



BREX TREASURY LLC

Statement of Financial Condition

As of January 31, 2024

With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Member and Board of Directors
Brex Treasury LLC

Opinion on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Brex Treasury LLC ("the Company") as of January 31, 2024 and the related notes (the "financial statement"). In our opinion, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at January 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2019.

March 28, 2024

BREX TREASURY LLC
Statement of Financial Condition
(in thousands)

As of January 31,	2024
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 95,400
Cash segregated under federal and other regulations	19,157
Receivables from customers	16,263
Accounts receivable	7,115
Due from affiliates, net	470
Other assets	580
Total assets	\$ 138,985
LIABILITIES	
Payable to customers	\$ 3,473
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9,600
Total liabilities	13,073
EQUITY	
Member's equity	125,912
Total equity	\$ 125,912
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 138,985

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Statement of Financial Condition

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

1. ORGANIZATION & OPERATIONS

Nature of Business

Brex Treasury LLC (the "Company") is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") pursuant to section 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Company was organized as a Delaware limited liability company on November 1, 2018 and commenced operations as a broker dealer on August 16, 2019. The Company is 100% owned by Brex Inc. (the "Parent").

The Company currently operates in one reportable operating segment and offers customers business cash management accounts known as Brex Business Accounts (BBAs) where customer deposits can be swept into a money market mutual fund or bank sweep account. The Company has a bank sweep program pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-3 that allows customers to transfer BBA funds to program banks, thus providing Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") protection on amounts up to \$250,000 held at each program bank. BBAs also provide customers same-day liquidity for their deposits, allowing them to send and receive payments with no transaction fees while also earning yield on their money market mutual fund investments.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Statement of Financial Condition has been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The significant accounting policies described below, together with other notes that follow, are an integral part of the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Parent has elected to change its fiscal year-end from December 31 to January 31, effective January 31, 2024 and accordingly, this change was also applied to the Company.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Statement of Financial Condition and the related disclosures in conformity with GAAP require the Company to make judgments, assumptions, and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the Statement of Financial Condition and accompanying notes. The Company bases their estimates on historical experience and on various other factors they believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of certain assets and liabilities. These judgments, estimates, and assumptions are inherently subjective in nature; actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions, and the differences could be material.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are not segregated and on deposit for regulatory purposes to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include money market mutual funds and deposits with banks. The Company had \$2.6 million in money market mutual funds as of January 31, 2024.

Cash Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations

Cash segregated under federal and other regulations consists of cash holdings in bank accounts subject to regulatory withdrawal restrictions and cash segregated in a reserve account to satisfy requirements under Rule 15c3-3 of the SEC. The cash segregated under Rule 15c3-3 is held within special reserve bank accounts for the exclusive benefit of customers.

Fair Values Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurement accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into the following three levels:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, including situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability. Investments are transferred into or out of any level at their beginning period values.

As of January 31, 2024, the Company held securities consisting of money market mutual funds, which are valued at the closing price reported by the fund sponsor from an actively traded exchange and are categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Payable to and Receivable from Customers and Non-Customers

In the normal course of business, customer deposits are swept to and from either a money market mutual fund or program bank. When customer deposits are received by the Company and have not been swept into the money market mutual fund or the program bank, those deposits are payable to customers until they are swept. When the Company receives redemption instructions from customers, the Company prepays the redemption amount prior to settlement of the redemption from the money market mutual fund or program bank. These prepayments are receivables from customers until the redemption is settled with the money market mutual fund or the program bank. Payable and receivable activity for customers that are affiliates of the Company are deemed non-customers and related balances are included in other assets and accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company utilizes an impairment model, known as the current expected credit loss ("CECL") model, in order to assess these credit losses that may exist within our receivables from customers. The CECL model requires measurement of expected credit losses not only based on historical experience and current conditions, but also by including reasonable and supportable forecasts incorporating forward-looking information. Receivables from customers are written off when there are insufficient funds in the money market mutual fund or bank sweep balances of the customer. These instances occur due to fraudulent transactions conducted by bad actors and the Company is unable to collect on the receivables as a result. As of January 31, 2024, the expected credit losses on receivables from customers were immaterial.

3. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The amount of revenue earned from Parent may not be reflective of revenues that could have been earned on similar levels of activity with unaffiliated third parties. The amount of expenses allocated to us may not be reflective of expenses that would have been incurred by us if we used third party service providers.

Pursuant to an expense sharing agreement, the Company reimburses the Parent for employee compensation, benefits, and share-based payments as well as certain general administrative, operational, and occupancy services performed by the Parent on behalf of the Company. Under the same expense sharing agreement, the Parent pays certain direct expenses for services the Company performs on behalf of the Parent through a cost-plus intercompany agreement and in addition, reimburses the Company for indirect expenses. Net cash is settled with allocated expenses in accordance with the agreement. As of January 31, 2024, the Parent owed the Company \$0.5 million which is included in the due from affiliates, net balance in the Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company also borrows from the Parent to finance its operating activities from time to time under a \$75.0 million line of credit at an interest rate of 5% per annum. As of January 31, 2024, there is no intercompany borrowing outstanding.

4. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The Company is authorized to use the alternative standard for computing net capital under The Securities Exchange Act (SEA) Rule 15c3-1(a)(1)(ii). Under the alternative standard, the Company must maintain a minimum net capital equal to the greater of \$250,000 or 2% of aggregate debit items computed in accordance with the Formula for Determination of Reserve Requirements for Brokers and Dealers. As of January 31, 2024, the Company's net capital was \$125.3 million which was \$125.0 million in excess of its required minimum net capital.

5. COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

Guarantees

Guarantees are defined as contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying factor (such as an interest or foreign exchange rate, security or commodity price, an index, or the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. This guidance also defines guarantees as contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement as well as indirect guarantees of indebtedness of others. The Company had no obligations under guarantee arrangements as of January 31, 2024.

Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts and agreements that contain a variety of representations, warranties, and covenants that provide for indemnifications under certain circumstances. These include contracts with certain service providers, such as depository institutions. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements cannot be estimated. However, the Company believes that it is not probable it will have to make material payments under these arrangements and has not recorded any contingent liability in the Statement of Financial Condition for these indemnifications.

Contingencies

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings, enforcement actions, and claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of business and that have not been fully resolved. There was not at least a reasonable possibility the Company may have incurred a material loss for asserted legal and other claims.

6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated events through March 28, 2024, the date that the Statement of Financial Condition was available to be issued and has determined that there were no subsequent events requiring adjustment or disclosure in the Statement of Financial Condition.