumer spending in general and at these businesses. Small businesses frequently have limited budgets and limited access to capital, and they may choose to allocate their spending to items other than our financial or marketing services, especially in times of economic uncertainty or in recessions. In addition, if our sellers cease to operate, this may have an adverse impact not only on the growth of our payments services but also on our transaction and advance loss rates, and the success of our other services. For example, if sellers processing payments with Square receive chargebacks after they cease to operate, we may incur additional losses. We serve sellers across a variety of industry verticals and in an economic downturn, certain verticals, particularly those that may be viewed as discretionary by consumers, may be impacted to a greater degree than others, which may harm our business and financial results.

We may experience material and adverse impacts to our business as a result of the uncertainty and volatility in the banking and financial services sectors, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, including inflation, heightened or uncertain tariffs, and interest rate increases, availability of credit, bankruptcies or insolvencies of customers, and recession or economic downturn. Changes in interest rates and monetary policy can impact the demand for new loans, the credit profile of our borrowers, the yields earned on loans and securities, and the rates paid on deposits and borrowings. Heightened tariffs and changes in trade policies may lead to increased costs for goods and services, which could reduce consumer purchasing power and discretionary spending. Our ecosystems depend in part on consumer spending and, as a result, declines in spending have adversely affected and could adversely affect our business, including engagement across our platforms, and our financial results. As a result of economic conditions, the growth in the number of Square sellers qualifying for participation in the Square Loans program may slow, or business loans may be paid more slowly, or not at all. In addition, customers who utilize our BNPL products and consumer loan products, such as Cash App Borrow, may also be disproportionately adversely affected by economic downturns, which could negatively impact demand for these product offerings or cause loss rates on such products to increase.

Further, our suppliers, distributors, and other third-party partners may suffer their own financial and economic challenges. Such suppliers and third parties may demand pricing accommodations, delay payment, or become insolvent, which could harm our ability to meet end customer demands or collect revenue or otherwise could harm our business. Furthermore, our investment portfolio, which includes U.S. government and corporate securities, is subject to general credit, liquidity, market, and interest rate risks, which may be exacerbated by certain events that affect the global financial markets. If global credit and equity markets decline for extended periods, or if there is a downgrade of the securities within our portfolio, our investment portfolio may be adversely affected and we could determine that our investments have experienced an other-than-temporary decline in fair value, requiring impairment charges that could adversely affect our financial results. In addition, from time to time we have reduced expenses and needed to restructure or reorganize certain portions of our operations in order to align our business with market conditions and our strategies, any of which can result in near term expense and harm to our growth prospects.

We are currently subletting some of our office space. An economic downturn and our work-from-home practices have caused and may in the future cause us to need less office space than we are contractually committed to leasing. We have, and may continue to, incur losses or recognize impairment charges in connection with any unused office space if we are unable to successfully sublease any unused office space, or if we are unable to successfully terminate any of our leasing commitments.

We may not be able to secure financing on favorable terms, or at all, to meet our future capital needs, and our existing credit agreement and our Senior Notes contain, and any future debt financing may contain, covenants that impact the operation of our business and pursuit of business opportunities.

We have funded our operations since inception primarily through debt and equity financings, bank credit agreements, finance lease arrangements, and cash from operations. While we believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, marketable debt securities, and availability under our line of credit are sufficient to meet our working capital needs, planned capital expenditures, and service our debt, there is no guarantee that this will continue to be true in the future. In the future, we may require or seek additional capital to respond to business opportunities, refinancing needs, business and financial challenges, regulatory surety bond requirements, acquisitions, or unforeseen circumstances and may decide to engage in equity, equity-linked, or debt financings or enter into additional credit agreements for other reasons. We may not be able to secure any such additional financing or refinancing on favorable terms, in a timely manner, or at all. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us when we require it, our ability to continue to grow or support our business and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited.

We have financing arrangements with financial institutions in Australia, New Zealand, the United States and the United Kingdom (collectively, the “Warehouse Facilities”) to partly fund our BNPL platform. The terms of the Warehouse Facilities contain covenants that may be triggered in certain situations (such as non-repayments on consumer borrowings exceeding certain monetary thresholds or key management resigning), which may negatively impact our ability to obtain additional funding under the Warehouse Facilities. If certain events of default occur under the Warehouse Facilities, we may not be able to draw future funding from those Warehouse Facilities or the debt outstanding under the Warehouse Facilities may be accelerated and our business and financial results could be adversely impacted.

Our credit agreement contains affirmative and negative covenants, including customary limitations on the incurrence of certain indebtedness and liens, restrictions on certain intercompany transactions, and limitations on dividends and stock repurchases. The indentures pursuant to which our 2026 Senior Notes, 2030 Senior Notes, 2031 Senior Notes, 2032 Senior Notes, and 2033 Senior Notes (collectively, the “Senior Notes”) were issued contain covenants that restrict or could restrict, among other things, our business and operations. Any debt financing obtained by us in the future could also involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital-raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to operate our business, obtain additional capital, and pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. Our ability to comply with these covenants may be affected by events beyond our control, and breaches of these covenants could result in a default under our existing credit agreement or our Senior Notes and any future financing agreements into which we may enter. If not waived, these defaults could cause indebtedness outstanding under our credit agreement, our Senior Notes, our other outstanding indebtedness, including our 2026 Convertible Notes and 2027 Convertible Notes (collectively, the “Convertible Notes,” and together with the Senior Notes, the “Notes”), and any future financing agreements that we may enter into to become immediately due and payable or may prevent us from borrowing under our credit agreement.

If we raise additional funds through further issuances of equity or other securities convertible into equity, including convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer dilution in their percentage ownership of our company, and any such securities we issue could have rights, preferences, and privileges senior to those of holders of our Class A common stock.

Changes by any rating agency to our outlook or credit rating could negatively affect the value of both our debt and equity securities and increase our borrowing costs. If our credit ratings are downgraded or other negative action is taken, our ability to obtain additional financing in the future on favorable terms or at all could be adversely affected.

Servicing our Notes may require a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash or the ability to raise the funds necessary to settle conversions of the Convertible Notes in cash, repay the Notes at maturity, or repurchase the Notes as required following a fundamental change.

As of September 30, 2025, we had \$575.0 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of 2026 Convertible Notes, \$575.0 million outstanding aggregate principal amount of 2027 Convertible Notes, \$1.0 billion outstanding aggregate principal amount of 2026 Senior Notes, \$1.2 billion outstanding aggregate principal amount of 2030 Senior Notes, \$1.0 billion outstanding aggregate principal amount of 2031 Senior Notes, \$2.0 billion outstanding aggregate principal amount of 2032 Senior Notes, and \$1.0 billion outstanding aggregate principal amount of 2033 Senior Notes.

Prior to February 1, 2026, in the case of the 2026 Convertible Notes, and August 1, 2027, in the case of the 2027 Convertible Notes, the applicable Convertible Notes are convertible at the option of the holders only under certain conditions or upon the occurrence of certain events. After such dates, the holders may convert all or a portion of such Convertible Notes at their option. If holders of the Convertible Notes of a series elect to convert such Convertible Notes when eligible, we will be required to settle the Convertible Notes in cash, shares of Class A common stock or any combination thereof.

In addition, holders of each series of Notes also have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes of such series upon the occurrence of a fundamental change (as defined in the applicable indenture governing the Notes) and, in the case of the Senior Notes, accompanied by a downgrade of the Senior Notes, at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, or at a repurchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, as applicable. If the Notes of any series have not previously been converted or repurchased, we will be required to repay such Notes in cash at maturity.

Our ability to make required cash payments in connection with conversions of the Convertible Notes, repurchase the Notes as required following a fundamental change, or to repay or refinance the Notes at maturity will depend on market conditions and our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive, and other factors beyond our control. We also may not use the cash proceeds we raised through the issuance of the Notes in an optimally productive and profitable manner. In the future, we may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to repurchase or repay the Notes or pay cash with respect to the Convertible Notes being converted to the extent we elect to settle such Convertible Notes in cash.

In addition, our ability to repurchase or to pay cash upon conversion or at maturity of the Notes may be limited by law or regulatory authority. Our failure to repurchase Notes as required following a fundamental change or to pay cash upon conversion of our Convertible Notes (unless we elect to deliver solely shares of our Class A common stock to settle such conversion) or at maturity of the Notes as required by the applicable indenture would constitute a default under such indenture. A default under the applicable indenture could also lead to a default under our credit agreement, our other outstanding indebtedness, or agreements governing our future indebtedness. Moreover, the occurrence of the fundamental change itself could lead to such a default. Any such default could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. If the payment of our other outstanding indebtedness or future indebtedness were to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods, we may not have sufficient funds to repay such indebtedness and repurchase the Notes or to pay cash upon conversion of the Convertible Notes or at maturity of the Notes.

We are subject to counterparty risk with respect to the convertible note hedge transactions.

In connection with the issuance of each series of our Convertible Notes, we entered into convertible note hedge transactions with certain financial institutions, which we refer to as the "option counterparties." The option counterparties are financial institutions or affiliates of financial institutions, and we will be subject to the risk that one or more of such option counterparties may default under the convertible note hedge transactions. Our exposure to the credit risk of the option counterparties will not be secured by any collateral. If any option counterparty becomes subject to insolvency proceedings, we will become an unsecured creditor in those proceedings with a claim equal to our exposure at that time under the convertible note hedge transaction. Our exposure will depend on many factors but, generally, the increase in our exposure will be correlated to the increase in our Class A common stock market price and in the volatility of the market price of our Class A common stock. In addition, upon a default by any option counterparty, we may suffer adverse tax consequences and dilution with respect to our Class A common stock. We can provide no assurance as to the financial stability or viability of any option counterparty.

Our bitcoin investment is subject to volatile market prices.

We have made, and expect to make additional, investments in bitcoin. The price of bitcoin has been highly volatile and may continue to be volatile in the future, due to market factors, regulatory developments and other risks that are outside of our control. The prevalence of bitcoin is a relatively recent trend, and the long-term adoption of bitcoin by investors, consumers, and businesses remains uncertain. Bitcoin's lack of a physical form, its reliance on technology for its creation, existence, and transactional validation, and its decentralization may subject its integrity to the threat of malicious attacks and technological obsolescence. To the extent the market value of our bitcoin investment decreases relative to the purchase prices, our financial condition may be adversely impacted.

The manner in which we account for our bitcoin under applicable accounting rules has changed. Prior to our adoption of Accounting Standards Update 2023-08, "Accounting for and Disclosure of Crypto Assets", which added Subtopic Accounting Standards Codification 350-60, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Crypto Asset", to the accounting standards codification ("ASU 2023-08"), our bitcoin was accounted for as an indefinite-lived intangible asset and for each reporting period, we were required to evaluate our bitcoin for impairment and record impairment losses if the fair value decreased below the carrying value during the assessed period. Since impairment losses for our bitcoin investment could not be recovered for any subsequent increases in fair value until the asset was sold, our operating results were adversely affected in any period in which such impairment occurred. Upon adoption of ASU 2023-08, we remeasured our bitcoin investment to its fair value as of January 1, 2023, resulting in an adjustment to our accumulated deficit. We will continue to remeasure our bitcoin investment at the end of each reporting period with changes recognized in our consolidated statements of operations. Accordingly, fluctuations in the market value of bitcoin in any quarter may cause fluctuations in our financial results. If there are future changes in applicable accounting rules that require us to change the manner in which we account for our bitcoin investment, there could be a material and adverse effect on our financial results and the market price of our Class A common stock.

We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Our exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates through our international operations could have a negative impact on our reported results of operations. From time to time, we may enter into forward contracts, options, and/or foreign exchange swaps related to foreign currency exposures that arise in the normal course of our business. These and other such hedging activities may not eliminate our exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations. Moreover, the use of hedging instruments may introduce additional risks if we are unable to structure effective hedges with such instruments.

We may have exposure to greater-than-anticipated tax liabilities, which may materially and adversely affect our business.

We are subject to income taxes and non-income taxes in the United States and other countries in which we transact or conduct business, and such laws and rates vary by jurisdiction. We are subject to review and audit by U.S. federal, state, local, and foreign tax authorities. Such tax authorities have in the past disagreed, and may in the future disagree, with tax positions we take, and if any such tax authority were to successfully challenge any such position, our financial results and operations could be materially and adversely affected. For example, in June 2024, the Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco (the "Tax Collector") finalized its audit and issued an assessment of San Francisco's gross receipts tax, including interest and penalties, following its gross receipt tax audit for fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022. The Tax Collector has asserted that incremental taxes are owed on a portion of the receipts generated by us related to sales of bitcoin. We strongly disagree with the Tax Collector's assessment and plan to vigorously pursue all available remedies. In January 2025, the Tax Collector rejected our request for redetermination, and in January 2025 we paid the assessed amount of \$71.4 million. In May 2025, the Tax Collector notified us that it had initiated a gross receipt tax audit for fiscal years 2023 and 2024. In June 2025 we filed a claim for refund for fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022. In September 2025, we received a Notice of Deficiency from the Tax Collector for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 reflecting an assessment of \$42.7 million, including tax, penalties and interest, which we paid in October 2025. In October 2025, we submitted our request for redetermination for fiscal years 2023 and 2024. The Tax Collector may also challenge our gross receipts tax position going forward. In addition, we currently are, and expect to continue to be, subject to numerous federal, state, local and foreign tax audits relating to transfer pricing, income, sales and use, gross receipts, franchise, value-added ("VAT"), and other tax liabilities. While we have established reserves based on assumptions and estimates that we believe are reasonably sufficient to cover such eventualities, any adverse outcome of such a review or audit could have an adverse impact on our financial position and results of operations if the reserves prove to be insufficient.

Our tax liability could be adversely affected by changes in tax laws, rates, regulations, and administrative practices. For example, various levels of government and international organizations, such as in the United States, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD"), and the European Union ("EU"), have increasingly focused on tax reform and such reform may create changes to long-standing tax principles, which could adversely affect our effective tax rate. On October 8, 2021, the OECD announced an international agreement with more than 130 countries to implement a new global minimum effective corporate tax rate of 15% (known as "Pillar Two") for large multinational companies with certain aspects of Pillar Two effective January 1, 2024 and other aspects effective January 1, 2025. Countries we operate in have adopted or intend to adopt laws to implement this initiative, although on June 28, 2025, the G7 released a joint statement that it had reached an understanding with the United States for a side-by-side system based on certain accepted principles, including that U.S.-parented groups, such as ours, would be exempt from certain provisions of Pillar Two. Countries we operate in and organizations are also actively considering changes to existing tax laws or have proposed or enacted new laws, such as the recently enacted U.S. federal tax legislation commonly referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the "OBBA Act"), that could increase our tax obligations in countries where we do business or cause us to change the way we operate our business. We are currently evaluating the full impact of the OBBA Act on us.

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act was enacted in the United States, which introduced, among provisions, a new minimum corporate income tax on certain large corporations, an excise tax of 1% on certain share repurchases by corporations, and increased funding for the Internal Revenue Service. Although we do not anticipate the new corporate minimum income tax will currently apply to us, we may be subject to the corporate minimum income tax in the future due to changes in our financial results, business, and any future regulations, impact from new legislation, or other guidance on the interpretation and application of the new corporate minimum tax. We currently have a share repurchase program and we may enter into share repurchase programs in the future. The new minimum corporate income tax and 1% excise tax on share repurchases may result in additional taxes payable by us, which could materially and adversely affect our financial results and operations.

Our income tax obligations are based on our corporate operating structure, including the manner in which we develop, value, and use our intellectual property and the scope of our international operations. The tax authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for valuing developed technology or intercompany arrangements. Additionally, tax authorities at the international, federal, state, and local levels are currently reviewing the appropriate tax treatment of companies engaged in internet commerce and financial technology and attempting to broaden the classification and definitions of activities subject to taxation. For example, some jurisdictions have begun to broaden the definition of internet hosting, data processing, telecommunications, and other services to capture additional types of activities, which could affect our financial position and results of operations. In particular, it is possible that tax authorities at the international, federal, state, and local levels may attempt to regulate our transactions or levy new or revised sales and use taxes, gross receipts, franchise, VAT, digital services taxes, digital advertising taxes, income taxes, loan taxes, streaming taxes, or other taxes relating to our activities, which would likely increase the cost of doing business. New taxes could also create significant increases in internal costs necessary to capture data and collect and remit taxes. Proposed or enacted laws regarding tax compliance obligations could require us to make changes to our infrastructure or increase our compliance obligation. Any of these events could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Moreover, an increasing number of states, the U.S. federal government, and certain foreign jurisdictions have considered or adopted laws or administrative practices that impose obligations for on-demand and streaming services, online marketplaces, payment service providers and other intermediaries. These obligations may deem parties, such as us, to be the legal agent of merchants and therefore may require us to collect and remit taxes on the merchants' behalf and take on additional reporting and record-keeping obligations. For example, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 requires businesses that process payments to report payments for goods and services on Form 1099-K when those transactions total more than \$600 in a year for a given seller, which reporting requirement applies to Square and Cash App for Business accounts. However, the IRS had delayed the \$600 threshold for 2023 and prior tax years and affected businesses are only required to send out Forms 1099-K to taxpayers who receive over \$20,000 and have over 200 transactions in those years. According to IRS guidance released in 2024, the threshold for reporting is \$5,000 for 2024, \$2,500 for 2025, and \$600 for 2026. As of July 2025, the OBBB Act permanently revised the reporting threshold to \$20,000 and 200 transactions, effective for tax year 2025 and all subsequent years. Any failure by us to prepare for and to comply with these and similar reporting and record-keeping obligations could result in substantial monetary penalties and other sanctions, adversely impact our ability to do business in certain jurisdictions, and harm our business.

The determination of our worldwide provision for income and other tax liabilities is highly complex and requires significant judgment by management, and there are many transactions during the ordinary course of business where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe our estimates are reasonable, the ultimate tax outcome may differ from amounts recorded in our financial statements and may materially affect our financial results in the period or periods for which such determination is made.

We have in the past recorded, and may in the future record, significant valuation allowances on our deferred tax assets, which may have a material impact on our results of operations and cause fluctuations in such results.

As of September 30, 2025, our deferred tax assets relate predominantly to the U.S. federal and state tax jurisdictions. The need for a valuation allowance requires an assessment of both positive and negative evidence to determine whether it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets are recoverable; such assessment is required on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. In making such an assessment, significant weight is given to evidence that can be objectively verified. Refer to Note 13, *Income Taxes* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further details.

We continue to monitor the likelihood that we will be able to recover our deferred tax assets in the future and adjustments in our valuation allowance may be required. The recording of any future increases in or release of all or any portion of our valuation allowance could have a material impact on our reported results, and both the recording and release of the valuation allowance could cause fluctuations in our quarterly and annual results of operations.

Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance Risks

Our business is subject to extensive regulation and oversight in a variety of areas, all of which are subject to change and uncertain interpretation.

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 may in the future include, those relating to or placing restrictions upon banking, lending, deposit-taking, cross-border and domestic money transmission, foreign exchange, payments services (such as payment processing and settlement services), cryptocurrency, trading in shares and fractional shares, personal income tax filing, fraud detection, consumer protection, anti-money laundering, anti-bribery and anti-corruption, escheatment, sanctions regimes and export controls, AI, privacy, data protection and cybersecurity, fiscalization and compliance with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard, a set of requirements designed to ensure that all companies that process, store, or transmit payment card information maintain a secure environment to protect cardholder data.

These laws, rules, regulations, and standards are enforced by multiple authorities and governing bodies in the United States, including federal agencies, such as the FDIC, the SEC, FinCEN, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau ("CFPB"), the Department of Justice ("DOJ") and Office of Foreign Assets Control, self-regulatory organizations, and numerous state and local agencies, such as state money transmission license regulators and virtual currency regulators. Outside of the United States, we are subject to additional regulators, authorities, and governing bodies. As we expand into new jurisdictions, expand our product offerings in existing jurisdictions, or as laws, regulations, and standards evolve, the number of foreign regulations and regulators, authorities, and governing bodies governing our business will expand as well. For example, in connection with our acquisition of Afterpay we established a secondary listing on the ASX, subjecting us to additional listing requirements. As our business and products continue to develop and expand, we may become subject to additional rules, regulations, and industry standards. We may not always be able to accurately predict the scope or applicability of certain regulations to our business, particularly as we expand into new areas of operations, which could have a significant negative effect on our existing business and our ability to pursue future plans. In addition, certain regulators have imposed and in the future may impose additional requirements on our business as a condition for obtaining or maintaining permits, licenses or rights to conduct our business, including conditions under any settlements and consent orders with regulators, that restrict our business or our ability to take certain actions. If we fail to comply with the terms of such permits, licenses or other requirements, we could face regulatory or other enforcement actions, penalties or we may not be able to continue operating our business in the same manner.

Laws, regulations, and standards are subject to changes and evolving interpretations and application, including by means of judicial decisions, legislative changes and/or executive orders, and may not be consistent across jurisdictions or regulatory bodies. It can be difficult to predict how such laws, regulations, and standards may be applied to our business and the way we conduct our operations, particularly as we introduce new products and services and expand into new jurisdictions.

For example, Cash App includes a feature that permits our customers to buy and sell bitcoin. Bitcoin is not widely accepted as legal tender or backed by governments around the world, and it has experienced price volatility, technological glitches, security compromises, and various law enforcement and regulatory interventions. Certain existing laws also prohibit transactions with certain persons and entities, and we have a risk-based program in place to prevent such transactions. Despite this, due to the nature of bitcoin and blockchain technology, we may not be able to prevent all such transactions, and there can be no guarantee that our measures will be viewed as sufficient. The regulation of bitcoin, as well as cryptocurrency and digital asset platforms is an evolving area, and we could become subject to additional legislation or regulation in the future, or we might not be able to continue operating our product features that facilitate transactions in bitcoin, at least in current form. If we fail to comply with regulations or prohibitions applicable to us, we could face regulatory or other enforcement actions, potential fines, reputational harm, and other consequences. Further, we may need to make other changes to our business operations, our products or our services as a result of changes in laws, regulations, standards, or decisions made by governing or regulatory authorities, all of which could cause the price of our Class A common stock to decrease.

We are subject to audits, inspections, inquiries, and investigations from regulators, authorities, and governing bodies, as applicable, on an ongoing basis, as well as certain monitoring of our compliance with our obligations under applicable laws, regulations and agreements. Although we have a compliance program focused on the laws, rules, regulations, and standards applicable to our business, we have been and are still subject to audits, inspections, inquiries, investigations, fines, or other actions or penalties in one or more jurisdictions levied by regulators, including federal and state agencies, state Attorneys General and private plaintiffs who may be acting as private attorneys general pursuant to various applicable laws, as well as those levied by foreign regulators, authorities, and governing bodies. For example, following the publication of a short seller report in March 2023, we received inquiries from the SEC and DOJ and we continue to cooperate in such matters. Refer to Note 17, *Commitments and Contingencies* within Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on regulatory and litigation matters. Regulatory, governmental and other agencies have and may continue to coordinate or share information from time to time, which may result in new or consolidated actions by various agencies against us. In addition to fines, penalties for failing to comply with applicable rules and regulations could include significant criminal and civil lawsuits, forfeiture of significant assets, increased licensure requirements, revocation of licenses or other enforcement actions. We have been and may be required to make changes to our business practices or compliance programs as a result of regulatory scrutiny. In addition, any perceived or actual failure by us to comply with applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards or consent orders could have a significant impact on our reputation as a trusted brand and could cause us to lose existing customers, prevent us from obtaining new customers, require us to expend significant funds to remedy issues identified by regulators, and expose us to legal risk and potential criminal and civil liability.

Our business is subject to complex and evolving regulations and oversight related to privacy, data protection, and information security.

We are subject to laws and regulations relating to the collection, use, retention, privacy, protection, security, and transfer of information, including personal information of our employees and customers. As with the other laws and regulations noted above, these laws and regulations may change or be interpreted and applied differently over time and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and it is possible they will be interpreted and applied in ways that will materially and adversely affect our business. For example, the EU's General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") and similar legislation in the United Kingdom ("U.K.") impose stringent privacy and data protection requirements and provide for greater penalties for noncompliance of up to the greater of 4% of worldwide annual revenue or €20 million or £17.5 million, as applicable. The GDPR restricts international data transfers from the EU to other jurisdictions unless the rights of the individual data subjects in respect of their personal data is protected by an approved transfer mechanism, or one of a limited number of exceptions applies. In the U.K., the Data Protection Act and legislation referred to as the U.K. GDPR substantially enact the GDPR into U.K. law and provide for similar requirements. When transferring personal data from the EU to other jurisdictions, we utilize standard contractual clauses published by the EU Commission (the "SCCs"). We use similar mechanisms approved by the U.K. Information Commissioner's Office when transferring personal data from the UK to other jurisdictions. On July 16, 2020, the Court of Justice of the European Union issued a decision imposing additional obligations on companies when relying on those SCCs. On July 10, 2023, the European Commission issued its "adequacy decision" for the EU-US Data Privacy Framework, concluding that the DPF ensures U.S. protection of personal data transferred between the countries is comparable to that offered in the EU. In the U.K., personal data generally may be transferred from the EU to the U.K. without restriction pursuant to an adequacy decision issued by the European Commission under the GDPR and the Law Enforcement Directive, subject to a four-year "sunset" period that expires in 2025, after which the European Commission's adequacy decision may be renewed. The European Commission may intervene at any time with respect to its adequacy decision. The UK's adequacy determination therefore is subject to future uncertainty and may be subject to modification or revocation in the future, particularly in light of recent updates to UK data protection law under the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025 ("DUAA"). The European Commission has proposed to renew the UK's adequacy decision after assessing the DUAA, but additional procedural steps remain, causing some uncertainty to remain regarding the UK's adequacy determination. These and other developments relating to cross-border data transfer could result in increased costs of compliance and limitations on our customers and us. Additionally, legal or regulatory challenges or other developments relating to cross-border data transfer may serve as a basis for our personal data handling practices, or those of our customers and vendors, to be challenged and may otherwise adversely impact our business, financial condition, and operating results. We could be required to make additional changes to the way we conduct our business and transmit data between the U.S., the U.K., the EU, and the rest of the world. Further, data protection authorities in the EU increasingly are focused on the use of online analytics and tracking tools, with some contending that the use of these tools may violate EU data protection laws. Moreover, the EU's evolving interpretation of the ePrivacy Directive's requirements regarding the use of cookies and similar technologies may lead to regulators imposing measures in the future that could directly impact our use of such technologies or lead to significant penalties for non-compliance. Any of these changes or other developments with respect to EU data protection law could disrupt our business and otherwise adversely impact our business, financial condition, and operating results. In addition, some countries are considering or have enacted legislation addressing matters such as requirements for local storage and processing of data that could impact our compliance obligations, expose us to liability, and increase the cost and complexity of delivering our services.

Likewise, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 ("CCPA") became effective on January 1, 2020 and was amended by the California Privacy Rights Act, which was passed in November 2020 and became effective on January 1, 2023. The CCPA, as amended, imposes stringent data privacy and data protection requirements relating to personal information of California residents, and provides for penalties for noncompliance of up to \$7,500 per violation. Aspects of the interpretation and enforcement of the CCPA remain unclear. More generally, privacy, data protection, and information security continue to be rapidly evolving areas, and further legislative activity has arisen and will likely continue to arise in the U.S., the EU, and other jurisdictions. For example, several states in the U.S. have proposed or enacted laws that contain obligations similar to the CCPA that have taken effect or will take effect in coming years. Moreover, several states in the U.S. are now contemplating new regulatory frameworks specific to the privacy of individuals under 18 years of age. At the same time, the U.S. federal government continues to discuss comprehensive federal privacy legislation, which may substantially increase our compliance obligations. Additionally, the U.S. Department of Justice has issued final rules, effective April 8, 2025, that prohibit and restrict certain access to U.S. bulk sensitive personal data and U.S. government-related data by designated countries of concern. The effects of recently proposed or enacted laws and regulation potentially are far-reaching and may require us to modify our data processing practices and policies and to incur substantial costs and expenses in an effort to comply. Further, variances in these laws and regulations or their interpretations may increase our compliance costs.

We have incurred, and may continue to incur, significant expenses to comply with evolving privacy, data protection, and cybersecurity standards and protocols imposed by law, regulation, industry standards, shifting consumer expectations, or contractual obligations. Laws and regulations directed at privacy, data protection, and cybersecurity, and those that have been applied in those areas, can be challenging to comply with and may be subject to evolving interpretations or applications. In particular, with laws and regulations such as the GDPR and similar privacy laws in Australia, Canada, and Japan, as well as the CCPA and other laws in the U.S. imposing new and relatively burdensome obligations, and with the interpretation and application of these and other laws and regulations subject to evolving and uncertain interpretation and application, we may face challenges in addressing their requirements and making necessary changes to our policies and practices, and we may incur significant costs and expenses in an effort to do so. Any failure, real or perceived, by us to comply with our privacy, data protection, or information security policies, changing consumer expectations, or with any evolving legal or regulatory requirements, industry standards, or contractual obligations could result in claims, demands, and litigation by private parties, investigations and other proceedings by regulatory authorities, and fines, penalties and other liabilities, may harm our reputation and competitive position, and may cause our customers to reduce their use of our products and services, disrupt our supply chain or third-party vendor or developer partnerships, and materially and adversely affect our business.

We are subject to risks related to legal and regulatory matters.

We are currently, and may continue to be, subject to a variety of legal and regulatory matters, including claims, lawsuits (including class actions and individual lawsuits), disputes, investigations, subpoenas, inquiries or audits, and other actions or proceedings, including from regulatory bodies and governmental agencies. We have been, and may continue to be, subject to enforcement actions from regulatory bodies and governmental agencies, which may be public and may harm our brand and reputation, cause our customers to stop using our product or applications, cause our partners to discontinue their relationship with us, impair our ability to grow our customer base, subject us to financial penalties and liabilities, and otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. For example, in January 2025, we entered into a Consent Order with the CFPB related to certain customer service and dispute resolutions matters. Any noncompliance with the order may result in further exposure to CFPB action. Further, regulatory uncertainty or future changes in the regulatory landscape, whether at the state or federal level, or otherwise, may make it more difficult to plan or operate our business and may harm our business and results of operations.

The number and significance of our legal or regulatory matters have increased as we have grown larger, as our business has expanded in scope and geographic reach, and as our products and services have increased in complexity, and we expect that we will continue to face additional legal or regulatory matters as we continue to grow and expand. We also receive significant media attention, which could result in increased legal or regulatory matters. Moreover, legal or regulatory matters have in the past and could in the future cause follow-on litigation or regulatory scrutiny by additional parties. These matters may require significant time and expense even if we are successful in resolving the matter, and the outcomes can be uncertain and unpredictable and may involve material penalties, fines, or restrictions on our business.

Some of the laws and regulations affecting the internet, mobile commerce, dispute resolution, payment processing, BNPL, bitcoin and equity investing, streaming service, business financing, and employment were not written with businesses like ours in mind, and many of the laws and regulations, including those affecting us have been enacted relatively recently. As a result, there is substantial uncertainty regarding the scope and application of many of the laws and regulations to which we are or may be subject, which increases the risk that we will be subject to claims alleging violations of those laws and regulations. The scope, outcome, and impact of legal or regulatory matters to which we are subject cannot be predicted with certainty. Regardless of the outcome, such matters can have a material and adverse impact on us due to their costs, diversion of our resources, restrictions placed on our business, and other factors. Plaintiffs or regulatory agencies may seek, and we may become subject to, preliminary or provisional rulings in the course of litigation, including preliminary injunctions requiring us to cease some or all of our operations. We may decide to settle legal or regulatory matters on terms that are unfavorable to us.

As a licensed money transmitter, we are subject to important obligations and restrictions.

We have obtained licenses to operate as a money transmitter (including the transmission of monetary value in the form of virtual currencies) in the U.S. and in the states where this is required, as well as in some non-U.S. jurisdictions, including but not limited to the EU, the U.K., and Australia. As a licensed money transmitter, we are subject to obligations and restrictions including with respect to the investment of customer funds, reporting requirements, bonding requirements, and inspection by state and federal 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. Our state money transmission license regulators also frequently collaborate on their examinations of our business. We have and continue to work with them on any concerns they raise. In the past, we have been subject to, and may in the future be subject to, fines and other penalties by such regulatory authorities due to their interpretations and applications to our business of their respective state money transmission laws. For example, in January 2025, we entered into a settlement agreement and consent order with various state money transmission license regulators related to aspects of our Bank Secrecy Act/anti-money laundering program. Failure to take required corrective actions may result in further exposure to state action. Any examinations and investigations by state regulators could result in liability, including governmental fines, restrictions on our business, or other sanctions, and we could be forced to cease conducting business or offering certain products or services in certain jurisdictions, be forced to otherwise change our business practices in certain jurisdictions, or be required to obtain additional licenses or regulatory approvals. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain any such licenses, and, even if we were able to do so, there could be substantial costs and potential product changes involved in maintaining such licenses, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business.

We are subject to a number of regulatory risks in the BNPL space.

The regulation of BNPL products is evolving, and states or countries have and may continue to pass new or additional regulations or additional and changing legal, regulatory, tax, licensing, and compliance requirements and industry standards that could adversely impact our BNPL products or the way we operate our BNPL platform. Any inability, or perceived inability, to comply with existing or new compliance obligations issued by any regulatory authority, including with respect to BNPL products, could lead to regulatory investigations, or result in administrative or enforcement action, such as fines, penalties, and/or enforceable undertakings and adversely affect us and our results of operations. Regulatory scrutiny or changes in the BNPL space may impose significant compliance costs and make it uneconomical for us to continue to operate in our current markets or for us to expand into new markets.

Our subsidiary Cash App Investing is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member of FINRA, and therefore is subject to extensive regulation and scrutiny.

Our subsidiary Cash App Investing facilitates transactions in shares and fractionalized shares of publicly-traded stock and exchange-traded funds by users of our Cash App through a third-party carrying broker-dealer. Cash App Investing is registered with the SEC as a broker-dealer under the Exchange Act and is a member of FINRA. Therefore, Cash App Investing is subject to regulation, examination, and supervision by the SEC, FINRA, and state securities regulators. The regulations applicable to broker-dealers cover all aspects of the securities business, including sales practices, use and safekeeping of clients' funds and securities, capital adequacy, record-keeping, and the conduct and qualification of officers, employees, and independent contractors. As part of the regulatory process, broker-dealers are subject to periodic examinations by their regulators, the purpose of which is to determine compliance with securities laws and regulations, and from time to time may be subject to additional routine and for-cause examinations. It is not uncommon for regulators to assert, upon completion of an examination, that the broker-dealer being examined has violated certain of these rules and regulations. Depending on the nature and extent of the violations, the broker-dealer may be required to pay a fine and/or be subject to other forms of disciplinary and corrective action. Additionally, the adverse publicity arising from the imposition of sanctions could harm our reputation and cause us to lose existing customers or fail to gain new customers.

The SEC, FINRA, and state regulators have the authority to bring administrative or judicial proceedings against broker-dealers, whether arising out of examinations or otherwise, for violations of state and federal securities laws. Administrative sanctions can include cease-and-desist orders, censure, fines, and disgorgement and may even result in the suspension or expulsion of the firm from the securities industry. Similar sanctions may be imposed upon officers, directors, representatives, and employees.

Cash App Investing has adopted, and regularly reviews and updates, various policies, controls, and procedures designed for compliance with Cash App Investing's regulatory obligations. However, appropriately addressing Cash App Investing's regulatory obligations is complex and difficult, and our reputation could be damaged if we fail, or appear to fail, to appropriately address them. Failure to adhere to these policies and procedures may also result in regulatory sanctions or litigation against us. Cash App Investing also relies on various third parties to provide services, including handling and executing customer orders, and failure of these third parties to adequately perform these services may negatively impact customer experience, product performance, and our reputation and may also result in regulatory sanctions or litigation against us or Cash App Investing.

In the event of any regulatory action or scrutiny, we or Cash App Investing could also be required to make changes to our business practices or compliance programs. In addition, any perceived or actual breach of compliance by Cash App Investing with respect to applicable laws, rules, and regulations could have a significant impact on our reputation, could cause us to lose existing customers, prevent us from obtaining new customers, require us to expend significant funds to remedy problems caused by breaches and to avert further breaches, and expose us to legal risk, including litigation against us, and potential liability.

Cash App Investing is subject to net capital and other regulatory capital requirements; failure to comply with these rules could harm our business.

Our subsidiary Cash App Investing is subject to the net capital requirements of the SEC and FINRA. These requirements typically specify the minimum level of net capital a broker-dealer must maintain and also mandate that a significant part of its assets be kept in relatively liquid form. Failure to maintain the required net capital may subject a firm to limitation of its activities, including suspension or revocation of its registration by the SEC and suspension or expulsion by FINRA, and ultimately may require its liquidation. Currently, Cash App Investing has relatively low net capital requirements, because it does not hold customer funds or securities, but instead introduces customers and directs transactions to third-party carrying broker-dealers. However, a change in the net capital rules, a change in how Cash App Investing handles or holds customer assets, or the imposition of new rules affecting the scope, coverage, calculation, or amount of net capital requirements could have adverse effects. Finally, because Cash App Investing is subject to such net capital requirements, we may be required to provide additional capital into Cash App Investing from time to time and as such, we may have liability and/or our larger business may be affected by any of these outcomes.

Our subsidiary Square Financial Services is a Utah state-chartered industrial loan company, which requires that we serve as a source of financial strength to it and subjects us to potential regulatory sanctions and additional risks.

On March 1, 2021, Square Financial Services received its deposit insurance from the FDIC and charter approval from the Utah Department of Financial Institutions and became operational. The FDIA requires that we serve as a source of financial strength to Square Financial Services. This means that we are required by law to provide financial assistance to Square Financial Services in the event that it experiences financial distress. In this regard, the FDIC's approval requires that Square Financial Services have initial paid-in capital of not less than approximately \$56 million, and at all times meet or exceed the regulatory capital levels required for Square Financial Services to be considered "well capitalized" under the FDIC's prompt corrective action rules. The regulatory total capital and leverage ratios of Square Financial Services may not be less than the levels provided in Square Financial Services' business plan approved by the FDIC and in no event may Square Financial Services' leverage ratio be less than twenty percent, as calculated in accordance with FDIC regulations. If Square Financial Services' total capital or leverage ratios fall below the levels required by the FDIC, we will need to provide sufficient capital to Square Financial Services so as to enable it to maintain its required regulatory capital ratios. If the FDIC were to increase Square Financial Services' capital requirements, it could negatively impact our business and operations and those of Square Financial Services.

The FDIC's approval is also contingent on us maintaining a Capital and Liquidity Maintenance Agreement as well as a Parent Company Agreement. The Capital and Liquidity Maintenance Agreement requires, among other things, that we maintain a third-party line of credit for the benefit of Square Financial Services acceptable to the FDIC; purchase any loan from Square Financial Services at the greater of the cost basis or fair market value, if deemed necessary by the FDIC or Square Financial Services; and establish and maintain a reserve deposit of \$50 million at an unaffiliated third-party bank that Square Financial Services could draw upon in the event that we fail to provide sufficient funds to maintain Square Financial Services' capital ratios at the required levels. The Parent Company Agreement requires, among other things, that we consent to the FDIC's examination of us and our subsidiaries; limit our representation on Square Financial Services' board of directors to no more than 25 percent; submit a contingency plan to the FDIC that describes likely scenarios of significant financial or operational stress and, if we were unable to serve as a source of financial strength, options for the orderly wind down or sale of Square Financial Services. Jack Dorsey, who is considered our controlling shareholder in this context, also agreed to cause us to perform under these agreements. Should we fail to comply with these obligations, we could be subject to regulatory sanctions. In addition, any failure by Square Financial Services to comply with applicable laws, rules, and regulations could also subject us and Square Financial Services to regulatory sanctions. These sanctions could adversely impact our reputation and our business, require us to expend significant funds for remediation, and expose us to litigation and other potential liability.

Square Financial Services is subject to the requirements in Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Reserve Board's implementing Regulation W, which regulate loans, extensions of credit, purchases of assets, and certain other transactions between an insured depository institution (such as Square Financial Services) and its affiliates. The statute and regulation require Square Financial Services to impose certain quantitative limits, collateral requirements, and other restrictions on "covered transactions" between Square Financial Services and its affiliates and requires all transactions be on "market terms" and conditions consistent with safe and sound banking practices. Any failure by us or Square Financial Services to comply with these requirements could limit the types of products and services we may offer and may impose additional compliance costs.

Our intellectual property rights are valuable, and any inability to protect them could reduce the value of our products, services, and brand.

Our trade secrets, trademarks, copyrights, patents, and other intellectual property rights are critical to our success. We rely on, and expect to continue to rely on, a combination of confidentiality, invention assignment, and license agreements with our employees, consultants, and third parties with whom we have relationships, as well as trademark, trade dress, domain name, copyright, trade secret, and patent rights, to protect our brand and other intellectual property rights. However, various events outside of our control may pose a threat to our intellectual property rights, as well as to our products and services. Effective protection of intellectual property rights is expensive and difficult to maintain, both in terms of application and maintenance costs, as well as the costs of defending and enforcing those rights. The efforts we have taken to protect our intellectual property rights may not be sufficient or effective. Our intellectual property rights may be infringed, misappropriated, or challenged, which could result in them being narrowed in scope or declared invalid or unenforceable. Similarly, our reliance on unpatented proprietary information and technology, such as trade secrets and confidential information, depends in part on agreements we have in place with employees and third parties that place restrictions on the use and disclosure of this intellectual property. These agreements may be insufficient or may be breached, or we may not enter into sufficient agreements with such individuals in the first instance, in either case potentially resulting in the unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets and other intellectual property, including to our competitors, which could cause us to lose any competitive advantage resulting from this intellectual property. Individuals not subject to invention assignment agreements may make adverse ownership claims to our current and future intellectual property. There can be no assurance that our intellectual property rights will be sufficient to protect against others offering products or services that are substantially similar to ours and that compete with our business.

We routinely apply for patents in the U.S. and internationally to protect innovative ideas in our technology, but we may not always be successful in obtaining patent grants from these applications. We also pursue registration of copyrights, trademarks, and domain names in the United States and in certain jurisdictions outside of the United States, but doing so may not always be successful or cost-effective. In general, we may be unable or, in some instances, choose not to obtain legal protection for our intellectual property, and our existing and future intellectual property rights may not provide us with competitive advantages or distinguish our products and services from those of our competitors. The laws of some foreign countries do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, and effective intellectual property protection and mechanisms may not be available in those jurisdictions. We may need to expend additional resources to defend our intellectual property in these countries, and the inability to do so could impair our business or adversely affect our international expansion. Our intellectual property rights may be contested, circumvented, or found unenforceable or invalid, and we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing, diluting, or otherwise violating them. In some cases, our commitments to transparency regarding the circumstances in which we will enforce our intellectual property rights may limit our ability to pursue certain claims or deter misuse of our intellectual property. Additionally, our intellectual property rights and other confidential business information are subject to risks of compromise or unauthorized disclosure if our security measures or those of our third-party service providers are unable to prevent cyber-attacks. Unauthorized disclosure or use of our intellectual property rights may also occur if third parties were to breach the licensing terms under which certain of our innovations are offered broadly, including under open source licenses. Furthermore, the growing use of generative AI presents an increased risk of unintentional and/or unauthorized disclosure or use of our intellectual property rights. Significant impairments of our intellectual property rights, and limitations on our ability to assert our intellectual property rights against others, could have a material and adverse effect on our business.

We regularly contribute software source code under open source and other permissive licenses and have made other technology we developed, such as AI agents, available under such licenses, and we include open source software in our products. Additionally, our AI services may be trained on data sets that may include open source software and the outputs of our AI services may be subject to open source license restrictions or obligations. As a result of our open source contributions and the use of open source software in our products, we may license or be required to license or disclose code and/or innovations that turn out to be material to our business and may also be exposed to increased litigation risk. If the protection of our proprietary rights is inadequate to prevent unauthorized use or appropriation by third parties, the value of our brands and other intangible assets may be diminished and competitors may be able to more effectively mimic our products, services, and methods of operations. Any of these events could have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Assertions by third parties of infringement or other violation by us of their intellectual property rights could harm our business.

Third parties have asserted, and may in the future assert, that we have infringed, misappropriated, or otherwise violated their copyrights, patents, and other intellectual property rights. Although we expend significant resources to seek to comply with the statutory, regulatory, and judicial frameworks and the terms and conditions of statutory licenses, we cannot assure you that we are not infringing or violating any third-party intellectual property rights, or that we will not do so in the future, particularly as new technologies such as generative AI impact the industries in which we operate. It is difficult to predict whether assertions of third-party intellectual property rights or any infringement or misappropriation claims arising from such assertions will substantially harm our business, operating results, and financial condition. If we are forced to defend against any infringement or misappropriation claims, whether they are with or without merit, are settled out of court, or are determined in our favor, we may be required to expend significant time and financial resources on the defense of such claims. Legal and regulatory changes in this area may also present uncertainty and risk. For instance, the Unified Patent Court in the European Union creates an opportunity to efficiently resolve such claims in a specialized forum, while also introducing limited operational uncertainty as the court's procedures and processes scale. Regardless of the forum, an adverse outcome of a dispute may require us to pay significant damages, which may be even greater if we are found to have willfully infringed upon a party's intellectual property; cease exploiting copyrighted content that we have previously had the ability to exploit; cease using solutions that are alleged to infringe or misappropriate the intellectual property of others; expend additional development resources to redesign our solutions; enter into potentially unfavorable royalty or license agreements in order to obtain the right to use necessary technologies, content, or materials; indemnify our partners and other third parties; and/or take other actions that may have material and adverse effects on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

In some instances, third-party assertions of intellectual property rights have led, and may continue to lead, to litigation. In such instances, we are accused of having, or may be found to have, infringed or violated third-party copyrights, patents, trademarks, and other intellectual property rights. If we are forced to defend against any infringement or misappropriation claims, whether they are with or without merit, are settled out of court, or are determined in our favor, we may be required to expend significant time and financial resources on the defense of such claims. If any IP litigation to which we are a party is resolved adversely, we may be subject to an unfavorable judgment that we may not choose to appeal or that may not be reversed upon appeal. We have also, from time to time, needed to obtain a license to continue existing practices as a result of changes in law or for which we are found to be in violation of a third-party's rights. If we are required, or choose to enter into, royalty or licensing arrangements, such arrangements may not be available on reasonable terms or at all and may significantly increase our operating costs and expenses. As a result, we may also be required to develop or procure alternative non-infringing technology or discontinue use of technology, and doing so could require significant effort and expense or may not be feasible. In addition, the terms of any settlement or judgment in connection with any legal claims, lawsuits, or proceedings may require us to cease some or all of our operations or to pay substantial amounts to the other party and could materially and adversely affect our business.

Increased scrutiny from investors, regulators, and other stakeholders relating to environmental, social, and governance issues could result in additional costs for us and may adversely impact our reputation.

Investors, regulators, customers, employees and other stakeholders continue to focus on environmental, social, and governance (“ESG”) matters. Our ESG strategy is focused on five key areas: purpose, customers, investments, operations, and corporate governance. We publicly report on certain commitments, initiatives, and goals regarding ESG matters in our annual Impact Report, on our website, in our SEC filings, and elsewhere. For example, we are committed to building a diverse workforce that reflects our customers and the communities we serve. We also continue to maintain our commitment to be net zero carbon for operations by 2030. The implementation of our ESG commitments, initiatives, and goals may require additional investments, and in certain cases, are reliant on third-party verification and/or performance, and we cannot guarantee that we will make progress on our commitments and initiatives or achieve our goals. If we fail, or are perceived to fail, to make such progress or achievements, or to maintain ESG practices that meet evolving stakeholder expectations, or if we revise any of our ESG commitments, initiatives, or goals, our reputation and our ability to attract and retain employees could be harmed, and we may be negatively perceived by investors or our customers. In addition, we could also be criticized or face claims regarding our ESG commitments, initiatives, and goals, including with respect to the accuracy, adequacy, or completeness of related disclosures, and our reputation and business could be negatively impacted. Further, regulatory requirements with respect to carbon emissions disclosures and other aspects of ESG may result in increased compliance requirements on our business and supply chain, and may increase our operating costs. In addition, California and a number of jurisdictions outside the United States have adopted ESG rules, including disclosure requirements, that apply to us and we will incur costs and expend resources to comply with such applicable ESG rules.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

The dual class structure of our common stock has the effect of concentrating voting control within our stockholders who held our stock prior to our initial public offering, including many of our employees and directors and their affiliates; this will limit or preclude your ability to influence corporate matters.

Our Class B common stock has ten votes per share, and our Class A common stock has one vote per share. Stockholders who hold shares of Class B common stock, including certain of our executive officers, employees, and directors and their affiliates, held approximately 52% of the voting power of our combined outstanding capital stock as of September 30, 2025. Because of the ten-to-one voting ratio between our Class B and Class A common stock, the holders of our Class B common stock collectively hold more than a majority of the voting power of our outstanding common stock, and therefore such holders are able to control all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval. When the shares of our Class B common stock represent less than 5% of the combined voting power of our Class A common stock and Class B common stock, the then-outstanding shares of Class B common stock will automatically convert into shares of Class A common stock.

Transfers by holders of Class B common stock will generally result in those shares converting to Class A common stock, subject to limited exceptions. Such conversions of Class B common stock to Class A common stock upon transfer will have the effect, over time, of increasing the relative voting power of those holders of Class B common stock who retain their shares in the long-term. If our Class B stockholders retain shares of Class B common stock constituting as little as 10% of all outstanding shares of our Class A and Class B common stock combined, they will continue to control a majority of the combined voting power of our outstanding capital stock.

The market price of our Class A common stock has been and will likely continue to be volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The market price of our Class A common stock has been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. In addition to the factors discussed in this *Risk Factors* section and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, factors that could cause fluctuations in the market price of our Class A common stock include the following:

- general economic, regulatory, and market conditions, in particular conditions that adversely affect our sellers’ business and the amount of transactions they are processing;
- public health crises and related measures to protect the public health;
- sales of shares of our common stock by us or our stockholders;

- issuance of shares of our Class A common stock, whether in connection with an acquisition or upon conversion of some or all of our outstanding Convertible Notes;
- short selling of our Class A common stock or related derivative securities;
- from time to time we make investments in equity that is, or may become, publicly held, and we may experience volatility due to changes in the market prices of such equity investments;
- fluctuations in the price of bitcoin;
- reports by securities or industry analysts, media or other third parties, that are interpreted either negatively or positively by investors, failure of securities analysts to maintain coverage and/or to provide accurate consensus results of us, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts who follow us, or our failure to meet these estimates or the expectations of investors;
- the financial or other projections we may provide to the public, any changes in those projections, or our failure to meet those projections;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products or services;
- rumors and market speculation involving us or other companies in our industry;
- actual or perceived security incidents that we or our service providers may suffer; and
- actual or anticipated developments in our business, our competitors' businesses, or the competitive landscape generally.

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

Our Class A common stock is listed to trade on more than one stock exchange, and this may result in price variations between the exchanges.

Our Class A common stock is listed for trade on the NYSE and as CDIs on the ASX. Dual-listing may result in price variations between the exchanges due to a number of factors. Our Class A common stock is traded in U.S. dollars on the NYSE and our CDIs are traded in Australian Dollars on the ASX. The two exchanges also have differing vacation schedules. Differences in the trading schedules, as well as volatility in the exchange rate of the two currencies, among other factors, may result in different trading prices for our Class A common stock on the two exchanges.

The convertible note hedge and warrant transactions may affect the value of our Class A common stock.

In connection with the issuance of each series of our Convertible Notes, we entered into convertible note hedge transactions with the option counterparties. We also entered into warrant transactions with the option counterparties pursuant to which we sold warrants for the purchase of our Class A common stock. The convertible note hedge transactions are expected generally to offset the potential dilution to our Class A common stock upon any conversion of the Convertible Notes and/or reduce any cash payments we are required to make in excess of the principal amount of converted Convertible Notes, as the case may be. The warrant transactions would separately have a dilutive effect to the extent that the market price per share of our Class A common stock exceeds the strike price of any warrants unless, subject to the terms of the warrant transactions, we elect to cash settle the warrants.

From time to time, the option counterparties or their respective affiliates may modify their hedge positions by entering into or unwinding various derivative transactions with respect to our Class A common stock and/or purchasing or selling our Class A common stock or other securities of ours in secondary market transactions prior to the maturity of the Convertible Notes. This activity could cause or avoid an increase or a decrease in the market price of our Class A common stock.

Anti-takeover provisions contained in our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws, and provisions of Delaware law could impair a takeover attempt.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation (“certificate of incorporation”), our amended and restated bylaws (“bylaws”), and Delaware law contain provisions that could have the effect of rendering more difficult, delaying, or preventing an acquisition deemed undesirable by our board of directors and therefore depress the trading price of our Class A common stock.

Among other things, our dual-class common stock structure provides our holders of Class B common stock with the ability to significantly influence the outcome of matters requiring stockholder approval, even if they own significantly less than a majority of the shares of our outstanding shares of common stock. Further, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws include provisions (i) creating a classified board of directors whose members serve staggered three-year terms; (ii) authorizing “blank check” preferred stock, which could be issued by our board of directors without stockholder approval and may contain voting, liquidation, dividend, and other rights superior to our common stock; (iii) limiting the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings; (iv) eliminating the ability of our stockholders to act by written consent without a meeting or to remove directors without cause; and (v) requiring advance notice of stockholder proposals for business to be conducted at meetings of our stockholders and for nominations of candidates for election to our board of directors. These provisions, alone or together, could delay or prevent hostile takeovers and changes in control or changes in our management.

As a Delaware corporation, we are also subject to provisions of Delaware law, including Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prevents certain stockholders holding more than 15% of our outstanding capital stock from engaging in certain business combinations without the approval of our board of directors or the holders of at least two-thirds of our outstanding capital stock not held by such stockholder.

Any provision of our certificate of incorporation, bylaws, or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our capital stock and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our Class A common stock.

Our bylaws provide that (1) the Delaware Court of Chancery or another state court or federal court located within the State of Delaware will be the exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders and (2) the federal district courts of the U.S. will be the exclusive forum for all causes of action arising under the Securities Act, which could limit our stockholders’ ability to choose the judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or employees.

Our bylaws provide that, unless we consent to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware does not have jurisdiction, another state court in Delaware or the federal district court for the District of Delaware) is the exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, or other employees to us or to our stockholders; (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law, our certificate of incorporation or our bylaws; or (iv) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine, in all cases subject to the court having jurisdiction over the claims at issue and the indispensable parties. The choice of forum provision will not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act.

Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all Securities Act actions. Accordingly, both state and federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain such claims. To prevent having to litigate claims in multiple jurisdictions and the threat of inconsistent or contrary rulings by different courts, among other considerations, our bylaws also provide that the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act.

Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in any of our securities shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the foregoing bylaw provisions. Although we believe these exclusive forum provisions benefit us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law and federal securities laws in the types of lawsuits to which each applies, the exclusive forum provisions may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum of its choosing for disputes with us or any of our directors, officers, stockholders, or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits with respect to such claims against us and our current and former directors, officers, stockholders, or other employees. Our stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder as a result of our exclusive forum provisions. Further, in the event a court finds either exclusive forum provision contained in our bylaws to be unenforceable or inapplicable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could harm our results of operations.

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

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

In October 2023, the Company's board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$1 billion of the Company's Class A common stock. On July 25, 2024, the Company's board of directors authorized an increase to the Company's share repurchase program to repurchase up to an additional \$3 billion of the Company's Class A common stock, for a total overall authorization of \$4 billion. Repurchases may be made from time to time through open market purchases or through privately negotiated transactions subject to market conditions, applicable legal requirements and other relevant factors. The repurchase program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of its Class A common stock and may be suspended at any time at the Company's discretion. The timing and number of shares repurchased will depend on a variety of factors, including the stock price, business and market conditions, corporate and regulatory requirements, alternative investment opportunities, acquisition opportunities, and other factors.

The following table summarizes the share repurchase activity for the three months ended September 30, 2025 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average price paid per share ⁽ⁱ⁾	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
July 1, 2025 - July 31, 2025	1,183	\$ 72.59	1,183	\$ 1,449,475
August 1, 2025 - August 31, 2025	1,859	\$ 77.66	1,859	\$ 1,305,102
September 1, 2025 - September 30, 2025	2,298	\$ 75.19	2,298	\$ 1,132,320
Total	5,340		5,340	

⁽ⁱ⁾ Average price paid per share for open market purchases includes broker commissions.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Securities Trading Plans of Directors and Executive Officers

During the quarterly period ended September 30, 2025, the following officers, as defined in Rule 16a-1(f), adopted a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” as defined in Regulation S-K Item 408, that are each intended to satisfy the affirmative defense in Rule 10b5-1(c), as follows:

Name and Title	Action	Date of Adoption or Termination	Expiration Date	Maximum Aggregate Number of Class A Shares to be Sold
Owen Britton Jennings <i>Business Lead</i>	Adoption	September 2, 2025	March 2, 2027, or earlier if all transactions are completed	109,146*

* In addition to these shares, Mr. Jennings’ Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement also contemplates the sale of shares acquired through our Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which number cannot be determined at this time.

No other officers, as defined in Rule 16a-1(f), or directors adopted and/or terminated a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” or a “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,” as defined in Regulation S-K Item 408, during the last fiscal quarter.

Item 6. Exhibits

The documents listed in the Exhibit Index of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are incorporated by reference or are filed with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K).

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
4.1	Indenture, dated as of August 18, 2025, by and between Block, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (5.625% Senior Notes due 2030).	8-K	001-37622	4.1	August 18, 2025
4.2	Form of 5.625% Senior Note due 2030 (included in Exhibit 4.1).	8-K	001-37622	4.2	August 18, 2025
4.3	Indenture, dated as of August 18, 2025 by and between Block, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (6.000% Senior Notes due 2033).	8-K	001-37622	4.3	August 18, 2025
4.4	Form of 6.000% Senior Note due 2033 (included in Exhibit 4.3).	8-K	001-37622	4.4	August 18, 2025
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
32.1†	Certifications of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
101	The following financial statements from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2025, formatted in Inline XBRL: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, and (vi) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.				
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File, formatted in Inline XBRL (included in Exhibit 101)				

† The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 that accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are deemed furnished and not filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Block, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, 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 caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: November 6, 2025

BLOCK, INC.

By: /s/ Jack Dorsey

Jack Dorsey

Block Head and Chairperson

(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Amrita Ahuja

Amrita Ahuja

Chief Financial Officer & Chief Operating Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)