

**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 June 30, 2024

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: 001-42018

IBOTTA, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

**1801 California Street, Suite 400
Denver, Colorado**

(Address of principal executive offices)

35-2426358

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

80202

(Zip Code)

(303) 593-1633

(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, par value \$0.00001 per share	IBTA	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 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, 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

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

As of July 31, 2024, the registrant had outstanding 27,502,342 shares of Class A common stock and 3,137,424 shares of Class B common stock, each with a par value of \$0.00001 per share.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, which involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements generally relate to future events or our future financial or operating performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “could,” “would,” “intend,” “target,” “project,” “contemplate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” “seek,” “aim,” “look,” “wish,” “hope,” “pursue,” “propose,” “design,” “forecast,” “try,” “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 expectations regarding financial results and performance, including our operational and financial targets, key metrics, and our ability to maintain profitability and generate profitable growth over time;
- our ability to successfully execute our business and growth strategy;
- our expectations regarding the capabilities of our platform and technology;
- the sufficiency of our cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities to meet our liquidity needs;
- the demand for the Ibotta Performance Network (IPN) including the size of our addressable market, market share, and market trends;
- our ability to renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with publishers, specific products or groups of products identified by particular names and owned by a company that sells consumer packaged goods, including in the grocery and general merchandise categories (CPG brands (or brands)), and retailers;
- our ability to grow the number of redeemers that use our platform and the amount redeemed by our redeemers;
- our expectations regarding the macroeconomic environment, including rising inflation and interest rates, and uncertainty in the global banking and financial services markets;
- our ability to develop and protect our brand;
- our ability to effectively manage costs;
- our ability to develop new offerings, services, and features, bring them to market in a timely manner, and make enhancements to our platform;
- our ability to compete with existing and new competitors in existing and new markets and offerings;
- our expectations regarding outstanding litigation and legal and regulatory matters;
- our expectations regarding the effects of existing and developing laws and regulations, and our ability to comply with such laws and regulations, including privacy matters;
- our ability to collect, receive, store, process, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, and share data about redeemers and our publishers, CPG brands, and retailers;
- our ability to manage and insure operations-related risk associated with our business;

- our expectations regarding our market opportunity and new and evolving markets;
- our ability to maintain the security and availability of the IPN;
- our expectations and management of future growth;
- our expectations concerning relationships with third parties, including with Walmart Inc., a Delaware corporation, Dollar General Corporation, a Tennessee corporation, and Family Dollar Stores, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
- our ability to expand into new verticals;
- our ability to maintain, protect, and enhance our intellectual property;
- the need to hire additional personnel and our ability to attract and retain such personnel;
- our ability to obtain additional capital and maintain cash flow or obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us;
- our expectations that we will not rely on the “controlled company” exemption under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange;
- the increased expenses associated with being a public company; and
- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or a similar public health threat, or the ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Hamas and Israel, on global capital and financial markets, political events, general economic conditions in the United States, and our business and operations.

We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about our business, the industry in which we operate, and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects, and these forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or development. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties, and assumptions described in the section titled “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified, you should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The events and circumstances reflected in our forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, whether as a result of any new information, future events, or otherwise.

In addition, statements that “we believe” and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based upon information available to us as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. While we believe such information forms a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete. Our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain and you are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements.

We announce material information to the public through filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the investor relations page on our website (<https://www.ibotta.com>), press releases, public conference calls, and public webcasts. The information disclosed through the foregoing channels could be deemed to be material information. As such, we encourage investors, the media, and others to follow the channels listed above and to review the information disclosed through such channels. Any updates to the

list of disclosure channels through which we will announce information will be posted on the investor relations page on our website.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements

Ibotta, Inc.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	June 30, 2024 (unaudited)	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 317,858	\$ 62,591
Accounts receivable, less allowances of \$3,437 and \$3,160, respectively	209,023	226,439
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,353	9,314
Total current assets	534,234	298,344
Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$9,376 and \$8,905, respectively	2,272	2,541
Capitalized software development costs, less accumulated amortization of \$15,842 and \$13,482, respectively	14,361	12,844
Equity investment	4,531	4,531
Other long-term assets	652	1,530
Total assets	<u>\$ 556,050</u>	<u>\$ 319,790</u>
Liabilities, Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock, and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 5,235	\$ 8,937
Due to third-party publishers	80,542	73,155
Deferred revenue	2,831	2,628
User redemption liability	81,044	84,531
Accrued expenses	16,918	24,582
Other current liabilities	3,596	4,317
Total current liabilities	190,166	198,150
Long-term liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net	—	64,448
Convertible notes derivative liability	—	25,400
Other long-term liabilities	6,182	3,864
Total liabilities	<u>196,348</u>	<u>291,862</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value: zero and 17,245,954 shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively	—	—
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value: 100,000,000 shares authorized and zero shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2024; zero shares authorized, issued, and outstanding as of December 31, 2023	—	—
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value: zero shares authorized, issued, and outstanding as of June 30, 2024; 40,000,000 shares authorized and 9,207,337 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2023	—	—
Class A common stock, \$0.00001 par value: 3,000,000,000 shares authorized and 27,472,946 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2024; zero shares authorized, issued, and outstanding as of December 31, 2023	—	—
Class B common stock, \$0.00001 par value: 350,000,000 shares authorized and 3,137,424 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2024; zero shares authorized, issued, and outstanding as of December 31, 2023	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	593,559	237,116
Accumulated deficit	(233,857)	(209,188)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>359,702</u>	<u>27,928</u>
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock, and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 556,050</u>	<u>\$ 319,790</u>

See accompanying notes to the condensed financial statements.

Ibotta, Inc.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 87,926	\$ 77,385	\$ 170,253	\$ 135,076
Cost of revenue	12,283	9,644	22,798	20,894
Gross profit	75,643	67,741	147,455	114,182
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	50,018	22,208	78,147	43,810
Research and development	17,526	12,220	31,167	23,915
General and administrative	28,708	12,737	41,862	26,071
Depreciation and amortization	1,048	762	2,031	1,514
Total operating expenses	97,300	47,927	153,207	95,310
(Loss) income from operations	(21,657)	19,814	(5,752)	18,872
Interest income (expense), net	2,672	(1,545)	867	(3,217)
Loss on debt extinguishment	(9,630)	-	(9,630)	-
Other expense, net	(1,414)	(238)	(3,116)	(1,741)
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes	(30,029)	18,031	(17,631)	13,914
Provision for income taxes	(3,937)	(2,690)	(7,038)	(2,856)
Net (loss) income	\$ (33,966)	\$ 15,341	\$ (24,669)	\$ 11,058
Net (loss) income per share:				
Basic	\$ (1.32)	\$ 1.73	\$ (1.41)	\$ 1.25
Diluted	\$ (1.32)	\$ 0.58	\$ (1.41)	\$ 0.42
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	25,659,465	8,882,350	17,484,092	8,851,194
Diluted	25,659,465	26,563,550	17,484,092	26,528,229

See accompanying notes to the condensed financial statements.

Ibotta, Inc.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME
(In thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net (loss) income	\$ (33,966)	\$ 15,341	\$ (24,669)	\$ 11,058
Other comprehensive income:				
Net unrealized gain on short-term investments	–	49	–	126
Total other comprehensive income	–	49	–	126
Comprehensive (loss) income	<u>\$ (33,966)</u>	<u>\$ 15,390</u>	<u>\$ (24,669)</u>	<u>\$ 11,184</u>

See accompanying notes to the condensed financial statements.

Ibotta, Inc.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY
(In thousands, except share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2022	17,245,954	\$ —	8,793,880	\$ —	\$ 212,637	\$ (247,305)	\$ (126)	\$ (34,794)
Net loss	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	—	\$ (4,283)	—	\$ (4,283)
Other comprehensive income	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	77	\$ 77
Exercise of stock options	—	\$ —	23,991	\$ —	262	\$ —	—	\$ 262
Stock-based compensation expense (inclusive of capitalized stock-based compensation)	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	1,886	\$ —	—	\$ 1,886
Release of restricted stock purchase shares from repurchase option	—	\$ —	25,551	\$ —	212	\$ —	—	\$ 212
Balance, March 31, 2023	17,245,954	\$ —	8,843,422	\$ —	\$ 214,997	\$ (251,588)	\$ (49)	\$ (36,640)
Net income	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	—	\$ 15,341	—	\$ 15,341
Other comprehensive loss	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	49	\$ 49
Exercise of stock options	—	\$ —	52,228	\$ —	409	\$ —	—	\$ 409
Stock-based compensation expense (inclusive of capitalized stock-based compensation)	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	1,898	\$ —	—	\$ 1,898
Release of restricted stock purchase shares from repurchase option	—	\$ —	25,552	\$ —	212	\$ —	—	\$ 212
Balance, June 30, 2023	17,245,954	\$ —	8,921,202	\$ —	\$ 217,516	\$ (236,247)	\$ —	\$ (18,731)

See accompanying notes to the condensed financial statements.

Ibotta, Inc.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY, CONT.
(In thousands, except share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock ⁽¹⁾		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2023	17,245,954	—	9,207,337	\$ —	\$ 237,116	\$ (209,188)	\$ —	\$ 27,928
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	9,297	—	9,297
Exercise of stock options	—	—	187,777	—	1,799	—	—	1,799
Other	—	—	(3,000)	—	(91)	—	—	(91)
Stock-based compensation expense (inclusive of capitalized stock-based compensation)	—	—	—	—	4,950	—	—	4,950
Release of restricted stock purchase shares from repurchase option	—	—	25,551	—	212	—	—	212
Balance, March 31, 2024	17,245,954	—	9,417,665	\$ —	\$ 243,986	\$ (199,891)	\$ —	\$ 44,095
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(33,966)	—	(33,966)
Exercise of stock options	—	—	244,112	—	2,913	—	—	2,913
Stock-based compensation expense (inclusive of capitalized stock-based compensation)	—	—	—	—	44,912	—	—	44,912
Release of restricted stock purchase shares from repurchase option	—	—	25,552	—	212	—	—	212
Conversion of convertible debt	—	—	1,177,087	—	103,584	—	—	103,584
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock	(17,245,954)	—	17,245,954	—	—	—	—	—
Initial public offering, net of issuance costs of \$22.0 million	—	—	2,500,000	—	197,952	—	—	197,952
Balance, June 30, 2024	—	—	30,610,370	—	593,559	(233,857)	—	359,702

(1) Amounts combine the Company's common stock, Class A common stock, and Class B common stock. See [Note 7 - Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity](#) for discussion of the establishment of the Company's two classes of common stock and the reclassification of its common stock into Class A common stock in connection with the Company's initial public offering in April 2024.

See accompanying notes to the condensed financial statements.

Ibotta, Inc.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Operating activities		
Net (loss) income	\$ (24,669)	\$ 11,058
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,023	3,254
Impairment of capitalized software development costs	366	692
Stock-based compensation expense	24,802	3,584
Common stock warrant expense	24,860	–
Credit loss expense	681	409
Loss on extinguishment of debt	9,630	–
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	1,029	1,641
Change in fair value of convertible notes derivative liability	3,085	1,700
Other	23	40
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	16,741	(23,628)
Other current and long-term assets	(1,603)	895
Accounts payable	(2,917)	745
Due to third-party publishers	7,387	11,257
Accrued expenses	(7,787)	(2,347)
Deferred revenue	203	596
User redemption liability	(3,487)	(8,069)
Other current and long-term liabilities	2,019	(756)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>54,386</u>	<u>1,071</u>
Investing activities		
Additions to property and equipment	(353)	(202)
Additions to capitalized software development costs	(4,436)	(3,560)
Maturities of short-term investments	–	27,900
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(4,789)</u>	<u>24,138</u>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	4,706	671
Proceeds from initial public offering, net	206,692	–
Deferred offering costs	(5,637)	–
Other financing activities	(91)	–
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>205,670</u>	<u>671</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	255,267	25,880
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	62,591	17,818
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 317,858</u>	<u>\$ 43,698</u>

See accompanying notes to the condensed financial statements.

Ibotta, Inc.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, CONT.
(In thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Interest paid	\$ 2,497	\$ 2,296
Income taxes paid	\$ 4,968	\$ 556
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities		
Deferred offering costs not yet paid	\$ 400	\$ —
Stock-based compensation included in capitalized software development costs	\$ 201	\$ 200

See accompanying notes to the condensed financial statements.

Ibotta, Inc.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, CONT.
(In thousands)
(unaudited)

1. Nature of Operations

Ibotta, Inc. (Company, we, or our) is a technology company that allows consumer packaged goods (CPG) brands to deliver digital promotions to millions of consumers through a single, convenient network called the Ibotta Performance Network (IPN). We provide promotional services to publishers, retailers, and advertisers through the IPN, which includes our direct-to-consumer (D2C) mobile, web, and browser extension properties and our growing network of third-party publisher properties. The majority of the Company's revenues are derived from the fees we earn from customers when consumers redeem offers. The Company also derives revenue from fees we earn from customers for ad products across the Company's platform in support of their promotional campaigns, as well as from data products.

Initial Public Offering

On April 22, 2024, the Company closed its initial public offering (IPO), in which we issued and sold 2,500,000 shares of our Class A common stock at \$88.00 per share (IPO price). The Company received net proceeds of \$198.0 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$13.2 million and offering costs of approximately \$8.8 million. Certain selling stockholders (Selling Stockholders) offered an additional 4,060,700 shares of the Company's Class A common stock at the IPO price in a secondary offering, for which the Company received no proceeds. In connection with the secondary offering, on April 25, 2024, the underwriters for the IPO exercised their option to purchase an additional 984,105 shares of the Company's Class A common stock from the Selling Stockholders at the IPO price less underwriting discounts and commissions, with all proceeds going to the Selling Stockholders.

In connection with the IPO, 17,245,954 shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock automatically converted into an equal number of shares of the Company's common stock, which were then reclassified into an equal number of shares of the Company's Class A common stock, 9,511,741 shares of the Company's common stock outstanding were reclassified into an equal number of shares of the Company's Class A common stock, 3,668,427 shares of the Company's Class A common stock were exchanged for an equivalent number of the Company's Class B common stock shares, and \$75.1 million of convertible notes automatically converted into 1,177,087 shares of the Company's Class A common stock. In addition, an anti-dilution adjustment to the common stock purchase warrant to Walmart, Inc., a Delaware corporation, (Walmart Warrant) increased the number of shares of the Company's Class A common stock issuable under the Walmart Warrant by 592,457 shares resulting in \$17.5 million of incremental stock-based compensation expense. Certain equity awards with liquidity event-based vesting conditions accelerated in vesting, resulting in \$14.0 million of additional stock-based compensation expense.

2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) and pursuant to the applicable rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for interim financial information. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted. Accordingly, these unaudited condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2023, which can be found in the Company's final prospectus dated April 17, 2024, filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4) (Prospectus) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act).

Ibotta, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements
(unaudited)

The condensed financial statements reflect all adjustments and reclassifications that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for the fair presentation of the Company's results of operations and financial condition as of and for the periods presented. These operating results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected of the full year performance.

Other than those described below, there were no significant changes to the significant accounting policies from those that were disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2023 included in the Prospectus.

Emerging Growth Status

The Company is an emerging growth company, as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012 (JOBS Act). Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can delay adopting new or revised accounting standards issued subsequent to the enactment of the JOBS Act until such time as those standards apply to private companies. The Company has elected to use this extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards that have different effective dates for public and private companies until the earlier of the date that it (i) is no longer an emerging growth company or (ii) affirmatively and irrevocably opts out of the extended transition period provided in the JOBS Act. As a result, these financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with the new or revised accounting pronouncements as of public company effective dates. The Company expects to use the extended transition period for any other new or revised accounting standards during the period in which it remains an emerging growth company.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses, and the related disclosures of contingent liabilities in the condensed financial statements and accompanying notes. Management evaluates its estimates that include, but are not limited to, revenue recognition, breakage, stock-based compensation, allowance for credit losses, income taxes and associated valuation allowances, leases, contingent liabilities, convertible notes derivative liability, software development costs, including capitalization and the allocation of labor costs between cost of revenue and research and development expense, and the useful lives and impairment of long-lived assets. The Company believes that the estimates, judgments, and assumptions used to determine certain amounts that affect the condensed financial statements are reasonable, based on information available at the time they are made. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Segments

The Company manages its operations and allocates resources as a single operating segment. Further, the Company manages, monitors, and reports its financials as a single reporting segment. Operating segments are components of a company for which separate financial information is internally produced for regular use by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to allocate resources and assess the performance of the business. The Company's CODM is its Chief Executive Officer who makes operating decisions, assesses financial performance, and allocates resources based on Company-wide financial information.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist of cash, cash equivalents, and accounts receivable. At times, such amounts may exceed federally insured limits. The Company reduces credit risk by placing its cash and cash equivalents with major financial institutions within the United States. Credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is dispersed due to the large number of customers. The Company does not require collateral for accounts receivable.

Ibotta, Inc.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements
(unaudited)

User Redemption Liability and Due to Third-Party Publishers

Consumers earn user awards by redeeming offers on both Ibotta's D2C properties and our third-party publisher properties. The undistributed user awards earned by consumers on D2C properties are reflected in the user redemption liability in the condensed balance sheets. The user redemption liability is reduced as consumers cash out and through breakage (see [Note 3 – User Redemption Liability Extinguishment](#)). User awards earned by consumers on third-party publisher properties represent a payable reflected in the due to third-party publishers in the condensed balance sheets. The due to third-party publishers liability also includes a revenue share payable for certain publishers that is a negotiated fixed percentage of our fee per redemption on the third-party publishers' properties.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The principal activities from which the Company generates revenue are as follows:

Redemption Revenue

The Company's customers promote their products and services to consumers through cash back offers on the IPN, and the Company earns a fee per redemption. The Company recognizes revenue from redemption campaign customers as fees are earned, net of awards to consumers, as the Company acts as the agent to the Company's customers in the facilitation of the sale to the consumer. The Company may also charge fees to set up a redemption campaign which are deferred and recognized over the average duration of historical redemption campaigns.

Ad & Other Revenue

The Company's customers may also run advertisements such as banners, tiles, newsletters, and feature placements on Ibotta D2C properties to promote their redemption campaigns, referred to as marketing services. Ad products are billed, and revenue is recognized, as the marketing services are performed over the advertising period. The Company also offers a number of data products and services to customers, including audience targeting and data licensing. Some products and services are billed as a flat fee amount while others are billed based on usage. Data revenue is recognized as it is delivered.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation for equity awards, including stock options, restricted stock units (RSUs), and awards granted under the Company's employee stock purchase plan, or ESPP, is measured based on the grant date fair value of the award. For awards with service conditions only, the Company recognizes compensation expense, net of actual forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally four years. For awards with both service and performance conditions, the Company recognizes compensation expense, net of actual forfeitures, under the accelerated attribution method when performance conditions are considered probable of being achieved.

The fair value of RSUs with only service or performance conditions is equal to the fair value of the underlying common stock at the date of grant. For RSUs with market-based conditions, the Company determines the grant date fair value utilizing a Monte Carlo simulation, which incorporates the probability of achievement of the market-based condition. The fair value of stock options and ESPP awards is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Company's use of the valuation models requires the input of subjective assumptions. The assumptions used in the Company's valuation models represent management's best estimates, which involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment.

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These assumptions and estimates are as follows:

- *Expected Dividend Rate.* The expected dividend assumption is based on the Company's history and expectation of dividend payouts. The Company has not paid dividends and does not expect to do so in the foreseeable future, and as such, the dividend yield has been estimated to be zero.
- *Expected Volatility.* The expected volatility is determined with reference to historical stock volatilities of comparable guideline public companies over a period equivalent to the expected term of the award, as the Company does not have a trading history for its common stock.
- *Expected Term.* The expected term is the period of time for which the award is expected to be outstanding, assuming that it vests. We estimate the expected term for stock options using the simplified method, calculated as the midpoint between the requisite service period and the contractual term of the award. The simplified approach is applied as we do not have sufficient historical information to develop reasonable expectations about future exercise patterns and post-vesting employment termination behavior. For ESPP awards, the expected term is the time period from the grant date to the respective purchase dates included within each offering period.
- *Risk-Free Interest Rate.* The risk-free rate is determined based on the U.S. Treasury Yield Curve with respect to the stock options' expected term.
- *Fair Value of Common Stock.* Prior to the IPO, as the Company's common stock was not yet publicly traded, the Company engaged a valuation specialist to estimate the fair value of its common stock. Subsequent to the IPO, the fair value of common stock is based on the closing price of the Company's common stock.

Deferred Offering Costs

Deferred offering costs, which consist of direct incremental legal, consulting, accounting, and other fees related to the anticipated sale of the Company's common stock in the IPO, were capitalized and recorded in prepaid expenses and other current assets on the condensed balance sheets prior to the IPO. After the IPO, all deferred offering costs were reclassified into additional paid-in capital as a reduction of proceeds, net of underwriting discounts, received from the IPO on the condensed balance sheets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures* (ASU 2023-07), which requires enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. In addition, the amendments include enhanced interim disclosure requirements, clarify circumstances in which an entity can disclose multiple segment measures of profit or loss, and provide new segment disclosure requirements for entities with a single reportable segment. The amendments of ASU 2023-07 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. While the application of this guidance will result in additional disclosure concerning the Company's single reportable segment, it is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's condensed financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* (ASU 2023-09), which requires enhanced disaggregation within the rate reconciliation table and disaggregation of income taxes paid by jurisdiction. ASU 2023-09 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. While the application of this guidance will result in enhanced disclosures, it is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's condensed financial statements.

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Other than the items noted above, there are no new accounting pronouncements not yet effective or adopted in the current year that the Company believes have a significant impact, or potentially significant impact, to its condensed financial statements.

3. User Redemption Liability Extinguishment

The Company reflects a user redemption liability in the condensed balance sheets associated with the undistributed earnings of consumers on Ibotta's D2C properties. A portion of these undistributed earnings is never expected to be cashed out by consumers due to inactivity and will therefore be recognized as breakage by the Company.

Consumers' accounts that have no activity for six months are considered inactive and charged a \$3.99 per month maintenance fee until the balance is reduced to zero or new activity ensues. Balances associated with accounts that are deactivated for violation of the Company's terms of use are also recognized as breakage. The Company estimates breakage at the time of user redemption and reduces the user redemption liability accordingly. Breakage estimates are made based on historical breakage patterns, and the preparation of estimates includes judgments of the applicability of historical patterns to current and future periods. Breakage is recorded in revenue related to funded awards, as an offset to sales and marketing expense related to self-funded awards, and as an offset to cost of revenue related to gift card purchases and sponsored user awards earned from watching an advertising video.

The Company's breakage is recorded as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 3,707	\$ 12,769	\$ 7,630	\$ 15,757
Cost of revenue	54	302	115	370
Sales and marketing	478	2,543	1,017	3,292
Total breakage	<u>\$ 4,239</u>	<u>\$ 15,614</u>	<u>\$ 8,762</u>	<u>\$ 19,419</u>

The user redemption liability was \$81.0 million and \$84.5 million as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

4. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accrued employee expenses	\$ 12,139	\$ 18,156
Other accrued expenses	4,779	6,426
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 16,918</u>	<u>\$ 24,582</u>

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5. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Convertible notes	\$ —	\$ 75,099
Revolving line of credit	—	—
Total debt	—	75,099
Less: unamortized debt discount	—	(10,440)
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	—	(211)
Long-term debt, net	\$ —	\$ 64,448

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

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Contractual interest expense	\$ 504	\$ 1,155	\$ 2,497	\$ 2,297
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	203	825	1,029	1,641
Total interest expense	\$ 707	\$ 1,980	\$ 3,526	\$ 3,938

Convertible Notes

On March 24, 2022 (Initial Closing), the Company issued convertible unsecured subordinated promissory notes (notes or convertible notes) to certain investors, including certain related parties and a then officer of the Company (see [Note 12 – Related Parties](#)), in an aggregate principal amount of \$75.0 million with a maturity date of March 24, 2027. Up to but not including the date that is 18 months after the Initial Closing, the convertible notes bear interest at a rate of 6.00% per annum, payable quarterly in cash or as payment-in-kind at the Company's election. Thereafter, subject to certain exceptions, the convertible notes bear interest at a rate of (A) the greater of (x) the three-month Secured Overnight Financing Rate and (y) 1.00% plus (B) 5.00%, payable quarterly in cash.

The Company determined that certain conversion provisions embedded in the convertible notes represented contingent exchange features that qualified as embedded derivatives under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. The qualifying features were collectively bifurcated from the debt host and recorded as a derivative liability in the condensed balance sheets. The derivative liability was accounted for on a fair market value basis. The initial value of the derivative liability at issuance was \$16.1 million with the offset recorded as a discount to the notes. Changes in fair value were recognized in other expense, net, in the condensed statements of operations. The debt discount was amortized to interest expense over the contractual term of the debt using the straight-line method which approximates the effective interest method. Refer to [Note 6 – Fair Value Measurements](#) for further discussion of the valuation of the derivative liability.

Concurrently upon the closing of the IPO, the \$75.1 million of convertible notes automatically converted into 1,177,087 shares of the Company's Class A common stock. The conversion was accounted for as a debt extinguishment, resulting in the recognition of a \$9.6 million loss on extinguishment calculated as the difference between the fair value of the shares issued and the carrying value of the notes and the embedded derivative liability. Immediately prior to the extinguishment, a \$1.4 million loss was recognized from the change in fair value of the embedded derivative liability. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, a loss of \$3.1 million was recognized from the change in fair value of the embedded derivative liability.

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2021 Credit Facility

On November 3, 2021, the Company executed the Third Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank, which consists of a \$50.0 million revolving line of credit. In March 2023, the Company executed a letter agreement to amend the 2021 Credit Facility to reduce the percentage of funds required to be maintained with Silicon Valley Bank. In December 2023, the Company executed the Second Loan Modification Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank, which, among other things, extended the initial maturity date of the 2021 Credit Facility to November 3, 2025 and amended the financial covenant liquidity ratio calculation. The 2021 Credit Facility, as amended by the subsequent amendment and modification agreements, is referred to herein as the Amended 2021 Credit Facility. As a result of our IPO, the maturity date of the Amended 2021 Credit Facility can be extended to November 3, 2026.

Borrowings under the Amended 2021 Credit Facility bear interest at a floating annual rate equal to the greater of (i) an applicable floor rate that ranges from 2.25% to 3.0% based on the Company's average liquidity position as defined in the Amended 2021 Credit Facility and (ii) the prime rate less a margin that ranges from 0.25% to 1.0% based on the Company's average liquidity position as defined in the Amended 2021 Credit Facility. In addition, the Company pays an unused revolving line facility fee of 0.25% per year on the average monthly unused amount of commitments under the Amended 2021 Credit Facility. The Company is subject to a springing financial covenant to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio of 1.50x, depending on the Company's average liquidity position as defined in the Amended 2021 Credit Facility.

As of June 30, 2024, there was no outstanding balance under the Amended 2021 Credit Facility and \$50.0 million available. The Company is in compliance with all financial covenants under the Amended 2021 Credit Facility during all periods presented. All obligations under the Amended 2021 Credit Facility are secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company, including intellectual property.

6. Fair Value Measurements

The following tables present information about financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

	June 30, 2024			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 315,660	\$ 315,660	\$ –	\$ –
Total assets	\$ 315,660	\$ 315,660	\$ –	\$ –
	December 31, 2023			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 57,890	\$ 57,890	\$ –	\$ –
Total assets	\$ 57,890	\$ 57,890	\$ –	\$ –
Liabilities:				
Convertible notes derivative liability	25,400	–	–	25,400
Total liabilities	\$ 25,400	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 25,400

The Company's cash equivalents are held in money market funds, which are measured using quoted prices for identical assets in active markets and are therefore classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

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As of December 31, 2023, the estimated fair value of the Company's convertible notes was \$95.4 million. Long-term debt is recorded at its carrying value in the condensed balance sheets, which may differ from its fair value. The fair value was estimated using Level 3 inputs in a Monte Carlo simulation.

Convertible Notes Derivative Liability

The convertible notes contained certain embedded features that were required to be bifurcated and recorded separately from the debt host as a derivative liability at fair value. Refer to [Note 5 – Long-Term Debt](#) for further information.

The fair value of the derivative liability was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation and a “with-and-without” valuation methodology. The inputs used to estimate the fair value of the derivative instrument include the probability of potential settlement scenarios, the expected timing of such settlement, and an expected volatility determined with reference to historical stock volatilities of comparable guideline public companies. The derivative liability is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the fair value of the convertible notes derivative liability (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fair value at beginning of period	\$ 27,100	\$ 21,900	\$ 25,400	\$ 20,400
Change in fair value	1,385	200	3,085	1,700
Settlement of derivative liability	(28,485)	–	(28,485)	–
Fair value at end of period	\$ –	\$ 22,100	\$ –	\$ 22,100

Concurrently upon closing of the IPO, the \$75.1 million of convertible notes automatically converted into 1,177,087 shares of the Company's Class A common stock, and the conversion was accounted for as a debt extinguishment. Immediately prior to the extinguishment, a \$1.4 million loss was recognized from the change in fair value of the embedded derivative liability. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, a loss of \$3.1 million was recognized from the change in fair value of the embedded derivative liability.

Equity Investment

On July 2, 2019, the Company acquired 628,930 shares of the Series A Preferred Stock of a privately held software company in exchange for cash consideration of \$0.8 million. The investment represents a minority interest, and the Company has determined that it does not have significant influence over the company. The preferred shares comprising the investment are illiquid, and the fair value is not readily determinable. The Company has elected the measurement alternative to measure this investment at cost, less impairments, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded no adjustments to the equity investment. Since inception, the Company has recorded positive cumulative adjustments in the equity investment of \$8.3 million and negative cumulative adjustments of \$4.5 million.

7. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity

On April 22, 2024, the Company closed its IPO, in which we issued and sold 2,500,000 shares of our Class A common stock at the IPO price. The Company received net proceeds of \$198.0 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$13.2 million and offering costs of approximately \$8.8 million. The Selling Stockholders offered an additional 4,060,700 shares of the Company's Class A

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common stock at the IPO price in a secondary offering, for which the Company received no proceeds. In connection with the secondary offering, on April 25, 2024, the underwriters for the IPO exercised their option to purchase an additional 984,105 shares of the Company's Class A common stock from the Selling Stockholders at the IPO price less underwriting discounts and commissions, with all proceeds going to the Selling Stockholders.

In connection with the IPO, on April 22, 2024, the Company filed an amended and restated certificate of incorporation (Restated Certificate). Immediately prior to the effectiveness of the Restated Certificate, all 17,245,954 outstanding shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock automatically converted into an equal number of shares of the Company's common stock, which were then reclassified into an equal number of shares of the Company's Class A common stock. In connection with the filing of our Restated Certificate, 9,511,741 shares of the Company's common stock were reclassified into an equal number of shares of the Company's Class A common stock. Immediately following the effectiveness of the Restated Certificate and common stock reclassification, 3,668,427 shares of the Company's Class A common stock outstanding and beneficially owned by Bryan Leach, Chief Executive Officer and President, and certain related entities, were exchanged for an equivalent number of shares of the Company's Class B common stock. Concurrently upon the closing of the IPO, the \$75.1 million of convertible notes automatically converted into 1,177,087 shares of the Company's Class A common stock.

Upon the completion of the IPO and filing of the Restated Certificate, the Company's authorized capital stock consists of 3,000,000,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share, 350,000,000 shares of the Company's Class B common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share, and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.00001 per share.

Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

As of June 30, 2024, there were no shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock issued and outstanding.

Preferred Stock

As of June 30, 2024, there were no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding.

Common Stock

The rights of the holders of the Company's Class A common stock and Class B common stock are identical, except with respect to voting and conversion. Each share of the Company's Class A common stock is entitled to one vote per share and is not convertible into any other shares of the Company's

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capital stock. Each share of the Company's Class B common stock is entitled to 20 votes per share and is convertible at any time into one share of the Company's Class A common stock.

The Company had shares of common stock reserved for issuance as follows:

	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Redeemable convertible preferred stock outstanding	–	17,245,954
Stock options outstanding	4,039,997	4,516,612
Restricted stock units outstanding	1,051,527	–
Restricted stock purchase	62,743	113,846
Common stock warrant	4,121,034	3,528,577
Remaining shares reserved for future issuances under equity incentive plans	4,273,307	569,736
Remaining shares reserved for future issuances under the 2024 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	715,000	–
Total shares	<u>14,263,608</u>	<u>25,974,725</u>

Restricted Stock Purchase

On February 9, 2021, the Company granted an officer of the Company the right to purchase 408,824 shares of restricted common stock, and the officer exercised the purchase option at the grant date fair value of \$8.30 per share, for a total exercise price of \$3.4 million (restricted stock purchase). As the restricted stock purchase contained a repurchase option for the Company, the exercise price was initially recognized as a deposit liability that is offset to additional paid in capital as the repurchase option is released. One quarter of the shares were released from the Company's repurchase option on the one-year anniversary of the grant, and one forty-eighth of the shares are released monthly for the 36 months thereafter.

As of June 30, 2024, \$2.9 million had been released from the Company's repurchase option and recorded to additional paid in capital. The portion of shares to be released from the repurchase option in the next 12 months, recorded in other current liabilities, is \$0.5 million. As of December 31, 2023, \$2.4 million had been released from the repurchase option and recorded to additional paid in capital. As of December 31, 2023, the portion of shares to be released from the repurchase option in the next 12 months, recorded in other current liabilities, was \$0.8 million and the remainder of \$0.2 million was recorded in other long-term liabilities.

Common Stock Warrant

On May 17, 2021, the Company issued the Walmart Warrant in connection with a multi-year strategic relationship that makes Ibotta the exclusive provider of digital item-level rebate offer content for Walmart U.S. (Commercial Agreement). The Walmart Warrant was issued in exchange for access to Walmart consumers and is accounted for under ASC 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (ASC 718)*, as a share-based payment to a nonemployee in exchange for services to be recognized in the same manner as if the Company paid cash for the services.

Pursuant to the terms of the Walmart Warrant, Walmart has the right to purchase up to 3,528,577 shares of the Company's common stock, subject to a non-discretionary anti-dilution provision, at an exercise price of \$70.12, subject to decreases in the event of an initial public offering, a change in control, a direct listing, or a special purpose acquisition company transaction (i.e., liquidity event), if certain pricing thresholds were not met. In accordance with the non-discretionary anti-dilution provision, prior to the consummation of the IPO, the number of shares exercisable increased by an amount equal to 12.4% of the total increase of the Company's fully diluted capitalization since issuance. The Walmart Warrant shares increased by 592,457 shares to a new total of 4,121,034 shares.

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Vesting of the Walmart Warrant is subject to certain conditions, including the achievement of certain milestones and satisfaction of obligations of both parties, or (with respect to 1,648,413 of such shares after the anti-dilution adjustment) the passage of time after the achievement of certain milestones, subject to acceleration if certain operating goals are achieved. Failure to satisfy these conditions or termination of the Commercial Agreement would result in a decrease in the number of shares vesting under the Walmart Warrant. The Walmart Warrant expires, and any vested warrants are no longer exercisable, effective May 17, 2031, or May 17, 2028 in certain cases if the Commercial Agreement is no longer in effect.

The grant date (measurement date) of the Walmart Warrant is May 17, 2021, which is the date of the Commercial Agreement. The aggregate grant date fair value of the Walmart Warrant was \$35.3 million. To factor in the various terms and conditions of the Walmart Warrant, including the potential adjustments if certain pricing thresholds were not met upon an initial public offering or other liquidity event (i.e., considered a market condition), the fair value was determined based on probability weighted estimated fair values determined under both a Black-Scholes option pricing valuation model (assuming no liquidity event) and a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model (assuming a potential liquidity event) with the following assumptions:

	Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model	Monte Carlo Simulation
Risk-free interest rate	1.64 %	1.64 %
Expected dividend yield	—	—
Expected volatility	50 %	50% / 65%
Expected term (in years)	10.0	10.0

The adjustment under the anti-dilution provision on April 22, 2024 represents a modification under ASC 718. The aggregate grant date fair value of the 592,457 additional shares granted under the anti-dilution provision is \$37.2 million. The fair value was determined based on a Black-Scholes option pricing valuation model with the following assumptions:

	Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model
Risk-free interest rate	4.61 %
Expected dividend yield	—
Expected volatility	65 %
Expected term (in years)	7.1

The fair value of the portion of the Walmart Warrant that vests upon achievement of the performance conditions is recognized as sales and marketing expense when the performance conditions are considered probable of achievement, and the fair value of the remaining portion is recognized as sales and marketing expense over time beginning upon achievement of certain performance conditions through the remainder of the Commercial Agreement term, subject to acceleration if certain operating goals are achieved, and subject to certain forfeiture and repurchase terms. As of June 30, 2023, the performance conditions required for vesting were not considered probable, and therefore no stock-based compensation expense was recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2023. During the third quarter of 2023, the performance conditions required for vesting were deemed probable, and the Company began to recognize stock-based compensation expense.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized stock-based compensation of \$21.9 million and \$24.9 million, respectively, in sales and marketing expense associated with the Walmart Warrant, including a \$17.5 million incremental expense adjustment for the the anti-dilution provision modification upon IPO. All expense for the periods presented is related to the vesting of the service conditions.

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Stock-based compensation expense yet to be recognized related to the unvested portion of the Walmart Warrant is \$34.5 million as of June 30, 2024. This amount is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 4.25 years.

8. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company's disaggregated revenue by type of service is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Redemption revenue	\$ 73,951	\$ 58,271	\$ 141,940	\$ 99,974
Ad & other revenue	13,975	19,114	28,313	35,102
Total revenue	\$ 87,926	\$ 77,385	\$ 170,253	\$ 135,076

Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues primarily consist of fees and cash back offers collected from customers that will be applied to future campaigns. Deferred revenues are expected to be recognized as consumers redeem offers over the term of the campaigns, net of the cash back offer, which generally occurs within 12 months. Deferred revenues were \$2.8 million and \$2.6 million as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Revenue recognized from deferred revenue at the beginning of the year is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue recognized	\$ 237	\$ 276	\$ 1,660	\$ 2,466

9. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The Company's stock-based compensation expense is recorded as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cost of revenue	\$ 365	\$ 133	\$ 523	\$ 353
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	26,808	558	30,430	1,122
Research and development	4,036	510	4,589	1,037
General and administrative	13,608	554	14,120	1,072
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 44,817	\$ 1,755	\$ 49,662	\$ 3,584

(1) Sales and marketing includes common stock warrant expense of \$21.9 million and \$24.9 million recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively. No common stock warrant expense was recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2023. See [Note 7 – Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity](#).

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The Company capitalized an immaterial amount of stock-based compensation expense to capitalized software development costs during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Unrecognized stock-based compensation expense as of June 30, 2024 was \$57.8 million for unvested restricted stock units and \$14.6 million for unvested stock options and is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.39 years and 2.51 years, respectively.

Equity Incentive Plan

In April 2024, the Company's board of directors approved the 2024 Equity Incentive Plan (2024 Plan), which became effective in connection with the IPO. The 2024 Plan provides for the grant of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units (RSUs), stock appreciation rights, performance units, and performance shares to eligible employees, directors, and consultants. The 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (2011 Plan), which terminated effective immediately prior to the effectiveness of the 2024 Plan, provided for the grant of various stock awards to employees of the Company, including incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, and RSUs.

As of June 30, 2024, the maximum number of shares of the Company's Class A common stock that may be issued under the 2024 Plan is equal to 4,273,307 shares. The number of shares available for issuance will automatically increase on the first day of each fiscal year of the Company, beginning on January 1, 2025, in an amount equal to the least of (i) 5,400,000 shares, (ii) 5% of the outstanding shares of all classes of the Company's common stock on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, or (iii) such number of shares determined by the Administrator no later than the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year.

Stock Options

The Company's option awards typically vest over a three- or four-year period and expire 10 years from the grant date. The exercise price of the option awards is typically equal to the fair value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. As defined in the individual option award agreements, certain option awards provide for accelerated vesting if there is a sale of the Company and the outlined employees are terminated in a specific time period thereafter.

A summary of option activity for the six months ended June 30, 2024, is as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Options outstanding as of December 31, 2023	4,516,612	\$ 14.34	7.5	\$ 75,915
Granted	184,148	31.15		
Exercised	(431,889)	10.91		
Forfeited or expired	(228,874)	18.50		
Options outstanding as of June 30, 2024	4,039,997	\$ 15.24	7.1	\$ 242,079
Options vested and exercisable as of June 30, 2024	2,553,540	\$ 13.61	6.4	\$ 157,173

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2024 was \$24.0 million.

In July 2021, the Company granted stock option awards to our named executive officers in anticipation of an initial public offering in 2021. The stock options were scheduled to vest in equal monthly installments over the four-year period after the vesting commencement date (or in the case of one of the

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two awards granted to the CEO, the one-year anniversary of the vesting commencement date). The vesting commencement date for each award was the effectiveness of a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act. In March 2024, the awards were modified to accelerate the vesting by amending the vesting commencement date to be the grant date. The modification increased the fair value of the options by \$3.0 million.

As a result of the IPO, the liquidity event condition associated with these stock options was satisfied as of the effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act on April 17, 2024. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized an \$11.4 million cumulative stock-based compensation expense adjustment using the accelerated attribution method associated with the stock options for which the portion of the service period had been satisfied and vested through achievement of the liquidity event condition upon the IPO. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, no stock-based compensation expense was recognized for these stock options as the liquidity event condition was not probable.

Restricted Stock Units

A summary of RSU activity for the six months ended June 30, 2024, is as follows:

	RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
Unvested and outstanding as of December 31, 2023	–	\$ –
Granted	1,061,577	63.24
Vested	–	–
Forfeited or expired	(10,050)	31.15
Unvested and outstanding as of June 30, 2024	1,051,527	\$ 63.55

Prior to and in connection with the IPO, the Company granted RSUs to employees and executives that vest upon the satisfaction of both a service condition and a liquidity event condition (double-trigger awards). The service condition for the majority of these awards is satisfied over four years with awards vesting on each quarterly vesting date (defined as the first trading day on or after March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1). The liquidity event condition is satisfied upon the occurrence of a qualifying event, defined as the earlier to occur of (i) a change of control or (ii) the first quarterly vest date after the expiration of the lock-up period following the completion of an IPO, subject in each instance to continued service to the Company.

As a result of the IPO, the liquidity event condition associated with all double-trigger awards was deemed probable as of the effectiveness of the registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act on April 17, 2024. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized a \$2.6 million cumulative stock-based compensation expense adjustment using the accelerated attribution method associated with the double-trigger awards for which the portion of the service period had been satisfied. The double-trigger awards are expected to begin vesting on December 1, 2024, which is the the first quarterly vest date after the expiration of the lock-up period following the completion of the IPO.

RSUs granted after the IPO are subject to a service-based vesting condition only, which is typically a three- or four-year period.

CEO Performance-Based RSU

On April 17, 2024, the Company issued a performance-based RSU award to the CEO (CEO PRSU). The CEO PRSU awards a target number of RSUs to the CEO, totaling 125,216 RSUs, that become eligible to vest based on the Company's total shareholder return (TSR) relative to the TSRs of the

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companies in the Russell 2000 Index during the performance period from the grant date through December 31, 2026. A percentage of the target number of RSUs, ranging from zero to 200%, will vest based on the percentile rank of the Company's TSR relative to that of the other companies in the index over the performance period. The award is subject to the CEO's continued service to the Company, and the TSR condition is a market condition. In addition, the CEO PRSU is subject to acceleration upon a change in control.

The Company estimated the fair value of the CEO PRSU on the April 17, 2024 issuance date using a Monte Carlo simulation that incorporates the probability of achievement of the market condition, resulting in an aggregate grant date fair value of \$14.3 million. The key assumptions used include a risk-free rate of 4.76%, an expected volatility of approximately 57%, and an expected term of 2.7 years.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized \$1.1 million of stock-based compensation expense related to the CEO PRSU.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)

In April 2024, the Company's board of directors approved the 2024 ESPP, which became effective in connection with the IPO. Initially, there are 715,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock reserved for issuance under the ESPP. The number of shares available for issuance will automatically increase on the first day of each fiscal year of the Company, beginning on January 1, 2025, in an amount equal to the least of (i) 1,100,000 shares of common stock, (ii) 1% of the outstanding shares of all classes of the Company's common stock on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, or (iii) an amount determined by the board of directors.

The ESPP allows eligible employees to purchase shares of the Company's Class A common stock at a discounted price per share through payroll deductions over consecutive offering periods that are approximately six months in length. Each offering period has a single purchase period of the same duration. The offering periods will generally start on the first trading day on or after May 15 and November 15 each year and end on the first trading day on or after the following November 15 and May 15, respectively. The per share purchase price is equal to 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of a share of the Company's Class A common stock on (i) the first trading date of the offering period or (ii) the last trading day of the offering period.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized an immaterial amount of stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP. The Company has not yet issued any shares of its Class A common stock under the ESPP.

10. Income Taxes

Our income tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of our annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any, in the relevant period. Each quarter we update our estimate of the annual effective tax rate, and if our estimated tax rate changes, we make a cumulative adjustment.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$3.9 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, resulting in an effective tax rate of (13.1)% and (39.9)%, respectively. These effective tax rates differ from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to the impact of nondeductible items, including certain executive compensation costs, stock based compensation, and the tax expense related to uncertain tax positions; partially offset by the benefit of research and development tax credits. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2023 the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$2.7 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, resulting in an effective tax rate of 14.9% and 20.5%, respectively. These effective tax rates differ from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to the effects of the valuation allowance and state and local taxes.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is currently auditing our consolidated U.S. income tax return for 2021.

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11. Net (Loss) Income Per Share

Following the IPO, the Company has two classes of common stock, Class A common stock and Class B common stock. The rights of the holders of the Company's Class A common stock and Class B common stock are identical, except with respect to voting and conversion. As the liquidation and dividend rights are identical, basic and diluted net (loss) income per share are the same for Class A common stock and Class B common stock.

Basic and diluted net (loss) income per share is calculated as follows (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Numerator:				
Net (loss) income	\$ (33,966)	\$ 15,341	\$ (24,669)	\$ 11,058
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding, basic	25,659,465	8,882,350	17,484,092	8,851,194
Plus: dilutive effect of stock options	—	435,246	—	431,081
Plus: dilutive effect of redeemable convertible preferred stock	—	17,245,954	—	17,245,954
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding, diluted	25,659,465	26,563,550	17,484,092	26,528,229
Net (loss) income per share, basic	\$ (1.32)	\$ 1.73	\$ (1.41)	\$ 1.25
Net (loss) income per share, diluted	\$ (1.32)	\$ 0.58	\$ (1.41)	\$ 0.42

As the Company incurred a net loss during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, basic net loss per share is equivalent to diluted net loss per share as the inclusion of all potentially dilutive securities outstanding would have been antidilutive.

The following potentially dilutive common shares, presented based on amounts outstanding, were excluded from the computation of diluted net (loss) income per share because their effect would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented, or issuance of such shares is contingent upon the satisfaction of certain conditions which were not satisfied by the end of the period:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Stock options	4,039,997	3,407,374	4,039,997	4,091,699
RSUs	1,051,527	—	1,051,527	—
Unvested shares of restricted stock purchase	62,743	164,949	62,743	177,725
Common stock warrant	4,121,034	3,843,799	4,121,034	3,845,656
Total shares excluded from diluted net (loss) income per share	9,275,301	7,416,122	9,275,301	8,115,080

Potentially dilutive common shares with respect to the convertible notes are not presented in the table above, as no conditions required for conversion had occurred as of June 30, 2023, and as of June 30, 2024, the convertible notes had converted into shares of the Company's Class A common stock as part of the IPO. These shares are included in the calculation of basic net (loss) income per share above.

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12. Related Parties

Retention of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, P.C.

Larry W. Sonsini, a member of the Company's board of directors, is a founding partner of the law firm Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, P.C. (Wilson Sonsini), which serves as outside corporate counsel to the Company. During the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company spent \$2.8 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, with Wilson Sonsini. During the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company spent \$1.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, with Wilson Sonsini. Amounts payable to Wilson Sonsini were \$0.1 million as of June 30, 2024 and \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2023.

Convertible Notes

The Company issued convertible notes to certain investors on March 24, 2022 (see [Note 5 – Long-Term Debt](#)). Convertible notes in the principal aggregate amount of \$69.5 million were issued to Koch Disruptive Technologies, LLC (KDT), which was the sole purchaser of the Company's Series D convertible preferred stock, the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company's outstanding capital stock, and was represented on the Company's board of directors. Convertible notes in the principal aggregate amount of \$0.1 million were also issued to WS Investment Company LLC (2022A), which is affiliated with Wilson Sonsini and is represented on the Company's board of directors. Convertible notes in the principal aggregate amount of \$0.5 million each were also issued to a then officer of the Company, an immediate family member of an officer and principal owner of the Company, and a trust to which an immediate family member of an officer and principal owner of the Company is a trustee.

Concurrently upon the closing of the IPO, the \$75.1 million of convertible notes automatically converted into 1,177,087 shares of the Company's Class A common stock. At the time of the closing of the IPO, KDT was no longer represented on the Company's board of directors.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

Letter of Credit

The Company has a standby letter of credit with Silicon Valley Bank in the amount of \$0.4 million as of June 30, 2024 in conjunction with leased real estate. As of June 30, 2024, no amounts had been drawn, and the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the letter of credit.

Tax Reserves

We conduct operations in many tax jurisdictions. In some of these jurisdictions, non-income-based taxes, such as sales and other indirect taxes, may be assessed on our operations. There is uncertainty and judgment as to the taxability of the Company's services and what constitutes sufficient presence for a jurisdiction to levy such taxes.

The Company records tax reserves in other current liabilities on the condensed balance sheets when they become probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. As of June 30, 2024, tax reserves were immaterial. As of December 31, 2023, tax reserves were \$0.6 million. Due to the estimates involved in the analysis, the Company expects that the liability will change over time and could exceed the current estimate. The Company may also be subject to examination by the relevant state taxing authorities.

Third-Party Publisher Commitments

The Company has a minimum commitment with a certain third-party publisher. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, we recognized an immaterial expected shortfall within cost of revenue

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on our condensed statements of operations. The shortfall is accrued within the due to distribution partners liability on the condensed balance sheets. As of June 30, 2024, the remaining commitment is as follows:

Fiscal Year	In thousands
Remainder of 2024	2,000
2025	4,000
2026	4,000
2027	4,000
2028	1,000
Total	\$ 15,000

14. Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through August 13, 2024, the date the accompanying condensed financial statements were available to be issued. There were no significant subsequent events identified.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our condensed financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our audited annual financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on April 18, 2024, pursuant to Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Prospectus). The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, objectives, expectations, intentions, and beliefs, which involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below and those discussed in the sections titled "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" included in Part II, Item 1A. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future, and our interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results we expect for the full fiscal year or any other period.

Overview

Ibotta is a technology company that allows consumer packaged goods (CPG) brands to deliver digital promotions to over 200 million consumers through a single, convenient network called the Ibotta Performance Network (IPN). We are pioneers in success-based marketing; we only get paid when our client's promotion results in a sale, not when a consumer merely views or clicks on the promotion. We have built the largest digital item-level promotions network in the United States by forming strategic relationships with major retailers such as Walmart Inc., a Delaware corporation (Walmart), Dollar General Corporation, a Tennessee corporation (Dollar General), and Family Dollar Stores LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Family Dollar), which use our digital offers to power their loyalty programs on a white-label basis. Through the IPN, our clients can also reach millions more consumers on our widely used rewards app digital properties, which include the Ibotta-branded cash back mobile app, website, and browser extension (collectively, Ibotta D2C).

Initial Public Offering

On April 22, 2024, we closed our initial public offering (IPO), in which we issued and sold 2,500,000 shares of our Class A common stock at \$88.00 per share (IPO price). We received net proceeds of \$198.0 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$13.2 million and offering costs of approximately \$8.8 million. Certain selling stockholders (Selling Stockholders) offered an additional 4,060,700 shares of our Class A common stock at the IPO price in a secondary offering, for which we received no proceeds. In connection with the secondary offering, on April 25, 2024, the underwriters for the IPO exercised their option to purchase an additional 984,105 shares of our Class A common stock from the Selling Stockholders at the IPO price less underwriting discounts and commissions, with all proceeds going to the Selling Stockholders.

Impact of Macroeconomic Conditions

Our business and results of operations are subject to global economic conditions. Our revenue depends on the ability of consumers to buy products that are featured on the IPN. Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, including slower growth or a recession, inflation, bank failures, supply chain disruption, increases in interest rates, increases to fuel and other energy costs or vehicle costs, geopolitical events, including the potential for new or unforeseen conflicts, changes in the labor market, or decreases in consumer spending power or confidence, could result in a decline in client spending which could adversely affect the number of offer redemptions.

Management continues to actively monitor the impact of these macroeconomic factors on our financial condition, liquidity, operations, and workforce. For more information on risks associated with macroeconomic conditions, see the risk factor titled "Macroeconomic conditions, including slower growth

or a recession and supply chain disruptions, have previously and could continue to adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.”

Financial and Operational Highlights

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	(in thousands, except percentages and per redeemer and per redemption figures)			
Redemptions ⁽¹⁾	80,715	51,201	152,181	94,474
Redeemers ⁽¹⁾	13,702	5,315	13,095	4,999
Redemptions per redeemer ⁽¹⁾	5.9	9.6	11.6	18.9
Redemption revenue per redemption ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.92	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.06
Revenue	\$ 87,926	\$ 77,385	\$ 170,253	\$ 135,076
Gross profit	\$ 75,643	\$ 67,741	\$ 147,455	\$ 114,182
Gross margin	86 %	88 %	87 %	85 %
Net (loss) income	\$ (33,966)	\$ 15,341	\$ (24,669)	\$ 11,058
Net (loss) income as a percent of revenue	(39)%	20 %	(14)%	8 %
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$ 25,274	\$ 23,207	\$ 47,933	\$ 25,711
Adjusted EBITDA margin ⁽¹⁾	29 %	30 %	28 %	19 %

(1) See section “Performance Metrics and Non-GAAP Measures” for more information and a reconciliation to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure.

Performance Metrics and Non-GAAP Measures

We use the following key performance metrics and non-GAAP measures to help us evaluate our business, identify trends affecting our performance, and make strategic decisions. For more information regarding how we use non-GAAP measures in our business, the limitations of these measures, and a reconciliation of these measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures, refer to the section titled “Non-GAAP Measures.”

Note that certain figures shown within this section may not recalculate due to rounding.

Performance Metrics

The performance metrics below are presented in two categories: direct-to-consumer (D2C) and third-party publishers, which sum to the total metric. The underlying trends and drivers of our D2C business often vary from those of our third-party publisher business. Our D2C business caters to consumers who are focused on savings, irrespective of the retailer. Our third-party publisher business tends to reach consumers who may be more loyal to a specific retailer and are engaging with offers powered by Ibotta’s

technology platform. The explanation of the changes in the total metric can be found in the D2C and third-party publishers sections.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(in thousands, except per redeemer and per redemption figures)				
Redemptions:				
Direct-to-consumer redemptions	28,573	35,463	56,248	67,150
Third-party publisher redemptions	52,142	15,738	95,934	27,324
Total redemptions	80,715	51,201	152,181	94,474
Redeemers:				
Direct-to-consumer redeemers	1,800	1,940	1,864	1,944
Third-party publisher redeemers	11,902	3,375	11,230	3,055
Total redeemers	13,702	5,315	13,095	4,999
Redemptions per redeemer:				
Direct-to-consumer redemptions per redeemer	15.9	18.3	30.2	34.5
Third-party publisher redemptions per redeemer	4.4	4.7	8.5	8.9
Total redemptions per redeemer	5.9	9.6	11.6	18.9
Redemption revenue per redemption:				
Direct-to-consumer redemption revenue per redemption	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.19
Third-party publisher redemption revenue per redemption	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.74
Total redemption revenue per redemption	\$ 0.92	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.06

Redemptions

A redemption is a verified purchase of an item qualifying for an offer by a client on the IPN. The number of redemptions are an indicator of the scale and consumer engagement of our business, as well as the value we bring to our clients and publishers. Generally, redemptions grow as we increase budget with existing clients and/or add new CPG brands as clients. In addition, redemptions grow from adding publishers and redeemers, and/or increasing engagement from existing redeemers.

D2C redemptions are redemptions on any Ibotta D2C property. Third-party publisher redemptions are redemptions on all publishers excluding the Ibotta D2C properties, namely our retailer publishers.

Ibotta D2C redemptions

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, D2C redemptions were approximately 28.6 million and 35.5 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, D2C redemptions were approximately 56.2 million and 67.2 million, respectively. The decrease was driven by the quantity and quality of offers available to each D2C redeemer.

Third-party publisher redemptions

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, our third-party publisher redemptions were approximately 52.1 million and 15.7 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, our third-party publisher redemptions were approximately 95.9 million and 27.3 million, respectively. This growth was primarily driven by the expansion of the Walmart program, which initially launched in the third quarter of 2022 to members of Walmart's paid membership program, Walmart+, and expanded to all Walmart customers with a Walmart.com account in the third quarter of 2023. In addition, Dollar General launched in the third quarter of 2023, and Family Dollar launched in the second quarter of 2024.

Total redemptions

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, total redemptions were 80.7 million and 51.2 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, total redemptions were 152.2 million and 94.5 million, respectively.

Redeemers

Redeemers are defined as consumers who have redeemed at least one digital offer within the quarter. If one consumer were to redeem on more than one publisher, they would be counted as a redeemer on each publisher. Year-to-date redeemers are calculated as the average of current year quarter-to-date redeemers. Redeemers are an indicator of the scale and growth of our business, as the number of redeemers typically drives our revenue and is an indication of our ability to grow redemptions.

D2C redeemers are consumers who have redeemed at least one digital offer on any Ibotta property within the quarter. Third-party publisher redeemers are consumers who have redeemed at least one digital offer on any publisher property that is not an Ibotta property, namely our retailer publishers.

Ibotta D2C redeemers

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, D2C redeemers were 1.8 million and 1.9 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, D2C redeemers were 1.9 million and 1.9 million, respectively.

Third-party publisher redeemers

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, third-party publisher redeemers were approximately 11.9 million and 3.4 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, third-party publisher redeemers were approximately 11.2 million and 3.1 million, respectively. These redeemers grow as we add third-party publishers and as these publishers ramp up consumers on their properties. This growth was primarily driven by the expansion of the Walmart program, which initially launched in the third quarter of 2022 to members of Walmart's paid membership program, Walmart+, and expanded to all Walmart customers with a Walmart.com account in the third quarter of 2023. In addition, Dollar General launched in the third quarter of 2023, and Family Dollar launched in the second quarter of 2024.

Total redeemers

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, total redeemers were approximately 13.7 million and 5.3 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, total redeemers were approximately 13.1 million and 5.0 million, respectively.

Redemptions per redeemer

Redemptions per redeemer are the redemptions divided by the redeemers in that period. This metric is useful as redemptions per redeemer is an indication of our redeemers' level of engagement with our platform. We aim to grow redemptions from our redeemers by expanding the breadth of offers available and increasing engagement by continuing to improve the consumer experience. In general, redemptions per redeemer are driven by rewards content. For new redeemers, redemption frequency initially increases before stabilizing. Our D2C business caters to consumers who are focused on savings, irrespective of the retailer. Our third-party publisher business tends to reach consumers who may be more loyal to a specific retailer and are engaging with offers powered by Ibotta's technology platform.

Ibotta D2C redemptions per redeemer

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, D2C redemptions per redeemer were approximately 15.9 and 18.3, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, D2C redemptions per redeemer were approximately 30.2 and 34.5, respectively. The decrease was driven by the quantity and quality of offers available to each D2C redeemer.

Third-party publisher redemptions per redeemer

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, third-party publisher redemptions per redeemer were approximately 4.4 and 4.7, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, third-party publisher redemptions per redeemer were approximately 8.5 and 8.9, respectively. The decrease was driven by the quantity and quality of offers available to each third-party publisher redeemer.

Total redemptions per redeemer

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, total redemptions per redeemer were approximately 5.9 and 9.6, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, total redemptions per redeemer were approximately 11.6 and 18.9, respectively.

Redemption revenue per redemption

Redemption revenue per redemption is the redemption revenue divided by the number of redemptions. Redemption revenue per redemption is an indication of our fee, which is generally charged as a fixed dollar amount per redemption. In any period, our redemption revenue per redemption can fluctuate based on the category mix of offers being redeemed and the impact of inflation on a product's MSRP. Category mix can be impacted by factors such as seasonal promotions, including back-to-school items in the third quarter or holiday promotions on grocery and food items in the fourth quarter of each year. Our fee is generally charged as a fixed dollar amount per redemption based on the retail price of the specific item being promoted.

D2C redemption revenue per redemption represents redemption revenue generated from offers on any Ibotta property divided by the redemptions on any Ibotta property in that period. Third-party publisher redemption revenue per redemption represents redemption revenue generated from offers on all publishers other than those on Ibotta properties divided by redemptions on all publishers other than those on Ibotta properties. Refer to the [Results of Operations](#) section below for the disaggregation of revenue by Ibotta D2C and third-party publisher.

Ibotta D2C redemption revenue per redemption

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, D2C redemption revenue per redemption was \$1.13 and \$1.31, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, D2C redemption revenue per redemption was \$1.16 and \$1.19,

respectively. This change was driven primarily by the one-time breakage benefit of \$9.4 million incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2023, as well as offer mix. See the [Breakage Benefit](#) section below for more details.

Third-party publisher redemption revenue per redemption

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, third-party publisher redemption revenue per redemption was \$0.80 and \$0.75, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, third-party publisher redemption revenue per redemption was \$0.80 and \$0.74, respectively. This change was driven primarily by offer mix.

Total redemption revenue per redemption

For the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, total redemption revenue per redemption was \$0.92 and \$1.14, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, total redemption revenue per redemption was \$0.93 and \$1.06, respectively.

Non-GAAP Measures

To supplement our condensed financial statements prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting policies (GAAP), we use certain non-GAAP financial measures, including Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin.

Our definitions may differ from the definitions used by other companies and therefore comparability may be limited. In addition, other companies may not publish these or similar metrics. These non-GAAP measures are not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the comparable GAAP measures, but are included solely for informational and comparative purposes. Non-GAAP financial measures are subject to limitations and should be read only in conjunction with our condensed financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. In light of these limitations, management also reviews the specific items that are excluded from our non-GAAP measures, as well as trends in these items.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net (loss) income, adjusted to exclude interest (income) expense, net, depreciation and amortization expense, stock-based compensation expense, change in fair value of derivative, loss on debt extinguishment, provision for income taxes, and other expense, net. We define Adjusted EBITDA margin as Adjusted EBITDA as a percent of revenue.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin are used by our management team as additional measures of our performance for purposes of business decision-making, including managing expenditures and developing budgets. Period-over-period comparisons of Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin help our management team identify additional trends in our financial results that may not be shown solely by comparisons of net (loss) income and net (loss) income as a percentage of revenue, respectively. In addition, we may use Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin in the incentive compensation programs applicable to some of our employees in order to evaluate our performance.

The following table provides a reconciliation of net (loss) income to Adjusted EBITDA and net (loss) income margin to Adjusted EBITDA Margin for each of the periods presented (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net (loss) income	\$ (33,966)	\$ 15,341	\$ (24,669)	\$ 11,058
Add (deduct):				
Interest (income) expense, net	(2,672)	1,545	(867)	3,217
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	2,114	1,640	4,023	3,255
Stock-based compensation ⁽²⁾	44,817	1,755	49,662	3,584
Change in fair value of derivative	1,385	200	3,085	1,700
Loss on debt extinguishment	9,630	–	9,630	–
Provision for income taxes	3,937	2,690	7,038	2,856
Other expense, net ⁽³⁾	29	36	31	41
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 25,274	\$ 23,207	\$ 47,933	\$ 25,711
Revenue	\$ 87,926	\$ 77,385	\$ 170,253	\$ 135,076
Net (loss) income as a percent of revenue	(39)%	20 %	(14)%	8 %
Adjusted EBITDA margin	29 %	30 %	28 %	19 %

(1) Amortization of capitalized software development costs included in cost of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$1.1 million and \$0.8 million, respectively and for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$2.0 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

(2) Amounts include stock-based compensation expense as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cost of revenue	\$ 365	\$ 133	\$ 523	\$ 353
Sales and marketing	26,808	558	30,430	1,122
Research and development	4,036	510	4,589	1,037
General and administrative	13,608	554	14,120	1,072
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 44,817	\$ 1,755	\$ 49,662	\$ 3,584

(3) Other expense, net is comprised of loss (gain) on disposal of assets and penalties.

Breakage Benefit

On our balance sheet, we have a user redemption liability balance that is an accumulation of direct-to-consumer redeemers' account balances net of estimated breakage. Consumers' accounts that have no activity for six months are considered inactive and charged a \$3.99 per month maintenance fee (i.e., breakage) until the balance is reduced to zero or new activity ensues. Every month the user redemption liability increases by the amount credited to D2C redeemers for redemptions and is offset by D2C redeemer cash outs, actual inactivity maintenance fees, and estimated breakage. We estimate breakage at the time of user redemption and reduce the user redemption liability accordingly.

In 2023, we made an update to fix a software error to correctly charge maintenance fees to all inactive D2C redeemers on a go-forward basis. This change resulted in a short-term benefit to U.S. GAAP revenue in 2023. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2023, the breakage benefit to revenue totaled \$9.4 million and \$10.6 million, respectively. There was no breakage benefit associated with the three and six months ended June 30, 2024.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

We provide a platform to CPG brands to deliver digital promotions to consumers. The majority of our revenues are derived from the fees we charge to clients when consumers redeem offers on the IPN by purchasing promoted products. We also derive revenue from the sale of ad products to customers to promote their offers, as well as from data products.

We expect our redemption revenue to increase as a percentage of revenue as we continue to grow the IPN.

Cost of revenue

Cost of revenue consists primarily of personnel-related costs attributable to personnel in our engineering department who maintain our platform, data hosting costs, revenue share with third-party publishers, amortization of platform-related software development costs, certain user award costs net of breakage, software licensing costs, and processing fees. Personnel-related costs include salaries, benefits, stock-based compensation, and bonuses. User award costs net of breakage recorded in cost of revenue are associated with awards earned from gift card purchases and sponsored user awards earned from watching an advertising video. Breakage represents the undistributed earnings of consumers never expected to be cashed out due to inactivity. User award costs also include user awards that are cashed out and subsequently identified as violating our terms of use.

We expect that cost of revenue will increase as we continue to invest in our infrastructure and acquire new publishers and customers.

Operating expenses

Sales and marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs for our sales and marketing departments, common stock warrant expense, self-funded user awards, net of the related breakage, B2B marketing, media spend, software licensing costs, market research, and public relations. Self-funded user awards are awards related to campaigns and other incentive bonuses on our D2C properties that are funded directly by Ibotta as part of our customer acquisition and retention strategy. Personnel-related costs include salaries, stock-based compensation, bonuses, benefits, taxes, and travel.

We expect that sales and marketing may increase as we as we continue to invest in marketing efforts to increase engagement and brand awareness. However, we expect sales and marketing expenses to decrease as a percentage of total revenue over time due to growth in revenue from third-party publishers, although they may fluctuate as a percentage of total revenue from period to period.

Research and development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs for our technology departments, software licensing costs, impairment of certain capitalized software development costs, and professional fees. Personnel-related costs include salaries, stock-based compensation, benefits, taxes, bonuses, and travel. We capitalize certain software development costs that are attributable to developing new features and adding incremental functionality to our platform or infrastructure. Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage and post-implementation operation stage are expensed as incurred in research and development expenses. In addition, impairment of in-progress software projects for which completion is subsequently determined not to be probable is recorded in research and development expenses.

We expect research and development may increase as we focus on further improvements to, and maintenance of, our platform. However, we expect our research and development expenses to decrease

as a percentage of total revenue over time, although they may fluctuate as a percentage of total revenue from period to period.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs for our administrative departments, software licensing costs, professional fees for external legal, accounting and other consulting services, facilities costs, corporate insurance, bad debt, and taxes and licenses. Personnel-related costs include stock-based compensation, salaries, benefits, travel, bonuses, and taxes.

We expect to increase the size of our general and administrative function to support the growth of our business and may incur additional expenses as a result of operating as a public company, including costs to comply with the rules and regulations applicable to companies listed on a U.S. securities exchange and costs related to compliance and reporting obligations pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. In addition, as a public company, we expect to incur increased expenses such as insurance, investor relations, and professional services. As a result, we expect the dollar amount of our general and administrative expenses to increase. However, we expect our general and administrative expenses to decrease as a percentage of total revenue over time, although they may fluctuate as a percentage of total revenue from period to period.

We expect additional operating expenses following the IPO due to stock-based compensation expenses associated with stock awards for which liquidity event-based vesting conditions will be satisfied or probable upon such effectiveness.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization consists of amortization of intangible assets, including infrastructure-related software development costs and acquired technology, and depreciation of property and equipment.

Interest income (expense), net

Interest income (expense), net consists of interest income earned on cash and cash equivalents, net of interest expense incurred on outstanding debt instruments.

Other expense, net

Other expense, net consists primarily of the loss incurred upon extinguishment of the convertible notes derivative liability, gains and losses incurred on both the convertible notes derivative liability, and disposals of assets and leases and penalties.

Provision for income taxes

Provision for income taxes consists primarily of income taxes related to state jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Due to uncertainty as to the realization of benefits from our deferred tax assets, we have a full valuation allowance reserved against such assets. Based on our assessment of current income and anticipated future earnings, there is a reasonable possibility that we will have sufficient evidence to release the valuation allowance within the next 12 months. However, our judgment regarding future earnings and the exact timing of the valuation allowance release is subject to change due to many factors, including future market conditions and the ability to successfully execute our business plans.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth our results of operations in dollars for each of the periods presented (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 87,926	\$ 77,385	\$ 170,253	\$ 135,076
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	12,283	9,644	22,798	20,894
Gross profit	75,643	67,741	147,455	114,182
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾ :				
Sales and marketing	50,018	22,208	78,147	43,810
Research and development	17,526	12,220	31,167	23,915
General and administrative	28,708	12,737	41,862	26,071
Depreciation and amortization	1,048	762	2,031	1,514
Total operating expenses	97,300	47,927	153,207	95,310
(Loss) income from operations	(21,657)	19,814	(5,752)	18,872
Interest income (expense), net	2,672	(1,545)	867	(3,217)
Loss on debt extinguishment	(9,630)	—	(9,630)	—
Other expense, net	(1,414)	(238)	(3,116)	(1,741)
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes	(30,029)	18,031	(17,631)	13,914
Provision for income taxes	(3,937)	(2,690)	(7,038)	(2,856)
Net (loss) income	\$ (33,966)	\$ 15,341	\$ (24,669)	\$ 11,058

(1) Amounts include stock-based compensation expense as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cost of revenue	\$ 365	\$ 133	\$ 523	\$ 353
Sales and marketing	26,808	558	30,430	1,122
Research and development	4,036	510	4,589	1,037
General and administrative	13,608	554	14,120	1,072
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 44,817	\$ 1,755	\$ 49,662	\$ 3,584

Comparison of the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

Revenue

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Direct-to-consumer revenue				
Redemption revenue	\$ 32,300	\$ 46,530	\$ (14,230)	(31)%
Ad & other revenue	13,975	19,114	(5,139)	(27)%
Total direct-to-consumer revenue	46,275	65,644	(19,369)	(30)%
Third-party publishers revenue				
Redemption revenue	41,651	11,741	29,910	255 %
Ad & other revenue	—	—	—	— %
Total third-party publishers revenue	41,651	11,741	29,910	255 %
Total				
Redemption revenue	73,951	58,271	15,680	27 %
Ad & other revenue	13,975	19,114	(5,139)	(27)%
	\$ 87,926	\$ 77,385	\$ 10,541	14 %

Total redemption revenue increased \$15.7 million, or 27%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023, due to a \$29.9 million increase in revenue from third-party publisher properties, partially offset by a \$14.2 million decrease in revenue from the Ibotta D2C properties. The increase in revenue from third-party publishers was primarily driven by the expansion of revenue related to Walmart, Dollar General, and Family Dollar. Walmart initially launched in the third quarter of 2022 to members of Walmart's paid membership program, Walmart+, and expanded to all Walmart customers with a Walmart.com account in the third quarter of 2023. Dollar General launched in the third quarter of 2023, and Family Dollar launched in the second quarter of 2024. The decrease in D2C redemption revenue was driven primarily by the one-time breakage benefit of \$9.4 million incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2023, as well as a decrease in redemptions on the Ibotta D2C properties.

Ad & other revenue decreased \$5.1 million, or 27%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023, due to a shift in CPG client spend from ad products to redemption revenue and the depreciation of our consumer insights business.

Cost of Revenue

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Cost of revenue	\$ 12,283	\$ 9,644	\$ 2,639	27 %

Cost of revenue increased \$2.6 million, or 27%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023, due to increases of \$1.5 million in revenue share, \$0.7 million in personnel-related costs driven by an increase in headcount, and \$0.4 million in data hosting costs.

Sales and marketing

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 50,018	\$ 22,208	\$ 27,810	125 %

Sales and marketing increased \$27.8 million, or 125%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023, due to increases of \$26.3 million in stock-based compensation and \$2.0 million in B2B marketing, partially offset by a decrease of \$0.7 million in self-funded user award expense. The increase in stock-based compensation was comprised of \$21.9 million related to the common stock purchase warrant that we issued to Walmart on May 17, 2021 (Walmart Warrant), of which \$17.5 million was associated with the additional shares granted upon the closing of the IPO under the warrant's anti-dilution provision, and \$4.4 million related to equity awards for which expense recognition commenced upon IPO. The increase in B2B marketing was driven by campaigns to build company brand awareness, while the decrease in self-funded user awards resulted from a shift in marketing strategy.

Research and development

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Research and development	\$ 17,526	\$ 12,220	\$ 5,306	43 %

Research and development increased \$5.3 million, or 43%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023, due to increases of \$3.4 million in stock-based compensation related to equity awards for which expense recognition commenced upon IPO and \$1.6 million in other personnel-related costs driven by an increase in headcount to support our growth.

General and administrative

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
General and administrative	\$ 28,708	\$ 12,737	\$ 15,971	125 %

General and administrative increased \$16.0 million, or 125%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023, due to increases of \$13.0 million in stock-based compensation related to equity awards for which expense recognition commenced upon IPO, \$1.9 million in other personnel-related costs, of which \$1.5 million related to one-time IPO costs, \$0.6 million in corporate insurance, and \$0.5 million in bad debt expense.

Depreciation and amortization

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,048	\$ 762	\$ 286	38 %

Depreciation and amortization increased \$0.3 million, or 38%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023 due to an increase in capitalized software development costs.

Interest expense, net

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Interest income (expense), net	\$ 2,672	\$ (1,545)	\$ 4,217	273 %

Interest income (expense), net, increased \$4.2 million, or 273%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023, due to an increase in interest earned on cash and cash equivalents driven largely by the IPO proceeds and a decrease in interest expense resulting from the extinguishment of the convertible notes.

Loss on debt extinguishment

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Loss on extinguishment of debt	\$ 9,630	\$ —	\$ 9,630	NM ⁽¹⁾

(1) NM - not meaningful

Loss on extinguishment of debt increased \$9.6 million, during the during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023 due to the conversion of the convertible notes into shares of our Class A common stock concurrently upon the closing of the IPO.

Other expense, net

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Other expense, net	\$ 1,414	\$ 238	\$ 1,176	494 %

Other expense, net, increased \$1.2 million, or 494%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023 due to a \$1.2 million increase in the loss from the change in fair value of the convertible notes derivative liability.

Provision for income taxes

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Provision for income taxes	\$ 3,937	\$ 2,690	\$ 1,247	46 %

Provision for income taxes increased \$1.2 million, or 46%, during the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2023, primarily due to the impact of non-deductible items including certain executive compensation costs, stock-based compensation, and the tax expenses related to uncertain tax positions, partially offset by the benefit of research and development tax credits.

Comparison of the six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

Revenue

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Direct-to-consumer revenue				
Redemption revenue	\$ 65,282	\$ 79,801	\$ (14,519)	(18)%
Ad & other revenue	28,313	35,102	(6,789)	(19)%
Total direct-to-consumer revenue	\$ 93,595	\$ 114,903	(21,308)	(19)%
Third-party publishers revenue				
Redemption revenue	\$ 76,658	20,173	56,485	280 %
Ad & other revenue	—	—	—	— %
Total third-party publishers revenue	\$ 76,658	\$ 20,173	56,485	280 %
Total				
Redemption revenue	141,940	99,974	41,966	42 %
Ad & other revenue	28,313	35,102	(6,789)	(19)%
	\$ 170,253	\$ 135,076	\$ 35,177	26 %

Total redemption revenue increased \$42.0 million, or 42%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, due to a \$56.5 million increase in revenue from third-party publisher properties, partially offset by a \$14.5 million decrease in revenue from the Ibotta D2C properties. The increase in revenue from third-party publishers was primarily driven by the expansion of revenue related to Walmart, Dollar General, and Family Dollar. Walmart initially launched in the third quarter of 2022 to members of Walmart's paid membership program, Walmart+, and expanded to all Walmart customers with a Walmart.com account in the third quarter of 2023. Dollar General launched in the third quarter of 2023, and Family Dollar launched in the second quarter of 2024. The decrease in D2C redemption revenue was driven primarily by the one-time breakage benefit of \$10.6 million incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2023, as well as a decrease in redemptions on the Ibotta D2C properties.

Ad & other revenue decreased \$6.8 million, or 19%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, due to a shift in CPG client spend from ad products to redemption revenue and the depreciation of our consumer insights business.

Cost of Revenue

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Cost of revenue	\$ 22,798	\$ 20,894	\$ 1,904	9 %

Cost of revenue increased \$1.9 million, or 9%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, due to increases of \$1.7 million in revenue share and \$0.7 million in data hosting costs, partially offset by a \$0.5 million decrease in personnel-related costs resulting from an increase in capitalized labor.

Sales and marketing

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 78,147	\$ 43,810	\$ 34,337	78 %

Sales and marketing increased \$34.3 million, or 78%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, due to increases of \$29.3 million in stock-based compensation, \$4.6 million in B2B marketing, and \$2.3 million in media spend, partially offset by a decrease of \$2.0 million in self-funded user award expense. The increase in stock-based compensation was comprised of \$24.9 million related to the Walmart Warrant, of which \$17.5 million was associated with the additional shares granted upon the closing of the IPO under the warrant's anti-dilution provision, and \$4.4 million related to equity awards for which expense recognition commenced upon IPO. The increases in B2B marketing and media spend were driven by campaigns to build company brand awareness, while the decrease in self-funded user awards resulted from a shift in marketing strategy.

Research and development

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Research and development	\$ 31,167	\$ 23,915	\$ 7,252	30 %

Research and development increased \$7.3 million, or 30%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, due to increases of \$3.6 million in other personnel-related costs driven by an increase in headcount to support our growth and \$3.4 million in stock-based compensation related to equity awards for which expense recognition commenced upon IPO.

General and administrative

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
General and administrative	\$ 41,862	\$ 26,071	\$ 15,791	61 %

General and administrative increased \$15.8 million, or 61%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, due to increases of \$13.0 million in stock-based compensation related to equity awards for which expense recognition commenced upon IPO, \$2.1 million in other personnel-related costs, of which \$1.5 million related to one-time IPO costs, and \$1.0 million in corporate insurance. Increases were partially offset by a \$0.4 million decrease in software licensing costs.

Depreciation and amortization

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 2,031	\$ 1,514	\$ 517	34 %

Depreciation and amortization increased \$0.5 million, or 34%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023 due to an increase in capitalized software development costs.

Interest expense, net

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Interest income (expense), net	\$ 867	\$ (3,217)	\$ 4,084	127 %

Interest income (expense), net, increased \$4.1 million, or 127%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, due to an increase in interest earned on cash and cash equivalents driven largely by the IPO proceeds and a decrease in interest expense resulting from the extinguishment of the convertible notes.

Loss on debt extinguishment

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Loss on extinguishment of debt	\$ 9,630	\$ —	\$ 9,630	NM ⁽¹⁾

(1) NM - not meaningful

Loss on extinguishment of debt increased \$9.6 million, during the during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023 due to the conversion of the convertible notes into shares of our Class A common stock concurrently upon the closing of the IPO.

Other expense, net

	Six months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Other expense, net	\$ 3,116	\$ 1,741	\$ 1,375	79 %

Other expense, net, increased \$1.4 million, or 79%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023 due to a \$1.4 million increase in the loss from the change in fair value of the convertible notes derivative liability.

Provision for income taxes

	Three months ended June 30,		Change	
	2024	2023	\$	%
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Provision for income taxes	\$ (7,038)	\$ (2,856)	\$ 4,182	146 %

Provision for income taxes increased \$4.2 million or 146%, during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, primarily due to the impact of non-deductible items including certain executive compensation costs, stock-based compensation, and the tax expenses related to uncertain tax positions, partially offset by the benefit of research and development tax credits.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2024, our principal sources of liquidity included \$317.9 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$50.0 million of available capacity under a revolving line of credit. On April 22, 2024, we closed our IPO and received net proceeds of \$198.0 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$13.2 million and offering costs of approximately \$8.8 million.

Our primary cash needs are for personnel-related expenses, sales and marketing expenses, user award payables, data hosting costs, and software licensing costs. We believe our existing liquidity will be sufficient to meet our projected operating and capital requirements for at least the next 12 months. Our future cash requirements will depend on many factors, including our pace of growth, the timing and extent of spend to support research and development efforts, the timing of cash collected from clients, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the introduction of new and enhanced platform offerings, and the continuing market acceptance of the platform. As a result of these and other factors, we may be required to seek additional equity or debt financing. If additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Further, recent volatility in the global financial markets due to heightened inflation, rising interest rates, and geopolitical events, could reduce our ability to access capital and negatively affect our liquidity in the future. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects would be adversely affected.

2021 Credit Facility

On November 3, 2021, we executed the Third Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank, which consists of a \$50.0 million revolving line of credit with a maturity date of November 3, 2026 (as amended, the 2021 Credit Facility). As of June 30, 2024, we had no outstanding borrowings under the 2021 Credit Facility and \$50.0 million of unused borrowings available.

Common Stock Warrant

On May 17, 2021, we issued the Walmart Warrant in connection with a multi-year strategic relationship that makes Ibotta the exclusive provider of digital item-level rebate offer content for Walmart U.S. If the shares available for exercise as of June 30, 2024 were fully exercised, the warrants could provide up to \$231.2 million in proceeds to us. However, the exercisability of a portion of the Walmart Warrant is subject to certain performance conditions and forfeiture features, and we cannot make assurance that any such warrant will be exercised. For further details regarding the Walmart Warrant, see [Note 7 - Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity](#) to our condensed financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods presented:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
	(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 54,386	\$ 1,071
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(4,789)	24,138
Net cash provided by financing activities	205,670	671
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 255,267	\$ 25,880

Operating Activities

Our collection cycles can vary based on payment practices from our clients, and we are required to pay our third-party publishers within a contractual timeframe, regardless of whether we have collected payment from our client. As a result, timing of cash receipts related to accounts receivable and due to third-party publishers can vary from period to period and significantly impact our cash provided by operating activities for any period.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$53.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023. The increase was a result of a \$35.7 million increase in net loss, adjusted for a \$57.2 million increase in non-cash charges, partially offset by a \$31.9 million increase in net cash inflows as a result of changes in operating assets and liabilities. The increase in net loss was largely driven by non-cash charges as a result of the IPO, including accelerated stock-based compensation and losses on the extinguishment of the convertible notes and derivative liability, partially offset by an increase in revenue. The increase in net cash inflows from changes in operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to a \$40.4 million decrease in accounts receivable driven by increased collections, partially offset by a \$5.4 million decrease in accrued expenses and a \$3.9 million decrease in liabilities due to third-party publishers related to the timing of third-party publishers joining the IPN.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased \$28.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, driven by a \$27.9 million decrease in maturities of short-term investments and a \$0.9 million increase in additions to capitalized software development costs.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities increased \$205.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2024 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2023, driven by \$201.1 million of net IPO proceeds and a \$4.0 million increase in proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Material Cash Requirements

Operating leases

Our operating lease commitments include our corporate offices. As of June 30, 2024, we had noncancellable lease obligations of \$2.4 million, of which \$1.8 million is payable within 12 months. For additional discussion on our operating leases, refer to Note 10 – Operating Leases to our audited consolidated financial statements included in the Prospectus.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. In preparing the condensed financial statements, we apply accounting policies and estimates that affect the reported amounts and related disclosures. Inherent in such policies are certain key assumptions and estimates made by management, which we believe best reflect the underlying business and economic events. Our estimates are based on historical experience and various other factors and assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. We regularly re-evaluate our estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements based on our latest assessment of the current and projected business and economic environment. By their nature, these estimates and judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty and actual results could differ materially from the amounts reported based on these estimates.

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates as described in our Prospectus, except as described below:

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation for equity awards, including stock options, restricted stock units (RSUs), and awards granted under our employee stock purchase plan, or ESPP, is measured based on the grant date fair value of the award. For awards with service conditions only, we recognize compensation expense, net of actual forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally four years. For awards with both service and performance conditions, we recognize compensation expense, net of actual forfeitures, under the accelerated attribution method when performance conditions are considered probable of being achieved.

The fair value of RSUs with only service or performance conditions is equal to the fair value of the underlying common stock at the date of grant. For RSUs with market-based conditions, we determine the grant date fair value utilizing a Monte Carlo simulation, which incorporates the probability of achievement of the market-based condition. The fair value of stock options and ESPP awards is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Our use of the valuation models requires the input of subjective assumptions. The assumptions used in our valuation models represent management's best estimates, which involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment.

These assumptions and estimates are as follows:

- *Expected Dividend Rate.* The expected dividend assumption is based on our history and expectation of dividend payouts. We have not paid dividends and do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future, and as such, the dividend yield has been estimated to be zero.

- *Expected Volatility.* The expected volatility is determined with reference to historical stock volatilities of comparable guideline public companies over a period equivalent to the expected term of the award as we do not have a trading history for our common stock.
- *Expected Term.* The expected term is the period of time for which the award is expected to be outstanding, assuming that it vests. We estimate the expected term for stock options using the simplified method, calculated as the midpoint between the requisite service period and the contractual term of the award. The simplified approach is applied as we do not have sufficient historical information to develop reasonable expectations about future exercise patterns and post-vesting employment termination behavior. For ESPP awards, the expected term is the time period from the grant date to the respective purchase dates included within each offering period.
- *Risk-Free Interest Rate.* The risk-free rate is determined based on the U.S. Treasury Yield Curve with respect to the stock options' expected term.
- *Fair Value of Common Stock.* Prior to the IPO, as our common stock was not yet publicly traded, we engaged a valuation specialist to estimate the fair value of our common stock. Subsequent to the IPO, the fair value of our common stock is based on the closing price of our Class A common stock.

We will continue to use judgment in evaluating the assumptions related to our stock-based compensation on a prospective basis. As we continue to accumulate additional data related to our common stock, we may have refinements to our estimates, which could materially impact our future stock-based compensation expense.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See [Note 2 – Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies](#) to our condensed financial statements included in Part I, Item 1, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily the result of fluctuations in interest rates and inflation.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk through fluctuations of interest rates on our cash and cash equivalents and floating rate debt. As of June 30, 2024, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$317.9 million, which consists of cash on hand and highly liquid investments in money market instruments. Changes in interest rates affect the interest income we earn, and therefore impact our cash flows and results of operations. Our line of credit bears interest at floating interest rates. Accordingly, if we incur debt in the future, including under the 2021 Credit Facility, rising interest rates could increase our borrowing costs.

Inflation Risk

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition. Nonetheless, if our costs were to become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, or prospects.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act)), as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer have concluded that these disclosures controls were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of June 30, 2024.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believes that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and are effective at the reasonable assurance level. However, the effectiveness of any internal control over financial reporting is subject to inherent limitations, including the exercise of judgment in designing, implementing, operating, and evaluating the controls and procedures, and the inability to eliminate misconduct completely. Accordingly, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. We intend to continue to monitor and upgrade our internal controls as necessary or appropriate for our business, but cannot assure you that such improvements will be sufficient to provide us with effective internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in various legal proceedings arising from activities in the normal course of business. We also have received and may in the future receive claims asserting we are or may be infringing, misappropriating, or otherwise violating third-party intellectual property rights. We are not presently a party to any litigation the outcome of which, we believe, if determined adversely to us, would individually or taken together have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Defending any legal proceeding is costly and can impose a significant burden on management and employees. The results of any current or future litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our Class A common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, as well as the other information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, before making an investment decision. The occurrence of any of the events or developments described below could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and growth prospects. In such an event, the market price of our Class A common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations and the market price of our Class A common stock.

Our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- We have a history of net losses, we anticipate increasing expenses in the future, and we may not be able to continue to be profitable.
- Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will be adversely affected if we do not renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with existing publishers and add new publishers to the Ibotta Performance Network (IPN), or if our publishers experience (as they have previously) downturns, store closures, or failures of their own businesses, or fail to adopt our additional offerings or fulfillment methods.
- We are also dependent on our publishers to take steps to integrate with the IPN and to maximize and encourage offer redemption, including decisions relating to user experience and design, marketing, and proper maintenance of their technology.
- If we fail to maintain or grow offer redemptions on our network, our revenues and business may be negatively affected.
- Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will suffer if specific products or groups of products identified by particular names and owned by a company that sells consumer packaged goods, including in the grocery and general merchandise categories (CPG brands (or brands)) do not use our network for digital promotions.
- We may not be able to sustain our revenue growth rate in the future.
- We provide content to publishers indirectly through third-party technology partners and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will be adversely affected if we do not renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with such third-party technology partners.
- We expect a number of factors to cause our results of operations to fluctuate on a quarterly and annual basis, which may make it difficult to predict our future performance.
- Macroeconomic conditions, including slower growth or a recession and supply chain disruptions, have previously affected and could continue to adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.
- Competition presents an ongoing threat to the success of our business.
- Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will suffer if we do not renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with retailers.
- If we fail to effectively manage our growth, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

- We have a limited operating history and operate in an evolving industry, which makes it difficult to evaluate our future prospects and may increase the risk that we will not be successful.
- We are making substantial investments in our technologies, and if we do not continue to innovate and further develop our platform, our platform developments do not perform, or we are not able to keep pace with technological developments, we may not remain competitive, and our business and results of operations could suffer.
- We have previously identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting and if we are unable to maintain effective internal controls or if we identify additional material weaknesses in the future, we may not be able to accurately or timely report our financial condition or results of operations, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.
- The dual class stock structure of our common stock concentrates voting control with Bryan Leach, our Founder, Chief Executive Officer, President, and Chairman of our board of directors, which will generally preclude our stockholders' ability to influence the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, subject to limited exceptions, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws (where adopted by stockholders), and the approval of any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other major corporate transactions.
- Although we do not expect to rely on the "controlled company" exemption under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, we expect to have the right to use such exemption, and therefore we could in the future avail ourselves of certain reduced corporate governance requirements.

Risks Related to our Business

We have a history of net losses, we anticipate increasing expenses in the future, and we may not be able to continue to be profitable.

We have a history of net losses. While we achieved profitability for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, we may not be able to continue to be profitable. For example, we incurred net losses of \$34.0 million and \$24.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, respectively, and as of June 30, 2024, we had an accumulated deficit of \$233.9 million. We expect our costs will increase over time as we expect to invest significant additional funds towards growing our business and operating as a public company. See the risk factor below titled "Operating and growing our business may require additional capital, and if capital is not available to us, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may suffer." We have expended and expect to continue to expend substantial financial and other resources on developing our platform, including expanding our solutions, developing or acquiring new platform features and solutions, and increasing our sales and marketing efforts. These efforts may be more costly than we expect and may not result in increased revenue or growth in our business. Any failure to increase our revenue sufficiently to keep pace with our investments and other expenses could prevent us from achieving profitability or positive cash flow on a consistent basis. If we are unable to successfully address these risks and challenges as we encounter them, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

Our ability to maintain profitability is impacted by growth in our network and our ability to drive operational efficiencies in our business. Our efforts to maintain profitability may not succeed due to factors such as evolving consumer behavior trends in shopping, consumer engagement, and retention; our ability to maintain and expand our relationships with publishers, CPG brands, and retailers; our ability to hire and retain highly skilled personnel; unfavorable macroeconomic conditions (such as inflationary pressures); our ability to effectively scale our operations; and the continuing evolution of the industry. Many of these factors are beyond our control.

Our ability to maintain profitability also depends on our ability to manage our costs. We have expended and expect to continue to expend substantial financial and other resources to:

- increase the engagement and investment levels of publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers;
- increase the number and variety of publishers that participate in the IPN, including retailer publishers;
- grow our sales force, which we expect will increase our sales and marketing expense in the foreseeable future;
- negotiate favorable revenue sharing terms with third-party publishers;
- drive adoption of Ibotta through marketing and incentives and increase awareness through brand campaigns; and
- invest in our operations to continue scaling our business to achieve and sustain long-term efficiencies.

These investments may contribute to net losses in the near term. We may discover that these initiatives are more expensive than we currently anticipate, and we may not succeed in increasing our revenue sufficiently to offset these expenses or realize the benefits we anticipate. Certain initiatives may also require incremental investments or recurring expenses and may not be accretive to revenue growth, margin, or profitability for a longer time period, if at all. Many of our efforts to increase revenue and manage operating costs are new and unproven given the unique and evolving complexities of our business and the evolving nature of the industry. Any failure to adequately increase revenue or manage operating costs could prevent us from maintaining profitability. In addition, we may make concessions to publishers, CPG brands, and retailers that are designed to maximize profitability in the long term but may decrease profitability in the short term. As a result, the impact of concessions on our financial results may continue into future periods or have greater impacts than we anticipate. We may also incur higher operating expenses as we implement strategic initiatives, including in response to external pressures such as competition, retailer consolidation, and evolving consumer behavior trends in shopping. For example, we expect that sales and marketing will increase for the foreseeable future, primarily stemming from increased headcount and marketing efforts. Additionally, we may not realize, or there may be limits to, the efficiencies we expect to achieve through our efforts to scale the business, reduce friction in the direct-to-consumer (D2C) shopping experience, customer support, and consumer acquisition and onboarding costs. Our efforts to encourage the growth of loyalty programs on third-party publishers' apps and websites may cause fewer consumers to use our D2C properties, leading to a loss of revenue and adversely affecting our financial position. We will also face greater compliance costs associated with the increased scope of our business and being a public company.

We may encounter unforeseen operating expenses, difficulties, complications, delays, and other factors, including as we expand our business, execute on strategic initiatives, and navigate macroeconomic uncertainty, which may result in losses or a failure to generate profitable growth in future periods.

As such, due to these factors and others described in this "Risk Factors" section, including the risk factor titled, "We may not be able to sustain our revenue growth rate in the future," we may not be able to maintain profitability or generate profitable growth in the future. If we are unable to maintain profitability, the value of our business and the trading price of our Class A common stock may be negatively impacted.

Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will be adversely affected if we do not renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with existing publishers and add new publishers to the IPN, or if our publishers experience (as they have previously) downturns,

store closures, or failures of their own businesses, or fail to adopt our additional offerings or fulfillment methods.

Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will be adversely affected if we do not renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with existing publishers and add new publishers to the IPN. We provide offers on a white-label basis to Walmart Inc., a Delaware corporation (Walmart), Dollar General Corporation, a Tennessee corporation (Dollar General), Family Dollar Stores LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Family Dollar), Shell plc, a United Kingdom public limited company (Shell), Exxon Mobil Corporation, a New Jersey corporation (Exxon), and other retailers. We have invested heavily in the IPN, which matches and distributes offers across a variety of publisher sites. Our contract negotiation process with such publishers can be lengthy, which can contribute to variability in our revenue generation and makes our revenue difficult to forecast. As a result, it is difficult to predict our ability to form new partnerships with publishers, and our revenue could be lower than expected, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We match and distribute our digital offers through large retailer publishers, grocery retailers, and our D2C properties. If we do not renew, maintain, and expand these relationships or add new publishers, our business will be negatively affected. We rely heavily on our publishers to match and distribute our digital promotions content, with a substantial portion of our white-label redemptions originating from offer selections on their websites and mobile applications. In particular, the Walmart Program Agreement we entered into with Walmart on May 17, 2021 (Walmart Program Agreement) is a multi-year arrangement and automatically renews for successive 24 month periods unless either party provides notice of termination at least 180 days prior to the expiration of the applicable period. The Walmart Program Agreement can be terminated by Walmart with at least 270 days' notice to us (provided that Walmart cannot replace us during the then-remaining term of the Walmart Program Agreement with a digital offers program created by Walmart or a third party), and may be terminated under certain circumstances, including for material breach by either party. If Walmart terminated or elected not to renew the Walmart Program Agreement with us, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects would be adversely affected.

Publishers may also ask to modify their agreement terms in a cost-prohibitive or strategically detrimental manner when their agreements are up for renewal. Our inability to maintain our relationships with our publishers on terms consistent with or better than those already in place and that are otherwise favorable to us could increase competitive pressure and/or offering pricing, and otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Retailer consolidation may also result in a decrease in or cessation of engagement with Ibotta, or result in Ibotta receiving less favorable contract terms with the consolidated entity. Publishers have and could in the future also experience downturns, store closures, or failures (including due to macroeconomic pressures) of their own businesses, fail to adopt our additional offerings or fulfillment methods, or cease using Ibotta altogether for many reasons.

We are also dependent on our publishers to take steps to integrate with the IPN and to maximize and encourage offer redemption, including decisions relating to user experience and design, marketing, and proper maintenance of their technology.

We are dependent on publishers to integrate to the IPN since publishers have a significant amount of control over their integration to the IPN, including their user experience and marketing. We are also dependent on publishers' timelines, and the amount of time, effort, and support provided by publishers and publishers' third-party service providers to implement the IPN and to maintain their technology to support the IPN after integration, all of which can vary for each publisher. Certain decisions by publishers could result in an unsuccessful integration of a publisher to the IPN, lower user experience, or delay the addition of a publisher to the IPN, which would negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We are also highly dependent on our publishers' efforts to promote their loyalty programs and decisions they make relating to their loyalty programs, and we have limited ability, if any, to control and predict such decisions by publishers. We cannot control, and in many cases cannot predict, the timing of various publisher initiatives, such as the marketing of their loyalty programs, which may have an outsized impact on the number of redemptions occurring on their properties. For example, a failure of publishers to increase awareness and usage of offers on their loyalty programs could result in a reduced number of redemptions on our network.

If we fail to maintain or grow offer redemptions on our network, our revenues and business may be negatively affected.

Both the redeemers and our redeemers' level of redemptions are critical to our success. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, total redeemers were approximately 13.1 million. For clarity, if one consumer were to redeem on more than one publisher, they would be counted as a redeemer on each publisher. We have in the past experienced fluctuations and declines in the pace of growth of redeemers and could in the future be unable to grow or increase the engagement of our redeemers, and as a result our business may suffer. If we are unable to maintain and expand the use by consumers of digital promotions in our network or if we do not do so to a greater extent than our competitors, publishers, CPG brands, and retailers may find that offering digital promotions on our network does not reach consumers with the scale and effectiveness that is compelling to them.

Any number of factors can negatively affect growth in the number of redeemers, redemptions per redeemer, and redemptions on our network, including if:

- our publishers, CPG brands, and retailers reduce, suspend, or terminate their relationship with us;
- we are unable to convince consumers of the value of the IPN and publishers of the value of white-label retailer loyalty programs that leverage our offers and technology;
- our publishers, CPG brands, and retailers do not devote sufficient time, resources, or funds to the promotion of our network and marketing of our digital promotions;
- CPG brands reduce their investment in offers and offer inventory suffers, which could occur for a variety of reasons, including reduced marketing budgets or supply chain disruptions, which have occurred from time to time with our CPG brands;
- we are unable to provide a broad range of valuable offers;
- we are unable to deliver a user-friendly experience to consumers;
- consumers increasingly use competitors' platforms;
- consumers have difficulty installing, updating, or otherwise accessing our platform as a result of actions by us or third parties;
- there are concerns over consumer data practices, concerns about the nature of content made available on our products and offerings, or concerns related to privacy, security, or other factors;
- we are unable to manage and prioritize offers to ensure consumers are presented with offers that are appropriate, interesting, useful, and relevant to them;
- we adopt terms, policies, or procedures related to areas such as sharing, content, consumer data, or advertising, or we take, or fail to take, actions to enforce our policies, that are perceived negatively by consumers;

- we undertake initiatives designed to attract and retain consumers, including the use of new technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), that are unsuccessful or discontinued;
- we fail to provide adequate customer service to our publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers; and
- we are unable to keep up with the rapid growth of the IPN, which could exhaust CPG brand offers too quickly, diminish the number of available offers, and reduce value for consumers.

From time to time, certain of these factors have negatively affected our redeemer and redemption growth. We need to ensure that our platform is convenient, rewarding, trustworthy, and personalized, and that we offer the most competitive offers within our ecosystem. If we are unable to successfully address these factors as we encounter them, or if we are unable to maintain or increase our redeemers and redemptions, it could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will suffer if CPG brands do not use our network for digital promotions.

The success and scale of our network depend on our strategic relationships with CPG brands. If we are not able to attract consumers, including through third-party publishers' white-label loyalty programs, CPG brands may not be willing to use our network for digital promotions. If we do not renew, maintain, and expand these relationships or add new CPG brands, we may not be able to grow our redemptions and our business will be negatively affected.

If our CPG brands terminate or reduce their relationships with us, or suspend, limit, or cease their operations or otherwise, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will suffer. From time to time, our CPG brands have reduced their investments with us. Also, since our contracts with CPG brands are generally less than one year long, there is a risk that CPG brands will not renew their contracts with us, which would also negatively affect our business, potentially materially.

If our CPG brands choose to materially alter the breadth, depth, or parameters of the offers they provide to us for distribution throughout our network, this could cause unforeseen reductions in the number of redemptions.

Further, our revenue may fluctuate due to changes in marketing budgets of CPG brands. CPG brands can change and have changed their spend without notice, which can result in our inability to anticipate or forecast such fluctuations. For example, budget pressures or unspent budgets at the end of a CPG brand's fiscal year may lead to unexpected reduced or increased spending on our network. In addition, CPG brands and media agencies may determine that other media tactics are more compelling and divert investment to such tactics instead of to digital promotions, leading to fewer offers. Our revenue may also fluctuate because of certain macroeconomic factors. For example, in the first half of 2022, our D2C redemptions per redeemer were negatively impacted due to supply chain constraints that made it difficult for our clients to keep their product on shelves and led to decreased promotions on high frequency purchased products.

CPG brands may also ask to modify their agreement terms in a cost-prohibitive or strategically detrimental manner when their agreements are up for renewal. Our inability to maintain our relationships with CPG brands on terms consistent with or better than those already in place and that are otherwise favorable to us could increase competitive pressure and/or offering pricing, and otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. CPG consolidation may also result in a decrease in or cessation of engagement with Ibotta or result in Ibotta receiving less favorable contract terms with the consolidated entity. CPG brands could also experience downturns or fail, including due to macroeconomic pressures or ceasing use of Ibotta altogether for many reasons. CPG brands have traditionally been slow to adopt new digital offer programs. As a result, we have at times experienced, and may continue to experience, slower adoption and implementation of our products and offerings by our

current and potential CPG brands. If we lack a sufficient variety and supply of CPG brands or lack access to the most popular CPG brands such that Ibotta becomes less appealing to consumers and CPG brands, our business may be harmed.

We may not be able to sustain our revenue growth rate in the future.

Historically, the growth rate of our business, and as a result, our revenue growth, has varied from quarter to quarter and year to year, and we expect that variability to continue. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, our revenue was \$87.9 million and \$170.3 million, respectively. There can be no assurances that our revenue will grow at current rates and you should not rely on the revenue of any prior quarterly or annual period as an indication of our future performance. Our revenue growth rate may decline in future periods.

Our revenue may fluctuate due to changes in the marketing budgets of existing and prospective clients, and the timing of their marketing spend. Our growth also depends on our publishers' efforts to promote their digital offers programs. Existing and prospective clients can change and have changed their spend without notice, which can result in our inability to anticipate or forecast such fluctuations. For example, budget pressures or unspent budgets at the end of an existing or prospective client's fiscal year may lead to unexpected reduced or increased spending on our network. It may also fluctuate because of certain macroeconomic factors as further described in the risk factor titled "Macroeconomic conditions, including slower growth or a recession and supply chain disruptions, have previously affected and could continue to adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects."

Our business is complex and evolving. We may offer new products and technologies, pricing, service models, and delivery methods to existing and prospective clients. These new capabilities may change the way we generate and/or recognize revenue, which could impact our operating results. In addition, if we shift a greater number of our arrangements with publishers, CPG brands, and retailers to new pricing models and we are not able to deliver on the results, our revenue growth and revenue could be negatively affected.

We believe that our continued revenue growth will depend on our ability to:

- increase and retain the number of publishers, CPG brands, and consumers that participate in the IPN;
- diversify the mix of our redemptions from publishers;
- increase the degree to which publishers market their white-label retailer loyalty programs;
- increase our share of advertisers on promotions and media (collectively, marketing spend) through our network;
- preserve and grow the fees we charge on a per redemption or percentage of total basket basis;
- preserve and grow our ad products and other business;
- provide publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers with high-quality support that meets their needs;
- adapt to changes in marketing goals, strategies, and budgets of advertisers and the timing of their marketing spend;
- preserve and grow the rate of redemptions by consumers of their digital promotions;
- preserve or grow our ad products business as well as our data, media, and consumer insights revenue business;
- increase the number of and retain retailers;

- expand our business in existing markets and enter new verticals, markets, and geographies;
- anticipate and respond to macroeconomic changes and changes in the markets in which we operate;
- adapt to rapidly evolving trends in the ways CPG brands, retailers, and consumers interact with technology;
- capitalize on the shift from offline to digital marketing and growth in e-commerce;
- deploy, execute, and continue to develop our analytics capabilities;
- expand the number, variety, quality, and relevance of digital promotions available on our network;
- increase the awareness of our brand to build our reputation;
- hire, integrate, train, and retain talented personnel;
- develop a scalable, high-performance technology infrastructure that can efficiently and reliably handle increased usage, as well as the deployment of new features and solutions;
- identify and acquire or invest in businesses, products, or technologies that we believe could complement or expand our products and offerings;
- effectively manage the scaling of our operations;
- avoid interruptions or disruptions to our services; and
- compete successfully with existing and new competitors.

If we fail to address the risks and difficulties that we face, including those associated with the challenges listed above, as well as those described elsewhere in this “Risk Factors” section, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected. Further, because we operate in a rapidly evolving market, any predictions about our future revenue and expenses may not be as accurate as they would be if we had a longer operating history or operated in a more predictable market. We have encountered in the past, and will encounter in the future, risks and uncertainties frequently experienced by growing companies with limited operating histories in rapidly changing industries. If our assumptions regarding these risks and uncertainties, which we use to plan and operate our business, are incorrect or change, or if we do not address these risks successfully, our results of operations could suffer and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

We provide content to publishers indirectly through third-party technology partners and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will be adversely affected if we do not renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with such third-party technology partners.

In some cases, we provide content to publishers indirectly, via third-party technology partners, as in the cases of Shell and Exxon. We also entered into an agreement with AppCard, through which Ibotta gained access to the digital audiences of more than 300 small- or medium-sized grocery retailers in April 2024. If any of our third-party technology partners terminate or reduce their relationships with us, or suspend, limit, or cease their operations or otherwise, we will not be able to reach certain retailers and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will suffer.

Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will be adversely affected if we do not renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with our third-party technology partners. Our ability to deliver offers at-scale is dependent on adding new third-party technology partners and maintaining our existing third-party technology partners. Our contract negotiation process with such third-party technology partners can be lengthy, which can contribute to variability in our revenue generation. As a result, it is

difficult to predict our ability to form new partnerships with third-party technology partners and our revenue could be lower than expected, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Third-party technology partners may also ask to modify their agreement terms in a cost-prohibitive or strategically detrimental manner when their agreements are up for renewal. Our inability to maintain our relationships with our third-party technology partners on terms consistent with, or better than, those already in place and that are otherwise favorable to us could increase competitive pressure and/or offering pricing, and otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We expect a number of factors to cause our results of operations to fluctuate on a quarterly and annual basis, which may make it difficult to predict our future performance.

Our results of operations have historically varied from period to period, and we expect that our results of operations will continue to vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year because of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, comparing our results of operations on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful. In addition to other risk factors described elsewhere in this “Risk Factors” section, factors that may contribute to the variability of our quarterly and annual results include:

- our ability to attract and retain publishers, CPG brands, and retailers that use our network and convert their activity into sales;
- the mix of our redemptions among our publishers;
- the mix of redemptions among different CPG brands, which have different fee arrangements;
- our ability to accurately forecast revenue and appropriately plan expenses;
- our ability to respond favorably to existing or new competitors in our market;
- increases in publisher concentration;
- our ability to expand into new CPG brand verticals and new third-party publisher verticals;
- increases in marketing, sales, and other operating expenses, including those that are incurred to acquire and retain new publishers, CPG brands, consumers, and retailers;
- the percent of our fee that we share with our publishers;
- the impact of worldwide economic conditions, including inflation, rising interest rates, supply chain disruptions, geopolitical events, such as the conflicts involving Russia and Ukraine and Hamas and Israel, and the resulting effect on consumer spending and consumer confidence;
- the impact of inflation on redemption revenue;
- the quality and quantity of offers available;
- fluctuations in transaction costs associated with processing consumer cash outs;
- evolving fee arrangements with publishers and CPG brands;
- the seasonality of our business;
- our ability to maintain an adequate rate of growth and effectively manage that growth;
- our ability to maintain and increase traffic to our network;

- the effects of changes in search engine placement and prominence;
- our ability to keep pace with technology changes in our industry and related privacy regulations;
- the effects of negative publicity on our business, reputation, or brand;
- our ability to protect, maintain, and enforce our intellectual property rights;
- legal expenses, including costs associated with defending claims, including intellectual property infringement claims, and related judgments or settlements;
- changes in governmental or other regulations affecting our business;
- interruptions in service, including any cybersecurity breaches and any related impact on our business, reputation, or brand;
- our ability to attract and engage qualified employees and key personnel;
- our ability to choose and effectively manage third-party service providers;
- the effects of natural or man-made catastrophic events;
- the impact of a pandemic or an outbreak of disease or similar public health concern, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, or fear of such an event;
- our ability to collect amounts owed to us;
- the timing of the recognition of our deferred revenue;
- the timing of strategic investments and expenditures;
- fluctuations in operating expenses, including cost of revenue, as we seek to improve efficiencies, comply with changing regulatory requirements, and expand our business, offerings, and technologies;
- changes to financial accounting standards and the interpretation of those standards, which may affect the way we recognize and report our financial results;
- the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting; and
- changes in our tax rates or exposure to additional tax liabilities.

The variability and unpredictability of our results of operations could result in our failure to meet the expectations of investors or analysts that cover us with respect to revenue or other results of operations for a particular period. If we fail to meet or fail to exceed such expectations, the market price of our Class A common stock could fall substantially, and we could face costly lawsuits, including securities class action suits.

Macroeconomic conditions, including slower growth or a recession and supply chain disruptions, have previously affected and could continue to adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Our business and results of operations are subject to global economic conditions. Our revenue depends on the ability of consumers to buy products that are featured on the IPN. Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, including slower growth or a recession, inflation, bank failures, supply chain disruption, increases in interest rates, increases to fuel and other energy costs or vehicle costs, geopolitical events, including the potential for new or unforeseen conflicts such as the impact of the Russia and Ukraine conflict and Hamas and Israel conflict, changes in the labor market, downturns that could result in store closures, publisher or retail failures, or decreases in consumer spending power or

confidence, have in the past and could in the future result in a decline in client spending, which would adversely affect the number of offer redemptions.

Supply chain disruptions may adversely affect the willingness of our clients to continue promoting their products through the IPN. For example, in the first half of 2022, our D2C redemptions per redeemer were negatively impacted due to supply chain constraints, which made it difficult for our clients to keep their product on shelves and decreased promotions on products purchased with high frequency. Clients experienced decreased inventory levels, increased shipment delays, increased freight costs, and elevated levels of demand, leading to decreased demand for our platform and decreased revenues, as well as decreased earning opportunities.

A recession or market correction could also decrease marketing spend, particularly in media, adversely affecting the demand for our solutions, our business, and the value of our Class A common stock. Small businesses that do not have substantial resources, like some of our partners on our network, tend to be more adversely affected by poor economic conditions than larger businesses. An increase in our clients' operating costs, or other deterioration in the financial condition of our partners, whether due to macroeconomic conditions (such as inflation) or otherwise, could cause our clients to reduce discount offerings or seek to renegotiate contract terms, which may impact our fee agreements with them. If such partners on our network were to cease operations, temporarily or permanently, or face financial distress or other business disruption, we may not be able to provide consumers with a sufficient selection of CPG brands and retailers, and they may be less likely to use our network.

In addition, uncertainty and volatility in the banking and financial services sectors, inflation and higher interest rates, supply chain disruptions, increased labor and benefits costs, and increased insurance costs have, and may continue to, put pressure on economic conditions, which has led, and could lead, to greater operating expenses. Certain of our longer-term strategic initiatives may also be deferred or not have the intended effects in the event of an economic recession, which we may not be able to predict.

The extent of the impact of these factors on our operational and financial performance, including our ability to execute our business strategies and initiatives in the expected time frame, will depend on future developments and the impact on our clients, partners, and employees, all of which continue to evolve and are unpredictable. Accordingly, current results and financial condition discussed herein may not be indicative of future operating results and trends.

Competition presents an ongoing threat to the success of our business.

We operate in a highly competitive environment. The digital promotions market is rapidly evolving and our continued success will depend on our ability to successfully adjust our strategy to meet the changing market dynamics. If we are not able to continue to innovate and further develop our platform to respond to changes in the digital promotions market, our business could be adversely affected and our competition may develop offerings that are more competitive than ours.

As we seek investments by CPG brands and retailers, we compete with large social media and search-oriented platforms, as well as programmatic media networks that sell ads on a cost-per-click or cost-per-impression basis. Following Amazon's lead, other large retailers are now offering CPG brands the opportunity to buy media, usually in the form of sponsored search results or display ads, on their own platforms. These retailers offer more sophisticated media targeting and attribution capabilities because they can leverage their own purchase data in ways the social media and search platforms cannot.

CPG brands and retailers also have multiple different promotional tools at their disposal. We compete with companies that distribute paper coupons and free-standing inserts as well as digital coupons through grocery retail websites in a white-label fashion. We also compete with other mobile apps that offer digital promotions.

For consumers, there are many other rewards programs that provide cash back, including credit cards, individual retailer loyalty programs, and online shopping sites that aggregate retailer offers. We aim

to differentiate ourselves by offering an at-scale solution that hosts a wider range of rewards content, allows for a higher degree of targeting and measurement, operates on a fee-per-sale basis, works offline and online, and drives sales across multiple publishers and retailers. However, our ability to maintain and improve our competitive advantage depends upon many factors both within and beyond our control, including the following:

- scale and quality of the publishers, CPG brands, and retailers in the IPN;
- ability to attract consumers to our network;
- platform security, usability, scalability, reliability, and availability;
- ability to integrate with publishers and retailers in a timely manner;
- ongoing and uninterrupted access to item-level consumer data with the necessary usage rights required to power our solution;
- measurement that demonstrates the effectiveness of our network;
- brand recognition and reputation; and
- ability to recruit, retain, and train employees.

Some of our competitors have longer operating histories, greater financial, marketing, and other resources, and larger customer bases than we do. In addition, our competitors may engage in more extensive research and development efforts, undertake more far-reaching marketing campaigns, and adopt more aggressive pricing policies, which may allow them to build larger customer and/or merchant bases or generate revenue from their customer bases more effectively than we do.

Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will suffer if we do not renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with retailers.

Our integrated retailers provide us with item-level data that is integral to our platform because such data helps facilitate a simpler redemption of offers on our D2C properties. We also allow thousands of online retailers to advertise and present consumers with their own cash back offers on our D2C properties. Our ability to renew, maintain, and expand our relationships with retailers is dependent on, among other factors, our ability to increase the number of redeemers that use our network, and any failure to do so will negatively affect our business. If our retailers terminate their relationships with us or suspend, limit, or cease their operations or otherwise, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects will suffer.

Retailers may also ask to modify their agreement terms in a cost-prohibitive or strategically detrimental manner when their agreements are up for renewal. Our inability to maintain our relationships with our clients on terms consistent with or better than those already in place and that are otherwise favorable to us could increase competitive pressure and/or offering pricing, and otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Retailer consolidation may also result in a decrease in or cessation of engagement with Ibotta, or result in Ibotta receiving less favorable contract terms with the consolidated entity. Retailers could also experience downturns or fail, including due to macroeconomic pressures, and cease using Ibotta altogether for many reasons.

If we fail to effectively manage our growth, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

We have experienced growth in our business and we anticipate continuing to experience growth in the future. For example, the number of our full-time employees has increased from 530 as of December

31, 2020 to 857 as of June 30, 2024. This growth has placed, and may continue to place, significant demands on our management and our operational and financial infrastructure. Our ability to manage our growth effectively and to integrate new employees, technologies, and acquisitions into our existing business will require us to continue to expand our operational and financial infrastructure and to continue to retain, attract, train, motivate, and manage employees. Continued growth could strain our ability to develop and improve our operational, financial, and management controls; enhance our reporting systems and procedures; recruit, train, and retain highly skilled personnel; and maintain user satisfaction. Additionally, if we do not effectively manage the growth of our business and operations, the quality of our solutions could suffer, which could negatively affect our reputation and brand, business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We have a limited operating history and operate in an evolving industry, which makes it difficult to evaluate our future prospects and may increase the risk that we will not be successful.

We incorporated in 2011, and we have since frequently expanded our solutions. This limited operating history at our current scale and our evolving business make it difficult to evaluate our future prospects and the risks and challenges we may encounter. These risks and challenges include our ability to:

- accurately forecast our revenue and plan our operating expenses;
- increase and retain the number of publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers;
- successfully compete with current and future competitors;
- successfully expand our business in existing markets and enter new markets and geographies;
- anticipate and respond to macroeconomic changes and changes in the markets in which we operate;
- plan for and manage capital expenditures;
- comply with existing and new laws and regulations applicable to our business;
- maintain and enhance the value of our reputation and brand;
- adapt to rapidly evolving trends in the ways publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers interact with technology;
- avoid interruptions or disruptions in our service;
- develop a scalable, high-performance technology infrastructure that can efficiently and reliably handle increased usage, as well as the deployment of new features and solutions;
- hire, integrate, and retain talented technology, sales, customer service, and other personnel;
- effectively manage rapid growth in our personnel and operations; and
- effectively manage our costs.

If we fail to address the risks and difficulties that we face, including those associated with the challenges listed above, as well as those described elsewhere in this “Risk Factors” section, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

Any predictions about our future revenue and expenses may not be as accurate as they would be if we had a longer history operating our business at its current scale, scope, and complexity, operated in a more predictable market or regulatory environment, or had more certainty regarding levels of demand for our products and offerings. We have limited experience operating our business at its current scale,

including the distribution of our offers to third-party publishers. For example, in September of 2023, Walmart made its program available to all Walmart customers with a Walmart.com account, while Dollar General joined the IPN in 2022 and began hosting Ibotta's cash back offers in 2023.

Our limited history and experience operating our current business may also negatively impact our ability to plan strategic investments and initiatives to further expand our business and offerings, including to support our publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers, certain of which may require significant capital expenditures and future operating expenses that may be difficult to forecast. In addition, existing and future operational and strategic initiatives may have lengthy return on investment time horizons, such as certain investments in our platform. As a result, we will not be able to adequately assess the benefits of such initiatives until we have made substantial investments of time and capital, resulting in high opportunity costs. We are also devoting significant resources to bolster our capacity and information technology infrastructure, financial and accounting systems and controls, sales and marketing and engineering capabilities, and operations and support infrastructure, as well as to retain, manage, and train employees in geographically dispersed locations to service new and existing customers. We may not successfully accomplish any of these objectives in a timely manner or at all.

Further, because we operate in a rapidly evolving market, any predictions about our future revenue and expenses may not be as accurate as they would be if we had a longer operating history or operated in a more predictable market. We have encountered in the past, and will encounter in the future, risks and uncertainties frequently experienced by growing companies with limited operating histories in rapidly changing industries. If our assumptions regarding these risks and uncertainties, which we use to plan and operate our business, are incorrect or change, or if we do not address these risks successfully, our results of operations could differ materially from our expectations and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

Our business depends on a strong brand, and if we are not able to maintain and enhance our brand, or if we receive unfavorable media coverage, our ability to retain and expand our number of publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers will be impaired, and our business and operating results will be negatively affected.

We believe that the brand identity that we have developed has significantly contributed to the success of our business. We also believe that maintaining and enhancing our brand is important to expanding our base of publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers. Maintaining and enhancing our brand may require us to make substantial investments and these investments may not be successful. If we fail to promote and maintain our brand, or if we incur excessive expenses in this effort, our business would be negatively affected. We anticipate that, as our market becomes increasingly competitive, maintaining and enhancing our brand may become increasingly difficult and expensive.

Unfavorable publicity or consumer perception of our website, mobile app, platform, practices, or the offerings of our publishers, CPG brands, and retailers could adversely affect our reputation, resulting in difficulties in recruiting, decreased revenues, and a negative impact on the number of publishers, CPG brands, and retailers in the IPN, and the loyalty of our consumers. As a result, our business could be negatively affected.

Our sales cycles can be long and unpredictable, and our sales efforts require considerable time and expense. As a result, our sales and revenue are difficult to predict and may vary substantially from period to period, which may cause our results of operations to fluctuate significantly.

Our sales cycle can be long, and we may make investments and incur significant expenses before an agreement or renewal with CPG brands or retailers is reached, if at all, and before we are able to generate any revenue from such agreement or renewal. There are no guarantees that we will be able to recoup such investments and expenses, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

In addition, the length of time that CPG brands or retailers devote to their evaluation, contract negotiation, and budgeting processes varies significantly. In particular, our contract negotiation process with publishers can be lengthy. Our sales cycles can be lengthy in certain cases, especially with respect to our prospective large end publishers or customers. During the sales cycle, we expend significant time and money on sales and marketing activities, which lower our operating margins, particularly if no sale occurs. Even if we expand our relationship with publishers, CPG brands, and retailers, there are many factors affecting the timing of our recognition of revenue, which makes our revenue difficult to forecast. In addition, due to macroeconomic uncertainties, the sales cycle may be extended, and there may be delays and reductions of expenditures and cancellations by clients. There are many other factors that contribute to variability of our revenue recognition, including budgetary constraints and changes in personnel. As a result, it is difficult to predict whether a sale will be completed, the particular period in which a sale will be completed, or the period in which revenue from a sale will be recognized. If our sales cycles lengthen, our revenue could be lower than expected, which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Our business is typically affected by seasonality, which results in fluctuations in our operating results.

Historically, we have been affected by seasonality, with our business historically having higher revenues in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, mirroring that of consumer retail and e-commerce markets, where demand increases during the fourth quarter holiday season and decreases in the first quarter. For example, the fourth quarter represented 31% of total revenue for both of the fiscal years ending 2022 and 2023. We typically see high redemption volume in the second half of the year where a larger number of offers being redeemed have lower redemption revenue per redemption. However, there can be no assurances such seasonal trends will consistently repeat each year. Also, the mix of product sales may vary considerably from time to time. As a result of quarterly fluctuations caused by these and other factors, comparisons of our operating results across different fiscal quarters may not be accurate indicators of our future performance and we may not be able to accurately predict our quarterly sales. Accordingly, our results of operations are likely to fluctuate significantly from period to period.

Internet search engines drive traffic to our network, and our new consumer growth could decline. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects would be adversely affected if we fail to appear prominently in search results.

Our success depends in part on our ability to attract consumers through unpaid internet search results on search engines like Google, Yahoo!, and Bing. The number of consumers we attract to our network from search engines is due in large part to how and where our website ranks in unpaid search results. These rankings can be affected by a number of factors, many of which are not under our direct control and may change frequently. For example, a search engine may change its ranking algorithms, methodologies, or design layouts. As a result, links to our website may not be prominent enough to drive traffic to our website, and we may not know how or otherwise be in a position to influence the results. In some instances, search engine companies may change these rankings in a way that promotes their own competing products or services or the products or services of one or more of our competitors. Search engines may also adopt a more aggressive auction-pricing system for keywords that would cause us to incur higher advertising costs or reduce our market visibility to prospective consumers. Our website has experienced fluctuations in search result rankings in the past, and we anticipate similar fluctuations in the future. Any reduction in the number of consumers directed to our network could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We rely on mobile operating systems and app marketplaces to make our app available to consumers, and if we do not effectively operate with or receive favorable placements within such

app marketplaces and maintain reviews from consumers, our usage or brand recognition could decline and our business, financial results, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We depend in part on mobile operating systems, such as Android and iOS, as well as Google, and their respective app marketplaces to make our app and browser extension available to consumers on our network. Any changes in such systems and app marketplaces that degrade the presentation or functionality of our app and/or browser extension or give preferential treatment to our competitors' apps or browser extensions could adversely affect our platform's usage on mobile and desktop devices. If such mobile operating systems or app marketplaces limit or prohibit us from making our app or browser extension available to consumers, make changes that degrade the functionality of our app or browser extension, increase the cost of using our products and offerings, impose terms of use unsatisfactory to us, or modify their search or ratings algorithms in ways that are detrimental to us, or if our competitors' placement in such app marketplace is more prominent than the placement of our app or browser extension, overall growth of consumers could slow. Our app and browser extension have experienced fluctuations in the number of downloads in the past, and we anticipate similar fluctuations in the future. Additionally, we are subject to requirements imposed by app marketplaces such as those operated by Apple and Google, who may change their technical requirements or policies in a manner that adversely impacts the way in which we collect, use, and share data from users. For example, Apple requires mobile apps using its iOS mobile operating system to obtain a user's permission to track them or access their device's advertising identifier for certain purposes. The long-term impact of these and any other changes remains uncertain. If we do not comply with applicable requirements imposed by app marketplaces, we could lose access to the app marketplaces and users, and our business would be harmed. Any of the foregoing risks could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

As new mobile devices and mobile platforms are released, there is no guarantee that certain mobile devices will continue to support our platform or effectively roll out updates to our apps. Additionally, in order to deliver high-quality apps, we need to ensure that our solutions are designed to work effectively with a range of mobile technologies, systems, networks, and standards. If consumers in our network encounter any difficulty accessing or using our apps on their mobile devices, or if we are unable to adapt to changes in popular mobile operating systems, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

Restrictions imposed by our outstanding indebtedness and any future indebtedness may limit our ability to operate our business, to finance our future operations or capital needs, or to engage in acquisitions or other business activities necessary to achieve growth.

We have a senior secured revolving loan facility in place with Silicon Valley Bank, a division of First-Citizens Bank and Trust Company (successor by purchase to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as receiver for Silicon Valley Bridge Bank, N.A. (as successor to Silicon Valley Bank)) (Silicon Valley Bank). Our revolving loan facility includes a number of covenants that limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, incur liens on our assets, engage in consolidations, amalgamations, mergers, liquidations, dissolutions or dispositions, sell or otherwise dispose of our assets, pay dividends or distributions on, or make repurchases or redemptions of, our capital stock, acquire other businesses (by way of asset purchase, stock purchase, or otherwise), or make loans, capital contributions, or other investments. The revolving loan facility also includes a springing financial covenant that would require us to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio of 1.50x, depending on our average liquidity position. The terms of our revolving loan facility may restrict our current and future operations and could adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs or take advantage of financing opportunities, mergers, acquisitions, investments, and other corporate opportunities that may be beneficial to our business. In addition, complying with these covenants may make it more difficult for us to successfully execute our business strategy and compete against companies that are not subject to such restrictions.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain compliance with the covenants in our revolving loan facility or, if we fail to do so, that we will be able to obtain waivers from the lender and/or amend the

covenants. A failure by us to comply with the covenants specified in our revolving loan facility would, absent cure or waiver, result in an event of default under the agreement, which would give the lender the right to declare all outstanding obligations, including accrued and unpaid interest and fees, immediately due and payable. If our obligations under our revolving loan facility were to be accelerated, we may not have sufficient cash or be able to borrow sufficient funds to refinance the obligations or sell sufficient assets to repay the obligations, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Even if we were able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms or on terms that are acceptable to us. Any event of default could also result in an increase in the interest rates applicable to our revolving loan facility, and may result in the acceleration of or default under any other indebtedness we may incur in the future to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. In addition, we have granted a security interest of substantially all our assets to secure our obligations under our revolving loan facility. During the existence of an event of default under our revolving loan facility, the lender could exercise its rights and remedies thereunder, including by way of initiating foreclosure proceedings against any of our assets constituting collateral for our obligations.

The loss of Bryan Leach, our Founder, Chief Executive Officer, President, and Chairman of our board of directors, or one or more of our senior management team or key personnel, or our failure to attract new or replacement members of our senior management team or other key personnel in the future, could significantly harm our business.

We depend on the continued services and performance of our Founder, Chief Executive Officer, President, and Chairman of our board of directors, Bryan Leach; members of our senior management team; and other key personnel. Mr. Leach has been responsible for setting our strategic vision, and should he stop working for us for any reason, it is unlikely that we would be able to immediately find a suitable replacement. We do not maintain key man life insurance for Mr. Leach and do not believe any amount of key man insurance would allow us to recover from the harm to our business if Mr. Leach were to leave us for any reason. Similarly, members of our senior management team and key employees are highly sought after, and others may attempt to encourage these executives to leave us. The loss of one or more of the members of the senior management team or other key personnel for any reason could disrupt our operations, create uncertainty among investors, adversely impact employee retention and morale, and significantly harm our business.

An inability to attract and retain highly qualified employees, including as a result of restrictive changes to immigration laws or the varying application of immigration laws, may hamper our growth and cause our revenues to decline, adversely affecting our business.

To execute our growth plan, we anticipate hiring additional employees over the next few years. In addition, we need to retain our highly qualified employees. Competition for these recruits and employees is intense from other internet and high-growth publicly traded and private companies, especially with respect to engineers with high levels of experience in our industry. Further, in order to continue to grow our business, it is important that we continue to grow our sales force.

We have, from time to time, experienced, and we expect to continue to experience, difficulty in hiring and retaining employees with the appropriate level of qualifications. Many of the companies with which we compete for qualified employees have greater resources than we have and may offer compensation packages that are perceived to be better than ours. For example, we often offer equity awards to our job candidates and existing employees as part of their overall compensation package. If the perceived value of our equity awards declines, including as a result of volatility or declines in the market price of our Class A common stock or changes in perception about our future prospects (including as valuations of companies comparable to us decline due to overall market trends, inflation, and related market effects, or otherwise), it may adversely affect our ability to recruit and retain highly qualified employees. Additionally, changes in our compensation structure may be negatively received by employees and result in attrition or cause difficulty in the recruiting process. Further, inflationary pressure may result in employee attrition to the extent our compensation does not keep up with inflation. Finally, we are committed to a hybrid workforce, which prioritizes hiring employees in Denver. This could slow hiring if we are unable to attract

talent in the Denver market. If we fail to attract new employees or fail to retain and motivate our current employees, our business and future growth prospects could be adversely affected.

Changes in immigration laws or varying applications of immigration laws to limit the availability of certain work visas or increase visa fees in the United States may impact our ability to hire the engineering and other talent that we need to continue to enhance our platform, which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. It is difficult to predict the political and economic events that could affect immigration laws, or the restrictive impact they could have on obtaining or renewing work visas for our technology professionals.

Failure to deal effectively with fraudulent or other improper transactions could harm our business.

It is possible that third parties may commit fraudulent activities such as improperly claiming referral rewards, account takeover attacks, or submitting counterfeit receipts to improperly offer stack and/or claim rewards or discounts. While we use anti-fraud systems, it is possible that individuals will circumvent them using increasingly sophisticated methods or methods that our anti-fraud systems are not able to counteract. Further, we may not detect any of these unauthorized activities in a timely manner. The legal measures we take or attempt to take against third parties who succeed in circumventing our anti-fraud systems may be costly and may not be ultimately successful. While we have taken measures to detect and reduce the risk of fraud, these measures need to be continually improved and may not be effective against new and continually evolving forms of fraud or in connection with new offerings. If these measures do not succeed, our business will be negatively impacted.

We may incur losses if we are required to reimburse CPG brands and retailers for any funds stolen or revenues lost as a result of such incidents. Our CPG brands and retailers could also request reimbursement, or stop using our solutions, if they are affected by buyer fraud or other types of fraud. Furthermore, such instances of fraud may damage our reputation, affect our ability to attract new publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers to our D2C properties, and undermine confidence in the IPN, which could cause our business to suffer.

We rely in part on licensed money transmitters to enable consumers to cash out their earned rewards from our D2C properties, and the failure to manage our relationships with such third parties could impact our platform and adversely affect our business.

We rely in part on licensed money transmitters to enable consumers to cash out their earned rewards from our D2C properties. If any of our licensed money transmitters terminate their relationship with us or refuse to renew their agreements with us on commercially reasonable terms, we would need to find alternative licensed money transmitters to support our platform and may not be able to secure similar terms or replace such licensed money transmitters in an acceptable time frame. Any of these risks could result in significant legal, financial, and reputational costs to our business.

We rely primarily on third-party insurance policies to insure our operations-related risks. If our insurance coverage is insufficient for the needs of our business or our insurance providers are unable to meet their obligations, we may not be able to mitigate the risks facing our business, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We procure third-party insurance policies to cover various operations-related risks, including employment practices liability, workers' compensation, business interruptions, errors and omissions, cybersecurity and data breaches, crime, directors' and officers' liability, and general business liabilities. For certain types of operations-related risks or future risks related to our new and evolving offerings, we are not able to, or may not be able to, acquire insurance. In addition, we may not obtain enough insurance to adequately mitigate such operations-related risks or risks related to our new and evolving offerings, and we may have to pay high premiums, co-insurance, self-insured retentions, or deductibles for the coverage we do obtain. We rely on a limited number of insurance providers, and should such

providers discontinue or increase the cost of coverage, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to secure replacement coverage on reasonable terms or at all. If our insurance carriers change the terms of our policies in a manner not favorable to us, our insurance costs could increase. Further, if the insurance coverage we maintain is not adequate to cover losses that occur, or if we are required to purchase additional insurance for other aspects of our business, we could be liable for significant additional costs. Additionally, if any of our insurance providers becomes insolvent, it would be unable to pay any operations-related claims that we make.

If the amount of one or more operations-related claims were to exceed our applicable aggregate coverage limits, we would bear the excess, in addition to amounts already incurred in connection with deductibles, self-insured retentions, co-insurance, or otherwise paid by our insurance policy. Insurance providers have raised premiums and deductibles for many businesses and may do so in the future. As a result, our insurance costs and claims expense could increase, or we may decide to raise our deductibles or self-insured retentions when our policies are renewed or replaced. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected if the cost per claim, premiums, the severity of claims, or the number of claims significantly exceeds our historical experience and coverage limits; we experience a claim in excess of our coverage limits; our insurance providers fail to pay on our insurance claims; we experience a claim for which coverage is not provided; or the severity or number of claims under our deductibles or self-insured retentions differs from historical averages.

We are also subject to certain contractual requirements to obtain insurance. For example, some of our agreements with retailers require that we procure certain types of insurance, and if we are unable to obtain and maintain such insurance, we may be in violation of the terms of these retailer agreements. In addition, we are subject to local laws, rules, and regulations relating to insurance coverage, which could result in proceedings or actions against us by governmental entities or others. Any failure, or perceived failure, by us to comply with existing or future local laws, rules, and regulations, or contractual obligations relating to insurance coverage could result in proceedings or actions against us by governmental entities or others. Additionally, anticipated or future local laws, rules, and regulations relating to insurance coverage could require additional fees and costs. Compliance with these rules and any related lawsuits, proceedings, or actions may subject us to significant penalties and negative publicity, require us to increase our insurance coverage, require us to amend our insurance policy disclosure, increase our costs, and disrupt our business.

If we cannot maintain our company culture as we grow, our business and competitive position may be harmed.

We believe our culture fosters an inclusive environment that welcomes diverse experience, backgrounds, lifestyles, and perspectives, and is a key contributor to our success to date. Any failure to preserve our culture could negatively affect our ability to retain and recruit personnel, which is critical to our growth, and to effectively focus on and pursue our corporate objectives. As we grow and develop the infrastructure of a public company, we may find it difficult to maintain these important aspects of our culture. In addition, with many of our employees working remotely, we may find it harder in certain respects to maintain our company culture. Remote work may negatively impact employee morale, productivity, and culture, and may also harm collaboration and innovation. We also have a policy of hiring new employees in Denver, whenever possible, and of requiring these new employees to come into the office a certain number of days per week. This policy may make it difficult for us to identify the talent we need to grow our business. If we are not able to maintain our culture, we could lose the innovation, passion, and dedication of our team and as a result, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

Operating and growing our business may require additional capital, and if capital is not available to us, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may suffer.

Operating and growing our business is expected to require further investments in our technology and operations. We may be presented with opportunities that we want to pursue, and unforeseen challenges

may present themselves, any of which could cause us to require additional capital. If our cash needs exceed our expectations or we continue to experience rapid growth, we could experience strain in our cash flow, which could adversely affect our operations in the event we are unable to obtain other sources of liquidity. If, in the future, we aim to rely on funds raised through equity or debt financing, those funds may prove to be unavailable, may only be available on terms that are not acceptable to us, or may result in significant dilution to our stockholders or higher levels of leverage, which will expose our business to additional risks. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us, when we require it, our ability to continue to pursue our business objectives and to respond to business opportunities, challenges, or unforeseen circumstances could be significantly limited, and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Acquisitions and strategic alliances could distract management and expose us to financial, execution, and operational risks that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We have in the past, and may in the future, acquire or make investments in complementary or what we view as strategic businesses, technologies, services, or products. For example, in 2021, we acquired Instok LLC (d/b/a/ Octoshop), an all-in-one shopping browser extension, which required management to focus efforts on integrating the acquired company. The risks associated with acquisitions include, without limitation, difficulty assimilating and integrating the acquired company's personnel, operations, technology, services, products, and software; the inability to retain key team members; the disruption of our ongoing business and increases in our expenses; and the diversion of management's attention from core business concerns. Through acquisitions, we may enter into business lines in which we have not previously operated, which could expose us to new risks, additional licensing requirements and regulatory oversight, and require additional integration and attention of management.

Any businesses and assets we might acquire might not perform at levels we expect and we may not be able to achieve the anticipated synergies, if any. We may find that we overpaid for the acquired business or assets, or that the economic conditions underlying our acquisition decision have changed. It may also take time to fully integrate newly acquired businesses and assets into our business, during which time our business could suffer from inefficiency. Furthermore, we may incur indebtedness to pay for acquisitions, thereby increasing our leverage and diminishing our liquidity.

The effects of health epidemics, including COVID-19, have had, and may in the future have, an adverse impact on our business, operations, and the markets and communities in which we and our partners operate.

Our business and operations have been, and may in the future be, adversely affected by health epidemics, including COVID-19, impacting the markets and communities in which we and our partners operate. Quarantine orders, business closures, work stoppages, slowdowns and delays, work from home policies, travel restrictions, and cancellations of events negatively impacted productivity and disrupted our operations and those of our partners. The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted both consumer discretionary spending and marketers' ability to spend advertising budgets on our solution. This had an adverse impact on our revenue, results of operations, and cash flows primarily in the second quarter of the year ended December 31, 2020.

We will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation closely. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 or a similar health epidemic is highly uncertain and subject to change. We do not know the full impact of COVID-19 on our business, operations, or the global economy as a whole. COVID-19 and the various responses to it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks discussed in this "Risk Factors" section.

Our collection cycles can vary, and we may experience difficulty collecting accounts receivable that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Our collection cycles can vary based on payment practices from our clients, and we are required to pay our third-party publishers within a contractual time frame, regardless of whether we have collected payment from our clients. As a result, timing of cash receipts related to accounts receivable and due to third-party publishers can significantly impact our cash provided by (used in) operating activities for any period.

In addition, we have in the past encountered, and may in the future encounter, difficulty collecting our accounts receivable and could be exposed to risks associated with uncollectible accounts receivables, particularly since some of our customers are emerging brands. Also, our larger clients generally have longer payment terms, which impact the timing of our collections. Economic conditions may impact some of our customers' ability to pay their accounts payable. While we will attempt to monitor our accounts receivable carefully and try to take appropriate measures to collect accounts receivable balances, we have written down accounts receivable and written off doubtful accounts in prior periods and may be unable to avoid accounts receivable write-downs or write-offs of doubtful accounts in the future. Such write-downs or write-offs could negatively affect our operating results for the period in which they occur. Should more customers than we anticipate experience liquidity issues, or if payment is not received on a timely basis or at all, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

We may become involved in litigation that may materially adversely affect us.

From time to time, we may become involved in legal proceedings relating to matters incidental to the ordinary course of our business, including patent, copyright, commercial, product liability, consumer protection, employment, class action, whistleblower, and other litigation, in addition to governmental and other regulatory investigations and proceedings. We also have received and may in the future receive claims asserting we are or may be infringing, misappropriating, or otherwise violating third-party intellectual property rights. Such matters can be time-consuming, divert management's attention and resources, cause us to incur significant expenses or liability, and/or require us to change our business practices. Because of the potential risks, expenses, and uncertainties of litigation, we may, from time to time, settle disputes, even where we have meritorious claims or defenses. Although we have insurance that may provide coverage for some kinds of claims we may face, that insurance may not cover some kinds of claims or types of relief and may not be adequate in a particular case. Because litigation is inherently unpredictable, we cannot assure you that the results of any of these actions will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Rising interest rates may adversely impact our business.

On November 3, 2021, we executed the 2021 Credit Facility, which consists of a \$50.0 million revolving line of credit with a maturity date of November 3, 2026. The 2021 Credit Facility bears interest at a floating annual rate equal to the greater of (i) an applicable floor rate that ranges from 2.25% to 3.0% based on our average liquidity position as defined in the 2021 Credit Facility and (ii) the prime rate less a margin that ranges from 0.25% to 1.0% based on our average liquidity position as defined in the 2021 Credit Facility.

The U.S. Federal Reserve has significantly raised, and may continue to raise, its benchmark interest rates. An increase in the federal benchmark rate has resulted in an increase in market interest rates. Although we do not have any outstanding borrowings under the 2021 Credit Facility or under any other debt agreement (other than convertible notes that were automatically converted into our Class A common stock upon the completion of our initial public offering), because our interest rate is tied to market rates, if we incur debt in the future, including under the 2021 Credit Facility, rising interest rates could increase our borrowing costs on any future borrowings. In addition, operating and growing our business may require additional capital, which could include equity or debt financing. Rising interest rates could negatively impact our ability to obtain such financing on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Further, to the extent we are required to obtain financing at higher borrowing costs to support our operations, we may be unable to offset such costs through price increases to our clients, other cost control measures, or other

means. Any attempts to offset cost increases with price increases may result in reduced sales, increased client dissatisfaction, or otherwise harm our reputation.

Indemnity provisions in various agreements potentially expose us to substantial liability for intellectual property infringement and other losses, including unauthorized use or disclosure of consumer data.

Our agreements with publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and other third parties may include indemnification provisions under which we agree to indemnify them for losses suffered or incurred as a result of claims of intellectual property infringement or other liabilities relating to or arising from our solutions or other contractual obligations, including those relating to data use and consumer consent. The term of these indemnity provisions generally survives termination or expiration of the applicable agreement. Large indemnity payments, individually or in the aggregate across third parties, could harm our business.

Although we do not currently have any plans to expand our operations outside of the United States, if we attempt and fail to expand effectively in international markets, our revenues and our business may be negatively affected.

We currently generate all of our revenues from the United States and we do not currently have any plans to expand our operations outside of the United States. Many publishers, CPG brands, and retailers on our platform have global operations, and we may in the future grow our operations and solutions through expansion in international markets and by partnering with our publishers, CPG brands, and retailers to enter new geographies that are important to them. Expansion into international markets will require management attention and resources, and we have limited experience entering new geographic markets. Expansion into international markets will also require us to form partnerships with new publishers, retailers, and CPG brands, and effectively compete with any competitors in new geographic markets. Entering new foreign markets will require us to localize our solutions to conform to a wide variety of local cultures, business practices, laws, and policies. The different commercial and internet infrastructure in other countries may make it more difficult for us to replicate our business model. In some countries, we will compete with local companies that understand the local market better than we do, and we may not benefit from first-to-market advantages. We may not be successful in expanding into particular international markets or in generating revenues from foreign operations.

Risks Related to our Platform

We are making substantial investments in our technologies, and if we do not continue to innovate and further develop our platform, our platform developments do not perform, or we are not able to keep pace with technological developments, we may not remain competitive, and our business and results of operations could suffer.

We have made substantial investments in our technologies to capitalize on new and unproven business opportunities. Our future performance is dependent on continued investments in technology and our ability to innovate, reduce friction, and introduce compelling new product features for each participant in our network. We intend to make continued investments in these areas through hiring and ongoing technology transformation. We plan to further invest in AI-powered capabilities and leverage our unique data set to further improve the client, publisher, and consumer experience. If competitors introduce new offerings embodying new technologies, or if new industry standards and practices emerge, our existing technology, solutions, website, browser extension, and mobile apps may become obsolete. Our future success could depend on our ability to respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices in a cost-effective and timely manner. These initiatives also have a high degree of risk, as they involve unproven business strategies and technologies with which we have limited development or operating experience. Further, our development efforts with respect to new technologies could distract management from current operations and divert capital and other resources from other initiatives.

We have scaled our business rapidly, and significant new platform features and solutions have in the past resulted in, and in the future may continue to result in, operational challenges affecting our business. Developing and launching enhancements to our platform and new solutions on our platform may involve significant technical risks and upfront capital investments that may not generate return on investment. We may use new technologies ineffectively, or we may fail to adapt to emerging industry standards. If we face material delays in introducing new or enhanced platform features and solutions, or if our recently introduced solutions do not perform in accordance with our expectations, the publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers that use our platform may forego the use of our solutions in favor of those of our competitors.

If our security measures or information we collect and maintain are compromised or publicly exposed, publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers may curtail or stop using our platform, and we could be subject to claims, penalties, and fines.

We collect, receive, store, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, dispose of, share, and otherwise process (Process or Processing) data about consumers, including personal information or personal data, and other confidential or proprietary information, for various purposes, including legal, marketing, and other business-related purposes. Cyberattacks, denial or degradation of service attacks, ransomware attacks, business email compromises, account takeover attacks, malware, viruses, social engineering (including phishing), identity theft, fraudulent payment requests, and other malicious online and related activities are prevalent in our and our customers' and partners' industries and continue to increase. Advances in computer and software capabilities and increasing sophistication of hackers have increased these and other risks that we and our service providers and partners face. We and our service providers and partners may experience attacks, unavailable or degraded systems, and unauthorized access to or other Processing of data due to these risks and various others, including employee error or malfeasance, theft or misuse, attacks by nation-state and affiliated actors, and advanced persistent threat intrusions. We may not be able to anticipate or to implement effective preventive and remedial measures against all threats, and we cannot guarantee that the security protocols, network protection mechanisms, and other security measures that we have integrated into our systems, networks, and physical facilities, nor our recovery systems, will be adequate to prevent, detect, or address security breaches or incidents, service degradation or interruptions, system failures and other impacts on the integrity and availability of systems, data loss, theft, or other unauthorized Processing, or other material adverse consequences. Our security measures, and those of companies we may acquire and our third-party service providers and partners, could fail or may be insufficient, resulting in interruptions or other disruptions to systems or the loss of, or unauthorized disclosure, modification, use, unavailability, destruction, or other Processing of our or our customers' data or other data that we or our service providers or partners Process.

For example, third parties may fraudulently induce our employees, redeemers, clients, publishers, or partners to disclose credentials or other information or otherwise compromise the security of our networks, systems, and/or physical facilities. Third parties may also exploit vulnerabilities in, or obtain unauthorized access to, platforms, apps, systems, networks, and/or physical facilities used by our service providers or partners. We have been and may in the future become the target of cyberattacks by third parties seeking unauthorized access to our data or data of our employees, redeemers, clients, publishers, or partners, or to disrupt our solutions or other aspects of our operations. Many of our employees work remotely, which may pose additional security risks. We also have incorporated AI and machine learning (AIML) solutions and features into our platform and may incorporate additional AIML solutions and features into our platform in the future. The use of AIML solutions may result in security incidents and our use of AIML solutions and features may create additional cybersecurity risks or increase cybersecurity risks. Further, AIML technologies may be used in connection with certain cybersecurity attacks, resulting in heightened risks of security breaches and incidents. There also have been and may continue to be significant attacks on supply chains and on third-party service providers. We do not control the security measures of third parties, but we may be, or face assertions that we are, responsible for any breach of such third parties' security measures or for any exploitable defects, vulnerabilities, or bugs in third-party

components or services that we make use of or suffer reputational or other harm, and may not have recourse against the third party.

We may be unable to implement adequate preventative measures or stop security breaches and incidents while they are occurring, we may suffer service degradation or interruption, system failure, and data loss or unavailability, and we may face difficulties or delays in identifying or otherwise responding to breaches or incidents. The time, expense, and resources required to respond to an actual or perceived security breach or incident and/or to mitigate any security vulnerabilities that may be identified could be significant, our efforts to address these problems may not be successful, and these problems could result in unexpected interruptions, delays, cessation or degradation of service, negative publicity, and other harm to our business and our competitive position. We could be required to implement additional security measures or to fundamentally change our business activities and practices in response to a security breach or incident or related claims, investigations, actions, or litigation by private actors or regulatory bodies, which could require us to incur substantial additional costs and may have an adverse effect on our business.

If any security breach or incident impacts a large amount of our data or data of one or more customers, clients, or partners, if we fail to detect, remediate, and otherwise address an actual or perceived security breach or incident in a timely manner, or if we suffer a cyberattack or other disruption that impacts our ability to operate our apps, systems, or networks, or if any of the foregoing is perceived to have occurred, we may suffer material damage to our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. For example, any actual or perceived security breach or incident that results or is perceived to result in performance or availability problems, the shutdown of one or more of our platforms, digital properties, or mobile apps or other solutions, or unauthorized access to or unauthorized use, disclosure, or other Processing of confidential information, personal information, or other data, may cause publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers to lose trust and confidence in us and decrease their use of our platform or stop using our platform entirely, and we may face claims, litigation, or other adversarial actions by publishers, CPG brands, retailers, consumers, or others. More generally, any cyberattack, security breach, or incident impacting our applications, systems, networks, or facilities, or those of our third-party partners, or resulting in the loss of, or unauthorized disclosure, modification, use, unavailability, destruction, or other Processing of our or our customers' data or other data that we or our service providers or partners Process, or the perception that any of these has occurred, could result in claims, demands, litigation, indemnity obligations, regulatory enforcement actions, investigations, and other proceedings, fines, penalties, mitigation and remediation costs, disputes, reputational harm, diversion of management's attention, and other liabilities and damage to our business, which may be material. These proceedings and other actions could force us to spend money in defense or settlement, divert management's time and attention, increase our costs of doing business, and adversely affect our reputation and market position.

We have contractual and legal obligations to notify relevant stakeholders of security breaches. Most jurisdictions have enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals, regulatory authorities, and others of certain security breaches. In addition, our agreements with certain customers and partners may require us to notify them in the event of certain security breaches or incidents. Any such disclosures can be costly, could lead to negative publicity, and may cause our customers to lose confidence in the effectiveness of our security measures. Further, any such actual or perceived breach or incident, or other circumstances that may constitute or be perceived to constitute a breach of our security-related obligations under our contracts, may increase the likelihood and frequency of audits we face under our contracts with certain customers and partners, which is likely to increase our costs and may disrupt our operations, and may result in claims, demands, and other proceedings and customers ending their relationships with us. Any limitations of liability, which we have in certain agreements, may not be enforceable or adequate or otherwise protect us from liabilities or damages. Any of these results could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Damages, penalties, and other costs and liabilities relating to an actual or perceived security breach or incident could be significant and may not be covered by insurance or could exceed our applicable

insurance coverage limits. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceeds our available insurance coverage, or results in changes to our insurance policies (including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements), could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. In addition, we cannot be sure that our existing insurance coverage will continue to be available on acceptable terms or that our insurers will not deny coverage as to all or part of any future claim or loss. Our risks are likely to increase as we continue to expand our apps, systems, or networks, grow our customer base, and Process, store, and transmit increasingly large amounts of proprietary and sensitive data.

Our ability to generate revenue depends on the collection, reliability, and use of significant amounts of data from various sources, which may be restricted by consumer choice, restrictions imposed by publishers, browsers, integrated retailers, or software developers, changes in technology, and new developments in laws, regulations, and industry requirements or standards.

Our ability to deliver our solutions depends on our ability to successfully leverage data, including data that we collect from consumers, data we receive from integrated retailers and other parties, and data from our own operating history. Using device identifiers (including Google AdID and Apple IDFA), cookies, and other tracking technologies, we, our integrated retailers, and other data providers collect information about the interactions of consumers with our integrated retailers' digital properties and in-store, our owned and operated properties, and certain other publisher sites and mobile apps, as well as other data such as location. We may enhance this data with other data, such as demographic information that we obtain from data providers. Our ability to successfully leverage such data depends on our continued ability to access, use, and share such data, which can be restricted by a number of factors, including consumer choice; the success in obtaining consumer consent; restrictions imposed by our integrated retailers and other data partners or other third parties, publishers, and web browser developers or other software developers, or operating system platforms; changes in technology, including changes in web browser technology; and new developments in, or new interpretations of, laws, regulations, and industry standards. Resistance to the collection and sharing of the data used to deliver targeted advertising, increased visibility of consent or "do not track" mechanisms as a result of industry regulatory and/or legal developments, the adoption by consumers of browser settings or "ad-blocking" software, and the development and deployment of new technologies could materially impact our ability to collect, use, and share data or reduce our ability to deliver relevant promotions or media, which could materially impair the results of our operations. See the risk factor below titled "Our business is subject to complex and evolving laws, regulations, and industry standards, and unfavorable interpretations of, or changes in, or our actual and perceived failure to comply with these laws, regulations, and industry standards could substantially harm our business and results of operations" for additional information.

In addition, unfavorable publicity and negative public perception about our industry or data collection and use could adversely affect our business and operating results. With the growth of online advertising and e-commerce, there is increasing awareness and concern among the general public, privacy advocates, mainstream media, governmental bodies, and others regarding marketing, advertising, and privacy matters, particularly as they relate to individual privacy interests. Any unfavorable publicity or negative public perception about our use of data or other data focused industries could affect our business and results of operations and may lead digital publishers like Facebook to change their business practices, or trigger additional regulatory scrutiny or lawmaking that affects us. Negative public attention could cause publishers, CPG brands, and retailers to discontinue using our targeted advertising solutions and limit our ability to measure campaigns delivered through our platform. This public scrutiny may also lead to general distrust of data and marketing companies, consumer reluctance to share and permit use of personal data, and increased consumer opt-out rates, any of which could negatively influence, change, or reduce our current and prospective customers' demand for our solutions and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Our business depends on our ability to maintain and scale the network infrastructure necessary to operate our platform, including our websites and mobile apps, and any significant disruption in service could result in a loss of publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers.

We deliver our solutions through our website, browser extension, and mobile apps, as well as through those of our publishers. Our reputation and ability to acquire, retain, and serve publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers are dependent upon the reliable performance of our platform. As the number of our publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers grows, and as the information shared through our platform continues to grow, we will need an increasing amount of network capacity and computing power. In the event that the number of transactions or the amount of traffic on our platform grows more quickly than anticipated, we may be required to incur significant additional costs. In addition, as we scale, we must continually invest in our information technology, and continue to invest in information security, infrastructure, and automation. Deployment of new software or processes may adversely affect the performance of our solutions and harm the customer experience. If we fail to support our platform or provide a strong customer experience, our ability to retain and attract customers may be negatively affected. In particular, our consumers depend on our support organization to resolve any issues relating to our platform. We rely on third parties to provide some support services and our ability to provide effective support is partially dependent on our ability to attract and retain third-party service providers who are not only qualified to support users of our platform but are also well versed in our platform. As we continue to grow our business and improve our solutions, we will face challenges related to providing high-quality support services at-scale. Any failure to maintain high-quality support, or a market perception that we do not maintain high-quality support, could harm our reputation and adversely affect our ability to scale our platform and business, our financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Interruptions in these systems or service disruptions, whether due to system failures, computer viruses, malware, ransomware, denial of service attacks, attempts to degrade or disrupt services, or physical or electronic break-ins, could affect the security or availability of our websites and mobile apps, and prevent publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and/or consumers from accessing our platform. Our network infrastructure is hosted by third-party providers. Any disruption in these services or any failure of these providers to handle existing or increased traffic could significantly harm our business. Any financial or other difficulties these providers face may adversely affect our business, and we exercise little control over these providers, which increases our vulnerability to problems with the services they provide. If we do not maintain or expand our network infrastructure successfully or if we experience operational failures, we could lose current and potential publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and/or consumers, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We are dependent on technology systems and electronic communications networks that are supplied and managed by third parties, which could result in increased expenses and an inability to prevent or respond to disruptions in our solutions.

Our ability to provide solutions to consumers depends on our ability to communicate with our consumers through the internet and electronic networks that are owned and operated by third parties. We rely on third-party providers for computing infrastructure, network connectivity, and other technology-related services needed to deliver our solutions. Some of our other vendor agreements may be unilaterally terminated by the counterparty for convenience. Our computing infrastructure service providers have no obligation to renew their agreements with us on commercially reasonable terms or at all, the terms of our agreements with such providers can change for reasons that are outside of our control, and as we increase our usage of such providers, any of which, could increase our expenses. If we are unable to renew these agreements on commercially reasonable terms or prices, or for any other reason, our expenses could increase. Also, if we are required to transition to a new provider, it could result in significant costs and possible service interruption or an impaired ability to access or save data stored to the cloud until equivalent services, if available, are identified, obtained, and implemented, all of which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Our solutions also depend on the ability of our users to access the public internet. In addition, in order to provide our solutions promptly, our computer equipment and network servers must be functional 24 hours per day, which requires services from telecommunications facilities managed by third parties and the availability of electricity, which we do not control. Severe disruptions, outages, defects, or other security performance and quality problems with one or more of these networks, including as a result of utility or third-party system interruptions, or any material change in our contractual and other business relationships with third-party providers could impair our ability to Process information, which could impede our ability to provide our solutions to consumers, harm our reputation, increase expenses, including significant, unplanned capital investments and/or contractual obligations, and result in a loss of publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Our failure to upgrade our technology or network infrastructure effectively to support our growth could result in unanticipated system disruptions, slow response times, or poor experiences for consumers. To manage the growth of our operations and personnel and improve the technology that supports our business operations, as well as our financial and management systems, disclosure controls and procedures, and internal controls over financial reporting, we will be required to commit substantial financial, operational, and technical resources. In particular, we will need to improve our transaction processing and reporting, operational and financial systems, procedures, and controls. Our current and planned personnel, systems, procedures, and controls may not be adequate to support our future operations. We will require additional capital and management resources to grow and mature in these areas. Such investments may also require diversion of financial resources from other projects, such as the development of Ibotta and related offerings. If we are unable to manage our rapid growth effectively, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We allow our clients and publishers to use application programming interfaces (APIs) with our platform, which could result in outages or security breaches and negatively impact our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

The use of APIs by our clients and publishers has significantly increased in recent years. Our APIs allow our clients and publishers to integrate their own business system with our platform. The increased use of APIs increases security and operational risks to our systems, including the risk for intrusion attacks, data theft, or denial of service attacks. Furthermore, while APIs allow greater ease and power in accessing our platform, they also increase the risk of overusing our systems, potentially causing outages. While we have taken measures intended to decrease security and outage risks associated with the use of APIs, we cannot guarantee that such measures will be successful. Our failure to prevent outages or security breaches or incidents resulting from API use could result in governmental enforcement actions and other proceedings against us, claims, demands, and litigation against us by consumers and other affected individuals, costs associated with investigation and remediation, damage to our reputation, and loss of goodwill, any of which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

If the use of mobile device identifiers, third-party cookies, or other tracking technology or location information is rejected by consumers, restricted by third parties outside of our control, or otherwise subject to unfavorable regulation, our performance could decline and we could lose customers and revenue.

We and our third-party partners use a number of technologies to collect information used to deliver our solutions. For instance, we and our third-party partners use mobile device identifiers such as Apple IDFA and Google AdID to identify, target, and measure relevant promotions to consumers. These promotions and advertising that we show on mobile apps could be affected by mobile operating systems blocking or restricting use of mobile device identifiers. Our promotions and advertisements could also be negatively impacted by mobile operating systems implementing more restrictive privacy settings and choices. For example, in April 2021, Apple commenced implementation of an app transparency

framework in which, among other things, mobile apps are required to obtain the user's opt-in consent for certain types of tracking, including by a user's unique advertising identifier, or IDFA. Additionally, Apple implemented new requirements for consumer disclosures regarding privacy and data processing practices in December 2020, which has resulted in increased compliance requirements and could result in decreased usage of our app and the IPN. In June 2023, Apple announced new SDK privacy controls that are part of iOS 17, released in September 2023, including new protections designed to limit tracking or identification of user devices. In February 2022, Google announced its Privacy Sandbox initiative for Android, a multi-year effort expected to restrict tracking activity and limit advertisers' ability to collect app and user data across Android devices, which Google began rolling out in early 2024. These or any similar changes to the policies of Apple or Google may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. This shift from enabling user opt-out to an opt-in requirement is likely to have a substantial impact on the mobile advertising ecosystem and could harm our growth in this channel.

We also use small text files (referred to as cookies), placed through an internet browser on a consumer's machine that corresponds to a data set that we keep on our servers, to gather important data to help deliver our solutions and market our products and offerings. Certain of our cookies, including those that we predominantly use in delivering our solutions through internet browsers, are known as "third-party" cookies because they are delivered by third parties rather than by us. Our cookies collect information, such as when a consumer views an advertisement, clicks on an advertisement, or visits one of our advertisers' websites. In certain states within the United States, such as California, this information may be considered personal information under applicable data protection laws. We also obtain location-based information about users or their devices in certain circumstances, including when a consumer interacts with our solutions on a mobile device. We use these technologies to achieve our customers' campaign goals, to ensure that the same consumer does not unintentionally see the same media too frequently, to report aggregate information to our customers regarding the performance of their digital promotions and marketing campaigns, and to detect and prevent fraudulent activity throughout our network. We also use data from cookies to help us decide whether and how much to bid on an opportunity to place an advertisement in a certain internet location and at a given time in front of a particular consumer, and we also use location information to customize marketing campaigns and to target certain offers or personalize content. A lack of data associated with or obtained from cookies, including third-party cookies or other tracking technologies, may detract from our ability to make decisions about which inventory to purchase for a customer's campaign and may adversely affect the effectiveness of our solution and harm our business. Additionally, any limitations on our ability to obtain location information regarding consumers or devices, whether as a result of technological limitations or changes or consumers not being willing to allow us to obtain location information, may limit our ability to customize marketing campaigns, target offers, or personalize content, to detect and prevent fraudulent activity, and to engage in other aspects of our operations. These could reduce the effectiveness of our solution and harm our revenues and profitability.

Cookies may be deleted or blocked by consumers. The most commonly used internet browsers (including Chrome, Firefox, and Safari) allow their users to prevent cookies from being accepted by their browsers. Consumers can also delete cookies from their computers. Some consumers also download "ad blocking" software that prevents cookies from being stored on a user's computer. If more consumers adopt these settings or delete their cookies more frequently than they currently do, our business could be negatively affected. In addition, certain web browsers may block third-party cookies by default, and other browsers may do so in the future. Unless such default settings in browsers are altered by consumers to permit the placement of third-party cookies, we would be able to set fewer of our cookies in users' browsers, which could adversely affect our business. In addition, companies such as Google have publicly disclosed their intention to move away from cookies to one or more other forms of persistent unique identifier, or ID, to identify individual consumers or internet-connected devices in the bidding process on advertising exchanges. If companies do not use shared IDs across the entire ecosystem, this could have a negative impact on our ability to find the same user across different web properties, and reduce the effectiveness of our solution.

Our business relies in part on electronic messaging, including emails and SMS text messages, and any technical, legal, or other restrictions on the sending of electronic messages or an inability to timely deliver such communications could harm our business.

Our business is in part dependent upon electronic messaging. We provide emails, mobile alerts, and other messages to consumers informing them of the digital promotions on our apps and websites, and we believe these communications help generate a significant portion of our revenues. We also use electronic messaging, in part, as part of the consumer sign-up and verification process. Because electronic messaging services are important to our business, if we are unable to successfully deliver electronic messages to consumers, if there are legal restrictions on delivering these messages to consumers, or if consumers do not or cannot open our messages, our revenues and profitability could be adversely affected. Changes in how webmail apps or other email management tools organize and prioritize email may result in our emails being delivered or routed to a less prominent location in a consumer's inbox or viewed as "spam" by consumers and may reduce the likelihood of that consumer opening our emails. Actions taken by third parties that block, impose restrictions on, or charge for the delivery of electronic messages could also harm our business. From time to time, internet service providers or other third parties may block bulk email transmissions or otherwise experience technical difficulties that result in our inability to successfully deliver emails or other messages to consumers.

Changes in laws or regulations, or changes in interpretations of existing laws or regulations, including the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA) in the United States and laws regarding commercial electronic messaging in other jurisdictions, that would limit our ability to send such communications or impose additional requirements upon us in connection with sending such communications could also adversely impact our business. For example, the Federal Communications Commission amended certain of its regulations under the TCPA in recent years in a manner that could increase our exposure to liability for certain types of telephonic communication with customers, including but not limited to text messages to mobile phones. Under the TCPA, plaintiffs may seek actual monetary loss or statutory damages per violation, whichever is greater, and courts may treble the damage award for willful or knowing violations. Given the enormous number of communications we send to consumers, the actual or perceived improper sending of communications or a determination that there have been violations of the TCPA or other communications-based statutes could subject us to potential risks, including liabilities or claims relating to consumer protection laws, and expose us to significant damage awards that could, individually or in the aggregate, materially harm our business. Moreover, even if we prevail, such litigation against us could impose substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources.

We also rely on social networking messaging services to send communications. Changes to these social networking services' terms of use or terms of service that limit promotional communications, restrictions that would limit our ability or our customers' ability to send communications through their services, disruptions or downtime experienced by these social networking services, or reductions in the use of or engagement with social networking services by consumers and potential customers could also harm our business.

We rely on a third-party service for the delivery of daily emails and other forms of electronic communication, and delay or errors in the delivery of such emails or other messaging we send may occur and be beyond our control, which could damage our reputation or harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. If we were unable to use our current electronic messaging services, alternate services are available; however, we believe our sales could be impacted for some period as we transition to a new provider, and the new provider may be unable to provide equivalent or satisfactory electronic messaging service. Any disruption or restriction on the distribution of our electronic messages, termination or disruption of our relationship with our messaging service providers, including our third-party service that delivers our daily emails, or any increase in our costs associated with our email and other messaging activities could harm our business.

We depend on the interoperability of our platform across third-party apps and services that we do not control.

We have integrations with a variety of technology vendors. As our solutions expand and evolve, we may have an increasing number of integrations with other third-party apps, products, and services. Third-party apps, products, and services are constantly evolving, and we may not be able to maintain or modify our platform to ensure its compatibility with our publishers following development changes. In addition, some of our competitors or technology partners may take actions that disrupt the interoperability of our platform with their own products or services, or exert strong business influence on our ability to, and the terms on which we operate. As our respective solutions evolve, we expect the types and levels of competition to increase. Should any of our competitors or technology partners modify their solutions, standards, or terms of use in a manner that degrades the functionality or performance of our platform, is otherwise unsatisfactory to us, or gives preferential treatment to competitive solutions or services, our solutions, platform, business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property rights or may be accused of infringing intellectual property rights of third parties.

We regard our trademarks, service marks, copyrights, patents, trade dress, trade secrets, proprietary technology, merchant lists, subscriber lists, sales methodology, and similar intellectual property as critical to our success, and we rely on trademark, copyright, and patent law, trade secret protection and confidentiality, and/or license agreements with our employees and others to protect our proprietary rights. Effective intellectual property protection may not be available in every country in which our deals are made available.

We may not be able to discover or determine the extent of any unauthorized use of our proprietary rights. Third parties that license our intellectual property rights also may take actions that diminish the value of our proprietary rights or reputation. The protection of our intellectual property may require the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. Moreover, the steps we take to protect our intellectual property may not adequately protect our rights or prevent third parties from infringing or misappropriating our proprietary rights. We may in the future be subject to litigation and disputes. The costs of engaging in such litigation and disputes are considerable, and there can be no assurances that favorable outcomes will be obtained.

Furthermore, we may in the future be subject to third-party claims that we infringe upon proprietary rights or trademarks and expect to be subject to additional claims in the future. Such claims, whether or not meritorious, may result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources, injunctions against us, or the payment of damages by us. We may need to obtain licenses from third parties who allege that we have infringed their rights, but such licenses may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all. These risks have been amplified by the increase in third parties whose sole or primary business is to assert such claims.

To the extent we gain greater market visibility or face increasing competition, we face a higher risk of being the subject of intellectual property infringement claims. In addition, we may in the future be subject to claims that employees or contractors, or we, have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of our competitors or other parties. Because patent applications can take years to issue and are often afforded confidentiality for some period of time, there may currently be pending applications, unknown to us, that later result in issued patents that could cover one or more of our products.

We have registered, among other trademarks, the term “Ibotta” in the United States. Competitors may adopt service names similar to ours, thereby harming our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to user confusion. In addition, there could be potential trade name or trademark infringement

claims brought by owners of other trademarks that are similar to our trademarks. Litigation or proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or other governmental authorities and administrative bodies in the United States and abroad may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights and to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Further, we may not timely or successfully apply for a patent, register our trademarks, or otherwise secure our intellectual property. Our efforts to protect, maintain, or enforce our proprietary rights may be ineffective and could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We may become subject to intellectual property disputes, which are costly and may subject us to significant liability and increased costs of doing business.

Third parties have claimed and may in the future claim that our operations infringe their intellectual property rights, and such claims may result in legal claims against our customers and us. These claims may damage our brand and reputation, harm our customer relationships, and result in liability for us. Any intellectual property claims, with or without merit, could be very time-consuming, could be expensive to settle or litigate, and could divert our management's attention and other resources. These claims could also subject us to significant liability for damages, potentially including treble damages if we are found to have willfully infringed patents or copyrights, and may require us to indemnify our customers for liabilities they incur as a result of such claims. These claims could also result in our having to stop using technology found to be in violation of a third party's rights. We might be required to seek a license for the intellectual property, which may not be available on reasonable terms or at all. Even if a license were available, we could be required to pay significant royalties, which would increase our operating expenses. Alternatively, we could be required to develop alternative non-infringing technology, which could require significant time, effort, and expense, and may affect the performance or features of our solution. If we cannot license or develop alternative non-infringing substitutes for any infringing technology used in any aspect of our business, we would be forced to limit or stop sales of our solution and may be unable to compete effectively. Any of these results would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Some of our solutions contain open source software, which may pose particular risks to our proprietary software and solutions.

We use open source software in our solutions and will use open source software in the future. Few of the licenses applicable to open source software have been interpreted by courts, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a manner that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products and offerings or to maintain the confidentiality of our proprietary source code. Moreover, we may encounter instances in which we have incorporated additional open source software in our proprietary software in a manner that is inconsistent with the terms of the applicable license or our current policies and procedures. While we have adopted guidelines for the appropriate use of, and regularly audit our use of, open source software, these measures may not always be effective. We may face claims from third parties claiming ownership of, or demanding release of, the open source software and/or works that we developed using such software (which could include our proprietary source code), or otherwise seeking to enforce the terms of the applicable open source license. These claims could result in litigation and could require us to comply with onerous conditions or restrictions on these solutions, purchase a costly license, or cease offering the implicated solutions unless and until we can re-engineer them to avoid infringement. This re-engineering process could require significant additional research and development resources. In addition to risks related to license requirements, use of certain open source software can lead to greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties, updates, error corrections, or controls on the origin of software. Any of these risks could be difficult to eliminate or manage, and, if not addressed, could have a negative effect on our business and operating results.

We may be unable to continue to use the domain names that we use in our business or prevent third parties from acquiring and using domain names that infringe on, are similar to, or otherwise decrease the value of our brand, trademarks, or service marks.

We have registered domain names that we use in, or are related to, our business, most importantly www.ibotta.com. If we lose the ability to use a domain name, whether due to trademark claims, failure to renew the applicable registration, or any other cause, we may be forced to market our solutions under a new domain name, which could cause us substantial harm, or to incur significant expense in order to purchase rights to the domain name in question. We may not be able to obtain preferred domain names outside the United States due to a variety of reasons. In addition, our competitors and others could attempt to capitalize on our brand recognition by using domain names similar to ours. We may be unable to prevent third parties from acquiring and using domain names that infringe on, are similar to, or otherwise decrease the value of our brand or our trademarks or service marks. Protecting, maintaining, and enforcing our rights in our domain names may require litigation, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, which could in turn adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

The use of AIML technologies in our platform and in our business may result in reputational harm or liability.

We have incorporated and may continue to incorporate additional AIML solutions and features into our platform and business, including those based on large language models, and these solutions and features may become more important to our operations or to our future growth over time. We expect to rely on AIML solutions and features to help drive future growth in our business, but there can be no assurance that we will realize the desired or anticipated benefits from AIML or at all. We may also fail to properly implement or market our AIML solutions and features. Our competitors or other third parties may incorporate AIML into their products, offerings, and solutions more quickly or more successfully than us, which could impair our ability to compete effectively and adversely affect our results of operations. Additionally, our products and offerings based on AIML may expose us to additional claims, demands, and proceedings by private parties and regulatory authorities and subject us to legal liability as well as brand and reputational harm. For example, if the content, analyses, or recommendations that AIML solutions or features assist in producing are or are alleged to be deficient, inaccurate, or biased, or for such content, analyses, recommendations, or for such solutions or features or their development or deployment, including the collection, use, or other Processing of data used to train or create such AIML solutions or features, to infringe upon or to have misappropriated third-party intellectual property rights or to violate applicable laws, regulations, or other actual or asserted legal obligations to which we are or may become subject, then our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may be adversely affected. The legal, regulatory, and policy environments around AIML are evolving rapidly, and we may become subject to new and evolving legal and other obligations. These and other developments may require us to make significant changes to our use of AIML, including by limiting or restricting our use of AIML, and which may require us to make significant changes to our policies and practices, which may necessitate expenditure of significant time, expense, and other resources. AIML also presents emerging ethical issues, and if our use of AIML becomes controversial, we may experience brand or reputational harm.

Risks Related to Government Regulation, Tax, or Accounting Standards

Our business is subject to complex and evolving laws, regulations, and industry standards, and unfavorable interpretations of, or changes in, or our actual and perceived failure to comply with these laws, regulations, and industry standards could substantially harm our business and results of operations.

We are subject to a variety of federal, state, local, and municipal laws, regulations, and industry standards that relate to privacy, electronic communications, data protection, AI, intellectual property, e-commerce, the internet, mobile devices, competition, consumer protection, taxation, escheatment, social

media marketing, and advertising practices. In particular, existing and future laws and regulations, or changes thereto, may impede the growth of the internet, mobile devices, e-commerce, or other online services, and increase the cost of providing online services, require us to change our business practices, or raise compliance costs or other costs of doing business.

Many of these laws, regulations, and standards are complex and subject to varying interpretations or still evolving and being tested in courts and industry standards are still developing. Our business, including our ability to operate and expand, could be adversely affected if legislation, regulations, or industry standards are adopted, interpreted, or implemented in a manner that is inconsistent with our current business practices and that require changes to these practices or the design of our platform. Existing and future laws, regulations, and industry standards could restrict our operations, making it difficult to retain our publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers, and preventing us from maintaining or growing our revenues as anticipated.

Compliance with these and any other applicable privacy, data protection, data security, marketing, and consumer protection guidelines, laws, and regulations is a rigorous and time-intensive process, and we may be required to put in place additional mechanisms to ensure compliance with them. We believe our policies and practices comply in material respects with these guidelines, laws, and regulations. However, if our belief is incorrect, or if these guidelines, laws, or regulations or their interpretation change or new legislation or regulations are enacted, we may face significant fines, penalties, or injunctive restrictions that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Further, we could be compelled to provide additional disclosures to our consumers, obtain additional consents from our consumers before collecting, using, or disclosing their information, delete information collected, or implement new safeguards or business processes to help individuals manage our use of their information, among other changes.

Failure to comply with federal and state privacy, data protection, marketing, and consumer protection laws, regulations, and industry standards, or the expansion of current or the enactment or adoption of new privacy, data protection, marketing, and consumer protection laws, regulations, or industry standards, could adversely affect our business.

We Process data about consumers, including personal information or personal data, as well as other confidential or proprietary information, for numerous purposes, including legal, marketing, and other business-related purposes. The legal and regulatory framework for privacy and security issues is rapidly evolving, and is expected to increase our compliance costs and exposure to liability. We and our service providers and partners are subject to a variety of federal and state laws, regulations, and industry standards regarding privacy, data protection, data security, marketing, and consumer protection, which address the collection, storage, sharing, use, disclosure, protection, sale, and other Processing of data relating to individuals, as well as the tracking of consumer behavior and other consumer data (Data Protection Laws). We are also subject to laws, regulations, and industry standards relating to endorsements and influencer marketing. Many of these laws, regulations, and industry standards are changing, may be subject to differing interpretations, may be inconsistent among countries or conflict with other rules, and may be costly to comply with or inconsistent among jurisdictions.

In the United States, Data Protection Laws include rules and regulations promulgated under the authority of the Federal Trade Commission, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), and other state and federal laws relating to privacy and data security. The CCPA requires covered companies to make certain disclosures to California consumers about their data collection, use, and sharing practices, and allows consumers to opt out of the sale of personal information with third parties and provides a private right of action and statutory damages for data breaches. In addition, the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (CPRA), which took effect on January 1, 2023, amended the CCPA and, among other things, gives California residents the ability to limit the use of their sensitive information, provides for penalties for CPRA violations concerning California residents under the age of 16, and established a new California Privacy Protection Agency to implement and enforce the law. The CCPA and CPRA have new regulations

that are only partially complete and have been subject to legal challenge, creating uncertainty and compliance challenges. The enactment of the CCPA has prompted a wave of similar legislative developments in other states in the United States, which creates the potential for a patchwork of overlapping but different state laws and could mark the beginning of a trend toward more stringent privacy legislation in the United States, which could increase our potential liability and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. For example, Connecticut, Virginia, Utah, and Colorado have each enacted legislation similar to the CCPA and CPRA that took effect in 2023; Florida, Montana, Oregon, and Texas have each enacted similar legislation that have become or will become effective in 2024; Tennessee, Iowa, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Hampshire have each enacted similar legislation that will take effect in 2025; and Indiana, Rhode Island, and Kentucky have enacted similar legislation that will become effective in 2026. The CCPA, as modified by the CPRA, and certain other state laws have increased our compliance costs and potential liability. Some countries also are considering or have passed legislation requiring local storage and Processing of data, or other requirements that may be, or may be asserted to be, applicable to our operations, which could increase the cost and complexity of providing our solutions and other aspects of our business.

Various industry standards on privacy, data protection, and data security also have been developed and are expected to continue to develop and may be adopted by industry participants at any time. We endeavor to comply with industry standards relating to targeted advertising. Any actual or alleged mistakes by us in the implementation of these principles, any expansion by self-regulatory bodies of these guidelines, any different or various guidelines regarding internet-based advertising issued by government authorities, any actual or alleged failure of opt out mechanisms to work as designed, or any misunderstanding by internet users of our technology or our commitments with respect to these principles may subject us to negative publicity, government investigation, government or private litigation or other proceedings, or investigation or other proceedings by or in connection with self-regulatory bodies or other accountability groups. Any such investigations, proceedings, or other actions against or involving us, even if meritless, could be costly and time-consuming, cause it to be necessary or appropriate for us to change our business practices, cause us to divert management's attention and our resources, and be damaging to our brand, reputation, and business. In addition, privacy advocates and industry groups may propose new and different self-regulatory standards that legally or contractually apply to us or that may be asserted to apply to us. We cannot yet determine the impact such future standards may have on our business.

We are subject to the terms of our external and internal privacy and security policies (Privacy Policies), certain codes, representations, certifications, industry standards, publications and frameworks, and contractual obligations to third parties related to privacy, data protection, and information security and Processing, including contractual obligations to indemnify and hold harmless third parties from the costs or consequences of non-compliance with Data Protection Laws or other obligations (collectively, including Privacy Policies, Data Protection Obligations). Our solutions depend in part on our ability to use data that we obtain in connection with our solutions, and our ability to use this data may be subject to restrictions in our commercial agreements, privacy policies of the entities that provide us with this data, and other Data Protection Obligations.

Compliance with Data Protection Laws and Data Protection Obligations is, and is likely to remain, uncertain for the foreseeable future, and our actual or perceived failure to address or comply with them could increase our compliance and operational costs; limit our ability to market our solutions and attract new and retain current publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers; limit or eliminate our ability to Process data; require us to modify our platform or our solutions; require us to delete data; expose us to regulatory scrutiny, actions, investigations, fines, and penalties; result in reputational harm; lead to a loss of business; result in claims, litigation, and liability, including class action litigation; cause us to incur significant costs, expenses, and fees (including attorney fees); cause a material adverse impact to business operations or financial results; and otherwise result in other material harm to our reputation and business (Adverse Data Protection Impact).

We may be subject to and suffer an Adverse Data Protection Impact if we fail (or are perceived to have failed) to comply with applicable Data Protection Laws or Data Protection Obligations, or if our Privacy Policies are, in whole or part, found or alleged to be inaccurate, incomplete, deceptive, unfair, or misrepresentative of our actual practices. In addition, any such failure or perceived failure could result in public statements against us by consumer advocacy groups, the media, or others, which may cause us material reputational harm and harm to our market position. Our actual or perceived failure to comply with Data Protection Laws and Data Protection Obligations could also subject us to litigation, claims, proceedings, actions, or investigations by governmental entities, authorities, or regulators, which could result in an Adverse Data Protection Impact, including required changes to our business practices, the diversion of resources and the attention of management from our business, regulatory oversights and audits, discontinuance of necessary Processing, or other remedies that adversely affect our business and results of operations. Moreover, despite our efforts, we may not be successful in achieving compliance if our employees, partners, or vendors do not comply with applicable Data Protection Laws and Data Protection Obligations. Our service providers or our partners' failure to adhere to these third-party restrictions on data use or other Data Protection Obligations also may result in claims, proceedings, or actions against us by our business counterparties or other parties, government investigation, government litigation or other proceedings, or other liabilities, including loss of business, reputational damage, and remediation costs, which could adversely affect our business and have an Adverse Data Protection Impact.

We expect that there will continue to be new proposed laws, regulations, and industry standards concerning privacy, data protection, and information security in the United States and we cannot yet determine the impact such future laws, regulations, and standards may have on our business. With laws and regulations in the United States imposing new and relatively burdensome obligations, and with substantial uncertainty over the interpretation and application of these and other laws and regulations, there is a risk that the requirements of these laws, regulations, and standards, or of contractual or other obligations relating to privacy, data protection, or information security, are interpreted or applied in a manner that is, or is alleged to be, inconsistent with our data collection, management and Processing practices, our policies or procedures, or our solutions. For instance, with the increased focus on the use of data for advertising, the anticipation and expectation of future laws, regulations, standards, and other obligations could impact us and our existing and potential business partners and delay certain business partnerships or deals until there is greater certainty. In addition, as we expand our data analytics and other data-related product solutions, there may be increased scrutiny on our use, disclosure, or other Processing of data, and we may be subject to new and unexpected regulations. Future laws, regulations, standards, and other obligations could, for example, impair our ability to collect, use, or otherwise Process information that we use to provide targeted digital promotions and media to consumers on behalf of CPG brands and retailers, thereby impairing our ability to maintain and grow our total customers and increase revenues. Future restrictions on the collection, use, sharing, disclosure, or other Processing of data or content, or additional requirements associated with data Processing, including any requirements for express or implied consent for the use, retention, disclosure, or other Processing of data or content, could require us to modify our solutions, possibly in a material manner, which we may be unable to complete in a commercially reasonable manner or at all, could prohibit new or potential solutions and features, and could limit our ability to store and Process data or to develop new solutions and features.

We may face challenges in addressing the requirements of any such new laws, regulations, other legal obligations or industry standards, or any changed interpretation of existing laws, regulations, or other standards or obligations and making necessary changes to our policies and practices, and such changes may require us to incur additional costs and restrict our business operations. Although we endeavor to comply with our Privacy Policies and Data Protection Obligations, we may at times fail, or be perceived to fail, to do so or to have previously done so. These laws, regulations, and other Data Protection Obligations often are complex, vague, and difficult to comply with fully, and it is possible that these laws, regulations, and other actual or asserted Data Protection Obligations may be interpreted and applied in new ways and/or in a manner that is inconsistent with each other or that new laws, regulations, or other Data Protection Obligations may be enacted. Moreover, despite our efforts, we may not be

successful in achieving or maintaining compliance if our employees or vendors fail to comply with applicable obligations under our Privacy Policies and other privacy-, data protection-, or information security-related laws, regulations, standards, or other actual or alleged Data Protection Obligations.

Our failure or perceived failure to comply with Data Protection Laws, our Privacy Policies, and Data Protection Obligations or any of our other actual or asserted legal obligations or industry standards relating to privacy, data protection, information security, AI, marketing or consumer protection, electronic communications, intellectual property, e-commerce, competition, price discrimination, taxation, or the use of promotions, may subject us to claims, litigation, regulatory investigations and proceedings, fines, or other liabilities, as well as negative publicity or public statements against us by consumer advocacy groups or others. Any such actual or perceived failure to comply with Data Protection Laws, Data Protection Obligations, or other such laws, obligations, or standards could result in significant liability or cause a loss of trust in us, which could cause us to have difficulties attracting new or retaining existing publishers, CPG brands, retailers, and consumers, which could have an adverse effect on our reputation and business. Furthermore, the costs of compliance with, and other burdens imposed by, the laws, regulations, and policies that are applicable to the businesses of our customers may limit the adoption and use of, and reduce the overall demand for, our solutions. Moreover, if future laws, regulations, other legal obligations or industry standards, or any changed interpretations of the foregoing limit our publishers', CPG brands', retailers', and consumers' ability to use, share, or otherwise Process data or our ability to store, share, or otherwise Process data, demand for our solutions could decrease, our costs could increase, our revenue growth could slow, and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be harmed. Additionally, any actual or perceived violation by third parties we work with, such as publishers, CPG brands, and retailers, of Data Protection Laws, Privacy Policies, or other Data Protection Obligations, may put our customers' data or other content at risk, may result in negative publicity, and could have an Adverse Data Protection Impact.

Interpretations of federal and state laws by relevant authorities regarding money services businesses and money transmitters could impact our rebates solutions.

Various federal laws, such as the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended, impose registration and certain other obligations on companies that are financial institutions, which are broadly defined to include money services businesses (MSBs), such as money transmitters. In addition, many states impose license obligations on those companies that are engaged in the business of money transmission, with varying definitions of what constitutes money transmission. We do not believe we are a money transmitter subject to these laws based, in part, upon the characteristics of and our role with respect to our rewards programs and other offerings. Questions of whether and to what extent our products and offerings require licensure and constitute money transmission are subject to regulatory interpretation and could change over time. If any of our products and offerings were deemed by relevant authorities to subject us to regulation as an MSB or state money transmitter licensure in any state, our regulatory compliance costs would likely increase to meet those requirements and we could be forced to cease conducting certain aspects of our business in certain jurisdictions pending receipt of any necessary licenses, which could negatively impact our business. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain any such licenses, and, even if we were able to do so, there could be substantial costs and potential product or operational changes involved in maintaining such licenses and meeting other relevant regulatory obligations, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business.

If we do not comply with the specialized regulations and laws in the United States that regulate marketing and promotions, our business could be materially adversely affected.

Marketing and promotions in the United States are regulated extensively by federal and state agencies. These regulations and laws change frequently, differ from state to state, and present a complex and sometimes inconsistent regulatory environment. There is no assurance that we will always be in compliance with these regulations and laws, or that we will be able to comply with all future versions of such regulations and laws. We rely on various internal and external personnel with relevant experience

complying with legal requirements applicable to marketing and promotions in the United States, and the loss of personnel with such expertise could adversely affect our business.

The federal and state “tied-house” laws governing ownership interests in alcoholic beverage manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers may impact our business.

Alcoholic beverage manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and their investors are subject to federal and state “tied-house” laws (Tied-House Laws) that restrict investments between the three tiers of the alcoholic beverage industry (the manufacturing tier, the wholesale tier, and the retail tier). Tied-House Laws change frequently, differ from state to state, and present a complex and inconsistent regulatory environment. Tied-House Laws may impact how alcoholic beverage manufacturers and retailers work together and with us, and these impacts could adversely affect our business.

Changes in laws and regulations related to the internet or changes to internet infrastructure may diminish the demand for our solutions, and could have a negative impact on our business.

The future success of our business depends upon the continued use of the internet as a primary medium for commerce, communication, and business applications. Federal, state, or foreign government bodies or agencies have in the past adopted, and may in the future adopt, laws or regulations affecting the use of the internet as a commercial medium. Changes in these laws or regulations could require us to modify our solutions in order to comply with these changes. In addition, government agencies or private organizations have imposed and may impose additional taxes, fees, or other charges for accessing the internet or commerce conducted via the internet. These laws or charges could limit the growth of internet-related commerce or communications generally or result in reductions in the demand for internet-based solutions and services such as ours. The performance of the internet has been adversely affected by “viruses,” “worms,” and similar malicious programs, and the internet has experienced a variety of outages and other delays as a result of damage to portions of its infrastructure. If the use of the internet is adversely affected by these issues, demand for our solutions could decline.

The current legislative and regulatory landscape regarding the regulation of the Internet is subject to uncertainty. For example, in January 2018, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) released an order that repealed the “open internet rules,” often known as “net neutrality,” which prohibit internet service providers in the United States from impeding access to most content, or otherwise unfairly discriminating against content providers like us and also prohibit internet service providers from entering into arrangements with specific content providers for faster or better access over their data networks. In response to this decision, California and a number of states implemented their own net neutrality rules which mirrored parts of the repealed federal regulations. In October 2023, the FCC voted to begin the process of reinstating substantially all of the net neutrality rules that had been in place prior to the 2018 repeal. We cannot predict the outcome of any litigation or whether any new FCC order or existing state initiatives regulating providers will be modified, overturned, or vacated by legal action, federal legislation, or the FCC, or the degree to which further regulatory action – or inaction – would adversely affect our business, if at all. If the FCC does not reinstate net neutrality or if state initiatives are modified, overturned, or vacated, internet service providers may be able to limit our users’ ability to access our platform or make our platform a less attractive alternative to our competitors’ applications. In a related regulatory context, while the EU requires equal access to internet content, under its Digital Single Market initiative the EU may impose additional requirements that could increase our costs. If new FCC, EU, or other rules directly or inadvertently impose costs on online providers like our business, our expenses may rise. Were any of these outcomes to occur, our ability to retain existing users or attract new users may be impaired, our costs may increase, and our business may be significantly harmed.

We have previously identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting, and if we are unable to maintain effective internal controls or if we identify additional material weaknesses in the future, we may not be able to accurately or timely report our financial

condition or results of operations, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We have previously identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting. For example, in connection with the audit of our financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, we identified one material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting that existed as of December 31, 2021 and was remediated as of December 31, 2022. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal controls over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. The material weakness related to our risk assessment process and resulted in the ineffective design of process level controls to address the impact on revenue, specifically breakage revenue, of changes made to our platform related to the user redemption liability, and the impact of those changes on reports used in determining breakage revenue.

Although our material weaknesses have been remediated, if we are unable to successfully maintain internal controls over financial reporting, or identify any additional material weaknesses, the accuracy and timing of our financial reporting may be adversely affected. In addition, if we are unable to assert that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, when required, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, we may face restricted access to the capital markets, and our stock price may be materially adversely affected. Moreover, we could become subject to investigations by regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could be impaired.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley Act), and the rules and regulations of the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. We expect that the requirements of these rules and regulations will continue to increase our legal, accounting, and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming, and costly, and place significant strain on our personnel, systems, and resources. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. We are continuing to develop and refine our disclosure controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we will file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that information required to be disclosed in reports under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our principal executive and financial officers. We are also continuing to improve our internal controls over financial reporting. Some members of our management team have limited or no experience managing a publicly traded company, interacting with public company investors, and complying with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to public companies, and we have limited accounting and financial reporting personnel and other resources with which to address our internal controls and related procedures, including complying with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act that we will eventually be required to include in our annual reports filed with the SEC. We will need to hire and successfully integrate additional accounting and financial staff with appropriate company experience and technical accounting knowledge. In order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, we have expended, and anticipate that we will continue to expend, significant resources, including accounting-related costs and significant management oversight.

Our current controls and any new controls that we develop may become inadequate because of changes in conditions in our business. Further, we have identified in the past, and may identify in the future, deficiencies in our controls. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls or any difficulties

encountered in their implementation or improvement could harm our results of operations or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and may result in a restatement of our financial statements for prior periods. Any failure to implement and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting also could adversely affect the results of periodic management evaluations and annual independent registered public accounting firm attestation reports. Ineffective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our Class A common stock. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we may not be able to remain listed on the New York Stock Exchange. We are not currently required to comply with the SEC rules that implement Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and are therefore not required to make a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting for that purpose. As a public company, we are required to provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting commencing with our second Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our independent registered public accounting firm is not required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting until after we are no longer an “emerging growth company” as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, as amended (JOBS Act). At such time, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our internal controls over financial reporting is documented, designed, or operating. Any failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting could have a material and adverse effect on our business and results of operations and could cause a decline in the price of our Class A common stock.

We will incur increased costs and demands upon management as a result of complying with the laws and regulations affecting public companies, particularly after we are no longer an “emerging growth company,” which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

As a public company, and particularly after we cease to be an “emerging growth company,” we will incur greater legal, accounting, finance, and other expenses than we incurred as a private company. We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, and the rules and regulations of the New York Stock Exchange. These requirements have increased and will continue to increase our legal, accounting, and financial compliance costs and have made, and will continue to make, some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, the Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly, and current reports with respect to our business and results of operations. As a result of the complexity involved in complying with the rules and regulations applicable to public companies, our management’s attention may be diverted from the day-to-day management of our business, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Although we have already hired additional employees to assist us in complying with these requirements, we may need to hire more employees in the future or engage outside consultants, which will increase our operating expenses. Additionally, as a public company subject to additional rules and regulations and oversight, we may not have the same flexibility we had as a private company.

In addition, changing laws, regulations, and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure are creating uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs, and making some activities more time-consuming. These laws, regulations, and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We intend to invest substantial resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations, and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management’s time and attention from business operations to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations, and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to their

application and practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us, and our business may be harmed.

We also expect these rules and regulations to make it more expensive for us to obtain directors' and officers' liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to maintain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on our board of directors or as our executive officers.

As a result of disclosure of information in filings required of a public company, our business and financial condition will become more visible, which may result in an increased risk of threatened or actual litigation, including by competitors and other third parties. If such claims are successful, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be harmed, and even if the claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, these claims, and the time and resources necessary to resolve them, could divert the resources of our management and harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards and certain other tax attributes to offset future taxable income may be limited.

As of December 31, 2023, we had no U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs), net of uncertain tax positions, and state NOLs of \$76.5 million, net of uncertain tax positions. Our state NOLs begin to expire in 2026. In addition, as of December 31, 2023, we had federal tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$17.7 million, which begin to expire in 2038. Our NOLs may be unavailable to offset future taxable income because of restrictions under U.S. tax law, including that our NOLs may expire or may not be available to offset our entire taxable income on an annual basis. For state income tax purposes, there may be periods during which the use of NOLs is limited, which could accelerate or permanently increase state taxes owed.

In addition, under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code), if a corporation undergoes an "ownership change" (generally defined as a cumulative change in the corporation's ownership by "5-percent shareholders" that exceeds 50 percentage points over a rolling three-year period), the corporation's ability to use its pre-change NOLs and certain other pre-change tax attributes to offset its post-change taxable income may be limited. Similar rules may apply under state tax laws. We believe that we have undergone ownership changes in the past, and we may experience ownership changes in the future as a result of subsequent shifts in our stock ownership, some of which are outside our control. Our ability to use our pre-change NOLs and certain other pre-change tax attributes may be limited by such ownership changes as described above, and consequently, we may not be able to use a material portion of our NOLs and certain other tax attributes to offset our taxable income, which could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and results of operations.

If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies prove to be incorrect, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, as described in the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." The results of these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the recognition and measurement of certain assets and liabilities and revenue and expenses that is not readily apparent from other sources. Our accounting policies that involve judgment include, but are not limited to, revenue recognition, breakage, allowances for credit losses, income taxes and associated valuation allowances, leases, stock-based compensation, contingent liabilities, impairment of the equity investment, convertible notes derivative liability, software development costs, including capitalization and the allocation of labor costs between cost of revenue and research and development expense, and the

useful lives and impairment of long-lived assets. If our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in our assumptions, our results of operations could be adversely affected, which could cause our results of operations to fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the market price of our Class A common stock.

Failure to comply with anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws, anti-money laundering laws, and similar laws could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), the U.S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. § 201, the U.S. Travel Act, and, if we expand our operations internationally, possibly other anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws and anti-money laundering laws in countries outside of the United States. Anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws have been enforced aggressively in recent years and interpreted broadly to generally prohibit companies, their employees, agents, representatives, business partners, and third-party intermediaries from authorizing, offering, or providing, directly or indirectly, improper payments or benefits to recipients in the public and private sector.

We may in the future leverage third parties to sell our products and offerings and conduct our business abroad. We and our employees, agents, representatives, business partners, or third-party intermediaries may therefore have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state-owned or affiliated entities and may be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of these employees, agents, representatives, business partners, or third-party intermediaries even if we do not explicitly authorize such activities. We cannot assure you that all of our employees, agents, representatives, business partners, or third-party intermediaries will not take actions in violation of applicable law, for which we may be ultimately held responsible. As we expand into and increase our international sales and business, our risks under these laws may increase.

These laws also require that we keep accurate books and records and maintain internal accounting controls and compliance procedures designed to prevent any such actions. We cannot assure you that our employees, agents, representatives, business partners, or third-party intermediaries will not take actions in violation of our policies and applicable law, for which we may be ultimately held responsible.

Any allegations or violations of the FCPA or other applicable anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws or anti-money laundering laws could result in whistleblower complaints, sanctions, settlements, prosecutions, enforcement actions, fines, damages, adverse media coverage, investigations, loss of export privileges, severe criminal or civil sanctions, or suspension or debarment from U.S. or foreign government contracts, all of which may have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, results of operations, and prospects. Responding to any investigation or action will likely result in a materially significant diversion of management's attention and resources and significant defense costs and other professional fees.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Class A Common Stock

The dual class stock structure of our common stock concentrates voting control with Bryan Leach, our Founder, Chief Executive Officer, President, and Chairman of our board of directors, which will generally preclude our stockholders' ability to influence the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, subject to limited exceptions, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws (where adopted by stockholders), and the approval of any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other major corporate transactions.

Our Class B common stock has 20 votes per share, and our Class A common stock has one vote per share. Upon the closing of our initial public offering, Mr. Leach and entities affiliated with Mr. Leach held all of the issued and outstanding shares of our Class B common stock. As of June 30, 2024, Mr. Leach held approximately 69.55% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock in the aggregate, which voting power may increase over time as Mr. Leach's equity awards are exercised or vested. If all such

equity awards held by Mr. Leach had been exercised or vested as of June 30, 2024, Mr. Leach and entities affiliated with Mr. Leach would collectively have held 76.82% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. As a result, Mr. Leach will generally be able to determine any action requiring the approval of our stockholders, subject to limited exceptions, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws (where adopted by stockholders), and the approval of any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other major corporate transactions. Mr. Leach may have interests that differ from those of our stockholders and may vote in a way with which our stockholders disagree and that may be adverse to our stockholders' interests. This concentrated control may have the effect of delaying, preventing, or deterring a change in control of Ibotta, could deprive our stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their capital stock as part of a sale of Ibotta, and might ultimately affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

Future transfers by the holders of Class B common stock will generally result in those shares automatically converting into shares of Class A common stock, subject to limited exceptions, such as certain transfers effected for estate planning or other transfers among Mr. Leach and his family members and affiliates. In addition, each share of Class B common stock will convert automatically into one share of Class A common stock upon the earliest of (i) the date fixed by the board of directors that is no less than 61 days and no more than 180 days following the first time after 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on April 18, 2024 that the number of outstanding shares of Class B common stock is less than five percent (5%) of the total outstanding shares of our capital stock, (ii) 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the date that is seven years after April 18, 2024, (iii) the date fixed by the board of directors that is no less than 61 days and no more than 180 days following the first time after 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on April 18, 2024 that Mr. Leach is no longer providing services to us as an officer, director, employee, or consultant, and (iv) the date of the death or permanent disability of Mr. Leach.

We cannot predict the effect our dual class structure may have on the trading price of our Class A common stock.

We cannot predict whether our dual class structure will result in a lower or more volatile trading price of our Class A common stock, adverse publicity, or other adverse consequences. For example, certain index providers have announced restrictions affecting companies with multiple-class share structures in certain of their indices. In July 2017, FTSE Russell announced that it would require new constituents of its indices to have greater than 5% of a company's voting rights in the hands of public stockholders. Under this policy, the dual class structure of our common stock could make us ineligible for inclusion in certain indices and, as a result, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, and other investment vehicles that attempt to passively track those indices would not invest in our Class A common stock. These policies are relatively new and it is unclear what effect, if any, they will have or continue to have on the valuations of publicly traded companies excluded from such indices, but it is possible that they may depress valuations, as compared to similar companies that are included. Because of the dual class structure of our common stock, we may be excluded from certain indices, and other stock indices may take similar actions. Given the sustained flow of investment funds into passive strategies that seek to track certain indices, exclusion from certain stock indices could preclude investment by many of these funds and could make our Class A common stock less attractive to other investors. As a result, the trading price of our Class A common stock could be adversely affected.

The public trading price of our Class A common stock may be volatile, and the value of our Class A common stock may decline.

We cannot predict the prices at which our Class A common stock will trade. The trading price of our Class A common stock is likely to be volatile and could be subject to fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the trading price of our Class A common stock include the following:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;

- volatility in the trading prices and trading volumes of technology stocks;
- changes in operating performance and stock market valuations of other technology companies generally, or those in our industry in particular;
- sales or expected sales of shares of our Class A common stock by us or our stockholders;
- failure of securities analysts to maintain coverage of us, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts who follow us, or our failure to meet these estimates or the expectations of investors;
- any plans we may have to provide or not to provide financial guidance or projections, which may increase the probability that our financial results are perceived as not in line with analysts' expectations;
- if we do provide financial guidance or projections, any changes in those projections or our failure to meet those projections;
- changes in the anticipated future size or growth rate of our addressable markets;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new solutions or platform features;
- the public's reaction to our press releases, other public announcements, and filings with the SEC;
- rumors and market speculation involving us or other companies in our industry;
- actual or anticipated changes in our results of operations or fluctuations in our results of operations;
- actual or anticipated developments in our business, our competitors' businesses, or the competitive landscape generally;
- litigation involving us, our industry, or both, or investigations by regulators into our operations or those of our competitors;
- actual or perceived privacy or security breaches or other incidents;
- developments or disputes concerning our intellectual property or other proprietary rights;
- announced or completed acquisitions of businesses, services, or technologies by us or our competitors;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations, or principles;
- any additions or departures of board members, management, or key personnel;
- expiration of lock-up agreements and market stand-off provisions;
- the impact of seasonality;
- other events or factors, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism, or pandemics including the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- general economic conditions and slow or negative growth of our markets.

In addition, stock markets, and the market for technology companies in particular, have experienced price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. Stock prices of many companies, including technology companies, have fluctuated in a manner often unrelated to the operating performance of those companies. 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. This litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

Although we do not expect to rely on the "controlled company" exemption under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, we expect to have the right to use such exemption, and therefore we could in the future avail ourselves of certain reduced corporate governance requirements.

As a result of our dual class common stock structure, Mr. Leach and entities affiliated with Mr. Leach currently hold a majority of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock, and Mr. Leach has the authority to vote the shares of Class B common stock at his discretion on all matters to be voted upon by stockholders. Therefore, we are considered a "controlled company" as that term is set forth in the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. Under these listing standards, a company in which over 50% of the voting power for the election of directors is held by an individual, a group, or another company is a "controlled company" and may elect not to comply with certain listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange regarding corporate governance, including:

- the requirement that a majority of its board of directors consist of independent directors;
- the requirement that its nominating or corporate governance committee be composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities and an annual performance evaluation of the committee; and
- the requirement that its compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities, an annual performance evaluation of the committee, and the rights and responsibilities of the committee related to any compensation consultant, independent legal counsel, or any other advisor retained by the committee.

These requirements would not apply to us if, in the future, we choose to avail ourselves of the "controlled company" exemption. Although we qualify as a "controlled company," we do not currently expect to rely on these exemptions and intend to fully comply with all corporate governance requirements under the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. However, if we were to utilize some or all of these exemptions, we would not comply with certain of the corporate governance standards of the New York Stock Exchange, which could adversely affect the protections for other stockholders.

Future sales of our Class A common stock in the public market could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Additional sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could have an adverse effect on our stock price and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional stock. In the future, we may attempt to obtain financing or to further increase our capital resources by issuing additional shares of our Class A common stock. Issuing additional shares of our common stock or other equity securities or securities convertible into equity may dilute the economic and voting rights of our existing stockholders, reduce the market price of our Class A common stock, or both.

All of our directors and officers and the holders of substantially all of our capital stock and securities convertible into our capital stock are subject to lock-up agreements under which they have agreed, subject to specific exceptions, not to sell any of our stock for 180 days following the date of our final

prospectus relating to our initial public offering. We refer to such period as the lock-up period. Pursuant to the lock-up agreements with the underwriters, if the lock-up period is scheduled to end during a broadly applicable and regularly scheduled period during which trading in our securities would not be permitted under our insider trading policy (a Blackout Period), then 20% of the shares of Class A common stock and/or Class B common stock (including shares issuable upon exercise of vested options) that are subject to the lock-up restrictions, which percentage shall be calculated based on the number of shares of Class A common stock and/or Class B common stock subject to such restrictions as of the day immediately prior to the beginning of such Blackout Period, will be automatically released from such restrictions beginning on the ninth trading day immediately prior to the beginning of such Blackout Period.

Upon the expiration of the lock-up period described above, substantially all of the securities subject to such lock-up and market standoff restrictions will become eligible for sale, subject to compliance with applicable securities laws. Furthermore, Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., and BofA Securities, Inc. may waive the lock-up agreements and market standoff agreements entered into by our executive officers, directors, and record holders of our securities before they expire.

We are an “emerging growth company” and we cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies will make our Class A common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an “emerging growth company,” as defined in the JOBS Act, and have the option to use certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We may take advantage of these reporting exemptions until we are no longer an emerging growth company. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (i) the last day of the fiscal year (A) following the fifth anniversary of our initial public offering, (B) in which we have total annual revenue of at least \$1.235 billion, or (C) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, with at least \$700 million of equity securities held by non-affiliates as of the prior June 30th and (ii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt during the prior three-year period.

Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can also delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We have elected to use this extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards that have different effective dates for public and private companies until the earlier of the date we (i) are no longer an emerging growth company or (ii) affirmatively and irrevocably opt out of the extended transition period provided in the JOBS Act. As a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to companies that comply with new or revised accounting pronouncements as of public company effective dates. Further, we may take advantage of some of the other reduced regulatory and reporting requirements that will be available to us so long as we qualify as an emerging growth company.

Among other things, this means that our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to provide an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting so long as we qualify as an emerging growth company, which may increase the risk that weaknesses or deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting go undetected. Likewise, so long as we qualify as an emerging growth company, we may elect not to provide you with certain information, including certain financial information and certain information regarding compensation of our executive officers, that we would otherwise have been required to provide in filings we make with the SEC, which may make it more difficult for investors and securities analysts to evaluate us. As a result, investor confidence in Ibotta and the market price of our Class A common stock may be adversely affected. Further, we cannot predict if investors will find our Class A common stock less attractive because we will rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our Class A common stock less

attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our Class A common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

Delaware law and provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could make a merger, tender offer, or proxy contest difficult, thereby depressing the market price of our Class A common stock.

Our status as a Delaware corporation and the anti-takeover provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law (DGCL) may discourage, delay, or prevent a change in control by prohibiting us from engaging in certain business combinations with an interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, even if a change of control would be beneficial to our existing stockholders. In addition, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that may make the acquisition of Ibotta more difficult, including the following:

- certain amendments to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws require the approval of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of our then-outstanding and issued capital stock;
- our board of directors is classified into three classes of directors with staggered three-year terms and stockholders will only be permitted to remove directors from office for cause from and after the Voting Threshold Date (as defined in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation) and for so long as the board is classified;
- our dual class common stock structure generally provides Bryan Leach, our Founder, Chief Executive Officer, President, and Chairman of our board of directors, with the ability to determine the outcome of matters requiring stockholder approval, subject to limited exceptions, even if he owns significantly less than a majority of the shares of our outstanding capital stock;
- from and after the Voting Threshold Date (as defined in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation), our stockholders will only be able to take action at a meeting of stockholders and will not be able to take action by written consent for any matter;
- our amended and restated certificate of incorporation does not permit cumulative voting;
- vacancies and other unfilled seats on our board of directors will be able to be filled only by our board of directors and not by stockholders;
- a special meeting of our stockholders may only be called by the chairperson of our board of directors, our Chief Executive Officer, our President, or the board acting pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of authorized directors whether or not there exist any vacancies or unfilled seats in previously authorized directorships on our board of directors;
- unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, certain litigation against us or our directors, officers, stockholders, or employees can only be brought in Delaware;
- our amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes 100 million shares of undesignated preferred stock, the terms of which may be established and shares of which may be issued by the board of directors without further action by our stockholders, except that the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of Class B common stock is required for the issuance of any shares of capital stock having the right to more than one vote per share; and
- advance notice procedures apply for stockholders to nominate candidates for election as directors at an annual or special meeting of stockholders or to propose business before an annual meeting of stockholders.

These provisions, alone or together, could discourage, delay, or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of Ibotta. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for stockholders to elect directors of their choosing and to cause us to take other corporate actions they desire, any of which, under certain circumstances, could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our Class A common stock, and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our Class A common stock.

Our amended and restated bylaws generally provide that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and the federal district courts of the United States are the exclusive forums for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, stockholders, or employees.

Our amended and restated bylaws generally provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the sole and exclusive forum for the following types of proceedings:

- any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of us;
- any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, stockholders, or other employees to us or our stockholders;
- any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws (as either may be amended from time to time); or
- any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine.

Our amended and restated bylaws further provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act) against any person in connection with any offering of our securities.

Although we believe these provisions benefit us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law for the specified types of actions and proceedings, these exclusive-forum provisions may make it more expensive for stockholders to bring a claim than if the stockholders were permitted to select another jurisdiction and may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, stockholders, or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, stockholders, and other employees. Our amended and restated bylaws also limit the ability of a person to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes arising under the Securities Act against any person in connection with any offering of our securities, including any auditor, underwriter, expert, control person, or other defendant. Any person or entity purchasing, holding, or otherwise acquiring any interest in any of our securities shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to these provisions. The enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' governing documents has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that a court could find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable. We also note that stockholders cannot waive compliance (or consent to noncompliance) with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. If a court were to find either exclusive-forum provisions in our amended and restated bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving the dispute in other jurisdictions, which could significantly harm our business.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about us, our business, or our market, or if they change their recommendation regarding

our Class A common stock adversely, the market price and trading volume of our Class A common stock could decline.

The market price and trading volume for our Class A common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us, our business, our market, or our competitors. The analysts' estimates are based upon their own opinions and are often different from our estimates or expectations. If any of the analysts who cover us change their recommendation regarding our Class A common stock adversely, provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the price of our securities would likely decline. If few securities analysts commence coverage of us, or if one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets and demand for our securities could decrease, which could cause the price and trading volume of our Class A common stock to decline.

Additional issuances of our stock could result in significant dilution to our stockholders.

Additional issuances of our stock will result in dilution to existing holders of our capital stock. Also, to the extent outstanding additional shares subject to options and warrants to purchase our capital stock are authorized and exercised, there will be further dilution. The amount of dilution could be substantial depending upon the size of the issuance or exercise. Sales of substantial numbers of such shares in the public market could adversely affect the market price of our shares. In addition, the perceived risk of dilution as a result of the significant number of outstanding warrants may cause our Class A common stockholders to be more inclined to sell their shares, which would contribute to a downward movement in the price of our Class A common stock. Moreover, the perceived risk of dilution and the resulting downward pressure on our Class A common stock price could encourage investors to engage in short sales of our Class A common stock, which could further contribute to price declines in our Class A common stock. The fact that our warrant holders can sell substantial amounts of our Class A common stock in the public market could make it more difficult for us to raise additional funds through the sale of equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate, or at all.

To the extent we issue shares of our capital stock to effect a business combination, the potential for the issuance of a substantial number of additional shares upon exercise of our warrants could make us a less attractive acquisition vehicle in the eyes of a target business since the exercise of warrants could reduce the value of the shares issued to complete the business combination. Accordingly, our warrants may make it more difficult to effectuate a business combination or increase the cost of acquiring the target business. Further, our warrants could make the structuring of any strategic transaction more complex and affect the terms of any such strategic transaction.

For example, on May 17, 2021, we issued a common stock purchase warrant to Walmart (Walmart Warrant) in connection with a multi-year strategic relationship that makes Ibotta the exclusive provider of digital item-level rebate offer content for Walmart U.S. Pursuant to the terms of the Walmart Warrant, Walmart has the right to purchase up to 4,121,034 shares of our Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$70.12 per share.

As part of our business strategy, we may acquire or make investments in companies, products, or technologies and issue equity securities to pay for any such acquisition or investment. Any such issuances of additional capital stock may cause stockholders to experience significant dilution of their ownership interests and the per share value of our Class A common stock to decline.

General Risks

Natural disasters and other events beyond our control could harm our business.

Natural disasters or other catastrophic events may cause damage or disruption to our operations, non-U.S. commerce, and the global economy, and thus could have a negative effect on us. Our facilities

are located in Denver, Colorado. Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters, blizzards, flooding, fire, power shortages, pandemics, terrorism, political unrest, telecommunications failure, vandalism, cyberattacks, geopolitical instability, war, the effects of climate change, and other events beyond our control. Although we maintain crisis management and disaster response plans, such events could make it difficult or impossible for us to deliver our solutions to our customers, could decrease demand for our solutions, could make existing customers unable or unwilling to fulfill their contractual requirements to us, including their payment obligations, and could cause us to incur substantial expense, including expenses or liabilities arising from potential litigation. Our insurance may not be sufficient to cover losses or additional expense that we may sustain. Customer data could be lost, significant recovery time could be required to resume operations, and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected in the event of a major natural disaster or catastrophic event. The occurrence of any of these business disruptions could seriously harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our Class A common stock in the foreseeable future, so any returns will be limited to the value of our Class A common stock.

We have never declared nor paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business, and we do not anticipate declaring or paying any dividends to holders of our capital stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, our 2021 Credit Facility contains restrictions on our ability to pay dividends. Consequently, our stockholders may need to rely on sales of our Class A common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities, Use of Proceeds, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Recent Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

From April 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, we granted to our directors an aggregate of 27,270 shares of our Class A common stock issuable upon the vesting and settlement of restricted stock unit awards under our 2024 Equity Incentive Plan that became effective immediately after our initial public offering, based upon our initial public offering price of \$88.00 per share.

From April 1, 2024 through June 30, 2024, we issued 1,177,087 shares of our Class A common stock upon the automatic conversion of \$75.1 million in convertible unsecured subordinated promissory notes, which occurred concurrently upon the closing of our initial public offering, based upon our initial public offering price of \$88.00 per share.

None of the foregoing transactions involved any underwriters, underwriting discounts, or commissions, or any public offering. We believe the offers, sales, and issuances of the above securities were exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), (or Regulation D or Regulation S promulgated thereunder) by virtue of Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act because the issuance of securities to the recipients did not involve a public offering, or in reliance on Rule 701 because the transactions were pursuant to compensatory benefit plans or contracts relating to compensation as provided under such rule. The recipients of the securities in each of these transactions represented their intentions to acquire the securities for investment only and not with a view to or for sale in connection with any distribution thereof, and appropriate legends were placed upon the stock certificates issued in these transactions. All recipients had adequate access, through their relationships with us, to information about us. The sales of these securities were made without any general solicitation or advertising.

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 fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2024, 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:

On June 4, 2024, Luke Swanson, our Chief Technology Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement providing for the sale from time to time of an aggregate of up to 160,000 shares of our Class A common stock. The trading arrangement is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense in Rule 10b5-1(c). The duration of the trading arrangement is until June 12, 2025, or earlier if all transactions under the trading arrangement are completed.

On June 4, 2024, Jared Chomko, our Vice President, Accounting and Principal Accounting Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement providing for the sale from time to time of an aggregate of up to 4,016 shares of our Class A common stock. The trading arrangement is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense in Rule 10b5-1(c). The duration of the trading arrangement is until June 3, 2025, or earlier if all transactions under the trading arrangement are completed.

On June 6, 2024, Richard Donahue, our Chief Marketing Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement providing for the sale from time to time of an aggregate of up to 137,347 shares of our Class A common stock. This figure includes an estimate of the number of shares to be acquired under our ESPP that may be sold under the trading arrangement; however, the actual number of shares that will be acquired through the ESPP may vary. The trading arrangement is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense in Rule 10b5-1(c). The duration of the trading arrangement is until June 4, 2025, or earlier if all transactions under the trading arrangement are completed.

On June 7, 2024, Chris Jensen, our former Chief Revenue Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement providing for the sale from time to time of an aggregate of up to 43,000 shares of our Class A common stock. The trading arrangement is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense in Rule 10b5-1(c). The duration of the trading arrangement is until December 31, 2025, or earlier if all transactions under the trading arrangement are completed.

On June 10, 2024, Amir El Tabib, our Chief Business Development Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement providing for the sale from time to time of an aggregate of up to 49,291 shares of our Class A common stock. The trading arrangement is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense in Rule 10b5-1(c). The duration of the trading arrangement is until June 13, 2025, or earlier if all transactions under the trading arrangement are completed.

No other directors or officers, as defined in Rule 16a-1(f), adopted and/or terminated a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” or a “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,” each as defined in Regulation S-K Item 408, during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2024.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant.	8-K	001-42018	3.1	April 22, 2024	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the registrant.	8-K	001-42018	3.2	April 22, 2024	
4.1	Form of Class A common stock certificate of the registrant.	S-1/A	333-278172	4.1	April 08, 2024	
10.1+	2024 Equity Incentive Plan and forms of agreement thereunder.	S-1/A	333-278172	10.1	April 08, 2024	
10.2+	2024 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and forms of agreement thereunder.	S-1/A	333-278172	10.2	April 08, 2024	
10.3+	Outside Director Compensation Policy.	S-1/A	333-278172	10.5	April 08, 2024	
10.4+	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement between the registrant and Bryan Leach.	S-1/A	333-278172	10.32	April 08, 2024	
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
32.1 [^]	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
32.2 [^]	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					X
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					X
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					X

[^] This certification accompanies the Quarterly Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed “filed” by the registrant for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. This will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

⁺ Indicated management contract or compensatory plan.

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.

IBOTTA, INC.

Date: August 13, 2024

By: /s/ Bryan Leach
Bryan Leach
Founder, Chief Executive Officer, President, and Chairman of the Board of Directors
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 13, 2024

By: /s/ Sunit Patel
Sunit Patel
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: August 13, 2024

By: /s/ Jared Chomko
Jared Chomko
Vice President, Accounting
(Principal Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Bryan Leach, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ibotta, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Omitted;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 13, 2024

By:

/s/ Bryan Leach

Bryan Leach

Chief Executive Officer and President

(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Sunit Patel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ibotta, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Omitted;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 13, 2024

By: /s/ Sunit Patel
Sunit Patel
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Bryan Leach, certify that:

In connection with the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Ibotta, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 13, 2024

By:

/s/ Bryan Leach

Bryan Leach

Chief Executive Officer and President

(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Sunit Patel, certify that:

In connection with the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Ibotta, Inc. (the "Company") for the period ended March 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: August 13, 2024

By: /s/ Sunit Patel
Sunit Patel
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)