Coinbase Global, Inc.
Second Quarter 2026 Analyst Call
July 30, 2026

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Good afternoon and welcome everyone to our second quarter 2026 analyst Q&A call. This is Shan Aggarwal. Just a reminder, I'm the Chief Business Officer and Head of IR here at Coinbase. Joining me on today's call is Alesia Haas, our CFO. Before we get started, I see a few hands up already. I'd like to remind you that during today's discussion, we may make forward-looking statements that may vary materially from our actual results. Please refer to our SEC filings and earnings presentation for information concerning risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could cause these results to differ. In addition, our discussion today may include certain non-GAAP financial measures. Reconciliations to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures are provided in the earnings presentation on our investor relations website. Before we get into questions, we're going to have a few opening comments from Alesia, so I'll hand it over to Alesia to kick us off.

Alesia Haas, CFO: Thanks, Shan. Thanks all for joining us this afternoon. As Shan said, we wanted to share a few changes we made to our disclosure this quarter and ask that you be mindful of them as you update your models, so just wanted to spend a few minutes previewing them with you. First, we have evolved our trading volume disclosure. So as our business has evolved and we're now supporting multiple asset classes, we believe that the prior trading volume metric, which was focused solely on spot crypto trading volume, no longer is reflecting the breadth of our business. And additionally, and you all know this from asking us questions over the years, the total trading volume metric also doesn't represent the business given the differences in economics across the diversified trading products. So in the appendix of our earnings presentation on slide 39, you can see a new disclosure that we're sharing with you, where we're providing you a table with a more expansive view of trading volume across the business, and it's breaking out spot crypto trading, derivatives, and stablecoin volumes.

And I want to call your attention to the Stablecoin Volume specifically. So Stablecoin Trading Volume was previously a component of the total Trading Volume key business metric, and we're now breaking it out separately because it monetizes at a substantially smaller rate than the rest of our Crypto Spot Trading Volumes. The second thing you'll note is that we are adding volume from Stablecoin Conversions. So what is a stablecoin conversion? A stablecoin conversion is the example of me going to Coinbase, taking my US dollars, and minting USDC. Because we can mint and burn USDC, that shows up in a different transaction than what would happen if I went to another exchange and where I would buy USDC with US. dollars on an order book. So we believe that the conversions are equivalent to trading volume in fiat stablecoin order books. So for example, an order book of USD/USDC is the same as minting USDC with a US dollar.

And so by providing you this data, we believe this enables a more apples-to-apples comparison against other exchange peers. Okay, so now I want to get very nitty-gritty and just explain 2 specific things. To help with reconciliations, 1, crypto spot trading volume plus stablecoin trading volume, that equals our prior trading volume key business metric. So that is how you untangle that one. Second thing I want to share with you, crypto spot trading volume plus derivatives trading volume, excluding other derivatives trading volume, plus stablecoin trading volume. Those 3 things sum to become the numerator of our updated trading volume market share calculation.

All right, that was the first topic that we wanted to talk to you about— expanded trading volume disclosures. The second topic I want to share with you is a change to our outlook on expenses. So starting this quarter, we're consolidating our quarterly expense outlook into a single adjusted line item of adjusted expenses. And this is going to replace our prior practice of providing an outlook for tech and dev and G&A combined, and then sales and marketing separately. 2 reasons why we're going in this direction. The first is this enables us to provide a tighter range on the quarterly expense outlook. And second, and most importantly, this really aligns with how we are operating our expense base and how we treat expense cash as fungible between various buckets of expense. So if you look at the outlook we provide in the earnings presentation, you can now see adjusted expenses, which is the sum of technology and development, general and administrative, and sales and marketing, less intangible amortization.

And for the 3rd quarter, we expect that sum to be in the range of $980 million to $1.08 billion, so a $100 million range. Broadly, we expect adjusted expenses to be roughly flat quarter over quarter as we're realizing the full quarter benefit of the headcount reductions and other expense actions we took in the second quarter, offset by some growth in USDC rewards and marketing efforts behind recent product launches. Now, again, just for more nitty-gritty details, in the appendix, we're also helping you bridge these adjusted expenses to GAAP in your models, and we provided a full reconciliation of historical intangible amortization by line item. And an outlook that the intangible amortization in the 3rd quarter of 2026 will range between $35 to $40 million. All right, final, final piece that I wanted to just highlight before we get to questions. The annual outlook on adjusted expenses. We provided this for the first time last quarter. We are updating this range this quarter, and we're reducing and narrowing the range for full year 2026 to $4.2 to $4.45 billion, as we have higher fidelity on the year and we're continuing to actively manage our expense base. This represents roughly a $600 million cost reduction compared to the 2025 annualized exit rate for 4th quarter 2025. And if you exclude USDC rewards, we just want to point out that we anticipate adjusted expenses to be roughly flat year over year, 2025 to 2026. All right, with that backdrop, let's go to questions.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: All right, so I'll be moderating. Please keep yourselves on mute, and I see some folks using the raise hand function. I will call you out, and when I call you out, please unmute, ask your question. We ask that you limit yourself to one question and one follow-up before placing yourself back on mute. So with that, I'll start with Pete Christensen from Citi.

Pete Christensen, Citi: Thank you. Thanks for doing this. Hi, Alesia.

Alesia Haas, CFO: Hello.

Pete Christensen, Citi: I know last quarter we talked about maybe some more disclosure on Base economics. I know that Coinbase departed from the Optimism Superchain and I think we're going to start talking about sequencer fees. Can you just walk us through how we should think about the economics for Base and contributing to overall subs and services revenue?

Alesia Haas, CFO: Yes. Well, first of all, Base sequencer revenue actually is in other transaction revenue. It is not material yet, and so we have not broken it out and provided incremental disclosures. But the way to think about Base is the transaction fee right now is under 1 penny per transaction. And so that kind of gives you a sense of the overall fee rate. And then it's just driven by the number of transactions on Base. But that's showing up in other transaction revenue. And when it becomes material, we'll provide additional disclosures. But it hasn't reached that threshold yet.

Pete Christensen, Citi: That's helpful. And then sticking to Base here, TVL has grown quite a bit over the last couple periods. I think you said like $13 billion or so. Can you talk about some of the initiatives that Coinbase is taking to grow share? And perhaps, you know, does anything, to do with the Azul upgrade, does that enhance the technical stack capability?

Alesia Haas, CFO: Absolutely. Okay, so we're doing a number of things on-chain to be able to drive more developers to build on-chain and to drive liquidity and network effect of the chain itself. So the Beryl and Azul update were pieces of that, making it faster, making it more efficient. And I would say that there's technology things that we're doing, and then there's just go-to-market where we're really focusing on engaging different developers who would like to build on-chain to bring that growth to Base. So I would say it's a combination of technical changes to make Base the best place to build and then go-to-market changes to ensure that people know about Base and can help us build the right features and functionality that would bring their building to Base.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Yeah, and I would just add to that, Pete, is deeper product integration into the Coinbase app. And so, you know, we've launched now a number of different on-chain experiences where our retail customers actually can either take out a loan or they can lend assets, and it's a one-click experience, but that is all facilitated on Base on the backend. We see pretty good adoption and uptake and growth on that. So that's also contributed to Base's growth over the last few quarters.

Pete Christensen, Citi: Thank you both. That was helpful.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Great. Next, Andrew Jeffrey from William Blair.

Andrew Jeffrey, William Blair: Thank you. Appreciate you taking the question. One, Alesia, I just wanted to clarify, in terms of USDC balances on Coinbase's platform, does the end-of-period number reflect the Hyperliquid deal?

Alesia Haas, CFO: Yes, the end-of-period number does reflect balances that had migrated over from Hyperliquid.

Andrew Jeffrey, William Blair: Okay. And it's, it's fair to assume that the economic contribution from those is less than the rest of the balances on the platform, right? Just given the terms of that deal.

Alesia Haas, CFO: I would say that the balances on platform, the majority of balances on our platform participate in USDC rewards. And so you can look at the breakout of the USDC rewards in our sales and marketing footnote, and you can look at the trend line of the overall reward expenses versus the balances.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: One clarification I'll note is that the reported number on USDC in Coinbase products, that's an average across the period. And so it's not a point in time, but average. So just take that into consideration. The other thing to mention from an economic perspective is the way that deal is structured. We do not pay rewards in Q2, or we did not start paying rewards in Q2. So There's no associated offsetting rewards that are impacting Q2.

Andrew Jeffrey, William Blair: Right. And then if I may, just on agentic, can you think about or talk a little bit about how you think agentic commerce monetizes for Coinbase? And that $3 to $5 trillion volume number that McKinsey put out there is obviously an enormous number. Just wondering about how we think about trajectory or if that's just sort of, at this point, anybody's best guess?

Alesia Haas, CFO: It's very early days, and so we're not providing any sort of outlook specific to agentic commerce. We are very focused on building a stack of tools that will make it easy for agents to transact on Coinbase. But think about them doing transactions that will then create any of our products to monetize the same way they monetize for humans today. So if they are transacting on Base, we will have sequencer fee revenue. If they are transacting with USDC, we will still earn the same contract that we have with Circle for USDC. So there's no specific monetization at this time that's unique to the agentic stack that we are building, but we believe that agents will be more likely to be using on-chain products and services because programmable dollars suit programmable agents, and believe that will help drive the overall adoption and use of these on-chain assets.

Andrew Jeffrey, William Blair: Okay, appreciate that. Thank you.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: All right, Ben Budish from Barclays.

Ben Budish, Barclays: Hey, good evening, and thank you for taking my question. Um, maybe like 2 or 3, I'll just try to wrap into one, but all on the same topic. Just on the transaction expense, I'm curious, maybe 2 things. 1, when we strip out the blockchain rewards fees, that ratio of transaction expense to transaction revenue has been trending up over time. It was a bit higher in Q2, but it certainly does bounce around a bit. So I'm curious if you could talk about what's driving that. I know you've given the full year, I think mid-teens, which is helpful, but curious if we're stripping out the blockchain rewards, how to think about that. And then along the same lines, could you maybe remind us, I'm not sure if you've disclosed this, but when you account for prediction markets revenues, do you include Coinbase's broker fee and the exchange fee, or is it like the gross or the net economics that you're receiving?

Alesia Haas, CFO: Okay. Let's take those backwards. On prediction markets, gross fees are earned in our transaction fee revenues, predominantly in our consumer transaction fee revenue. And the expenses related to the payment that we make to Kalshi is in the transaction expenses. And so that ties into your second question of why are the transaction expenses ticking up. This quarter as transaction expenses ticked up, it really was the growth of prediction markets related expenses in that transaction expense. In our 10-Q, which has been filed, you can look at the table of transaction expenses and see there's a number of components there. We have the, obviously, blockchain rewards, which you talked about. We now have prediction market expenses, which are in other. And what we can see, sometimes we have an increase in account verification and/or fraud expenses that can then create a little bit of noise, but the average of just transaction expenses related to our crypto trading businesses have been in those low teens amount, and then it ticks up with blockchain rewards and now with prediction markets, which have higher margins.

Ben Budish, Barclays: Got it. Thank you. That's very helpful.

Alesia Haas, CFO: Or higher expense margins, I should say.

Ben Budish, Barclays: Got it.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Great. Next, we'll go to Devin Ryan from Citizens.

Devin Ryan, Citizens: Hey, thanks for taking the question. Question, just big picture on your crypto trading volumes. I mean, every quarter feels like we're making a new low and then, and then they move lower. And of course, we're starting this quarter a little bit lower. What do you think is going to be the catalyst to reverse that, particularly retail engagement? I mean, do we need— is it the CLARITY Act and just better price enthusiasm? Is it, you know, kind of blockchain utilization and people seeing certain tokens being actually used quite a bit more? And that's maybe the retail piece. And then on the institutional piece, how big of an opportunity is it working with blockchain? You know, for example, as ETH gets kind of more integrated into the financial system, you can actually work with financial firms as they're managing the amount of tokens that they may need to use to use the blockchain. So we're just trying to think about both sides to potentially be a catalyst to maybe stop the bleeding on transaction volumes and get a recovery here.

Alesia Haas, CFO: I want to be very clear that we have never been a company that has been good at predicting crypto prices. What we focus on is driving adoption and driving product innovation through a cycle. The peaks and valleys have become less steep than they were 5, 10 years ago, but crypto has always been cyclical, and specifically Bitcoin itself has been very cyclical. So this is not a new territory for us to navigate. What we see in this cycle is somewhat consistent around crypto customer behaviors. So retail starts hodling and doesn't transact as much when prices are dropping, and we see that obviously broader macro headwinds impacting institutional customers as well. I do think that CLARITY could be a catalyst, but I also believe that we will just go through the cycle like we have in the past. What we are focused on right now is presenting new products and services to our customers, and we're really pleased to see the adoption of these newer products, equities, prediction markets, derivatives, and the perps that are unique contracts that we're able to issue, such as like the pre-IPO perps. So I think that we're starting to see adoption now. And that is really the strategy behind offering a broader tradable asset that customer behaviors will kind of move between what is the exciting asset class in any given market. And so while we're more nascent in these other products, I do think this is the right, more durable long-term strategy that we are building towards. And I think what I would just come back to is this is something that we are so confident in navigating because we've seen this time and time again. So we have delivered our 14th quarter of consecutive positive adjusted EBITDA even in this down macro market. We are consolidating share and Coinbase One members hit an all-time high, and I think that really speaks to even though trading is down, we are still able to grow membership and adoption of our core product on our platform.

Devin Ryan, Citizens: Thanks, Alesia. And then a follow-up, appreciate the expense guide and want to connect it a little bit to AI. And as you think about Coinbase, obviously on the forefront of understanding where the technology is going and you're utilizing it with engineers and how you're building and shipping. As you think about, you know, your ability to leverage AI within Coinbase further, how much more efficiencies do you think you can drive within the firm, potentially help the expense base or bend the cost curve over the next couple of years? Or is it just more about accelerating what you can do, delivering products faster, providing better customer experience? Like, how would you frame as you guys get excited about using AI within the firm? How much of it is driving efficiency versus just helping accelerate your roadmap maybe more efficiently, if that makes sense?

Alesia Haas, CFO: Yeah. First and foremost, we're focused on accelerating efficiency. And as we shared in our earnings presentation, we're really pleased to see the pull requests per engineer up 2.2x year over year. And not only are we getting more efficient, though, our quality is going up, and we're really managing that AI spend so that usage is growing much faster than the spend of AI. I think that there'll be some areas where we see the ability to become more efficient and therefore, we need less humans in the loop with AI processes. But our goal is to then redeploy those humans to higher value-added processes at this time. So, it's not as much as driving down cost today as it is around increasing efficiency. But I would say we're still in the earliest days. When you just look at the fact in the chart that we shared year over year, it's still a very small percentage. We've seen tremendous adoption and we're sort of just getting started.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: All right, thanks, Devin.

Devin Ryan, Citizens: Thanks so much.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Next up, we'll go to Craig Siegenthaler from Bank of America.

Craig Siegenthaler, Bank of America: Hi, Alesia, hope you're doing well. Quick one here, we're curious on if there's anything new with the potential native token launch on Base, and is this decision waiting to see what happens with CLARITY?

Alesia Haas, CFO: Hi Craig, thanks for the question. We are working hard towards a Base decentralization and really exploring that token, but I don't have any new news to share today. The news this quarter was the Azul and Beryl upgrades. Azul was Base's focus on getting more secure and a path to decentralization and really accelerating the path to the 1 gigagas per second and improving the developer experience. So it was hard fork readiness, and I think that's like an important step. So we're making good technical steps. And then the other thing is that the design, we just want to make sure that we can only do this once. And so we're still working deeply on the design space for what a token could look like. We don't have a timing update for you today.

Craig Siegenthaler, Bank of America: Alesia, can I ask one more?

Alesia Haas, CFO: Yes, please.

Craig Siegenthaler, Bank of America: How has engagement trended on Coinbase Tokenize? Like your tokenization engine. And I'm wondering, like, you know, I think you launched it maybe a year ago, but have you seen activity materially increase since the launch?

Alesia Haas, CFO: I would say there are not as many new token projects right now. And so there's been a little bit of slowness to the overall tokenization efforts on that. So it's very early days.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Thanks Alesia. All right. Next, we'll go to Ed Engel from Compass Point.

Ed Engel, Compass Point: Hi, everyone. Thanks for taking my question here. Quick questions on retail derivatives. I recall you mentioned that retail perps became a $200 million ARR business last quarter, and it looks like overall derivative volumes were up sequentially in Q2. When it comes to the driver of the retail perps revenue, at least today, can you share whether this is predominantly driven by the US users trading on the US-regulated Coinbase futures exchange, or if it's predominantly offshore users trading on the Coinbase international perps exchange?

Alesia Haas, CFO: Thanks. So share is up, but volumes were actually down, and it is a mix of both US and international.

Ed Engel, Compass Point: And this is on the retail side, not the institutional side?

Alesia Haas, CFO: On the retail side, correct.

Ed Engel, Compass Point: Great. Thank you.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: All right. Chris Brendler from Rosenblatt.

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: Hi.Thanks. Good afternoon. Thanks again for doing this. Good to see you guys. So I was going to ask 2 questions, actually, hopefully relatively brief. On the prediction markets, you know, you're not giving us the revenue number yet, but you did give us a couple of data points, which led me to believe it's around $30 million. But then I noticed that the other expense line in transaction expenses was up about $30 million year over year. So can you talk about the margin there? I thought it was closer to 50%, but those numbers don't seem to add up.

Alesia Haas, CFO: That's right. So the margin is 50%. So you have that right. And you're directionally close. We shared with you that if we annualize Q2, we're on a $100 million run rate, and so you're getting into like the right neighborhood, even though we did not give you a revenue number with the data that we provided. And there's other things driving transaction expenses and specifically other transaction expenses that are in the year-over-year number.

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: Okay. So it's not just prediction. I thought that was maybe the explanation

Alesia Haas, CFO: Correct. Prediction market is in there, but it's not the sole item in the other transaction expenses. That's right.

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: And you do give us an amazing amount of detail, especially with, you know, some of the expense details. You don't see that a lot of places. So I appreciate the disclosure. It'd be nice to have the prediction market revenue number at some point, hopefully soon as it scales. The other question I had was on credit card. I couldn't find any disclosure on credit card in the Q or in the presentation. I may have missed it, but any update there? How's that product going? And is it— I guess it's not material yet.

Alesia Haas, CFO: It is not material, but we're seeing really nice adoption. We shared with you earlier when we launched that card that we're using the credit card as a customer acquisition tool, and it's not really focused to be a monetization on its own. So we don't anticipate it contributing materially to our overall economics, but we do see nice customer acquisition and engagement through the card.

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: And just the way it's positioned, I assume there's not any credit risk, material credit risk with that product?

Alesia Haas, CFO: That's correct.

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: I have the card. I use it just to generate interchange and Bitcoin rewards, but imagine it's a pretty high-quality portfolio.

Alesia Haas, CFO: That's exactly right.

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: Okay. Thanks, Alesia. Appreciate it.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: All right. Alex Markgraff from KeyBanc.

Alex Markgraff, KeyBanc: Yeah. Hey, thanks. I appreciate this. And thanks for all the new disclosure. Alesia, I wanted to just come back to OpenUSD quickly. I guess I appreciate the comments earlier on being sort of a multi-stablecoin platform. Maybe just to, to ask it a different, a different way. It feels like while multiple stablecoins are supported, there's this sort of active support with USDC and, and maybe more passive support, to put it in my own words, for others. I'm just curious when you think about whether or not there's room for more active support for another stablecoin, whether it's OpenUSD or, or another issuer when you think about building product, whether it's integrating via rewards or in x402 or, or what have you. I mean, the reach of USDC is quite broad across the platform and again, sort of describing it as active support. So just curious if you could expand on that a little bit and how you think about the capacity for that sort of active support of another stablecoin.

Alesia Haas, CFO: Great question. And I'm going to let Shan really dive into this one with you as well, because he spends a lot of time with our stablecoin team and the strategy there. But the thing I want to start with is just recognizing the importance of network effect and liquidity around stablecoins and us following our customers' lead when it comes to how we preference certain assets within the platform. USDC is the second largest stablecoin. It is the most actively used stablecoin on our platform. And if you look across the ecosystem, it is important to a number of our key customer constituents, our market makers, etc. And so that that network effect and that adoption by customers really leads to a lot of the decisions around how we integrate it into our product stack and how that in turn creates a flywheel of additional growth. We have, while we do support other stablecoins and we offer them in trading pairs, we haven't seen yet another stablecoin get broad ecosystem adoption and be in demand by our customers. And If that day comes, we would be definitely looking to continue to grow and expand the support on our platform. But Shan, why don't you talk a little bit about what our strategy for stablecoins is?

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Yeah, I think, Alex, the way you framed it is a good one in that there is a pretty wide spectrum in terms of depth of support and how we can support a stablecoin. It could go from anywhere where on one end of the spectrum where we just facilitate fiat to stablecoin conversions to the other end of the spectrum where it's, natively used as a dollar equivalent in each of our product experiences. And USDC is obviously on the latter end of the spectrum and is sort of in a league of its own on Coinbase. When it comes to OUSD, we'll ultimately be customer and economics led, so if we see strong demand for our customers to say trade OUSD pairs, if you want to trade OUSD for Bitcoin or what have you, then, you know, we'll respond to that customer feedback. But it's still such early days that, you know, I think our early support will be starting closer to the former end of that spectrum that I mentioned and then expand from there.

Alex Markgraff, KeyBanc: That's great. I appreciate the response there. Maybe just one more quick one for me on the recent commentary from the SEC on vaults. Just sort of curious where, if any, there is sort of risk for Coinbase from a product standpoint. You know, if there is sort of a, you know, more scrutiny applied to some of these products requiring them to register.

Alesia Haas, CFO: So we absolutely appreciate a very transparent SEC, and what we've heard to date has not given us any cause for concern.

Alex Markgraff, KeyBanc: Okay. Thank you.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: All right. Next up, James Yaro from Goldman.

James Yaro, Goldman: Good afternoon, Alesia and Shan, and thanks for taking the question. I just wanted to ask one more around the Hyperliquid partnership, and specifically you mentioned there were no rewards in the second quarter. I was just wanting to clarify whether that partnership will be fully up and running in the third quarter.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: It will be, yes.

Alesia Haas, CFO: Shan, given that you led that deal, would you like to answer that one?

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Yeah, it will be, yes, James.

James Yaro, Goldman: So is there any way you could comment just at a high level on the economics? You know, I think what we read is that it's something like 90% of the economics are paid back to Hyperliquid. I just wanted to confirm if that's the right ballpark.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: It's a little bit lower than that, but that's the right ballpark. And then, yeah, the nuance that I mentioned is that the way the deal is structured, when the balances land, the rewards don't start to pay out for a period of time thereafter. So the balances did land in Q2 and we will start to pay rewards in Q3.

James Yaro, Goldman: Great. And I apologize for being so in the weeds here, but I just wanted to clarify one other point here. So I think when we look at the balances, you know, that were previous on Hyperliquid, they were on the order of about $4 billion in USDC, and it looks like those are down by roughly 90%. Is there any way you could comment on, you know, I guess directionally if those numbers are correct or if there are numbers that you're willing to disclose?

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Sorry, you mean just balances of USDC on the Hyperliquid network?

James Yaro, Goldman: That shifted from Hyperliquid onto your platform.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: The way it was split, we would expect that the vast majority of all of the USDC on Hyperliquid would be held at Coinbase. That would be in the neighborhood of around 90%. And then it fluctuates based on the total USDC balances across Hyperliquid. The figure that you mentioned, the $4 billion, that was correct as of the time that the announcement went out. The balances have actually grown quite a bit since then.

James Yaro, Goldman: That's really helpful. Thank you.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: All right. I know we have a number of folks who are on the phone. If folks on the phone have a question and would like to ask, you can raise your hand by hitting star 9. So we'd be glad to take those questions. Otherwise, we'll see if anybody who is dialed in through Zoom on video has an additional question. All right. If there are no other questions— oh, I see one came in. I will take from Ed Engel.

Ed Engel, Compass Point: Yes, sorry, one more question, a bit nitty-gritty on the USDC on Hyperliquid. So there are kind of 2 buckets of USDC in Hyperliquid. You've got the about a billion-ish of USDC in the HyperEVM, and you've got the other, I think it's like $4 to $5 billion right now of USDC on Hypercore. Is the USDC on HyperEVM still considered off-platform, so 50/50, or does this agreement cover the entire USDC on both chains?

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: The split of what I shared in response to James's question would cover the total USDC balances across Hyperliquid.

Ed Engel, Compass Point: Perfect. Thank you.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: All right, Chris Brendler

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: Yeah, just quickly, and I'm just trying to see if I can figure this out myself, but I don't think you gave us new disclosure on derivatives volume. But I don't believe we have any revenue numbers. And the way I've been estimating it is looking at the increase in the tick rate and especially on the consumer side, you know, sort of assuming that's mostly derivatives and prediction markets since it doesn't have a volume impact on that metric. But it didn't really work the way I thought it would this quarter. And I was surprised that derivatives volume was not down that much because I thought that you'd see a bigger increase in the consumer take rate. So I just want to make sure I'm thinking about that right. Just given my prior question about prediction markets revenues scaling really rapidly, I thought we'd see a bigger increase in the consumer take rate.

Alesia Haas, CFO: The consumer transaction revenue comprises all of the products. So it includes the USDC that we've talked about previously, crypto trading derivatives, and also prediction markets now. So the revenue is an aggregation of all of those.

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: Yeah, I guess there's a lot of moving parts there too because the retail rate can bounce around too. Okay.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: Yeah, there's also the customer mix. Yeah.

Alesia Haas, CFO: Right. Whether it's on the more simple or the advanced form. So there's a lot of different dimensions happening within the revenue.

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: Any comment there on what we saw in the 2nd quarter on that mix of, you know more advanced trading?

Alesia Haas, CFO: It was a pretty consistent quarter-over-quarter mix shift. There was no material mix shift quarter over quarter.

Chris Brendler, Rosenblatt: Okay, great. I need to do some more digging there. Thanks.

Shan Aggarwal, Chief Business Officer & Head of IR: All right, any other questions on the line? All right, well, if not, then thank you so much for joining. We really appreciate it, and we'll look forward to being in touch.