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

FORM 1-U

CURRENT REPORT PURSUANT TO REGULATION A

May 10, 2022
(Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported))

Exodus Movement, Inc.

(Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

81-3548560
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**15418 Weir St. #333
Omaha, NE 68137**
(Full mailing address of principal executive offices)

(833) 992-2566
(Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

Class A Common Stock
(Title of each class of securities issued pursuant to Regulation A)

Item 9. Other Events

Quarterly Report for the Period Ended March 31, 2022

On May 10, 2022, Exodus Movement, Inc. (the “Company”) issued its Quarterly Report for the period ended *March 31, 2022*. A copy of the Quarterly Report dated May 10, 2022 is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and incorporated herein by reference.

Safe Harbor and Forward-Looking Statements

The information furnished in Form 1-U is not deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is not subject to the liabilities of that section, and is not deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

This communication contains forward-looking statements that are based on our beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to us. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the following words: “will,” “expect,” “would,” “intend,” “believe,” or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to, statements about our future financial performance, our business plan, our market opportunities and beliefs and objectives for future operations. These statements involve risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that may cause actual results or performance to be materially different. More information on the factors, risks and uncertainties that could cause or contribute to such differences is included in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including in the “Risk Factors” section of our offering statement on Form 1-A and the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” section of our Quarterly Report. We cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof. We disclaim any obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

Exhibits

Exhibit Number

[99.1](#)

Description

Quarterly Report dated May 10, 2022

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Regulation A, the issuer has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

EXODUS MOVEMENT, INC.

By: /s/ Jon Paul Richardson

Name: Jon Paul Richardson

Title: Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 10, 2022



Exodus Movement, Inc. and Subsidiary

**For the Three Months Ended
March 31, 2022 and 2021**

Exodus Movement, Inc. and Subsidiary
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Unless the context requires otherwise, in this quarterly report on Form 1-U, the terms "we," "us," "our," the "Company" and "Exodus" refer to Exodus Movement, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiary, Proper Trust AG, a Swiss corporation.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion and analysis of Exodus' financial condition and results of operations together with the consolidated financial statements and related notes that are included elsewhere in this quarterly report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements based upon current plans, expectations and beliefs that involve risks and uncertainties. Exodus' actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under "Risk Factors," "Special Note Regarding Forward Looking-Statements," and in other parts of Exodus' Offering Circular dated April 9, 2021.

Overview of Our Business

Exodus' mission is to help the world exit the traditional finance system. Exodus is a non-custodial platform that connects people with the world of decentralized finance and the power of the blockchain. On December 9, 2015, we launched Exodus to empower our customers to securely control, manage, and grow their wealth. Every two weeks since then, we have released new updates and improved our user experience.

Digital assets should be easy to use and easy to understand. Our platform allows customers to store and access their assets in a secure environment that only they control. On desktop and mobile devices alike, Exodus delivers a simple, elegant, and intuitive experience. By eliminating the geek requirement, Exodus prioritizes ease of use and provides unparalleled customer service.

We operate in the financial technology ("FinTech") subsector of the greater blockchain and digital asset industry. Our customers range from people or entities familiar with digital assets to those new to financial solutions powered by blockchain technology.

The Exodus Platform supports over 180 crypto assets, as well as integrations with multiple crypto-to-crypto exchanges and third-party applications, such as Compound Finance. We are relentlessly focused on delivering the best customer experience in the crypto asset industry.

Our platform is intended to provide the trustworthiness of your bank's online portal without service windows and clunky interfaces, and the speed of centralized crypto exchanges without the risk of third-party custody – we aim to provide our customers with the best of both worlds in Exodus.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

Exodus has entered into agreements with various third-party application programming interface ("API") providers, whereby the provider is allowed to integrate its services into the Exodus Platform for use by users of the Exodus Platform. These integrations are known as APIs, and we earn revenue based on the API fees detailed in the associated API agreements. Most, but not all, of our revenue is earned on a transactional basis whereby users of the Exodus Platform access the services of the API providers through the API. Certain interactions generate API fees, and we track fees earned on a daily basis. Examples of services provided by API providers include cryptocurrency-to-cryptocurrency exchanges, fiat-to-cryptocurrency conversions, and cryptocurrency staking.

For transaction-based API fees, the transaction price is allocated per qualified interaction between the provider and the user and is paid by the provider. As each interaction occurs, we recognize revenue. With the majority of our revenue being transaction-based, our revenue can vary significantly based on the type and number of interactions that occur each day. We believe that there will be additional demand for API services in the future as a greater number of people begin to use cryptocurrencies. We anticipate that proceeds from the API fees, if and when recognized as revenue under our current accounting policy (or if and when recognized as revenue under an appropriate future accounting policy) will continue to generate the majority of our revenue for the foreseeable future.

For non-transaction-based API fees, we recognize revenues based on when performance obligations in the underlying contracts have been identified, priced, allocated, and satisfied.

Cost of Revenues

Exodus' costs of revenues are classified as software development, customer support, and security and wallet operations.

Software Development

Software development expenses represent costs incurred by Exodus for the development of the Exodus Platform, individual API integrations, and our application ecosystem. These include: related salaries and costs, flat on-boarding expense, fees paid to consultants and outside service providers. Our application ecosystem is still under development, and there are significant hurdles to overcome before critical components of the ecosystem become operational. As a result, we expect our software development expenses to increase over the next several years as we accelerate improvements to the user experience and functionality of the wallet, integrate new API services, and develop the Exodus ecosystem.

Customer Support

Customer support includes related salaries and costs, and fees paid to consultants and outside service providers. Exodus views customer support as an integral part of its product offerings and made significant investments in this area in 2021 and in 2022 to date. Further investments in customer support are expected as the development of the Exodus ecosystem continues.

Security and Wallet Operations

Security and wallet operations expenses consist of development operations and security related activities. As the Exodus application ecosystem is still under development, Exodus expects security and wallet operations expenses to increase over the next several years as we accelerate improvements to the user experience and functionality of the wallet. We continually explore and evaluate ways to make the Exodus Platform and ecosystem more secure.

Operating Expenses

Exodus' operating expenses are classified as general and administrative, advertising and marketing, depreciation and amortization, and impairment of digital assets.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist of administrative, compliance, legal, investor relations, financial operations, information technology services, and foreign currency gain or loss. They include related department salaries, office expenses, meals and entertainment costs, software/applications for operational use, and other general and administrative expenses, including, but not limited to, technology subscriptions, travel, utilities, and vehicle expenses. These expenses account for a significant portion of our operating expenses. We anticipate that our general and administrative expenses will increase in the future to support our continued growth, regulatory compliance, and the costs associated with increased reporting requirements.

Advertising and Marketing

Advertising and marketing expenses include marketing and business development related activities consisting primarily of advertising, corporate marketing, public relations, promotional items, events and conferences and fees paid for software applications used for advertising and marketing, as well as related department salaries. We have traditionally focused on low cost marketing channels and word-of-mouth advertising. However, we have begun using more sophisticated marketing strategies to increase our outreach efforts; as such corresponding investments in advertising and marketing are expected to increase significantly.

Comparison of the results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

Total Revenues

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Total revenues	\$ 15,384	\$ 23,623	-35%

Total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were \$15.4 million compared to \$23.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, a decrease of \$8.2 million or 35%. The change in total revenues was primarily driven by a decrease in revenue from the exchange aggregation of \$8.2 million. Five customers primarily drove the exchange revenue of \$13.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2022 as compared to two customers primarily generating the exchange revenue of \$20.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Software Development Expense

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Software development expense	\$ 2,787	\$ 1,406	98%

Software development expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were \$2.8 million compared to \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, an increase of \$1.4 million or 98%. This growth was primarily due to a \$3.0 million increase in hiring and associated compensation and incentive expense, and partially offset by \$1.4 million related to increased software capitalization due to a change in development mix away from internal use projects as well as flat onboarding expenses of \$0.5 million.

Customer Support Expense

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Customer support expense	\$ 2,086	\$ 827	152%

Customer support expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were \$2.1 million compared to \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, an increase of \$1.3 million or 152%. This growth was primarily due to increases in hiring and the associated compensation expenses and incentive expense of \$1.1 million, and \$0.2 million of subscriptions.

Security and Wallet Operations Expense

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Security and wallet operations expense	\$ 2,363	\$ 1,357	74%

Security and wallet expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were \$2.4 million compared to \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, an increase of \$1.1 million or 74%. This growth was primarily due to an increase in cloud infrastructure services expenditures of \$0.8 million, in hiring and the associated compensation and incentive expenses of \$0.4 million and partially offset by increased software capitalization of \$0.2 million.

General and Administrative Expense

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
General and administrative expense	\$ 5,002	\$ 1,519	229%

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were \$5.0 million compared to \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, an increase of \$3.5 million or 229%. This growth was primarily due to an increase in hiring and associated compensation and incentive expenses of \$2.5 million, an increase in legal and professional services expenditures of \$0.1 million, increased subscription costs of \$0.2 and \$0.5 million of currency translation gains.

Advertising and Marketing Expense

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Advertising and marketing expense	\$ 3,927	\$ 2,871	37%

Advertising and marketing expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were \$3.9 million compared to \$2.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, an increase of \$1.0 million or 37%. This growth was primarily due to an increase in marketing expenses of \$0.4 million, an increase in professional services of \$0.2 million, and an increase in hiring and associated compensation expenses of \$0.4 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 399	\$ 804	-50%

Depreciation and amortization expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were \$0.4 million compared to \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, a decrease of \$0.4 million or 50%. Fixed asset increases were driven by equipment purchases associated with additional headcount. Depreciation expense increased by less than \$0.1 million and amortization expense decreased by \$0.4 million. The change is due to \$0.3 million additional capitalization of salaries related to software development, offset by a \$0.7 million write off of projects no longer in service.

Impairment of Digital Assets

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Impairment of digital assets	\$ 7,564	\$ 1,677	351%

Impairment of digital assets increased by \$5.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022, as holdings of digital assets increased and price volatility increased as the Company grew its digital assets holdings compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Gains on Sale or Transfer of Digital Assets

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Gains on sale or transfer of digital assets	\$ 1,249	\$ 3,782	-67%

Gains on digital assets decreased by \$2.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily related to the sales of digital assets at a lower fair market value compared to the impaired cost.

Unrealized gain on investments

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Unrealized gain on investments	\$ 162	\$ -	n/a

Unrealized gain on investments increased by \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was primarily related to market price adjustments on shares earned related to our contract with tZERO (as discussed further in Note 11).

Loss on Extinguishment of SAFE Notes

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2022	2021	
Loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes	\$ -	\$ (61,037)	-100%

Loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes decreased by \$61.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2021. This was related to changes to the contractual terms of the SAFE's notes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources
Sources of Funds

The following table summarizes Exodus' cash flows for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 57	\$ 12,571
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (157)	\$ (2,096)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (5)	\$ (1,695)

Net Cash from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2022, was \$0.1 million. The Company had net loss of \$5.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022, a gain on sale or transfer of digital assets of \$1.2 million, a deferred tax benefit of \$2.2 million, and \$0.9 million in non-cash activities settled in cryptocurrency. This was partially offset by impairment of digital assets of \$7.6 million, \$0.7 million of changes to working capital, stock based compensation expense of \$1.5 million, and depreciation and amortization of \$0.4 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2021, was \$12.6 million. The Company had net loss of \$46.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021, deferred tax benefit of \$0.8 million, gain on sale or transfer of digital assets of \$3.8 million, \$5.5 million in non-cash activities settled in cryptocurrency, partially offset by impairment of digital assets of \$1.7 million, depreciation and amortization of \$0.8 million, \$61.0 million in loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes, \$5.4 million of changes in working capital, and \$0.2 million of stock compensation expense.

Net Cash from Investing Activities

The Company's investing activities have consisted primarily of purchases of fixed assets. Net cash used by investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2022, was \$0.2 million. This consisted of \$0.2 million from purchases of fixed assets.

Net cash used by investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2021, was \$2.1 million. This consisted of a \$0.2 million purchase of fixed assets and a \$1.9 million purchase of indefinite lived assets.

Net Cash from Financing Activities

The Company's primary financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2022, was less than \$0.1 million payment of shares repurchased and cancelled.

The Company's primary financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2021, was \$1.8 million of deferred offering costs related to the Regulation A Offering, partially offset by \$0.1 million of exercises of stock options.

Cash and Digital Asset Holdings

The Company holds the following cash and digital asset holdings as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
Bitcoin	\$ 28,943	\$ 59,231	\$ 33,253	\$ 61,218
Ethereum	3,757	8,325	3,757	9,342
Algorand	2,724	3,706	5,023	6,407
Other digital assets	109	170	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5,270	5,270	5,375	5,375
USDC	46,597	46,597	45,291	45,291
Tether	-	-	77	77
Digital assets and cash	\$ 87,400	\$ 123,299	\$ 92,776	\$ 127,710

Material Capital Commitments

The Company currently has no material commitments for capital expenditures.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements during any of the periods presented.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

See “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” set forth under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of the Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of our Offering Circular dated April 9, 2021. There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates since our Offering Circular dated April 9, 2021.

Employees and Human Capital Resource Management

Our employees are critical to our mission to ignite an exodus from the traditional finance system by empowering people to secure, manage and use their crypto assets. Our key human capital management objectives are to attract, retain and develop the highest quality talent. To achieve these objectives, our human resources programs are designed to prepare our talent for critical roles and leadership positions for the future; reward and support employees through competitive pay and benefits; enhance our culture through efforts aimed at making the workplace more engaging and inclusive; and acquire talent and facilitate internal talent mobility to create a high-performing and diverse workforce.

As of March 31, 2022, we had approximately 270 full-time employee equivalents (“FTEEs”) the majority of whom are employed in customer service and engineering. Our FTEEs are paid exclusively in Bitcoin. None of our employees are represented by a labor union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We have not experienced any work stoppages and we consider our relations with our employees to be good. Our international personnel consist of approximately 180 independent contractors located in approximately 50 countries located on six different continents.

Available Information

Our website is located at www.exodus.com, and our investor relations website is located at <https://www.exodus.com/investors/>. Our annual reports on Form 1-K, semi-annual reports on Form 1-SA, and any other required reports, and any amendments to these reports, will be available through our investor relations website, free of charge, after we file them with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). We will also provide a link to the section of the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov that contains, in electronic form, each of the reports and other information that we file or furnish with the SEC.

We will webcast via our investor relations website our earnings calls and certain events we participate in or host with members of the investment community. Our investor relations website also provides notifications of news or announcements regarding our financial performance and other items of interest to our investors, including SEC filings, investor events, quarterly and annual financials, press and earnings releases, and blogs. Exodus uses the following as means of disclosing material nonpublic information and for complying with disclosure obligations under Regulation Fair Disclosure: websites exodus.com/investors and exodus.com/blog; press releases; public videos, calls and webcasts; and social media: Twitter (@exodus_io and JP Richardson’s feed @jprichardson), Facebook, LinkedIn, and YouTube. We also share news and product updates on our YouTube channel, which may be of interest or material to our investors. The content of our websites is not incorporated by reference into this report or in any report or document we file with the SEC, and any references to our websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

Other Information

Controls and Procedures

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We rely extensively on information systems to manage our business and summarize and report operating results. In 2021, we began an implementation of a new Enterprise Resource Planning system (“ERP”), which will replace much of our existing core financial systems. The ERP system is designed to accurately maintain our financial records, enhance the flow of financial information, improve data management, and provide timely information to our management team. The implementation occurred in phases over the past year and into the beginning of 2022. There have been no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. However, as the phased implementation of the new ERP system concludes, we will change our processes and procedures, which in turn, could result in changes to our internal control over financial reporting. As such changes occur, we will evaluate quarterly whether such changes materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company previously identified a material weakness in its internal control over financial reporting specific to its accounting for previously issued derivative instruments. The Company currently has no derivative instruments and has no plans to issue derivative instruments in the future. In the unexpected event that the Company enters into or issues derivative instruments, it will engage outside experts to consult on such complex, non-routine derivative transactions.

Restatement of Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

The Company restated its previously reported unaudited interim financial statements included in the Semi-Annual Report on Form 1-SA for the period ended June 30, 2021 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 18, 2021. The restated financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 18, 2022 recorded a loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes, which was omitted in the previously reported unaudited interim financial statements. Although these changes were non-cash items and did not change the Company’s reported operating revenues or reported operating costs and expenses, the Company determined that these changes had a material impact on the as filed financial statements for the relevant period, and as a result, the restatement of its unaudited interim financial statements and an amendment to its Semi-Annual Report on Form 1-SA was required.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is periodically involved in ordinary and routine litigation incidental to its business. The outcome of any such matters is not determinable as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

Risk Factors

Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those described in, "Risk Factors" in our Offering Circular as filed on April 9, 2021, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the trading price of our stock. In addition, the Company's business is subject to the risks of catastrophic events, including acts of war or terrorism, strikes or other external events. Any such events or any other geo-political unrest could cause disruptions in the Company's business and lead to interruptions, delays, or loss of critical data. Specifically, financial and crypto markets may be negatively affected by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the economic sanctions imposed by the United States and other countries. The Company currently has 2 FTEEs and one vendor in the affected area that could be directly impacted by the conflict. Interruptions could have material implications for the Company's operations and the development of the Exodus Platform or operations and development of applications that run on the Exodus Platform. Retaliatory acts by Russia in response to Western sanctions may include cyber attacks that could disrupt the economy or that could also either directly or indirectly impact the Company's operations. Moreover, the ongoing effects of the hostilities and sanctions may spill over to and have a negative impact on other regional and global markets. It is also likely that the conflict will continue to affect the global political order and regional and global markets for a substantial period of time, regardless of when the conflict itself ends. It is not currently possible to determine the severity of any potential adverse impact of these events on the financial condition of the Company, or more broadly, upon the global economy, but any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Exodus Movement, Inc. and Subsidiary

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In Thousands, except share amount)

	March 31, 2022 (unaudited)	December 31, 2021
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,270	\$ 5,375
U.S. dollar coin	46,597	45,291
Tether	-	77
Accounts receivable	2,335	2,684
Prepaid expenses	6,011	7,034
Other current assets	3,064	3,274
Total current assets	63,277	63,735
OTHER ASSETS		
Fixed assets, net	738	609
Digital assets, net	35,533	42,033
Software assets, net	5,701	3,977
Indefinite-lived asset	2,060	2,045
Other investments	904	632
Deferred tax assets	1,861	-
Total other assets	46,797	49,296
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 110,074	\$ 113,031
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 478	\$ 1,988
Payroll liabilities	4,079	1,996
Consulting liabilities	22	17
Income taxes payable	1,007	571
Total current liabilities	5,586	4,572
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Deferred tax liability	-	226
Total long-term liabilities	-	226
Total liabilities	5,586	4,798
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock		
\$0.000001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Class A Common Stock		
\$0.000001 par value, 32,500,000 shares authorized, 2,730,081 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2022		
2,730,384 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021	-	-
Class B Common Stock		
\$0.000001 par value, 27,500,000 shares authorized, 22,510,488 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2022		
22,510,184 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021	-	-
ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL	113,607	111,705
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(588)	(511)
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	(8,531)	(2,961)
Total stockholders' equity	104,488	108,233
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 110,074	\$ 113,031

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

Exodus Movement, Inc. and Subsidiary
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss (unaudited)

(In Thousands, except per share amount)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2022	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021 (restated)
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 15,384	\$ 23,623
COST OF REVENUES		
Software development	2,787	1,406
Customer support	2,086	827
Security and wallet operations	2,363	1,357
Total cost of revenues	7,236	3,590
GROSS PROFIT	8,148	20,033
OPERATING EXPENSES		
General and administrative	5,002	1,519
Advertising and marketing	3,927	2,871
Depreciation and amortization	399	804
Impairment of digital assets	7,564	1,677
Total operating expenses	16,892	6,871
(Loss) income from operations	(8,744)	13,162
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Gain on sale or transfer of digital assets	1,249	3,782
Unrealized gain on investments	162	-
Loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes	-	(61,037)
Interest income	120	76
Total other income (expense)	1,531	(57,179)
Loss before income taxes	(7,213)	(44,017)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	1,643	(2,376)
NET LOSS	\$ (5,570)	\$ (46,393)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Foreign currency translation adjustment expense	(77)	(720)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ (5,647)	\$ (47,113)
Basic net income per share		
Basic net loss per share of common stock	\$ (0.22)	\$ (2.02)
Diluted net loss per share of common stock	\$ (0.22)	\$ (2.02)
Weighted average shares and share equivalents outstanding		
Basic	25,240	22,943
Diluted	25,240	22,943

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

Exodus Movement, Inc. and Subsidiary

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

(In Thousands)

	Class A Shares	Class B Shares	Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(Accumulated Deficit) Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
BALANCES as of January 1, 2021	-	20,012	\$ 2,621	\$ 248	\$ 14,954	\$ 17,823
Stock based compensation	-	-	222	-	-	222
Exercised options	-	27	64	-	-	64
SAFE conversion	-	2,904	61,575	-	-	61,575
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(720)	-	(720)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(46,393)	(46,393)
BALANCES as of March 31, 2021 (unaudited) (restated)	-	22,943	\$ 64,482	\$ (472)	\$ (31,439)	\$ 32,571
BALANCES as of January 1, 2022	2,730	22,510	\$ 111,705	\$ (511)	\$ (2,961)	\$ 108,233
Stock based compensation	-	-	1,906	-	-	1,906
Exercised options	-	-	1	-	-	1
Shares repurchased and cancelled	-	-	(5)	-	-	(5)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(77)	-	(77)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(5,570)	(5,570)
BALANCES as of March 31, 2022 (unaudited)	2,730	22,510	\$ 113,607	\$ (588)	\$ (8,531)	\$ 104,488

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

Exodus Movement, Inc. and Subsidiary
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow (unaudited)
(In Thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2022	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021 (restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (5,570)	\$ (46,393)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to Net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	399	804
Deferred tax benefit	(2,088)	(828)
Impairment of digital assets	7,564	1,677
Gain on sale or transfer of digital assets	(1,249)	(3,782)
Non-cash revenue - related party	(112)	-
Unrealized gain on investments	(162)	-
Loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes	-	61,037
Stock based compensation	1,498	204
Non-cash activities settled in cryptocurrency ⁽¹⁾	(864)	(5,511)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	1,497	1,587
Other current assets	211	(1)
Accounts payable	(1,509)	585
Consulting liabilities	5	-
Income tax payable	437	3,192
Net cash provided by operating activities	57	12,571
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of fixed assets	(141)	(151)
Purchases of indefinite-lived assets	(16)	(1,945)
Net cash used in investing activities	(157)	(2,096)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Deferred offering costs	-	(1,759)
Payment of shares repurchased and cancelled	(5)	-
Exercise of stock options	-	64
Net cash used in financing activities	(5)	(1,695)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(105)	8,780
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	\$ 5,375	\$ 1,422
End of period	\$ 5,270	\$ 10,202
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Non-cash proceeds from sale of stock - USDC	\$ 1	\$ -
Conversion of SAFE Notes	\$ -	\$ 61,575
Non-cash capitalized software costs settled in digital assets (including stock based compensation of \$408 and \$18, respectively)	\$ (2,059)	\$ (416)
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

⁽¹⁾ Cryptocurrency includes USDC, Tether, and digital assets (See Note 1).

Exodus Movement, Inc. and Subsidiary

**As of March 31, 2022 (unaudited) and December 31, 2021
and for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (unaudited)
(In Thousands)**

1. Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Exodus Movement, Inc. and Subsidiary (“Exodus” or “the Company” or “we”) is a technology company incorporated in Delaware in July 2016 that has developed the Exodus Platform, an unhosted and non-custodial cryptocurrency software wallet for multiple types of cryptocurrency. We have created a non-custodial cryptocurrency wallet (meaning we never have any access to wallet holders’ crypto assets) and partnered with third parties to provide various services that utilize our wallet through our crypto platform. Exodus earns revenue from providers of these services, which include crypto to crypto exchanges, and the ability to earn rewards on crypto assets, with more to come in the future. We operate in the blockchain and crypto asset industry and our customers range from people completely unfamiliar to quite familiar with this technology. The Exodus Platform can currently be downloaded from the exodus.io website, the iOS app store, and the Google Play store.

Basis of Presentation and Principles for Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in U.S. Dollars in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary in order to make the consolidated financial statements not misleading have been included.

The Company determines the consolidation for affiliated entities using Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 810, *Consolidation* (“ASC 810”). ASC 810 requires consolidation if the reporting entity has a controlling financial interest in another entity, through voting interests or other means. We consolidate a variable interest entity (“VIE”) if it has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance and if the reporting entity is the primary beneficiary of the affiliated entity. We have no VIEs for any of the periods presented. In March 2020, we incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, Proper Trust AG (“Proper Trust”), based in Zug, Switzerland.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported revenue generated and expenses incurred during the reporting periods. The most significant estimates are loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes, fair value of digital currency, and stock-based compensation. Our estimates are based on our historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions, including uncertainty in the current economic environment due to COVID-19. We believe that the accounting policies discussed below are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas involving management’s judgments and estimates.

Restatement of Prior Period Presentation

The restated unaudited interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2021 recorded a loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes of \$61.0 million, which was omitted in the previously reported unaudited interim financial statements. Although this restatement resulted in noncash, financial statement corrections and had no impact on the Company's reported operating revenues or reported operating costs and expenses, the Company determined that these changes had a material impact on the as-filed unaudited interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2021.

Reclassification of Prior Year Presentation

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on the reported results of operations. An adjustment of \$2.6 million has been made to the statement of cash flows as of the three months ended March 31, 2021, to identify the non-cash revenue and expenses settled in digital assets, USDC, and Tether. This change in classification impacts operating activities and investing activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Foreign Currency Translation

The assets and liabilities of the Company's subsidiary are translated into U.S Dollars at exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates prevailing during the period. The effects of these translation adjustments are presented in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) includes any gain or loss on foreign currency translation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of cash, money market funds and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less in which the Company is exposed to market and credit risk. The Company maintains its cash in deposit accounts which at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in these accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk from cash. In addition, the Company holds cash at licensed crypto currency exchanges. There was less than \$0.1 million of cash at licensed crypto currency exchanges as of March 31, 2022. There was no balance of cash at licensed crypto currency exchanges as of December 31, 2021. The balances of cash at licensed crypto currency exchanges as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 was less than 10% of cash and cash equivalents.

U.S. Dollar Coin and Tether

USDC and Tether are stablecoin digital assets that are backed by U.S. dollars or other liquid assets and are accounted for as financial instruments. USDC and Tether can both be redeemed for one U.S. Dollar on demand from the issuer. The Company had no Tether as of March 31, 2022. The Company held \$0.1 million of Tether as of December 31, 2021. The Company held \$46.6 million and \$45.3 million of USDC as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The Company's USDC holdings increased significantly in 2021 as a result of the Regulation A Offering which was conducted entirely through digital assets and USDC. No fiat currency was accepted in the Regulation A Offering.

Accounts Receivable

We record accounts receivable at the invoiced amount. We do not maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts to reserve for potentially uncollectible receivables, as we have no history of past due payments or disputes with our current customers. Accounts receivable was \$2.3 million and \$2.7 million as of March, 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The term between invoicing and when payment is due is not significant.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company has two types of financial statement instruments subject to credit risk. The Company maintains bank accounts in which the balances sometimes exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) limit of \$250,000. The Company’s receivables also subject the Company to credit risk.

Adoption of Accounting Standards

In August 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2020-06, *Debt—debt with Conversion and Other Options* (Subtopic 470-20) and *Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’ Own Equity* (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity’ Own Equity (ASU 2020-06), which simplifies accounting for convertible instruments by removing major separation models required under current GAAP. The ASU also removes certain settlement conditions that are required for equity-linked contracts to qualify for the derivative scope exception, and it simplifies the diluted earnings per share calculation in certain areas. The Company adopted ASU 2020-06 on January 1, 2021. Adoption of the ASU did not impact the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In January 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-01, *Reference Rate Reform*, to amend the scope of the guidance in ASU 2020-04 on facilitation of the effects of reference rate reform on financial reporting. Specifically, the amendments in ASU 2021-01 clarify that certain optional expedients and exceptions in Topic 848 for contract modifications and hedge accounting apply to derivatives that are affected by the discounting transition. The guidance is effective upon issuance and will apply through December 31, 2022. The adoption of this update did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-04, *Earnings Per Share* (Topic 260), *Debt—Modifications and Extinguishments* (Subtopic 470-50), *Compensation—Stock Compensation* (Topic 718), and *Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity* (Subtopic 815-40) to clarify an issuer’s accounting for certain modifications or exchanges of freestanding equity-classified written call options (for example, warrants) that remain equity classified after modification or exchange. Specifically, the ASU provides a principles-based framework to determine whether an issuer should recognize the modification or exchange as an adjustment to equity or an expense. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted ASU 2021-04 on January 1, 2022. Adoption of the ASU did not impact the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

The Company's management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred; major renewals and betterments are capitalized. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, which generally range from 3-5 years for equipment and furniture and 8 years for vehicles.

Intangible Assets

Digital Assets

Digital assets are recorded at cost less impairment and are classified as indefinite-lived intangible assets. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized but assessed for impairment daily when events or changes in circumstances occur indicating that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived asset is impaired. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value. To the extent an impairment loss is recognized, the loss establishes the new cost basis of the asset. Subsequent reversals of impairment losses is not permitted.

Software Development Costs

The Company applies Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 985-20, *Software—Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Marketed*, in analyzing our software development costs. ASC 985-20 requires the capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility for a software product in development. Software development costs associated with establishing technological feasibility are expensed as incurred. Technological feasibility is established upon the completion of a working model. Based on our software development process, the working model is almost immediately placed in service. As such, we have not capitalized any costs under ASC 985-20.

The Company applies ASC 350-40, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal Use Software*, in the review of certain system projects. These system projects generally relate to software not hosted on our users' systems, where the user has no access to source code, and it is infeasible for the user to operate the software themselves. In these reviews, all costs incurred during the preliminary project stages are expensed as incurred. Once the projects have been committed to and it is probable that the projects will meet functional requirements, costs are capitalized. These capitalized software costs are amortized on a project-by-project basis over the expected economic life of the underlying product on a straight-line basis, which is typically three years. Amortization commences when the software is available for its intended use.

The Company accounts for website development costs in accordance with ASC 350-50, *Website Development Costs*. We capitalize internally developed website costs when the website under development has reached technological feasibility. We amortize these costs over an estimated life of three years.

Indefinite-Lived Asset

The Company applies ASC 350-30, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other, General Intangibles Other Than Goodwill* in analyzing our indefinite-lived asset. ASC 350-30 requires that the cost included in the purchase of indefinite-lived assets, such as our domain names and social media handles, should be recorded on the consolidated balance sheets. The indefinite-lived assets do not have a definite life, therefore no amortization will be recognized on these assets. The Company will perform an annual impairment review of fair market value of the indefinite-lived assets.

Non-Cash Activities Settled In Cryptocurrency

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had the following non-cash activities settled in cryptocurrency on the statement of cash flows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Accounts receivable	\$ 350	\$ 1,706
Digital assets, revenue	(15,272)	(23,622)
Digital assets, expenses	12,052	16,816
Payroll liabilities	2,083	386
Deferred revenue	-	(77)
Currency translation related to digital assets	(77)	(720)
Non-cash activities settled in cryptocurrency	<u>\$ (864)</u>	<u>\$ (5,511)</u>

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following fair value hierarchy is used in selecting inputs, with the highest priority given to Level 1, as these are the most transparent or reliable:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 – Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are not observable.

Prices may fall within Level 1, 2 or 3 depending upon the methodology and inputs used to estimate fair value for each specific security. In general, securities are priced using third party pricing services. Securities not priced by pricing services are submitted to independent brokers for valuation and, if those are not available, internally developed pricing models are used to value assets using a methodology and inputs that market participants presumably would use to value the assets. Prices obtained from third-party pricing services or brokers are not adjusted.

Control procedures are performed over information obtained from pricing services and brokers to ensure prices received represent a reasonable estimate of fair value and to confirm representations regarding whether inputs are observable or unobservable. Procedures may include: (i) the review of pricing service methodologies or broker pricing qualifications, (ii) back-testing, where past fair value estimates are compared to actual transactions executed in the market on similar dates, (iii) exception reporting, where period-over-period changes in price are reviewed and challenged with the pricing service or broker based on exception criteria and (iv) detailed analysis, where an independent analysis of the inputs and assumptions used to price individual securities is performed.

Our financial assets and liabilities are summarized below as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, with fair values shown according to the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Quoted Prices Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
March 31, 2022					
tZERO investment	\$ 404	\$ 404	\$ 404	\$ -	\$ -
Security Token Group investment	100	(A)	-	-	-
Magic Eden investment	400	(A)	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 904</u>				
December 31, 2021					
tZERO investment	\$ 132	\$ 132	\$ 132	\$ -	\$ -
Security Token Group investment	100	(A)	-	-	-
Magic Eden investment	400	(A)	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 632</u>				

(A) These investments are recorded at cost.

Reconciliations of assets and liabilities measured and carried at fair value on a recurring basis with the use of significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021:

Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 538
Loss included in earnings	61,037
Transfers out of Level 3	(61,575)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ -

Revenue Recognition

The Company applies the provisions of ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to determine the measurement of revenue and the timing of when it is recognized. Under ASC 606, revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to be entitled to, in exchange for transferring products or providing services to our customers and is recognized when performance obligations under the terms of contracts with our customers are satisfied. ASC 606 prescribes a five-step model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers: (1) identify contract(s) with the customer; (2) identify the separate performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company recognizes various charges to application programming interface (“API”) providers which are based on user interactions conducted through APIs as revenue. Currently, the Company has API agreements with providers of cryptocurrency-to-cryptocurrency exchanges, fiat-to-cryptocurrency conversions, and cryptocurrency staking. The Company allows the providers to provide software services, which permit a user of our unhosted and non-custodial cryptocurrency software wallet to access the services of the provider through the APIs. Under the terms and conditions of the agreements, the Company and the providers have integrated the APIs into the Exodus Platform. In consideration for the integration by the Company of the APIs into the Exodus Platform software, API providers pay us an API fee for certain user interactions with API. These interactions are typically transactions of services between provider and a user, effected through the API.

The following table presents our operating revenues disaggregated by geography, based on the addresses of our customers (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2022		2021
United States	\$ 107	0.7%	\$ 200 0.8%
EMEA(1)	541	3.5	941 4.0
APAC(1)	7,792	50.7	22,482 95.2
Other Americas(1)	6,944	45.1	- -
Operating revenues	<u>\$ 15,384</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 23,623</u> <u>100.0%</u>

(1) Regions represent Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA); Asia-Pacific (APAC); and Canada and Latin America (Other Americas)

The following table presents our operating revenues disaggregated by product (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	2022		2021
Exchange aggregation	\$ 14,929	97.1%	\$ 23,098 97.8%
Consulting	25	0.2	220 0.9
Fiat on-boarding	-	-	200 0.8
Staking	285	1.9	86 0.4
Gaming	22	-	- -
Other ⁽¹⁾	123	0.8	19 0.1
Operating revenues	<u>\$ 15,384</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 23,623</u> <u>100.0%</u>

(1) Includes \$0.1 million of related party revenues, see Note 11.

Operating revenues from major API providers exceeding 10% of the total operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Number of major API providers	5	2
Percentage of operating revenues	89.0%	85.7%
Amount of revenues (in thousands)	\$ 13,695	\$ 20,253

For transaction-based API fees, the transaction price is allocated per qualified interaction between the provider and the user. As each interaction occurs, we recognize revenue. With the majority of our revenue being transaction based, our revenue can vary significantly based on the type and number of interactions that occur each day.

For non-transaction-based API fees, the Company recognizes revenues based on performance obligations in the underlying contracts having been identified, priced, allocated, and satisfied.

The Company concluded that the contracts do not contain any significant financing components, as either much of the transaction consideration is variable, and is not substantially within the control of the Company or its customers, or the period between receipt of the funds and the satisfaction of performance obligations is largely within one year.

Cost of Revenues

Software Development

Software development costs consist primarily of related salaries and related costs, fees paid to consultants and outside service providers. Most costs are expensed as incurred except for costs associated with internal use software.

Customer Support

Customer support includes related salaries and costs, fees paid to consultants and outside service providers, and software or applications used for customer support. Customer support expenses are expensed as incurred.

Security and Wallet Operations

Security and wallet operations expenses consist of development operations and security related activities. Costs are primarily related salaries and related costs, fees paid to consultants and outside service providers, and costs related to web hosting and maintaining servers. Most costs are expensed as incurred except for costs associated with internal use software.

Operating Expenses**General and Administrative**

General and administrative expenses consist of administrative, legal, information technology, investor relations, and financial operations. They include hiring and associated compensation fees, office expenses, meals and entertainment costs, software/applications for operational use, and other general and administrative expenses, including but not limited to technology subscriptions, travel, utilities, and vehicle expenses.

Advertising and Marketing

Sales and marketing costs are expenses associated with advertising, corporate marketing, public relations, promotional items, events and conferences, related salaries, and fees paid for software or applications used for advertising and marketing. Advertising and marketing expenses are expensed as incurred.

Stock-based Compensation

Stock-based compensation cost is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the option award and is recognized as expense ratably over the vesting period of the award. The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of stock-based awards represent the Company's best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if factors change and the Company uses different assumptions, its stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. The Company elected to account for its graded vesting awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award. Stock-based compensation is recorded in cost of revenues and selling, general, and administrative to align this benefit with employee salary expense on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities at currently enacted tax rates.

These temporary differences primarily relate to net operating loss carryforwards available to offset future taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, if necessary, to reduce a deferred tax asset to the amount that will more likely than not be realized.

The Company recognizes tax liabilities from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will not be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the tax position. There are no uncertain tax positions that have been recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company is required to file tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states and local municipalities. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax benefits in operating expenses. The Company paid no penalties during the three months ended March 31, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021.

Earnings per Share

The Company uses the if converted method to calculate earnings per share. Basic net income per share was computed by allocating undistributed earnings to common shares and using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted net loss per share was computed using the weighted-average number of common shares and, if dilutive, the potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options or vesting of restricted stock units. The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options is reflected in diluted earnings per share. All outstanding dilutive securities have been excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share as they are anti-dilutive.

The following table set forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share of common stock (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Basic net income per share:		
Numerator		
Allocation of undistributed earnings	\$ (5,570)	\$ (46,393)
Denominator		
Weighted-average number of shares used in per share computation	25,240	22,943
Basic net income per share	<u>\$ (0.22)</u>	<u>\$ (2.02)</u>
Diluted net income per share:		
Numerator		
Allocation of undistributed earnings	\$ (5,570)	\$ (46,393)
Denominator		
Weighted-average number of shares used in basic computation	25,240	22,943
Weighted-average effect of dilutive securities stock options	-	-
Number of shares used in per share computation	25,240	22,943
Diluted net income per share	<u>\$ (0.22)</u>	<u>\$ (2.02)</u>

Risks and Uncertainties Associated with Digital Assets

Private Key Security

We currently hold significant amounts of bitcoin, USDC, and other digital assets, and security breaches, computer malware, and other computer hacking attacks could result in a loss of these assets with no adequate source of recovery. Cryptocurrency holdings are anonymous and have an association with a set of private keys. Control of these private keys are necessary to demonstrate ownership and control, transfer or sell our cryptocurrency holdings.

Although we take significant steps to secure these private keys to help better ensure they are not destroyed or stolen, we—like any other holder of cryptocurrency—cannot guarantee that the loss, destruction, or theft of these private keys is not possible. In the event that we lose one or more of our private keys, one or more of those private keys are somehow destroyed, or one or more of our private keys are somehow stolen or disclosed to another party, we could lose access to our cryptocurrency holdings, or our cryptocurrency holdings could be stolen.

The majority of our cryptocurrency holdings are held in non-custodial wallets with a multi-signature private key set up. Any transfer of cryptocurrency requires the use of multiple private keys that are separately controlled and secured by executive officers and directors of Exodus. A single executive officer or director is unable, on his or her own, to transfer any of our cryptocurrency from these wallets.

From time to time, we may use custodial services for exchanging or investing certain assets. Procedures for these services are similar to that of traditional banks. When available, we utilize enhanced security measures such as Whitelisting approved receiving addresses.

Market Volatility

The prices of digital assets are extremely volatile. Fluctuations in the price of digital assets could materially and adversely affect our results of operations. The prices of cryptocurrencies, such as bitcoin, and other digital assets have historically been subject to dramatic fluctuations, and in the event of a decline in value of digital assets, our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Digital Assets are Currently Unregulated

As of the date of these consolidated financial statements, digital assets are not subject to specific regulation. Accordingly, there are uncertainties related to the regulatory regimes governing blockchain technologies, cryptocurrencies, digital assets, and cryptocurrency exchanges, and new international, federal, state and local regulations or policies may materially adversely affect Exodus and the value of the Exodus Platform.

Cryptocurrency networks and blockchain technologies also face an uncertain regulatory landscape in many foreign jurisdictions, including (among others) the European Union, China, and Russia. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect Exodus. These laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States or may directly and negatively impact results of operations. The effect of any future regulatory change is impossible to predict, but any change could be substantial and materially adverse to Exodus, our results of operations, and adoption and value of the Exodus Platform.

Other Risk and Uncertainties

The Company continues to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including new variant strains of the underlying virus, current or anticipated military conflict, including between Russia and Ukraine, terrorism, sanctions and other geopolitical events as well as adverse developments in the economy, the capital markets and the crypto markets, including rising energy costs, inflation and interest rates, in the United States and globally, and catastrophic events such as fires, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes and global health epidemics, and has concluded that while it is reasonably possible that these events could have a negative effect on our financial performance and operations, the specific impact is not readily determinable as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Value of Crypto Assets

In December 2019, and subsequently updated in May 2021, Association of International Certified Public Accountants (“AICPA”) produced a nonauthoritative practice aid titled, “*Accounting for and auditing of digital assets.*” The practice aid discusses initial classification, ongoing valuation and measurement, as well as sales of digital assets.

We have determined that crypto assets, other than stablecoin crypto assets which are accounted for as a financial instrument, should be classified as intangible assets with indefinite useful lives; as such, they are recorded at their respective fair values as of the acquisition date. We do not amortize intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. We review intangible assets with indefinite useful lives daily for possible impairment. We recognize impairment on these assets caused by decreases in market value based upon quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets. In addition, indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for possible impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets below their carrying values.

2. Prepaid Expenses

The Company prepays certain expenses due to the nature of the service provided or to capture certain discounts. The table below shows a breakout of these prepaid expenses for the periods presented (in thousands):

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Prepaid cloud services	\$ 4,061	\$ 5,788
Marketing expenses	1,388	418
Accounting, consulting, and legal services	305	404
Prepaid software	116	228
Other	141	196
Prepaid expenses	\$ 6,011	\$ 7,034

3. Other Current Assets

Other current assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Note receivable and interest	\$ 3,059	\$ 2,991
Other	5	283
Other current assets	\$ 3,064	\$ 3,274

In March 2021 the Company entered into a master note receivable agreement and has earned interest of \$0.1 million and less than \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. The note receivable is due on demand and earns 7.75% and 11% interest for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The original principal was paid in cryptocurrency.

4. Intangible Assets

Indefinite-Lived Asset

The Company purchased the exodus.com domain name in the first quarter of 2021 for \$1.9 million. The Company purchased the Exodus Instagram handle during the third quarter of 2021 for \$0.1 million. The Company purchased the exodex.com domain name in the first quarter of 2022 for less than \$0.1 million. The Company considers the domain names and Instagram handle to be indefinite-lived assets so no amortization will be recognized. An annual review will be performed to ensure no impairment is needed.

Digital Assets

The Company uses bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies in the ordinary course of its business and includes them as digital assets on the consolidated balance sheets. Digital assets increased in 2021 as a result of the Regulation A Offering which was conducted entirely through digital assets and USDC. No fiat currency was accepted in the Regulation A Offering.

The Company considers these digital assets to be intangible assets and records them at cost less impairment. Digital assets not directly exchanged from the Company's U.S. Dollar holdings are valued based on publicly available pricing data obtained from a well-known pricing service. The Company tracks its digital assets on a first in, first out basis and evaluates daily holdings for impairment. Realized gains or losses on cryptocurrency transactions are calculated as the difference between the value.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, impairment charges of \$7.6 million and \$1.7 million were recorded in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, realized gains of \$1.2 million and \$3.8 million were recorded in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, respectively.

The table below outlines the value of our digital assets based on publicly available rates as well as the book value:

	March 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Units	Book value	Market value (1)	Units	Book value	Market value (1)
Bitcoin (BTC)	1,301	\$ 28,943	\$ 59,231	1,322	\$ 33,253	\$ 61,218
Ethereum (ETH)	2,537	3,757	8,325	2,537	3,757	9,342
Algorand (ALGO)	4,000,405	2,724	3,706	3,859,574	5,023	6,407
Other digital assets	21,261	109	170	-	-	-
Digital assets, net		\$ 35,533	\$ 71,432		\$ 42,033	\$ 76,967

(1) Market rate represents a determination of fair market value derived from publicly available information.

5. Fixed Assets, Net

Fixed assets, net, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Computer equipment	\$ 948	\$ 756
Vehicles	255	255
Furniture and fixtures	18	18
Fixed assets, gross	1,221	1,029
Less: accumulated depreciation	(483)	(420)
Fixed assets, net	\$ 738	\$ 609

Depreciation expense was \$0.1 million and less than \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

6. Software Assets, Net

Software assets, net, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Internal use software	\$ 8,212	\$ 6,152
Website	53	53
Software assets, gross	<u>8,265</u>	<u>6,205</u>
Less: accumulated amortization	(2,564)	(2,228)
Software assets, net	<u>\$ 5,701</u>	<u>\$ 3,977</u>

Amortization expense was approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The following summarizes the future amortization expense (in thousands):

12 Months Ending March 31,	
2022	\$ 2,239
2023	2,189
2024	1,273
	<u><u>\$ 5,701</u></u>

7. Simple Agreement for Future Equity

In 2016 and 2017, the Company issued Simple Agreements for Future Equity (“SAFEs”) in exchange for \$0.5 million. The SAFE’s were liability classified on the Company’s consolidated balance sheet and were subject to recurring fair value measurement. In the event of an equity financing the holders would automatically receive the class of preferred stock sold in the equity financing. The conversion price per share was the lesser of the following: a) price per share calculated using a valuation cap (ranging from \$4.0 - \$5.0 million) divided by the Company’s capitalization (as defined in the SAFE Agreement) and b) the price per share of preferred stock sold in the equity financing multiplied by the discount rate (ranging from 20-80%). Alternatively, if there is a change in control event or initial public offering subject to the Securities Act of 1933, the holder may elect to receive cash equal to their initial investment or receive common stock at a price per share calculated using a valuation cap (ranging from \$4.0 - \$5.0 million) divided by the Company’s liquidity capitalization (as defined in the SAFE Agreement). The SAFE’s had no interest rate or maturity date, and the SAFE’s provided no voting rights.

Prior to their conversion, the Company valued the SAFE’s at the original cost paid. Due to the lack of available inputs, fair market value was deemed to be the cost of the debt component.

In February 2021, the Company entered into Conversion Agreements with the holders of the SAFE's whereby the Company agreed to convert the SAFE's into 2,904,081 shares of Class B common stock with a fair value of \$61.5 million. This Conversion Agreement changed the contractual terms of the SAFE's and as a result the Company recorded a loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes of \$61.0 million on the consolidated financial statements.

8. Common Stock

As of March 31, 2022, the authorized capital of the Company consists of common stock of 32,500,000 Class A shares, of which 2,730,081 shares were issued and outstanding with a \$0.000001 par value, 27,500,000 Class B shares, of which 22,510,488 shares were issued and outstanding with a \$0.000001 par value, and 5,000,000 of preferred stock, of which no shares had been issued or outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2022.

The rights of the holders of Class A common stock and Class B common stock are identical, except with respect to voting and conversion rights. Each share of Class A common stock is entitled to one vote per share. Each share of Class B common stock is entitled to ten votes per share and is convertible into one share of Class A common stock. On February 15, 2021, the Company effected a two-for-one stock split to stockholders of record as of February 15, 2021. All share, and per share or per option information has been retroactively adjusted to reflect the stock split.

The Company completed a Regulation A Offering (an offering of Class A common stock pursuant to Regulation A, as described in the Company's Offering Circular dated April 9, 2021). Net proceeds from the Regulation A Offering were \$52.5 million of 2,733,229 shares of Class A common stock. Partially offsetting these proceeds was \$3.5 million of cumulative deferred offering costs related to the Regulation A Offering.

In November 2021, the Company authorized a share repurchase program. The plan provides \$2.0 million towards redemption of its outstanding shares of Class A common stock at a price up to \$55.00 per share. As of March 31, 2022, the Company has cumulatively repurchased and cancelled 3,148 shares worth approximately \$0.1 million on the consolidated financial statements.

The Company's Class A common stock are represented by digital Common Stock Tokens that can be viewed through the Exodus Platform. Common Stock Tokens are not shares of Class A common stock; rather, they are digital representations of the number of shares purchased and held by a given stockholder. In September 2021, Common Stock Tokens began trading on tZERO ATS ("tZERO"), the regulated alternative trading system and FINRA member broker-dealer subsidiary of tZERO, a leader in blockchain innovation and liquidity for digital assets. In March 2022, Common Stock Tokens also began trading on Securitize Markets, LLC, a regulated alternative trading system and FINRA member broker-dealer subsidiary of Securitize, Inc. Both the Company's transfer agent, Securitize LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Transfer Agent"), and tZERO have the ability to support trades of our Class A common stock and transfers of our Common Stock Tokens.

Stock Based Compensation

Options and Equity Grants Issued

The 2019 Equity Incentive Plan adopted in September 2019 (“2019 Plan”) permits the Company to grant non-statutory stock options, incentive stock options and other equity awards to Exodus employees, directors and consultants. The exercise price for options issued under the 2019 Plan is determined by the board of directors, but will be (i) in the case of an incentive stock option granted to an employee who owns stock representing more than 10% of the voting power of all classes of stock of Exodus, no less than 110% of the fair market value per share on the date of grant; or (ii) granted to any other employee, no less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the date of grant. The contractual life for all options issued under the 2019 Plan is 10 years. The 2019 Plan authorized grants to issue up to 3,000,000 options (prior to the 2021 Employee Equity Redemption Plan) that are convertible into shares of authorized but unissued Class B common stock. Upon Class B common stock exercised during the period, 2,256,678 are authorized as of March 31, 2022.

In August 2021, the Company adopted its 2021 Employee Equity Redemption Plan. The plan paid \$3.0 million in USDC to redeem and cancel vested options at a price equal to \$27.42 per share, the price at which shares of Class A common stock of the Company were sold pursuant to the Regulation A Offering.

In August 2021, the Company also adopted the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (“2021 Plan”). The 2021 Plan permits the Company to grant non-statutory stock options, incentive stock options and other equity awards, such as restricted stock awards, to Exodus employees, directors, and consultants. The exercise price for options issued under the 2021 Plan is determined by the board of directors, but will be (i) in the case of an incentive stock option granted to an employee who owns stock representing more than 10% of the voting power of all classes of stock of Exodus, no less than 110% of the fair market value per share on the date of grant; or (ii) granted to any other employee, no less than 100% of the fair market value per share on the date of grant. The contractual life for all options issued under the 2021 Plan is 10 years. The 2021 Plan authorized grants to issue up to 2,780,000 awards that are convertible into shares of authorized but unissued Class A common stock. As of March 31, 2022, 551,430 restricted stock units have been authorized and granted with a fair value of \$11.3 million and 25,581 restricted stock units are vested but not yet issued.

Terms of our share-based compensation are governed by the plan in which options were issued.

Options Valuation

We calculate the fair value of stock-based compensation awards granted to employees and nonemployees using the Black-Scholes option-pricing method. If we determine that other methods are more reasonable, or other methods for calculating these assumptions are prescribed by regulators, the fair value calculated for our stock options could change significantly. Higher volatility and longer expected lives would result in an increase to stock-based compensation expense to non-employees determined at the date of grant.

The material factors incorporated in the Black-Scholes model in estimating the fair value of the options granted for the periods presented were as follows:

- *Expected dividend yield.* The expected dividend is assumed to be zero as we have never paid dividends and have no current plans to pay any dividends on our common stock.

- *Expected stock-price volatility.* The expected volatility is derived from the average historical volatilities of publicly traded companies within our industry that we consider to be comparable over a period approximately equal to the expected term.
- *Risk-free interest rate.* The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield in effect at the time of grant for zero coupon U.S. Treasury notes with maturities approximately equal to the expected term.
- *Expected term.* The expected term represents the period that the stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding. Our historical share option exercise experience does not provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate an expected term because of a lack of sufficient data. Therefore, we estimate the expected term by using the simplified method provided by the SEC. The simplified method calculates the expected term as the average of the time-to-vesting and the contractual life of the options.
- *Fair value per share.* The fair value per share is the fair price or theoretical value for a call or a put option based on six variables such as volatility, type of option, underlying stock price, time, strike price, and risk-free rate.

We will continue to use judgment in evaluating the expected volatility and expected terms utilized for our stock-based compensation calculations on a prospective basis. The following table summarizes stock option activities for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as of January 1, 2021	2,737,008	\$ 2.39
Granted	190,000	2.54
Exercised	(26,918)	2.39
Outstanding as of March 31, 2021	<u><u>2,900,090</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2.39</u></u>
Outstanding as of December 31, 2021	2,265,725	2.40
Forfeited	(8,743)	2.55
Exercised	(304)	2.39
Outstanding as of March 31, 2022	<u><u>2,256,678</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2.40</u></u>
Vested and exercisable as of March 31, 2022	<u><u>1,937,231</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2.39</u></u>

We recognized stock-based compensation related to options and restricted stock units of approximately \$1.9 million and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

9. Income Taxes

The current and deferred tax components of the income tax provision for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
U.S federal		
Current	\$ 445	\$ 2,984
Deferred	(2,088)	(828)
Foreign current	-	220
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (1,643)	\$ 2,376

The reconciliation between the statutory and effective tax rates as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Federal statutory rate	21.0%	21.0%
Permanent tax benefit	2.5%	-7.9%
Tax credits	0.2%	-0.3%
Other	-0.9%	0.0%
Effective tax rate for income from continuing operations	22.8%	12.8%

The tax effects of temporary differences and tax loss and credit carry forwards that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses	\$ (1,258)	\$ (1,468)
Other	(132)	(143)
Fixed assets	(120)	(93)
Capitalization software, net of amortization	(842)	(861)
Digital assets	3,482	2,290
Unrealized gain on investment	(34)	-
Accrued payroll and related expenses	365	49
Stock option expense	400	-
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ 1,861	\$ (226)

In assessing the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion, or all of, the deferred tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the period in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and taxing strategies in making this assessment. Management believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized. Accordingly, a full valuation allowance has not been established and deferred tax assets and related tax benefit have been recognized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Company has not identified any uncertain tax positions requiring a reserve as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

10. Legal Proceedings

During the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to threatened or actual legal proceedings. The outcome of any such proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty.

11. Related Party Transactions

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, related party transactions included:

tZERO is a platform on which investors can buy and sell tokenized shares of our Class A common stock:

- \$0.1 million of investment income and \$0.2 million of unrealized gain on investment recorded on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss for three months ended March 31, 2022.
- \$0.5 million of other investments on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2022.

Magic Eden is a NFT marketplace utilized by the Company:

- \$0.4 million of other investments recorded on the consolidated balance sheet.
- Two of the executives hold, in total, approximately \$0.1 million of investment in Magic Eden.

12. Restatement

The restated unaudited interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2021 recorded a loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes of \$61.0 million, which was omitted in the previously reported unaudited interim financial statements. Although this restatement results in noncash, financial statement corrections and will have no impact on the Company's reported operating revenues or reported operating costs and expenses, the Company determined that these changes have a material impact on the as-filed unaudited interim financial statements for the prior period, and as a result, the restatement of its unaudited interim financial statements is required. The Company's unaudited consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss and statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2021 have been restated in this Quarterly Report. The effect of correcting these items in the Company's consolidated statements for the three months ended March 31, 2021 are shown in the table as follows:

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income	Three Months Ended March 31, 2021 (unaudited)		
	(In Thousands, except per share amounts)		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	Restated
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 23,623	\$ -	\$ 23,623
INVESTMENT INCOME	-	-	-
Total revenues	23,623	-	23,623
COST OF REVENUES			
Software development	1,406	-	1,406
Customer support	827	-	827
Security and wallet operations	1,357	-	1,357
Total cost of revenues	3,590	-	3,590
GROSS PROFIT	20,033	-	20,033
OPERATING EXPENSES			
General and administrative	1,519	-	1,519
Advertising and marketing	2,871	-	2,871
Depreciation and amortization	804	-	804
Impairment of digital assets	1,677	-	1,677
Total operating expenses	6,871	-	6,871
Income (loss) from operations	13,162	-	13,162
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)			
Gain on sale or transfer of digital assets	3,782	-	3,782
Unrealized gain on investments	-	-	-
Loss on extinguishment of SAFE notes	-	(61,037) (a)	(61,037)
Interest income	76	-	76
Total other income	3,858	(61,037)	(57,179)
Income before income taxes	17,020	(61,037)	(44,017)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(2,376)	-	(2,376)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 14,644	\$ (61,037)	\$ (46,393)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(720)	-	(720)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 13,924	\$ (61,037)	\$ (47,113)
Basic net income (loss) per share:			
Basic net income (loss) per share of common stock	\$ 0.64	\$ (2.66)	\$ (2.02)
Diluted net income (loss) per share of common stock	\$ 0.57	\$ (2.59)	\$ (2.02)
Weighted average shares and share equivalents outstanding			-
Basic	22,943	-	22,943
Diluted	25,653	(2,710)	22,943

(a) To record the impact from the change in contractual terms of the SAFE notes.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2021
(unaudited)

(In Thousands)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	Restated
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 15,087	\$ (2,516) (a) (b) (c)	\$ 12,571
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,512)	416 (c)	(2,096)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,695)	-	(1,695)
Effects of exchange rates changes on cash	(720)	720 (c)	-
Cash, beginning of period	2,612	(1,190) (b)	1,422
Cash, end of period	\$ 12,772	\$ (2,570)	\$ 10,202

(a) To record the impact from the change in contractual terms of the SAFE notes.

(b) To reclassify USDC from cash and cash equivalents.

(c) To reclassify cryptocurrency activity to the non-cash activities settled in cryptocurrency.

13. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events occurring after the consolidated balance sheet date through the date of May 10, 2022, the date for which the consolidated financial statements were available to be released. Based upon this evaluation, Management has determined that no subsequent events have occurred other than noted below.

Assuming no changes in digital asset unit balances since March 31, 2022, the Company estimates that an additional impairment of approximately \$3.6 million would have been recorded on the consolidated statement of income due to the changes in fluctuating prices of digital assets in 2022. The market value of digital assets was also impacted by the changes in fluctuating prices of digital assets in 2022 and would have resulted in a decrease in market value of digital assets of approximately \$23.9 million.