

GREEN DOT CORP
Form 10-K
March 01, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

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 001-34819

GREEN DOT CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

95-4766827

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

3465 E. Foothill Blvd.

Pasadena, California 91107

(626) 765-2000

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Class A Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

New York Stock Exchange

(Title of each class)

(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer,

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or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant (assuming for these purposes, but without conceding, that all executive officers, directors and 10% or greater stockholders are "affiliates" of the registrant) as of June 30, 2012, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$694.7 million (based on the closing sale price of the registrant's common stock on that date as reported on the New York Stock Exchange).

There were 31,801,422 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$.001 per share (which number does not include 6,859,000 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon conversion of Series A Convertible Junior Participating Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock), and 4,192,974 shares of Class B common stock, par value \$.001 per share, outstanding as of January 31, 2013.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's proxy statement relating to the registrant's 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held on or about May 22, 2013, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K where indicated.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”). All statements other than statements of historical facts are statements that could be deemed to be forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “targets,” “goals,” “projects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “continues,” “endeavors,” “strives,” “assumes,” variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified below, under “Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors,” and elsewhere herein. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

In this report, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, “Green Dot,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to Green Dot Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, the term “GPR cards” refers to general purpose reloadable prepaid debit cards, the term “prepaid cards” refers to prepaid debit cards and the term “our cards” refers to our Green Dot-branded and co-branded GPR cards. In addition, “prepaid financial services” refers to GPR cards and associated reload services, a segment of the prepaid card industry.

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PART I

ITEM 1. Business

Overview

Green Dot is a leading financial services company providing simple, low-cost and convenient money management solutions to a broad base of U.S. consumers. We believe that we are the leading provider of general purpose reloadable, or GPR, prepaid debit cards in the United States and that our Green Dot Network is the leading reload network for prepaid cards in the United States. Other products and services include GoBank, an innovative checking account developed for distribution and use via mobile phones, which is expected to be available to U.S. consumers generally during the second or third quarter of 2013. We distribute our products and services nationwide at more than 60,000 retail store locations and on the Internet. The combination of our innovative products, broad retail distribution and proprietary technology creates powerful network effects, which we believe enhance the value we deliver to our customers, our retail distributors and other participants in our network.

We were incorporated in Delaware in October 1999 as Next Estate Communications, Inc. and changed our name to Green Dot Corporation in October 2005. We completed our initial public offering of Class A common stock in July 2010. In December 2011, we became a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, or the BHC Act, as a result of our acquisition of Bonneville Bancorp, the holding company of Bonneville Bank, a state-chartered Utah bank, which was renamed Green Dot Bank and became a member bank of the Federal Reserve System after the acquisition. In November 2012, we completed the process of transitioning our card issuing program with Synovus Bank to Green Dot Bank. Upon this transition, all Green Dot-branded GPR cards are now issued by Green Dot Bank.

We manage our operations and allocate resources as a single operating segment. Financial information regarding our operations, assets and liabilities, including our total operating revenues and net income for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 and our total assets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 are included in our consolidated financial statements and related notes in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Our principal executive offices are located at 3465 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, California 91107, and our telephone number is (626) 765-2000. We maintain a website at www.greendot.com. We make available free of charge, on or through our website via the Investor Relations section at <http://ir.greendot.com>, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after filing such material electronically or otherwise furnishing it to the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. References to website addresses in this report are intended to be inactive textual references only, and none of the information contained on our website is part of this report or incorporated in this report by reference.

Our Business Model

Our business model focuses on three major elements: our consumers; our distribution; and our products and services.

Our Consumers

We have designed our products and services to appeal primarily to consumers living in households that earn less than \$75,000 annually across the following four consumer segments:

- Never-banked — households in which no one has ever had a bank account;
- Previously-banked — households in which at least one member has previously had a bank account, but no one has one currently;
- Underbanked — households in which at least one member currently has a bank account, but that also use non-bank financial service providers to conduct routine transactions like check cashing or bill payment; and
- Fully-banked — households that primarily rely on traditional financial services.

Based on data from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, the Federal Reserve Bank, the U.S. Census and the Center for Financial Services Innovation and our proprietary data, we believe the addressable portions of these four consumer segments collectively represent a market opportunity of approximately 160 million people in the United States for our products and services.

Customers in these different segments tend to purchase and use our products for different reasons and in different ways. For example, we believe never-banked consumers use our products as a safe, controlled way to spend cash and as a means to access channels of trade, such as online purchases, where cash cannot be used. We believe

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previously-banked consumers use our products as a convenient and affordable substitute for a traditional checking account by depositing payroll checks (via direct or in-store deposit) on a Green Dot GPR card and using our products to pay bills, shop online, monitor spending and withdraw cash from ATMs.

We believe underbanked consumers use our products in ways similar to those of the never- and previously-banked segments, but additionally view our products as a credit card and debit card substitute. For example, underbanked consumers use our products to make purchases at physical and online merchants, pay bills, make travel arrangements and guarantee reservations.

We believe fully-banked consumers use our products as companion products to their bank checking account, segregating funds into separate accounts for a variety of uses. For example, fully-banked consumers may use our cards to shop on the Internet without providing their bank debit card account information online. These consumers also use our products to control spending, designate funds for specific uses, prevent overdrafts in their checking accounts, or load funds into specific accounts, such as a PayPal account. As our new GoBank product gains adoption, we believe that fully-banked consumers will use it in the same way that other fully-banked customers use their bank checking accounts.

Our Distribution

We achieve broad distribution of our products and services through our retail distributors, the Internet and relationships with other businesses. In addition, our distribution is enhanced by businesses that accept reloads or payments through the Green Dot Network, which we refer to as our network acceptance members, because they encourage their customers to use our prepaid financial services.

Retail Distributors. Our prepaid financial services are sold in more than 60,000 retail store locations, including those of major national mass merchandisers, national and regional drug store and convenience store chains, and national and regional supermarket chains. Our retail distributors include:

Type of Distributor	Representative Distributors
Mass merchandise retailers	Walmart, Kmart
Drug store retailers	Walgreens, CVS, Rite Aid
Convenience store retailers	7-Eleven, The Pantry (Kangaroo Express), Circle K
Supermarket retailers	Kroger, Blackhawk Network, Inc.
Other	Radio Shack

Most of these retailers have been our distributors for several years and all have contracts with us, subject to termination rights, which expire at various dates from 2014 to 2015. In general, our agreements with our retail distributors give us the right to provide Green Dot-branded and/or co-branded GPR cards and reload services in their retail locations and require us to share with them by way of commissions the revenues generated by sales of these cards and reload services. We and the retail distributor generally also agree to certain marketing arrangements, such as promotions and advertising. Our operating revenues derived from products and services sold at the store locations of Walmart and our three other largest retail distributors, as a group, represented the following percentages of our total operating revenues: approximately 64% and 20%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012, 61% and 20%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2011, 63% and 20%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Our Relationship with Walmart. Walmart is our largest retail distributor. We have been the exclusive provider of Walmart-branded GPR cards sold at Walmart since Walmart initiated its Walmart MoneyCard program in 2007. In October 2006, we entered into agreements with Walmart and GE Capital Retail Bank, formerly GE Money Bank (the card issuing bank), which set forth the terms and conditions of our relationship with Walmart. Pursuant to the terms of these agreements, Green Dot designs and delivers the Walmart MoneyCard product and provides all ongoing program support, including network IT, regulatory and legal compliance, website functionality, customer service and loss management. Walmart displays and sells the cards and GE Capital Retail Bank serves as the issuer of the cards and holds the associated FDIC-insured deposits. All Walmart MoneyCard products are reloadable exclusively on the Green Dot Network.

In May 2010, the term of the agreement among Green Dot, Walmart and GE Capital Retail Bank was extended through May 2015. The parties also agreed to various other changes to the terms of the agreement. In particular, the

sales commission percentages that we pay to Walmart for the Walmart MoneyCard program increased significantly in May 2010 and will increase by a smaller amount in May 2013. Walmart has the right to terminate this agreement prior to its expiration or renewal, but subject to notice periods of varying lengths and for a number of specified reasons,

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including, among others: our failure to meet agreed-upon service levels, certain changes in control of GE Capital Retail Bank or us, or GE Capital Retail Bank's or our inability or unwillingness to agree to requested pricing changes. Network Acceptance Members. A large number of institutions accept funds through our reload network, using our MoneyPak product. We provide reload services to over 120 third-party prepaid card programs, including programs offered by UniRush, LLC, H&R Block, and AccountNow. MasterCard's RePower Reload Network also uses the Green Dot Network to facilitate cash reloads for its own member programs. In addition, we provide reload services to other kinds of institutions and their customers. For example, we enable PayPal customers to use a MoneyPak to fund a new or existing PayPal account.

Other Channels. An increasing portion of our card sales are generated from our and Walmart's online distribution channels and other non-retail channels. We offer Green Dot-branded cards through our website, www.greendot.com and the Walmart MoneyCard through www.walmartmoneycard.com. We promote these distribution channels through television and online advertising. Customers who activate their cards through these channels typically receive an unfunded card in the mail and then can reload the card either through a cash reload or a payroll or other direct deposit transaction. Our GoBank product is offered as a mobile application on smartphones and other mobile devices.

Our Products and Services

Our principal products and services consist of Green Dot-branded GPR cards, co-branded GPR cards and MoneyPak and point-of-sale, or POS, swipe reload transactions facilitated by the Green Dot Network. We also offer our recently-introduced GoBank product and we service general purpose gift cards, which have historically represented only a small percentage of our operating revenues. The Green Dot-branded GPR cards and GoBank product we offer are issued by Green Dot Bank, our subsidiary bank, and certain of our co-branded cards are issued by GE Capital Retail Bank and The Bancorp Bank. Card balances are FDIC-insured and have either Visa or MasterCard zero liability card protection.

Card Products

Green Dot-Branded GPR Cards. Our Green Dot-branded GPR cards provide consumers with an affordable and convenient way to manage their money and make payments without undergoing a credit check or possessing a pre-existing bank account. GPR cards are designed for general spending purposes, are reloadable for ongoing long-term use, and can be used anywhere their applicable payment network, such as Visa or MasterCard, is accepted. In addition to standard prepaid Visa- or MasterCard-branded GPR cards, we also offer GPR cards positioned for a specific use or market, such as our Online Shopping card, our Prepaid Student card and our Prepaid NASCAR card. To purchase a GPR card in a retail store location, consumers typically select the temporary GPR card from an in-store display and pay the cashier a one-time purchase fee plus the initial amount they would like to load onto their card. Consumers then go online or call a toll-free number to register their personal information with us so that we can activate their temporary prepaid card and mail them a personalized GPR card. As explained below, consumers can then reload their personalized GPR cards using a MoneyPak or, at enabled retailers, via an automated point-of-sale process, which we refer to as a POS swipe reload transaction. Funds can also be loaded on the card via direct deposit of various disbursements, such as a customer's payroll check.

Our GPR cards are issued as Visa- or MasterCard-branded cards and can be used by consumers at the more than 30 million locations worldwide that accept these brands, including for bill payments, everyday store purchases, online shopping, ATM withdrawals and electronic payments through mobile devices. Our cardholders can conduct ATM transactions at approximately 1.9 million Visa PLUS or 2.1 million MasterCard Cirrus ATMs worldwide, including over 23,000 MoneyPass fee-free ATMs in all 50 states.

We have instituted a simple fee structure that includes a new card fee (if the card is purchased from one of our retail distributors), a monthly maintenance fee (which may be waived based on usage), a cash reload fee and an ATM withdrawal fee for non-MoneyPass ATMs. Most of the features and functions of our cards are provided without surcharges. Our free services include direct deposit reloads, account management, and balance inquiry services via the Internet, telephone and mobile applications.

For regulatory compliance, risk management, operational and other reasons, our GPR cards and reload products have certain limitations and restrictions, including but not limited to maximum dollar reload amounts, maximum numbers of reloads in a given time period (e.g., per day), and limitations on uses of our temporary cards versus our permanent

personalized cards.

Co-Branded GPR Cards. We provide co-branded GPR cards on behalf of certain retail distributors and other business entities and affinity groups. Co-branded cards generally bear the trademarks or logos of the retail distributor or business entity or affinity group, and our trademark on the packaging and back of the card. These cards have the

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same features and characteristics as our Green Dot-branded GPR cards, and are accepted at the same locations. We typically are responsible for managing all aspects of these programs, including strategy, product design, marketing, customer service and operations/compliance. Representative co-branded cards include the Walmart MoneyCard, the Kmart Halogen Prepaid MasterCard cards, and the AARP Foundation Prepaid MasterCard.

GoBank. In January 2013, we launched a limited release of GoBank, an innovative new checking account product that allows customers to acquire and manage their checking account entirely through a mobile application available on smartphone devices. We expect our GoBank product to be distributed through our existing distribution channels, including at the store locations of many of our existing retail distributors, as well as new distribution channels with mobile partners.

Reload Services

We generate cash transfer revenues when consumers purchase our reload services. We offer consumers affordable and convenient ways to reload any of our GPR cards, over 120 third-party prepaid card programs and to conduct other cash loading transactions through our reload network, using our MoneyPak product or through retailers' specially-enabled POS devices. MoneyPak is offered in all of the retail locations where our GPR cards are sold. MoneyPak is a cash reload product that we market on a display like our Green Dot-branded GPR cards. Cash reloads using a MoneyPak involve a two-step process: consumers pay the cashier the desired amount to be added onto the MoneyPak, plus a service fee, generally ranging between \$3.00 and \$4.95, and then go online or call a toll-free number to submit the unique MoneyPak number and add the funds to a GPR card or other account, such as participating billers or a PayPal account. Alternatively, at many retail locations, consumers can add funds directly to their Green Dot- branded and co-branded cards at the point of sale through an automated POS swipe reload transaction. Unlike a MoneyPak, these POS swipe reload transactions involve a single-step process: consumers pay the cashier the desired amount to be reloaded, plus a service fee, and funds are reloaded onto the GPR card at the point of sale without further action required on the part of the consumer.

Sales and Marketing

The primary objective of our sales and marketing efforts is to educate consumers on the utility of our products and services in order to generate demand, and to instruct consumers on where they may purchase our products and services. We also seek to educate existing customers on the use of our products and services to encourage increased usage and retention of our products. We accomplish these objectives through various types of consumer-oriented marketing and advertising and by expanding our group of retail and other distributors to gain access to additional customers.

Marketing to Consumers

We market our products to a broad group of consumers, ranging from never-banked to fully-banked consumers. We are focusing our current sales and marketing efforts on acquisition of long-term users of our products, enhancing our brands and image, building market adoption and awareness of our products, improving cardholder retention and increasing card usage. To achieve these objectives, we highlight to consumers the core benefits of our products, which we believe are affordability, access to funds, utility, convenience, transparency and security.

Our marketing campaigns for our prepaid financial services involve creating a compelling in-store presence and conducting television advertising, retailer promotions such as newspaper inserts and circulars, online advertisements, and co-op advertising with select retail distributors. We expect that the marketing strategy for our new GoBank product will include a heavier reliance on social media and digital channels such as popular destinations for mobile application downloads. We focus on raising brand awareness while educating our customers.

We also design, and provide to our retail distributors for use in their stores, innovative packaging and in-store displays that we believe generate consumer interest and differentiate our products from other card products on their racks. Our packaging and displays help ensure that our products are promoted in a consistent, visual manner that is designed to invite consumers to browse and learn about our products, and thus to increase our sales opportunities.

We employ a number of strategies to improve cardholder retention and increase card usage. These strategies are based on research we conduct on an ongoing basis to understand consumer behavior and improve consumer loyalty and satisfaction. For example, we use our points of contact with customers (e.g., our website, email, interactive voice response system, or IVR, and mobile applications) to educate our customers and promote new card features. We also

provide incentives for behaviors, such as cash reloading, establishing payroll direct deposit and making frequent purchases with our cards, that we believe increase cardholder retention. In particular, we believe that our fee waiver program, which eliminates monthly maintenance fees for customers who deposit \$1,000 or more to the card or conduct at least 30 transactions with the card during a monthly billing cycle, contributes significantly to cardholder retention within certain of our customer segments.

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Marketing to Retail Distributors

When marketing our prepaid financial services to potential new retail distributors, we highlight several key benefits, including our leading national brand, our in-store presence and merchandising expertise, our cash reload network, the profitability to them of our products and our commitment to national television and other advertising. In addition, we communicate the peripheral benefits of our products, such as their ability to generate additional foot traffic and sales in their stores and higher average purchase amount per transaction.

Marketing to Our Network Acceptance Members

We market our reload network to a broad range of banks, third-party processors, program managers and others that have uses for our reload network's cash transfer technology. When marketing to potential network acceptance members, we highlight the key benefits of our cash loading network, including the breadth of our distribution capabilities, our leadership position in the industry, the profitability to them of our products, consumer satisfaction owing to the consistency in the user experience and our commitment to national television and other advertising and marketing support.

Customer Service

We provide customer service for all GPR card and gift card programs that we manage and for MoneyPak on a 24-hour per day, 365-day per year basis, primarily through third-party service providers in Guatemala and the Philippines, and also through our staff in the United States. All card activations, reloads, support and lost/stolen inquiries are handled online and through various toll-free numbers at these locations. We also operate our own call center at our headquarters for handling customer and corporate escalations. Customer service is provided in both English and Spanish.

Competition

We operate in highly competitive and developing markets, which we expect to become increasingly competitive in the future. In addition to the direct competitors described below, we compete for access to retail distribution channels and for the attention of consumers at the retail level.

Prepaid Card Issuance and Program Management

We compete against the full spectrum of providers of GPR cards. We also compete with traditional providers of financial services, such as banks that offer demand deposit accounts and card issuers that offer credit cards, private label retail cards and gift cards. Many of these institutions are substantially larger and have greater resources, larger and more diversified customer bases and greater brand recognition than we do. Many of these companies can also leverage their extensive customer bases and adopt aggressive pricing policies to gain market share. Our primary competitors in the prepaid card issuance and program management market are traditional credit, debit and prepaid card account issuers and prepaid card program managers like American Express, First Data, NetSpend, AccountNow, PreCash, UniRush, LLC, Western Union and MoneyGram. In addition, from time to time, new entrants, such as PayPal, introduce prepaid card products that could increase competition in this market. Our Green Dot-branded cards also compete with our co-branded GPR cards, such as the Walmart MoneyCard.

We believe that the principal competitive factors for the prepaid card issuance and program management market include:

- breadth of distribution;
- brand recognition;
- the ability to reload funds;
- compliance and regulatory capabilities;
- enterprise-class and scalable IT;
- customer support capabilities; and
- pricing.

We believe our products compete favorably on each of these factors.

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Reload Networks

While we believe our Green Dot Network is the leading reload network for prepaid cards in the United States, a growing number of companies are attempting to establish and grow their own reload networks. In this market, new companies, or alliances among existing companies, may be formed that rapidly achieve a significant market position. Many of these companies are substantially larger than we are and have greater resources, larger and more diversified customer bases and greater name recognition than we do. Our primary competitors in the reload network services market are: Visa, Western Union, MoneyGram, Blackhawk Network, Inc., and Incomm. Visa has broad brand recognition and a large base of merchant acquiring and card issuing banks. Western Union, MoneyGram, Blackhawk Network, Inc., and Incomm each have a national network of retail and/or agent locations. In addition, we compete for consumers and billers with financial institutions that provide their retail customers with billing, payment and funds transfer services. Many of these institutions are substantially larger and have greater resources, larger and more diversified customer bases and greater brand recognition than we do.

We believe that the principal competitive factors for reload network services include:

- the number and quality of retail locations;
- brand recognition;
- product and service functionality;
- number of cardholders and customers using the service;
- reliability of the service;
- consistency of the user experience
- retail price;
- enterprise-class and scalable IT;
- ability to integrate quickly with multiple payment platforms and distributors;
- customer support capabilities; and
- compliance and regulatory capabilities.

We believe the Green Dot Network competes favorably on each of these factors.

Prepaid Card Distribution

We compete against the full spectrum of prepaid card distributors and third-party processors that sell competing prepaid card programs through retail and online channels. Many of these institutions are substantially larger and have greater resources, larger and more diversified customer bases and greater brand recognition than we do. Many of these companies can also leverage their extensive customer bases and adopt aggressive pricing policies to gain market share. As new payment methods are developed, we also expect to encounter competition from new entrants. Our primary competitors in the prepaid card distribution market are: InComm, Blackhawk Network, Inc., First Data, NetSpend, and American Express. In addition, we face potential competition from Western Union, MoneyGram and a number of retail banks if they enter this market.

We believe that the principal competitive factors for the prepaid card distribution market include:

- brand recognition with consumers and retailers;
- the ability to reload funds;
- ability to develop and maintain strong relationship with retail distributors;
- compliance and regulatory capabilities;
- pricing; and
- large customer base.

We believe our products compete favorably on each of these factors.

Personal Banking Services

With the recent Beta launch of GoBank, we are entering the market for consumer checking accounts. In this market we compete against a wide range of both traditional and non-traditional banks, including the largest banks. Many of these banks have greater resources, larger and more diversified customer bases and greater brand recognition

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than we do. Many of these banks also have other assets that could give them an advantage, including broader ranges of product offerings and/or retail branch networks. We believe that our consumer checking account products will be differentiated by their innovative technological features, innovative distribution model, consumer-friendly pricing, and branding.

We believe that the principal competitive factors for personal banking services include:

- brand recognition with consumers and distribution partners;
- marketing capabilities;
- product features;
- ability to develop and maintain strong relationship with distributors;
- compliance and regulatory capabilities; and
- pricing.

We believe that our GoBank product will compete favorably on each of these factors. However, investments in new products such as GoBank are speculative. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that GoBank will be adopted by consumers or otherwise achieve commercial success.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark and copyright laws and trade secret protection in the United States, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions, to protect the intellectual property rights related to our products and services.

We own several trademarks, including Green Dot, MoneyPak, GoBank, and the Green Dot logo. These assets are essential to our business. Through agreements with our network acceptance members, retail distributors and customers, we authorize and monitor the use of our trademarks in connection with their activities with us.

Our patent portfolio currently consists of four patents and seven patent applications. The term of the patents we hold is, on average, twenty years. We feel our patents and applications are essential to our business and help to differentiate our products and services from those of our competitors.

The industry in which we compete is characterized by rapidly changing technology, a large number of patents, and frequent claims and related litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. There can be no assurance that our patents and other proprietary rights will not be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented; that others will not assert intellectual property rights to technologies that are relevant to us; or that our rights will give us a competitive advantage. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. The risks associated with patents and intellectual property are more fully discussed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” including the risk factors entitled “We must adequately protect our brand and the intellectual property rights related to our products and services and avoid infringing on the proprietary rights of others,” and “We must be able to operate and scale our technology effectively to manage any future growth.”

Regulation

Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements is a highly complex and integral part of our day-to-day operations. Our products and services are generally subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations, including:

- anti-money laundering laws;
- money transfer and payment instrument licensing regulations;
- escheatment laws;
- privacy and information safeguard laws;
- banking regulations; and
- consumer protection laws.

These laws are often evolving and sometimes ambiguous or inconsistent, and the extent to which they apply to us, our subsidiary bank or the banks that issue our cards, our retail distributors, our network acceptance members or our third-party processors is at times unclear. Any failure to comply with applicable law — either by us or by the card issuing banks, retail distributors, network acceptance members or third-party processors, over which we have limited legal and practical control — could result in restrictions on our ability to provide our products and services, as well as

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the imposition of civil fines and criminal penalties and the suspension or revocation of a license or registration required to sell our products and services.

We continually monitor and enhance our compliance program to stay current with the most recent legal and regulatory changes. We also continue to implement policies and programs and to adapt our business practices and strategies to help us comply with current legal standards, as well as with new and changing legal requirements affecting particular services or the conduct of our business generally. These programs include dedicated compliance personnel and training and monitoring programs, as well as support and guidance to our retail distributors and network acceptance members on compliance programs.

Anti-Money Laundering Laws

Our products and services are generally subject to federal anti-money laundering laws, including the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by the USA PATRIOT Act, and similar state laws. On an ongoing basis, these laws require us, among other things, to:

- report large cash transactions and suspicious activity;
- screen transactions against the U.S. government's watch-lists, such as the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control;
- prevent the processing of transactions to or from certain countries, individuals, nationals and entities;
- identify the dollar amounts loaded or transferred at any one time or over specified periods of time, which requires the aggregation of information over multiple transactions;
- gather and, in certain circumstances, report customer information;
- comply with consumer disclosure requirements; and
- register or obtain licenses with state and federal agencies in the United States and seek registration of our retail distributors and network acceptance members when necessary.

Anti-money laundering regulations are constantly evolving. We continuously monitor our compliance with anti-money laundering regulations and implement policies and procedures in order to comply with the most current legal requirements. We cannot predict how these future regulations might affect us. Complying with future regulation could be expensive or require us to change the way we operate our business. For example, in July 2011, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, or FinCEN, of the U.S. Department of Treasury published final rules regarding, among other things, the applicability of the Bank Secrecy Act's anti-money laundering provisions to prepaid products such as ours. Although we believe these regulations have not adversely impacted prepaid products such as ours or required material operational changes by prepaid financial services providers such as us or our retail distributors, there can be no assurance that the interpretation or enforcement of these regulations will not adversely impact our products or require operational changes by us or our retail distributors.

We are registered with FinCEN as a money services business. As a result of being so registered, we have established anti-money laundering compliance programs that include: (i) internal policies and controls; (ii) designation of a compliance officer; (iii) ongoing employee training and (iv) an independent review function. We have developed and implemented compliance programs comprised of policies, procedures, systems and internal controls to monitor and address various legal requirements and developments. To assist in managing and monitoring money laundering risks, we continue to enhance our anti-money laundering compliance program. We offer our services largely through our retail distributor and network acceptance member relationships. We have developed an anti-money laundering training manual and a program to assist in educating our retail distributors on applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations.

Money Transfer and Payment Instrument Licensing Regulations

We are subject to money transfer and payment instrument licensing regulations. We have obtained licenses to operate as a money transmitter in 41 states. The remaining U.S. jurisdictions either do not currently regulate money transmitters or have rendered a regulatory determination or a legal interpretation that the money services laws of that jurisdiction do not require us to obtain a license in connection with the conduct of our business. As a licensee, we are subject to certain restrictions and requirements, including reporting, net worth and surety bonding requirements and requirements for regulatory approval of controlling stockholders, agent locations and consumer forms and disclosures. We are also subject to inspection by the regulators in the jurisdictions in which we are licensed, many of which

conduct regular examinations.

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In addition, we must at all times maintain “permissible investments” in an amount equivalent to all “outstanding payment obligations.” While, technically, the outstanding payment obligations represented by the balances on our card products are liabilities of the issuing bank, it is possible that some states will require us to maintain permissible investments in an amount equal to the outstanding payment obligations of the bank that issues our cards. The types of securities that are considered “permissible investments” vary from state to state, but generally include cash and cash equivalents, U.S. government securities and other highly rated debt instruments.

Escheatment Laws

Unclaimed property laws of every U.S. jurisdiction require that we track certain information on our card products and services and that, if customer funds are unclaimed at the end of an applicable statutory abandonment period, the proceeds of the unclaimed property be remitted to the appropriate jurisdiction. We have agreed with the banks that issue our cards to manage escheatment law compliance with respect to our card products and services and have an ongoing program to comply with those laws. Statutory abandonment periods applicable to our card products and services typically range from three to seven years.

Privacy and Information Safeguard Laws

In the ordinary course of our business, we collect certain types of data, which subjects us to certain privacy and information security laws in the United States, including, for example, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, or the GLB Act, and other laws or rules designed to regulate consumer information and mitigate identity theft. We are also subject to privacy laws of various states. These state and federal laws impose obligations with respect to the collection, processing, storage, disposal, use and disclosure of personal information, and require that financial institutions have in place policies regarding information privacy and security. In addition, under federal and certain state financial privacy laws, we must provide notice to consumers of our policies and practices for sharing nonpublic information with third parties, provide advance notice of any changes to our policies and, with limited exceptions, give consumers the right to prevent use of their nonpublic personal information and disclosure of it to unaffiliated third parties. Certain state laws may, in some circumstances, require us to notify affected individuals of security breaches of computer databases that contain their personal information. These laws may also require us to notify state law enforcement, regulators or consumer reporting agencies in the event of a data breach, as well as businesses and governmental agencies that own data. In order to comply with the privacy and information safeguard laws, we have confidentiality/information security standards and procedures in place for our business activities and with network acceptance members and our third-party vendors and service providers. Privacy and information security laws evolve regularly, requiring us to adjust our compliance program on an ongoing basis and presenting compliance challenges.

Banking Regulations

We became a bank holding company in December 2011, as a result of our acquisition of Bonneville Bancorp, the holding company of Bonneville Bank, a state-chartered Utah bank, which was renamed Green Dot Bank after the acquisition. We and our subsidiary bank are extensively regulated under federal and state laws, which, in general, results in increased compliance costs and other expenses, as we and our subsidiary bank are required to undergo regular on-site examinations and to comply with additional reporting requirements. As a bank holding company, we are subject to the supervision of, and inspection by, the Federal Reserve Board and are subject to certain regulations which, among other things, restrict our business and the activities in which we may engage. Our existing business activities and currently proposed business activities are not materially restricted by these regulations.

Activities. Federal laws restrict the types of activities in which bank holding companies may engage, and subject them to a range of supervisory requirements, including regulatory enforcement actions for violations of laws and policies. Bank holding companies may engage in the business of banking and managing and controlling banks, as well as closely related activities. In addition, financial holding companies may engage in a wider set of activities, including with respect to securities activities and investments in companies engaged in nonbanking activities. The business activities that we currently conduct are permissible activities for bank holding companies under U.S. law, and we do not expect the limitations described above will adversely affect our current operations or materially restrict us from engaging in activities that are currently contemplated by our business strategies. It is possible, however, that these restrictions could limit our ability to enter other businesses in which we may wish to engage at some time in the future. It is also possible that in the future these laws may be amended in ways, or new laws or regulations may be

adopted, that adversely affect our ability to engage in our current or additional businesses.

Even if our activities are permissible for a bank holding company, as discussed under “— Capital Adequacy” below, the Federal Reserve Board has the authority to order a bank holding company or its subsidiaries to terminate any activity or to require divestiture of ownership or control of a subsidiary in the event that it has reasonable cause to believe that the activity or continued ownership or control poses a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of the bank holding company or any of its bank subsidiaries.

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Dividend Restrictions. Bank holding companies are subject to various restrictions that may affect their ability to pay dividends. Federal and state banking regulations applicable to bank holding companies and banks generally require that dividends be paid from earnings and, as described under “— Capital Adequacy” below, require minimum levels of capital, which limits the funds available for payment of dividends. Other restrictions include the Federal Reserve Board’s general policy that bank holding companies should pay cash dividends on common stock only out of net income available to stockholders for the preceding year or four quarters and only if the prospective rate of earnings retention is consistent with the organization’s expected future needs and financial condition, including the needs of each of its bank subsidiaries. In the current financial and economic environment, the Federal Reserve Board has indicated that bank holding companies should carefully review their dividend policies and has discouraged dividend pay-out ratios that are at the 100% level unless both their asset quality and capital are very strong. A bank holding company also should not maintain a dividend level that places undue pressure on the capital of its bank subsidiaries, or that may undermine the bank holding company’s ability to serve as a source of strength for its bank subsidiaries. See “— Source of Strength” below.

As part of our financial commitments to the Federal Reserve Board and Utah Department of Financial Institutions, our subsidiary bank, Green Dot Bank, is restricted from paying dividends for 3 years from the date of acquisition.

Capital Adequacy. Bank holding companies and banks are subject to various requirements relating to capital adequacy, including limitations on leverage. As a bank holding company that is a financial holding company, we are required to be “well-capitalized,” meaning we must maintain a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 6% and a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 10%. In addition, we are also subject to the generally applicable bank holding company minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%, which is the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average total consolidated assets. Tier 1 capital, or “core” capital, generally consists of common stockholders’ equity, perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock and, up to certain limits, other capital elements. Tier 2 capital consists of supplemental capital items such as the allowance for loan and lease losses, certain types of preferred stock, hybrid capital securities and certain types of debt, all subject to certain limits. Total capital is the sum of Tier 1 capital plus Tier 2 capital. Our subsidiary bank is also subject to separate capital and leverage requirements that we have committed to with the Federal Reserve Board and Utah Department of Financial Institutions. As of December 31, 2012, we and our subsidiary bank are each “well-capitalized” under the above standards and presently exceed our respective capital and leverage commitments.

In December 2010, the international Basel Committee on Banking Supervision reached an agreement on new risk-based capital, leverage and liquidity standards, known as “Basel III.” In June 2012, the Federal Reserve and other U.S. banking regulators proposed rules to implement many aspects of Basel III in the United States. The U.S. Basel III proposals contain new capital standards that would raise the quality of capital, increase minimum capital ratios and strengthen counterparty credit risk capital requirements. The U.S. Basel III proposals also include a new definition of common equity Tier 1 capital and would require that certain levels of such common equity Tier 1 capital be maintained. The proposals also include a new capital conservation buffer, which would impose a common equity requirement above the new minimum that can be depleted under stress, and could result in restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonuses under certain circumstances, as well as a new standardized approach for calculating risk-weighted assets.

Under the U.S. Basel III proposals, many of the new capital requirements were scheduled to take effect on January 1, 2013 and would be phased in over several years. The Federal Reserve and other U.S. banking regulators announced in November 2012 that the U.S. Basel III proposals would not become effective on January 1, 2013. That announcement did not state when the U.S. Basel III proposals would take effect.

Under the regulatory framework that Congress has established and bank regulators have implemented, banks are either “well-capitalized,” “adequately capitalized,” “undercapitalized,” “significantly undercapitalized” or “critically undercapitalized.” Banks are generally subject to greater restrictions and supervision than bank holding companies, and these restrictions increase as the financial condition of the bank worsens. For instance, a bank that is not well-capitalized may not accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits without the consent of the FDIC. If our subsidiary bank were to become less than adequately capitalized, the bank would need to submit to bank regulators a capital restoration plan that was guaranteed by us, as its bank holding company. The bank would also likely become subject to further restrictions on

activities, including entering into new lines of business or conducting activities that have the effect of limiting asset growth or preventing acquisitions. A bank that is undercapitalized would also be prohibited from making capital distributions, including dividends, and from paying management fees to its bank holding company if the institution would be undercapitalized after any such distribution or payment. A significantly undercapitalized institution would be subject to mandatory capital raising activities, restrictions on interest rates paid and transactions with affiliates, removal of management and other restrictions. The FDIC has only very limited discretion in dealing with a critically undercapitalized institution and is virtually required to appoint a receiver or conservator.

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Source of Strength. Under Federal Reserve Board policy, bank holding companies are expected to act as a source of strength to their bank subsidiaries. This support may theoretically be required by the Federal Reserve Board at times when the bank holding company might otherwise determine not to provide it. As noted above, if a bank becomes less than adequately capitalized, it would need to submit an acceptable capital restoration plan that, in order to be acceptable, would need to be guaranteed by the parent holding company. In the event of a bank holding company's bankruptcy, any commitment by the bank holding company to a federal bank regulator to maintain the capital of a subsidiary bank would be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to a priority of payment. In addition, under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, or the Dodd-Frank Act, the Federal Reserve Board is required to adopt new regulations formally requiring bank holding companies to serve as a source of strength to their subsidiary depository institutions. The Federal Reserve Board has not yet proposed rules to implement this requirement.

Acquisitions of Bank Holding Companies. Under the BHC Act and the Change in Bank Control Act, and their respective implementing regulations, Federal Reserve Board approval is necessary prior to any person or company acquiring control of a bank or bank holding company, subject to certain exceptions. Control is conclusively presumed to exist if an individual or company acquires 25% or more of any class of voting securities, and may be presumed to exist if a person acquires 10% or more of any class of voting securities. These restrictions could affect the willingness or ability of a third party to acquire control of us for so long as we are a bank holding company particularly if the third party was not also a bank holding company.

Deposit Insurance and Deposit Insurance Assessments. Deposits accepted by banks, such as our subsidiary bank, have the benefit of FDIC insurance up to the applicable limits. The FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund is funded by assessments on insured depository institutions, the level of which depends on the risk category of an institution and the amount of insured deposits that it holds. These rates currently range from 2.5 to 45 basis points on deposits. The FDIC may increase or decrease the assessment rate schedule semi-annually, and has in the past required and may in the future require banks to prepay their estimated assessments for future periods. The Dodd-Frank Act changes the method of calculating deposit assessments, requiring the FDIC to assess premiums on the basis of assets less tangible stockholders' equity. The FDIC has indicated that this change will likely result in a lower assessment rate because of the larger assessment base. Because of the current stress on the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund resulting from the banking crisis, those fees have increased and are likely to stay at a relatively high level.

Community Reinvestment Act. The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, or CRA, and the regulations promulgated by the FDIC to implement the CRA are intended to ensure that banks meet the credit needs of their respective service areas, including low and moderate income communities and individuals, consistent with safe and sound banking practices. The CRA regulations also require the banking regulatory authorities to evaluate a bank's record in meeting the needs of its service area when considering applications to establish new offices or consummate any merger or acquisition transaction. The federal banking agencies are required to rate each insured institution's performance under the CRA and to make that information publicly available. Our subsidiary bank currently complies with the CRA through investments and other activities that are designed to benefit the needs of low and moderate income communities.

Restrictions on Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders. Transactions between a bank and its nonbanking affiliates are regulated by the Federal Reserve Board. These regulations limit the types and amount of these transactions, require certain levels of collateral for loans to affiliated parties and generally require those transactions to be on an arm's-length basis. As a bank holding company, our transactions with our subsidiary bank are limited by these regulations, although we do not anticipate that these restrictions will adversely affect our ability to conduct our current operations or materially prohibit us from engaging in activities that are currently contemplated by our business strategies.

Issuing Banks. All of the GPR cards that we provide and the Walmart gift cards we service are issued by either a federally- or state-chartered bank. Thus, we are subject to the oversight of the regulators for, and certain laws applicable to, these card issuing banks. These banking laws require us, as a servicer to the banks that issue our cards, among other things, to undertake compliance actions similar to those described under "Anti-Money Laundering Laws" above and to comply with the privacy regulations promulgated under the GLB Act as discussed under "Privacy and

Information Safeguard Laws” above. Our subsidiary bank is subject to the additional regulatory oversight and legal obligations described above, in its capacity as issuing bank of our GPR cards.

Other. The policies of regulatory authorities, including the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve Board, have a significant effect on the operating results of bank holding companies and their subsidiaries. Moreover, additional changes to banking laws and regulations are possible in the near future. The Dodd-Frank Act made numerous changes to the regulatory framework governing banking organizations, and many of these changes require rulemakings by regulators, only a portion of which have been completed. These regulations could likewise substantially affect our business and operations. In addition, the U.S. Congress is considering various proposals relating to the activities and supervision of banks and bank holding companies, some of which could materially affect our operations and those of

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our subsidiary bank. Although there can be no assurance regarding the ultimate impact that adoption of these proposals will have on us, if the proposals are enacted, we expect that the benefits we seek to realize from our recent bank acquisition will be reduced.

Consumer Protection Laws

We are subject to state and federal consumer protection laws, including laws prohibiting unfair and deceptive practices, regulating electronic fund transfers and protecting consumer nonpublic information. We believe that we have appropriate procedures in place for compliance with these consumer protection laws, but many issues regarding our service have not yet been addressed by the federal and state agencies charged with interpreting the applicable laws.

In order to permit the direct deposit of Federal benefits and other Federal funds to our products, we comply with the requirements of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act of the Federal Reserve Board, or Regulation E, as they relate to payroll cards, including disclosure of the terms of our electronic fund transfer services to consumers prior to their use of the service, 21 days' advance notice of material changes, specific error resolution procedures and timetables, and limits on customer liability for transactions that are not authorized by the consumer.

In June 2011, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB, issued a notice and request for comment on defining what kinds of companies should be included as "larger participants" for its nonbank supervision program. The CFPB subsequently published its first "larger participant" proposed rule, in February 2012, defining nonbank "larger participants" as entities engaged in consumer debt collection and consumer reporting. The CFPB published final rules regarding "larger participants" engaged in consumer reporting and consumer debt collection in, respectively, July 2012 and October 2012. Although the CFPB did not include prepaid card issuers in these rules, the CFPB may take actions in the future, including other rulemakings, that subject us or our products and services to its oversight and regulation. In May 2012, the CFPB issued an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking information from the public regarding GPR cards. Although rules were not published in the Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the CFPB is focused on whether some or all of the provisions of Regulation E should apply to GPR cards and on the product fees, disclosures and product features of GPR cards.

Payment Networks

In order to provide our products and services, we, as well as the banks that issue our cards, must register with Visa and MasterCard and, as a result, are subject to payment network rules that could subject us to a variety of fines or penalties that may be levied by the payment networks for certain acts or omissions. The banks that issue our cards are specifically registered as "members" of the Visa and/or MasterCard payment networks. Visa and MasterCard set the standards with which we and the card issuing banks must comply.

Employees

As of December 31, 2012, we had 596 employees, including 431 in general and administrative, 67 in sales and marketing, and 98 in research and product development. None of our employees is represented by a labor union or is covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We have never experienced any employment-related work stoppages and consider relations with our employees to be good. As of December 31, 2012, we also had arrangements with third-party call center providers in Guatemala and the Philippines that provided us with approximately 1,465 contractors for customer service and similar functions.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

Our operating results may fluctuate in the future, which could cause our stock price to decline.

Our quarterly and annual results of operations may fluctuate in the future as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. If our results of operations fall below the expectations of investors or any securities analysts who follow our Class A common stock, the trading price of our Class A common stock could decline substantially. Fluctuations in our quarterly or annual results of operations might result from a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- the timing and volume of purchases, use and reloads of our prepaid cards and related products and services;
- the timing and success of new product or service introductions by us or our competitors;
- seasonality in the purchase or use of our products and services;

reductions in the level of interchange rates that can be charged;
fluctuations in customer retention rates;

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changes in the mix of products and services that we sell;

changes in the mix of retail distributors through which we sell our products and services;

the timing of commencement, renegotiation or termination of relationships with significant retail distributors and network acceptance members;

the timing of commencement of new product development and initiatives that cause us to expand into new distribution channels, such as our GoBank product, and the length of time we must invest in those new products or channels before they generate material operating revenues;

changes in our or our competitors' pricing policies or sales terms;

significant changes in our risk policies and controls;

the timing of commencement and termination of major advertising campaigns;

the timing of costs related to the development or acquisition of complementary businesses;

the timing of costs of any major litigation to which we are a party;

the amount and timing of operating costs related to the maintenance and expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure, including our investments in an in-house processing solution to eventually replace the processing services provided by Total System Services, Inc.;

our ability to control costs, including third-party service provider costs and sales and marketing expenses in an increasingly competitive market;

volatility in the trading price of our Class A common stock, which may lead to higher or lower stock-based compensation expenses or fluctuations in the valuations of vesting equity that cause variations in our stock-based retailer incentive compensation; and

changes in the political or regulatory environment affecting the banking or electronic payments industries generally or prepaid financial services specifically.

The loss of operating revenues from Walmart and our three other largest retail distributors would adversely affect our business.

Most of our operating revenues are derived from prepaid financial services sold at our four largest retail distributors. As a percentage of total operating revenues, operating revenues derived from products and services sold at the store locations of Walmart and from products and services sold at the store locations of our three other largest retail distributors, as a group, were approximately 64% and 20%, respectively, in the year ended December 31, 2012. We do not expect the percentage of our 2013 total operating revenues derived from products and services sold at Walmart stores to change significantly from the percentage in the year ended December 31, 2012, and expect that Walmart and our other three largest retail distributors will continue to have a significant impact on our operating revenues in future years. It would be difficult to replace any of our large retail distributors, particularly Walmart, and the operating revenues derived from sales of our products and services at their stores. Accordingly, the loss of Walmart or any of our other three largest retail distributors would have a material adverse effect on our business, and might have a positive impact on the business of one of our competitors if it were able to replace us. In addition, any publicity associated with the loss of any of our large retail distributors could harm our reputation, making it more difficult to attract and retain consumers and other retail distributors, and could lessen our negotiating power with our remaining and prospective retail distributors.

Our contracts with these retail distributors have terms that expire at various dates between 2014 and 2015, but they can in limited circumstances, such as our material breach or insolvency or, in the case of Walmart, our failure to meet agreed-upon service levels, certain changes in control of GE Capital Retail Bank or us, GE Capital Retail Bank's or our inability or unwillingness to agree to requested pricing changes, be terminated by these retail distributors on relatively short notice. Walmart also has the right to terminate its agreement prior to its expiration or renewal for a number of other specified reasons, including: a change by GE Capital Retail Bank in its card operating procedures that Walmart reasonably believes will have a material adverse effect on Walmart's operations; our inability or unwillingness to make Walmart MoneyCards reloadable outside of our reload network in the event that our reload network does not meet particular size requirements in the future; and in the event Walmart reasonably believes that it is reasonably possible, after the parties have explored and been unable to agree on any alternatives, that the Federal Reserve Board may determine that Walmart exercises a controlling influence over our management or policies. There

can be no assurance that we will be able to continue our relationships with our largest retail distributors on the same or more favorable terms in future periods or that our relationships will continue beyond the terms of our existing contracts with them. Our operating revenues and operating results could suffer if, among other things, any of our retail distributors

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renegotiates, terminates or fails to renew, or to renew on similar or favorable terms, its agreement with us or otherwise chooses to modify the level of support it provides for our products.

Our future success depends upon our retail distributors' active and effective promotion of our products and services, but their interests and operational decisions might not always align with our interests.

Most of our operating revenues are derived from our products and services sold at the stores of our retail distributors. Revenues from our retail distributors depend on a number of factors outside our control and may vary from period to period. Because we compete with many other providers of consumer products, including competing prepaid cards, for placement and promotion of products in the stores of our retail distributors, our success depends on our retail distributors and their willingness to promote our products and services successfully. In general, our contracts with these third parties allow them to exercise significant discretion over the placement and promotion of our products in their stores; they could give higher priority to the products and services of other companies for a variety of reasons, and this risk is expected to become greater as we enter an environment in which our competitors are bringing to market at the stores of our retail distributors products and services that are, or that may be perceived to be, substantially similar to or better than ours. Accordingly, losing the support of our retail distributors might limit or reduce the sales of our cards and MoneyPak reload product. Our operating revenues may also be negatively affected by our retail distributors' operational decisions. For example, as retail distributors introduce and promote competing products at their store locations, as Walmart began to do in October 2012, the growth of our product sales may decline at those stores. Similarly, if a retail distributor reduces shelf space for our products or implements changes in its systems that disrupt the integration between its systems and ours, our product sales could be reduced or decline. Even if our retail distributors actively and effectively promote our products and services, there can be no assurance that their efforts will maintain or result in growth of our operating revenues.

Our operating revenues for a particular period are difficult to predict, and a shortfall in our operating revenues may harm our results of operations.

Our operating revenues for a particular period are difficult to predict, especially in light of recent developments in the competitive environment of our market and related uncertainty. Our card revenues and other fees, cash transfer revenues and interchange revenues, collectively, may grow at a slower rate than in prior periods, as it did in 2012, or may decline, as we currently estimate it will in 2013. Our ability to meet financial expectations could be adversely affected by various factors such as increasing competition within the store locations of many of our largest retail distributors, and our continued implementation of voluntary risk control factors, which we believe is likely to, among other things, continue to adversely affect our new card activations from legitimate customers for the foreseeable future. We also expect seasonal or other influences, including potential fluctuations in stock-based retailer incentive compensation caused by variations in our stock price, to cause sequential quarterly fluctuations and periodic declines in our operating revenues, operating income and net income. For example, in recent years, our results for each of the first three quarters have been favorably affected by large numbers of taxpayers electing to receive their tax refunds via direct deposit on our cards, which caused our operating revenues to be typically higher in the first halves of those years than they were in the corresponding second halves of those years.

Our ability to increase card usage and cardholder retention and to attract new long-term users of our products can also have a significant effect on our operating revenues. We may be unable to generate increases in card usage, cardholder retention or attract new long-term users of our products for a number of reasons, including our inability to maintain our existing distribution channels, the failure of our cardholder retention and usage incentives to influence cardholder behavior, our inability to predict accurately consumer preferences or industry changes and to modify our products and services on a timely basis in response thereto, and our inability to produce new features and services that appeal to existing and prospective cardholders. As a result, our operating results could vary materially from period to period based on the degree to which we are successful in increasing card usage and cardholder attention and attracting long-term users of our products.

Any of the above factors could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition.

The industry in which we compete is highly competitive, which could adversely affect our operating results.

The prepaid financial services industry is highly competitive and includes a variety of financial and non-financial services vendors. We expect competition to intensify even further in 2013 as existing competitors and new market entrants are bringing to market products and services that are, or that may be perceived to be, substantially similar to or better than ours. For example, Walmart began selling an American Express-branded checking account alternative product at its store locations in October 2012. This competition is expected to negatively impact our operating revenues, excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation, and could cause us to compete on the basis of price or increase

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our sales and marketing expenses, any of which would likely seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition. Our current and potential competitors include:

prepaid card program managers, such as American Express Company, First Data Corporation, NetSpend Holdings, Inc., AccountNow, Inc., PreCash Inc. and other traditional banks, such as J.P. Morgan Chase & Co., that have recently entered the prepaid card market;

reload network providers, such as Visa, Inc. (or Visa), The Western Union Company and MoneyGram International, Inc.; and

prepaid card distributors, such as InComm and Blackhawk Network, Inc.

Some of these vendors compete with us in more than one of the vendor categories described above, while others are primarily focused in a single category. In addition, competitors in one category have worked or are working with competitors in other categories to compete with us. A portion of our cash transfer revenues is derived from reloads to cards managed by companies that compete with us as program managers. We also face actual and potential competition from retail distributors or from other companies, such as PayPal and Visa, that have decided or may in the future decide to compete, or compete more aggressively, in the prepaid financial services industry.

We also compete with businesses outside of the prepaid financial services industry, including traditional providers of financial services, such as banks that offer demand deposit accounts and card issuers that offer credit cards, private label retail cards and gift cards. In particular, our recently-introduced GoBank product is designed to compete directly with banks by providing products and services that they have traditionally provided. These and other competitors in the larger electronic payments industry are introducing new and innovative products and services, such as those involving radio frequency and proximity payment devices (such as contactless cards), e-commerce and mobile commerce, that compete with ours. We expect that this competition will intensify as the prepaid financial services industry and the larger banking and electronic payments industry continues to rapidly evolve.

Many existing and potential competitors have longer operating histories and greater name recognition than we do. In addition, many of our existing and potential competitors are substantially larger than we are, may already have or could develop substantially greater financial and other resources than we have, may offer, develop or introduce a wider range of programs and services than we offer or may use more effective advertising and marketing strategies than we do to achieve broader brand recognition, customer awareness and retail penetration. We could experience increased price competition as we are facing increased competition with a greater number of offerings from existing competitors and new market entrants at the stores of many of our retail distributors. If this happens, we expect that the purchase and use of our products and services would decline in the near term and farther into the future. If price competition materially intensifies, we may have to increase the incentives that we offer to our retail distributors and decrease the prices of our products and services, any which would likely adversely affect our operating results. Our long-term success depends on our ability to compete effectively against existing and potential competitors that seek to provide prepaid cards or other electronic payment products and services. If we fail to compete effectively against any of the foregoing threats, our revenues, operating results, prospects for future growth and overall business could be materially and adversely affected.

We make significant investments in new products and services that may not be successful.

Our prospects for growth depend on our ability to innovate by offering new, and adding value to our existing, product and service offerings and on our ability to effectively commercialize such innovations. We will continue to make significant investments in research, development, and marketing for new products and services, including GoBank and other mobile or banking products arising out of our acquisitions or otherwise. Investments in new products and services are speculative. Commercial success depends on many factors, including innovativeness, price, the competitive environment and effective distribution and marketing. If customers do not perceive our new offerings as providing significant value, they may fail to accept our new products and services, which would negatively impact our operating revenues. We may not achieve significant operating revenues from new product and service investments for a number of years, if at all. Moreover, new products and services may not be profitable, and even if they are profitable, operating margins for new products and services may not be as high as the margins we have experienced in the past.

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Fraudulent and other illegal activity involving our products and services could lead to reputational damage to us, reduce the use and acceptance of our cards and reload network, and may adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

Criminals are using increasingly sophisticated methods to engage in illegal activities involving prepaid cards or cardholder information, such as counterfeiting, fraudulent payment or refund schemes and identity theft. We rely upon third parties for some transaction processing services, which subjects us and our cardholders to risks related to the vulnerabilities of those third parties. A single significant incident of fraud, or increases in the overall level of fraud, involving our cards and other products and services, could result in reputational damage to us, which could reduce the use and acceptance of our cards and other products and services, cause retail distributors or network acceptance members to cease doing business with us or lead to greater regulation that would increase our compliance costs. Fraudulent activity could also result in the imposition of regulatory sanctions, including significant monetary fines, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. Furthermore, we have accelerated the implementation of risk control mechanisms that have made it more difficult for legitimate customers to obtain and use our products and services. We believe it is likely that our risk control mechanisms will continue to adversely affect our new card activations from legitimate customers for the foreseeable future and that our operating revenues, excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation, will be negatively impacted as a result.

As a bank holding company, we are subject to extensive and potentially changing regulation and may be required to serve as a source of strength for Green Dot Bank, which may adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations.

We became a bank holding company in December 2011. As a bank holding company, we are subject to comprehensive supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve Board and must comply with applicable regulations and other commitments we have agreed to, including financial commitments in respect to minimum capital and leverage requirements. If we fail to comply with any of these requirements, we may become subject to formal or informal enforcement actions, proceedings, or investigations, which could result in regulatory orders, restrictions on our business operations or requirements to take corrective actions, which may, individually or in the aggregate, affect our results of operations and restrict our ability to grow. If we fail to comply with the applicable capital and leverage requirements, or if our subsidiary bank fails to comply with its applicable capital and leverage commitments, the Federal Reserve Board may limit our ability to pay dividends, or if we become less than adequately capitalized, require us to raise additional capital. In addition, as a bank holding company and a financial holding company, we are generally prohibited from engaging, directly or indirectly, in any activities other than those permissible for bank holding companies and financial holding companies. This restriction might limit our ability to pursue future business opportunities which we might otherwise consider but which might fall outside the scope of permissible activities.

Moreover, in response to the financial crisis of 2008 and the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, banking supervisors in the United States are presently in the process of implementing a variety of new requirements on banking entities. Some of these requirements apply or will apply directly to us or to our subsidiary bank, while certain requirements apply or will apply only to larger institutions. Although we cannot anticipate the final form of many of these regulations, how they will affect our business or results of operations, or how they will change the competitive landscape in which we operate, such regulations could have a material adverse impact on our business and financial condition, particularly if they make it more difficult for us or our retail distributors to sell our card products.

Changes in laws and regulations to which we are subject, or to which we may become subject, may increase our costs of operation, decrease our operating revenues and disrupt our business.

Changes in laws and regulations or the interpretation or enforcement thereof may occur that could increase our compliance and other costs of doing business, require significant systems redevelopment, or render our products or services less profitable or obsolete, any of which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. We could face more stringent anti-money laundering rules and regulations, as well as more stringent licensing rules and regulations, compliance with which could be expensive and time consuming.

Changes in laws and regulations governing the way our products and services are sold or in the way those laws and regulations are interpreted or enforced could adversely affect our ability to distribute our products and services and the cost of providing those products and services. If onerous regulatory requirements were imposed on the sale of our products and services, the requirements could lead to a loss of retail distributors, which, in turn, could materially and adversely impact our operations. In addition, if our products are adversely impacted by the interpretation or enforcement of these regulations or we or any of our retail distributors were unwilling or unable to make any such operational changes to comply with the interpretation or enforcement thereof, we would no longer be able to sell our cards through that noncompliant retail distributor, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

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State and federal legislators and regulatory authorities have become increasingly focused on the banking and consumer financial services industries, and continue to propose and adopt new legislation that could result in significant adverse changes in the regulatory landscape for financial institutions (including card issuing banks) and other financial services companies (including us). For example, federal legislation, such as the bill proposed by Senator Menendez, known as the Prepaid Card Consumer Protection Act of 2011, would limit the amount of fees, including monthly fees, that we would be able to charge and would impose operational requirements, such as closing and refunding certain dormant prepaid cards, which could decrease our operating revenues and increase our operating costs. Proposed legislation in New Jersey and Illinois could, if passed, also limit the types and amounts of fees that we would be able to charge, which could decrease our operating revenues. In addition, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB, issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking in May 2012, requesting comment on topics including the scope of regulation of prepaid cards, fees and disclosures applicable to prepaid cards, product features and other information. If the CFPB's rulemaking results in changes in the way we or the banks that issue our cards are regulated, these regulations could expose us and the banks that issue our cards to increased regulatory oversight, more burdensome regulation of our business, and increased litigation risk, each of which could increase our costs and decrease our operating revenues. Additionally, changes to the limitations placed on fees or the disclosures that must be provided with respect to our products and services could increase our costs and decrease our operating revenues. However, as the CFPB has not yet proposed any such rules, it is difficult to determine with any certainty what obligations the final rules might impose or what impact they might have on our business.

We operate in a highly regulated environment, and failure by us, the banks that issue our cards or the businesses that participate in our reload network to comply with applicable laws and regulations could have an adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

We operate in a highly regulated environment, and failure by us, the banks that issue our cards or the businesses that participate in our reload network to comply with the laws and regulations to which we are subject could negatively impact our business. We are subject to state money transmission licensing requirements and a wide range of federal and other state laws and regulations. In particular, our products and services are subject to an increasingly strict set of legal and regulatory requirements intended to protect consumers and to help detect and prevent money laundering, terrorist financing and other illicit activities.

Many of these laws and regulations are evolving, unclear and inconsistent across various jurisdictions, and ensuring compliance with them is difficult and costly. For example, with increasing frequency, federal and state regulators are holding businesses like ours to higher standards of training, monitoring and compliance, including monitoring for possible violations of laws by the businesses that participate in our reload network. Failure by us or those businesses to comply with the laws and regulations to which we are or may become subject could result in fines, penalties or limitations on our ability to conduct our business, or federal or state actions, any of which could significantly harm our reputation with consumers and other network participants, banks that issue our cards and regulators, and could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Changes in rules or standards set by the payment networks, such as Visa and MasterCard, or changes in debit network fees or products or interchange rates, could adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations. We and the banks that issue our cards are subject to association rules that could subject us to a variety of fines or penalties that may be levied by the card associations or networks for acts or omissions by us or businesses that work with us, including card processors, such as Total System Services, Inc. The termination of the card association registrations held by us or any of the banks that issue our cards or any changes in card association or other debit network rules or standards, including interpretation and implementation of existing rules or standards, that increase the cost of doing business or limit our ability to provide our products and services could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, from time to time, card associations increase the organization and/or processing fees that they charge, which could increase our operating expenses, reduce our profit margin and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Furthermore, a substantial portion of our operating revenues is derived from interchange fees. For the year ended December 31, 2012, interchange revenues represented 30.2% of our total operating revenues, and we expect interchange revenues to continue to represent a significant percentage of our total operating revenues in the near term.

The amount of interchange revenues that we earn is highly dependent on the interchange rates that the payment networks set and adjust from time to time. The enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act required the Federal Reserve Board to implement regulations that have substantially limited interchange fees for many issuers. While we believe the interchange rates that may be earned by us and our subsidiary bank are exempt from such limitations, in light of this legislation and recent attention generally on interchange rates in the United States, there can be no assurance that the interpretation or enforcement of interchange legislation or regulation will not impact our interchange revenues

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substantially. If interchange rates decline, whether due to actions by the payment networks, the banks that issue our cards or existing or future legislation, regulation or the interpretation or enforcement thereof, we would likely need to change our fee structure to compensate for lost interchange revenues. However, our ability to make these changes is limited by the terms of our contracts and other commercial factors, such as price competition. To the extent we increase the pricing of our products and services, we might find it more difficult to acquire consumers and to maintain or grow card usage and customer retention, and we could suffer reputational damage and become subject to greater regulatory scrutiny. We also might have to discontinue certain products or services. As a result, our operating revenues, operating results, prospects for future growth and overall business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our actual operating results may differ significantly from our guidance.

From time to time, we may issue guidance in our quarterly results conference calls, or otherwise, regarding our future performance that represents our management's estimates as of the date of release. This guidance, which includes forward-looking statements, is based on projections prepared by our management. These projections are not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and neither our independent registered public accounting firm nor any other independent expert or outside party compiles or examines the projections. Accordingly, no such person expresses any opinion or any other form of assurance with respect to those projections.

Projections are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while presented with numerical specificity, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control, and are based upon specific assumptions with respect to future business decisions, some of which will change. We intend to state possible outcomes as high and low ranges that are intended to provide a sensitivity analysis as variables are changed but we can provide no assurances that actual results will not fall outside of the suggested ranges.

The principal reason that we release guidance is to provide a basis for our management to discuss our business outlook with analysts and investors. We do not accept any responsibility for any projections or reports published by any of these persons.

Guidance is necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions underlying the guidance furnished by us will prove to be incorrect or will vary significantly from actual results. Accordingly, our guidance is only an estimate of what management believes is realizable as of the date of release. Actual results will vary from our guidance and the variations may be material. In light of the foregoing, investors are urged not to rely upon our guidance in making an investment decision with respect to our Class A common stock.

Any failure to implement our operating strategy successfully or the occurrence of any of the events or circumstances set forth in this Item 1A. could result in our actual operating results being different from our guidance, and such differences may be adverse and material.

We rely on relationships with third-party card issuing banks to conduct our business, and our results of operations and financial position could be materially and adversely affected if we fail to maintain these relationships or we maintain them under new terms that are less favorable to us.

All of our cards under the Walmart MoneyCard program are issued by GE Capital Retail Bank, formerly GE Money Bank. Our relationship with GE Capital Retail Bank will be for the foreseeable future, a critical component of our ability to conduct our business and to maintain our revenue and expense structure. We may be unable to maintain relationships with the third-party banks that issue our cards for a variety of reasons, including increased regulatory oversight, more burdensome regulation of our industry, increased compliance requirements or changes in business strategy. If we lose or do not maintain existing third-party banking relationships, we could incur significant switching and other costs and expenses and we and users of our products and services could be significantly affected, creating contingent liabilities for us. As a result, the failure to maintain adequate banking relationships could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our agreements with the third-party banks that issue our cards provide for revenue-sharing arrangements and cost and expense allocations between the parties. Changes in the revenue-sharing arrangements or the costs and expenses that we have to bear under these relationships could have a material impact on our operating expenses. In addition, we may be unable to maintain

adequate banking relationships or, following its expiration in 2015, renew our agreements with GE Capital Retail Bank under terms at least as favorable to us as those existing before renewal.

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We receive important services from third-party vendors, including card processing from Total System Services, Inc. Replacing them would be difficult and disruptive to our business.

Some services relating to our business, including fraud management and other customer verification services, transaction processing and settlement, card production and customer service, are outsourced to third-party vendors, such as Total System Services, Inc. for card processing and Genpact International, Inc. for call center services. It would be difficult to replace some of our third-party vendors, particularly Total System Services, Inc., in a timely manner if they were unwilling or unable to provide us with these services during the term of their agreements with us and our business and operations could be adversely affected. In February 2013, we amended our card processing agreement with Total System Services, Inc. to extend the term of our agreement by sixteen months to December 31, 2015.

Our business could suffer if there is a decline in the use of prepaid cards as a payment mechanism or there are adverse developments with respect to the prepaid financial services industry in general.

As the prepaid financial services industry evolves, consumers may find prepaid financial services to be less attractive than traditional or other financial services. Consumers might not use prepaid financial services for any number of reasons, including the general perception of our industry. For example, negative publicity surrounding other prepaid financial service providers could impact our business and prospects for growth to the extent it adversely impacts the perception of prepaid financial services among consumers. If consumers do not continue or increase their usage of prepaid cards, our operating revenues may remain at current levels or decline. Predictions by industry analysts and others concerning the growth of prepaid financial services as an electronic payment mechanism may overstate the growth of an industry, segment or category, and you should not rely upon them. The projected growth may not occur or may occur more slowly than estimated. If consumer acceptance of prepaid financial services does not continue to develop or develops more slowly than expected or if there is a shift in the mix of payment forms, such as cash, credit cards, traditional debit cards and prepaid cards, away from our products and services, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

A data security breach could expose us to liability and protracted and costly litigation, and could adversely affect our reputation and operating revenues.

We, the banks that issue our cards and our retail distributors, network acceptance members and third-party processors receive, transmit and store confidential customer and other information in connection with the sale and use of our prepaid financial services. Our encryption software and the other technologies we use to provide security for storage, processing and transmission of confidential customer and other information may not be effective to protect against data security breaches by third parties. The risk of unauthorized circumvention of our security measures has been heightened by advances in computer capabilities and the increasing sophistication of hackers. The banks that issue our cards and our retail distributors, network acceptance members and third-party processors also may experience similar security breaches involving the receipt, transmission and storage of our confidential customer and other information. Improper access to our or these third parties' systems or databases could result in the theft, publication, deletion or modification of confidential customer and other information.

A data security breach of the systems on which sensitive cardholder data and account information are stored could lead to fraudulent activity involving our products and services, reputational damage and claims or regulatory actions against us. If we are sued in connection with any data security breach, we could be involved in protracted and costly litigation. If unsuccessful in defending that litigation, we might be forced to pay damages and/or change our business practices or pricing structure, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operating revenues and profitability. We would also likely have to pay (or indemnify the banks that issue our cards for) fines, penalties and/or other assessments imposed by Visa or MasterCard as a result of any data security breach. Further, a significant data security breach could lead to additional regulation, which could impose new and costly compliance obligations. In addition, a data security breach at one of the banks that issue our cards or at our retail distributors, network acceptance members or third-party processors could result in significant reputational harm to us and cause the use and acceptance of our cards to decline, either of which could have a significant adverse impact on our operating revenues and future growth prospects.

Litigation or investigations could result in significant settlements, fines or penalties.

We are currently subject to various litigation as described “Part I, Item 3. Legal Proceedings” of this report. In addition, we are subject to regulatory oversight in the normal course of our business, and have been and from time to time may be subject to regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations. The outcome of securities class actions and other litigation and regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations is difficult to predict. Plaintiffs or regulatory agencies or authorities in these matters may seek recovery of very large or indeterminate amounts, seek to have aspects of our business suspended or modified or seek to impose sanctions, including significant monetary fines. The monetary and other impact of these actions, litigations, proceedings or investigations may remain unknown for

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substantial periods of time. The cost to defend, settle or otherwise resolve these matters may be significant. Further, an unfavorable resolution of litigation, proceedings or investigations could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, or financial condition. In this regard, such costs could make it more difficult to maintain the capital, leverage and other financial commitments at levels we have agreed to with the Federal Reserve Board and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions.

If regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations were to be initiated against us by private or governmental entities, adverse publicity that may be associated with these proceedings or investigations could negatively impact our relationships with retail distributors, network acceptance members and card processors and decrease acceptance and use of, and loyalty to, our products and related services, and could impact the price of our Class A common stock. In addition, such proceedings or investigations could increase the risk that we will be involved in litigation. The outcome of any such litigation is difficult to predict and the cost to defend, settle or otherwise resolve these matters may be significant. For the foregoing reasons, if regulatory or judicial proceedings or investigations were to be initiated against us by private or governmental entities, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected or our stock price could decline.

We must adequately protect our brand and our intellectual property rights related to our products and services and avoid infringing on the proprietary rights of others.

The Green Dot brand is important to our business, and we utilize trademark registrations and other means to protect it. Our business would be harmed if we were unable to protect our brand against infringement and its value was to decrease as a result.

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark and copyright laws, trade secret protection and confidentiality and license agreements to protect the intellectual property rights related to our products and services. We currently have four patents outstanding and seven patents pending. Although we generally seek patent protection for inventions and improvements that we anticipate will be incorporated into our products and services, there is always a chance that our patents or patent applications could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that an issued patent will not adequately cover the scope of our inventions or improvements incorporated into our products or services.

Additionally, our patents could be circumvented by third-parties.

Recent and proposed changes to U.S. patent laws and rules may also affect our ability to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights. For example, the recently passed Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, would transition the manner in which patents are issued and change the way in which issued patents are challenged. The long-term impact of these changes are unknown, but this law could cause a certain degree of uncertainty surrounding the enforcement and defense of our issued patents, as well as greater costs concerning new and existing patent applications.

We may unknowingly violate the intellectual property or other proprietary rights of others and, thus, may be subject to claims by third parties. These assertions may increase over time as a result of our growth and the general increase in the pace of patent claims assertions, particularly in the United States. Because of the existence of a large number of patents in the mobile technology field, the secrecy of some pending patents, and the rapid rate of issuance of new patents, it is not economically practical or even possible to determine in advance whether a product or any of its elements infringes or will infringe on the patent rights of others. Regardless of the merit of these claims, we may be required to devote significant time and resources to defending against these claims or to protecting and enforcing our own rights. We might also be required to develop a non-infringing technology or enter into license agreements and there can be no assurance that licenses will be available on acceptable terms and conditions, if at all. Some of our intellectual property rights may not be protected by intellectual property laws, particularly in foreign jurisdictions. The loss of our intellectual property or the inability to secure or enforce our intellectual property rights or to defend successfully against an infringement action could harm our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We are exposed to losses from cardholder account overdrafts.

Our cardholders can incur charges in excess of the funds available in their accounts, and we may become liable for these overdrafts. While we decline authorization attempts for amounts that exceed the available balance in a cardholder's account, the application of card association rules, the timing of the settlement of transactions and the assessment of the card's monthly maintenance fee, among other things, can result in overdrawn accounts.

Maintenance fee assessments accounted for approximately 95% of aggregate overdrawn account balances in the year ended December 31, 2012, as compared to approximately 92% in the year ended December 31, 2011. Maintenance fee assessment overdrafts occur as a result of our charging a cardholder, pursuant to the card's terms and conditions, the monthly maintenance fee at a time when he or she does not have sufficient funds in his or her account.

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Our remaining overdraft exposure arises primarily from late-posting. A late-post occurs when a merchant posts a transaction within a payment network-permitted timeframe but subsequent to our release of the authorization for that transaction, as permitted by card association rules. Under card association rules, we may be liable for the amount of the transaction even if the cardholder has made additional purchases in the intervening period and funds are no longer available on the card at the time the transaction is posted.

Overdrawn account balances are funded on our behalf by the bank that issued the overdrawn card. We are responsible to this card issuing bank for any losses associated with these overdrafts. Overdrawn account balances are therefore deemed to be our receivables due from cardholders. We maintain reserves to cover the risk that we may not recover these receivables due from our cardholders, but our exposure may increase above these reserves for a variety of reasons, including our failure to predict the actual recovery rate accurately. To the extent we incur losses from overdrafts above our reserves or we determine that it is necessary to increase our reserves substantially, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Acquisitions or investments could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition.

We have in the past acquired, and we expect to acquire in the future, other businesses and technologies. The process of integrating an acquired business, product, service or technology can create unforeseen operating difficulties, expenditures and other challenges such as:

- increased regulatory and compliance requirements;
- regulatory restrictions on revenue streams of acquired businesses;
- implementation or remediation of controls, procedures and policies at the acquired company;
- diversion of management time and focus from operation of our then-existing business to acquisition integration challenges;
- coordination of product, sales, marketing and program, and systems management functions;
- transition of the acquired company's users and customers onto our systems;
- retention of employees from the acquired company;
- integration of employees from the acquired company into our organization;
- integration of the acquired company's accounting, information management, human resource and other administrative systems and operations generally with ours;
- liability for activities of the acquired company prior to the acquisition, including violations of law, commercial disputes, and tax and other known and unknown liabilities; and
- increased litigation or other claims in connection with the acquired company, including claims brought by terminated employees, customers, former stockholders or other third parties.

If we are unable to successfully integrate an acquired business or technology or otherwise address these difficulties and challenges or other problems encountered in connection with an acquisition, we might not realize the anticipated benefits of that acquisition, we might incur unanticipated liabilities or we might otherwise suffer harm to our business generally. To integrate acquired businesses, we must implement our technology systems in the acquired operations and integrate and manage the personnel of the acquired operations. We also must effectively integrate the different cultures of acquired business organizations into our own in a way that aligns various interests, and may need to enter new markets in which we have no or limited experience and where competitors in such markets have stronger market positions.

To the extent we pay the consideration for any future acquisitions or investments in cash, it would reduce the amount of cash available to us for other purposes. Future acquisitions or investments could also result in dilutive issuances of our equity securities or the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, amortization expenses, or impairment charges against goodwill on our balance sheet, any of which could harm our financial condition and negatively impact our stockholders.

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If we are unable to keep pace with the rapid technological developments in our industry and the larger electronic payments industry necessary to continue providing our network acceptance members and cardholders with new and innovative products and services, the use of our cards and other products and services could decline.

The electronic payments industry is subject to rapid and significant technological changes, including continuing advancements in the areas of radio frequency and proximity payment devices (such as contactless cards), e-commerce and mobile commerce, among others. We cannot predict the effect of technological changes on our business. We rely in part on third parties, including some of our competitors and potential competitors, for the development of, and access to, new technologies. We expect that new services and technologies applicable to our industry will continue to emerge, and these new services and technologies may be superior to, or render obsolete, the technologies we currently utilize in our products and services. Additionally, we may make future investments in, or enter into strategic alliances to develop, new technologies and services or to implement infrastructure change to further our strategic objectives, strengthen our existing businesses and remain competitive. However, our ability to transition to new services and technologies that we develop may be inhibited by a lack of industry-wide standards, by resistance from our retail distributors, network acceptance members, third-party processors or consumers to these changes, or by the intellectual property rights of third parties. Our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to develop new technologies and adapt to technological changes and evolving industry standards. These initiatives are inherently risky, and they may not be successful or may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face settlement risks from our retail distributors, which may increase during an economic downturn.

The vast majority of our business is conducted through retail distributors that sell our products and services to consumers at their store locations. Our retail distributors collect funds from the consumers who purchase our products and services and then must remit these funds directly to accounts established for the benefit of these consumers at the banks that issue our cards. The remittance of these funds by the retail distributor takes on average three business days. If a retail distributor becomes insolvent, files for bankruptcy, commits fraud or otherwise fails to remit proceeds to the card issuing bank from the sales of our products and services, we are liable for any amounts owed to the card issuing bank. As of December 31, 2012, we had assets subject to settlement risk of \$36.1 million. Given the possibility of recurring volatility in global financial markets, the approaches we use to assess and monitor the creditworthiness of our retail distributors may be inadequate, and we may be unable to detect and take steps to mitigate an increased credit risk in a timely manner.

Economic downturns could result in settlement losses, whether or not directly related to our business. We are not insured against these risks. Significant settlement losses could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Economic, political and other conditions may adversely affect trends in consumer spending.

The electronic payments industry, including the prepaid financial services segment within that industry, depends heavily upon the overall level of consumer spending. The United States is currently facing challenging economic conditions and if these conditions remain uncertain or deteriorate further, we may experience a reduction in the number of our cards that are purchased or reloaded, the number of transactions involving our cards and the use of our reload network and related services. A sustained reduction in the use of our products and related services, either as a result of a general reduction in consumer spending or as a result of a disproportionate reduction in the use of card-based payment systems, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially harmed. Our business is dependent on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of computer network systems and data centers. Our ability to provide reliable service to cardholders and other network participants depends on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our computer network systems and data centers as well as those of our retail distributors, network acceptance members and third-party processors. Our business involves movement of large sums of money, processing of large numbers of transactions and management of the data necessary to do both. Our success depends upon the efficient and error-free handling of the money that is collected by our retail distributors and remitted to network acceptance members or the banks that issue our cards. We rely on the ability of our employees, systems and processes and those of the banks that issue our cards, our retail distributors, our network acceptance members and third-party processors to process and facilitate these transactions in an efficient, uninterrupted and error-free manner.

In the event of a breakdown, a catastrophic event (such as fire, natural disaster, power loss, telecommunications failure or physical break-in), a security breach or malicious attack, an improper operation or any other event impacting our systems or processes, or those of our vendors, or an improper action by our employees, agents or third-party vendors, we could suffer financial loss, loss of customers, regulatory sanctions and damage to our reputation. The

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measures we have taken, including the implementation of disaster recovery plans and redundant computer systems, may not be successful, and we may experience other problems unrelated to system failures. We may also experience software defects, development delays and installation difficulties, any of which could harm our business and reputation and expose us to potential liability and increased operating expenses. Some of our contracts with retail distributors, including our contract with Walmart, contain service level standards pertaining to the operation of our systems, and provide the retail distributor with the right to collect damages and potentially to terminate its contract with us for system downtime exceeding stated limits. If we face system interruptions or failures, our business interruption insurance may not be adequate to cover the losses or damages that we incur.

We must be able to operate and scale our technology effectively to manage any future growth.

Our ability to continue to provide our products and services to network participants, as well as to enhance our existing products and services and offer new products and services, is dependent on our information technology systems. If we are unable to manage the technology associated with our business effectively, we could experience increased costs, reductions in system availability and losses of our network participants. Any failure of our systems in scalability and functionality would adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our future success depends on our ability to attract, integrate, retain and incentivize key personnel.

Our future success will depend, to a significant extent, on our ability to attract, integrate, retain and recognize key personnel, namely our management team and experienced sales, marketing and program and systems management personnel. Replacing departing key personnel can involve organizational disruption and uncertainty, as we experienced in connection with the departures of Mark T. Troughton, our former President, Cards and Network, in January 2012 and William D. Sowell, our former Chief Operating Officer in November 2012. We must retain and motivate existing personnel, and we must also attract, assimilate and motivate additional highly-qualified employees. We may experience difficulty in managing transitions and assimilating our newly-hired personnel, which may adversely affect our business. Competition for qualified management, sales, marketing and program and systems management personnel can be intense. Competitors have in the past and may in the future attempt to recruit our top management and employees. If we fail to attract, integrate, retain and incentivize key personnel, our ability to manage and grow our business could be harmed.

We might require additional capital to support our business in the future, and this capital might not be available on acceptable terms, or at all.

If our unrestricted cash and cash equivalents balances and any cash generated from operations are not sufficient to meet our future cash requirements, we will need to access additional capital to fund our operations. We may also need to raise additional capital to take advantage of new business or acquisition opportunities. We may seek to raise capital by, among other things:

• issuing additional shares of our Class A common stock or other equity securities;

• issuing debt securities; and

• borrowing funds under a credit facility.

We may not be able to raise needed cash in a timely basis on terms acceptable to us or at all. Financings, if available, may be on terms that are dilutive or potentially dilutive to our stockholders. The holders of new securities may also receive rights, preferences or privileges that are senior to those of existing holders of our Class A common stock. In addition, if we were to raise cash through a debt financing, the terms of the financing might impose additional conditions or restrictions on our operations that could adversely affect our business. If we require new sources of financing but they are insufficient or unavailable, we would be required to modify our operating plans to take into account the limitations of available funding, which would harm our ability to maintain or grow our business.

The occurrence of catastrophic events could damage our facilities or the facilities of third parties on which we depend, which could force us to curtail our operations.

We and some of the third-party service providers on which we depend for various support functions, such as customer service and card processing, are vulnerable to damage from catastrophic events, such as power loss, natural disasters, terrorism and similar unforeseen events beyond our control. Our principal offices, for example, are situated in the foothills of southern California near known earthquake fault zones and areas of elevated wild fire danger. If any catastrophic event were to occur, our ability to operate our business could be seriously impaired, as we do not

maintain redundant systems for critical business functions, such as finance and accounting. In addition, we might not have adequate insurance to cover our losses resulting from catastrophic events or other significant business interruptions. Any significant losses that are not recoverable under our insurance policies, as well as the damage to, or interruption of, our infrastructure and processes, could seriously impair our business and financial condition.

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If we fail to maintain proper and effective internal controls, our ability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis could be impaired, which could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. If we are unable to maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting, we might be unable to report our financial information on a timely basis and might suffer adverse regulatory consequences or violate NYSE listing standards. There could also be a negative reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of investor confidence in us and the reliability of our financial statements. We have in the past and may in the future discover areas of our internal financial and accounting controls and procedures that need improvement. Our internal control over financial reporting will not prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system will be met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company will be detected. If we are unable to maintain proper and effective internal controls, we may not be able to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis, which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and could result in regulatory action, and could require us to restate, our financial statements. Any such restatement could result in a loss of public confidence in the reliability of our financial statements and sanctions imposed on us by the SEC.

Changes in accounting standards or inaccurate estimates or assumptions in the application of accounting policies could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. Some of these policies require use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported value of our assets or liabilities and results of operations and are critical because they require management to make difficult, subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. If those assumptions, estimates or judgments were incorrectly made, we could be required to correct and restate prior period financial statements.

Accounting standard-setters and those who interpret the accounting standards (such as the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC, banking regulators and our independent registered public accounting firm) may also amend or even reverse their previous interpretations or positions on how various standards should be applied. These changes can be difficult to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in the need to revise and republish prior period financial statements.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Class A Common Stock

The price of our Class A common stock may be volatile.

In the recent past, stocks generally, and financial services company stocks in particular, have experienced high levels of volatility. The trading price of our Class A common stock has been highly volatile since our initial public offering and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations. The trading price of our Class A common stock depends on a number of factors, including those described in this “Risk Factors” section, many of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. 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;
- significant volatility in the market prices and trading volumes of financial services company stocks;
- actual or anticipated changes in our results of operations or fluctuations in our operating results;
- actual or anticipated changes in the expectations of investors or the recommendations of any securities analysts who follow our Class A common stock;
- actual or anticipated developments in our business or our competitors’ businesses or the competitive landscape generally;
- the public’s reaction to our press releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;

litigation and investigations or proceedings involving us, our industry or both or investigations by regulators into our operations or those of our competitors;
new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;

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• changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles;
• general economic conditions; and
• sales of shares of our Class A common stock by us or our stockholders.

In the past, many companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have become subject to securities class action litigation. For example, following a recent period of volatility in the trading price of our Class A common stock, an alleged class action was filed on July 27, 2012 against us and two of our officers. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business.

Concentration of ownership among our existing directors, executive officers and principal stockholders may prevent new investors from influencing significant corporate decisions.

Our Class B common stock has ten votes per share, our Class A common stock has one vote per share and our Series A convertible junior participating non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock has no voting power. Based upon beneficial ownership as of December 31, 2012, our current directors, executive officers, holders of more than 5% of our total shares of common stock outstanding and their respective affiliates will, in the aggregate, beneficially own approximately 57% of our outstanding voting stock, representing approximately 65% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. As a result, these stockholders are able to exercise a controlling influence over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, and have significant influence over our management and policies for the foreseeable future. Some of these persons or entities may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these stockholders may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree or which are not in your interests. The concentration of ownership could delay or prevent a change in control of our company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of our company, which in turn could reduce the price of our Class A common stock. In addition, these stockholders, some of which have representatives sitting on our board of directors, could use their voting control to maintain our existing management and directors in office, delay or prevent changes of control of our company, or support or reject other management and board of director proposals that are subject to stockholder approval, such as amendments to our employee stock plans and approvals of significant financing transactions.

Our charter documents, Delaware law and our status as bank holding company could discourage, delay or prevent a takeover that stockholders consider favorable and could also reduce the market price of our stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it more difficult for stockholders to nominate directors for election to our board of directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions, among other things:

- provide our Class B common stock with disproportionate voting rights;
- provide for non-cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- provide for a classified board of directors;
- authorize our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with terms determined by our board of directors and to issue additional shares of our Class A and Class B common stock;
- limit the voting power of a holder, or group of affiliated holders, of more than 24.9% of our common stock to 14.9%;
- provide that only our board of directors may set the number of directors constituting our board of directors or fill vacant directorships;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent and limit who may call a special meeting of stockholders; and
- require advance notification of stockholder nominations for election to our board of directors and of stockholder proposals.

These and other provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as provisions under Delaware law, could discourage potential takeover attempts, reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our Class A common stock and result in the trading price of our Class A common stock being lower than it otherwise would be.

In addition to the foregoing, under the BHC Act and the Change in Bank Control Act, and their respective implementing regulations, Federal Reserve Board approval is necessary prior to any person or company acquiring

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control of a bank or bank holding company, subject to certain exceptions. Control, among other considerations, exists if an individual or company acquires 25% or more of any class of voting securities, and may be presumed to exist if a person acquires 10% or more of any class of voting securities. These restrictions could affect the willingness or ability of a third party to acquire control of us for so long as we are a bank holding company.

If securities analysts do not continue to publish research or reports about our business or if they publish negative evaluations of our Class A common stock, the trading price of our Class A common stock could decline.

We expect that the trading price for our Class A common stock will be affected by any research or reports that securities analysts publish about us or our business. If one or more of the analysts who currently cover us or our business downgrade their evaluations of our Class A common stock, the price of our Class A common stock would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company, we could lose visibility in the market for our Class A common stock, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable

ITEM 2. Properties

In December 2011, we entered into a ten-year office lease which became our new corporate headquarters, consisting of 140,000 square feet of office space in Pasadena, California. The initial term of the lease commenced November 1, 2012 and expires on October 31, 2022. We expect this new office space will accommodate our needs for the foreseeable future. We also maintain smaller administrative or project offices and own the real property where our subsidiary bank's only office is located in Provo, Utah.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

On July 27, 2012, an alleged class action was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, against us and two of our officers. A similar suit was filed on August 10, 2012. Those cases have now been consolidated under the caption In re Green Dot Corporation Securities Litigation, Case No. CV 12-6492-GW (CWx), and a consolidated complaint has been filed. The suit asserts purported claims under: (i) Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act for allegedly misleading statements in January 2012 and April 2012 regarding our business and financial results, on behalf of a class of purchasers of our securities between January 26, 2012 and July 26, 2012 (a period in which plaintiffs claim our stock price was artificially inflated); and (ii) Sections 11 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 for alleged misstatements in our IPO Registration Statement and Prospectus, on behalf of persons who acquired shares in or traceable to the IPO in July 2010. The suit seeks compensatory damages, fees and costs. The defendants have filed a motion to dismiss the consolidated complaint.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of this matter. We are unable at this time to determine whether the outcome of the litigation would have a material impact on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Our Class A common stock has been listed on the NYSE under the symbol "GDOT" since July 22, 2010. Prior to that date, there was no public trading market for our Class A common stock. Our initial public offering was priced at \$36.00 per share on July 21, 2010. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low sales prices per share of our Class A common stock as reported on the NYSE. Our Class B common stock is not publicly traded.

	Low	High
Year ended December 31, 2012		
Fourth Quarter	\$9.54	\$13.60
Third Quarter	\$9.05	\$24.97
Second Quarter	\$19.93	\$27.20
First Quarter	\$26.20	\$32.49
Year ended December 31, 2011		
Fourth Quarter	\$27.29	\$35.25
Third Quarter	\$24.94	\$36.59
Second Quarter	\$31.22	\$49.93
First Quarter	\$39.00	\$65.00

Holders of Record

As of January 31, 2013, we had 103 holders of record of our Class A common stock and 39 holders of record of our Class B common stock. The actual number of stockholders is greater than this number of record holders, and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners, but whose shares are held in street name by brokers and other nominees. This number of holders of record also does not include stockholders whose shares may be held in trust by other entities.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock, and we do not currently intend to pay any cash dividends on our Class A common stock for the foreseeable future. As a bank holding company, the Federal Reserve Board's risk-based and leverage capital requirements, as well as other federal laws applicable to banks and bank holding companies, could limit our ability to pay dividends. We expect to retain future earnings, if any, to fund the development and future growth of our business. Any future determination to pay dividends on our Class A common stock, if permissible, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon, among other factors, our financial condition, operating results, current and anticipated cash needs, plans for expansion and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

Stock Performance Graph

This performance graph shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that section and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Green Dot Corporation under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

The graph and table below compare the cumulative total stockholder return of Green Dot Corporation Class A common stock, the Russell 2000 Index and the S&P 500 Financials Index for the period beginning on the close of trading on the NYSE on July 22, 2010 (the date our Class A common stock began trading on the NYSE), and ending on the close of trading on the NYSE on December 31, 2012. The graph assumes a \$100 investment in our Class A common stock and each of the indices, and the reinvestment of dividends. Our Class B common stock is not publicly traded or listed on any exchange or dealer quotation system.

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The comparisons in the graph and table below are based on historical data and are not intended to forecast the possible future performance of our Class A common stock.

Total Return to Shareholders

(Includes reinvestment of dividends)

Company/ Index	Base Period 7/22/10	Index Returns for the Months Ending									
		2010		2011				2012			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Green Dot Corporation	\$100	\$110	\$129	\$98	\$77	\$71	\$71	\$60	\$50	\$28	\$28
Russell 2000 Index	\$100	111	129	140	137	107	124	139	135	142	144
S&P 500 Financials Index	\$100	104	116	120	113	87	97	118	110	117	124

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

The following tables present selected historical financial data for our business. You should read this information together with Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this report. The selected consolidated financial data in this section is not intended to replace the financial statements and is qualified in its entirety by the consolidated financial statements and related notes.

We derived the statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively, and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012, and 2011 from our audited consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this report. We derived the statement of operations data for the five months ended December 31, 2009, and the years ended July 31, 2009 and 2008 and balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, July 31, 2009, and 2008 from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this report. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of our results to be expected in any future period.

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	Year Ended December 31,			Five Months Ended	Year Ended July 31,	
	2012	2011	2010	December 31, 2009(1)	2009	2008
	(In thousands, except per share data)					
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:						
Operating revenues:						
Card revenues and other fees	\$224,745	\$209,489	\$167,375	\$50,895	\$119,356	\$91,233
Cash transfer revenues	165,232	134,143	101,502	30,509	62,396	45,310
Interchange revenues	164,559	141,103	108,380	31,353	53,064	31,583
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation(2)	(8,251)	(17,337)	(13,369)	—	—	—
Total operating revenues	546,285	467,398	363,888	112,757	234,816	168,126
Operating expenses:						
Sales and marketing expenses	209,870	168,747	122,890	31,333	75,786	69,577
Compensation and benefits expenses(3)	114,930	87,671	70,102	26,610	40,096	28,303
Processing expenses	77,445	70,953	56,978	17,480	32,320	21,944
Other general and administrative expenses	71,900	56,578	44,599	14,020	22,944	19,124
Total operating expenses	474,145	383,949	294,569	89,443	171,146	138,948
Operating income	72,140	83,449	69,319	23,314	63,670	29,178
Interest income	4,074	910	365	115	396	665
Interest expense	(76)	(346)	(52)	(2)	(1)	(247)
Income before income taxes	76,138	84,013	69,632	23,427	64,065	29,596
Income tax expense	28,919	31,930	27,400	9,764	26,902	12,261
Net income	47,219	52,083	42,232	13,663	37,163	17,335
Dividends, accretion and allocated earnings of preferred stock	(7,599)	(554)	(14,659)	(9,170)	(29,000)	(13,650)
Net income allocated to common stockholders	\$39,620	\$51,529	\$27,573	\$4,493	\$8,163	\$3,685
Basic earnings per common share:						
Class A common stock	\$1.11	\$1.24	\$1.06	\$—	\$—	\$—
Class B common stock	\$1.11	\$1.24	\$1.06	\$0.37	\$0.68	\$0.34
Basic weighted-average common shares issued and outstanding:						
Class A common stock	29,698	22,238	2,980	—	—	—
Class B common stock	4,801	17,718	21,589	12,222	12,036	10,757
Diluted earnings per common share:						
Class A common stock	\$1.07	\$1.19	\$0.98	\$—	\$—	\$—
Class B common stock	\$1.07	\$1.19	\$0.98	\$0.29	\$0.52	\$0.26
Diluted weighted-average common shares issued and outstanding:						
Class A common stock	35,933	42,065	27,782	—	—	—
Class B common stock	6,150	19,822	24,796	15,425	15,712	14,154

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	As of December 31,				As of July 31,	
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2009	2008
	(In thousands)					
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:						
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash(4)	\$297,225	\$238,359	\$172,638	\$71,684	\$41,931	\$41,613
Investment securities, available-for-sale	183,787	31,210	—	—	—	—
Settlement assets(5)	36,127	27,355	19,968	42,569	35,570	17,445
Loans to bank customers	7,552	10,036	—	—	—	—
Total assets	725,728	425,859	285,758	183,108	123,269	97,246
Deposits	198,451	38,957	—	—	—	—
Obligations to customers(5)	46,156	—	—	—	—	—
Settlement obligations(5)	3,639	27,355	19,968	42,569	35,570	17,445
Long-term debt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	397,964	172,663	120,627	111,744	81,031	65,962
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	26,816
Total stockholders' equity	327,764	253,196	165,131	71,364	42,238	4,468

(1) In September 2009, we changed our fiscal year-end from July 31 to December 31.

Represents the recorded fair value of the shares for which our right to repurchase lapsed during the specified period pursuant to the terms of the agreement under which we issued 2,208,552 shares of our Class A common stock to

(2) Walmart. See “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Key components of our results of operations — Operating revenues — Stock-based retailer incentive compensation” for more information. Prior to the three months ended June 30, 2010, we did not incur any stock-based retailer incentive compensation.

Includes stock-based compensation expense of \$12.7 million, \$9.5 million, and \$7.3 million for the years ended

(3) December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, \$6.8 million for the five months ended December 31, 2009 and \$2.5 million and \$1.2 million for fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Includes \$0.6 million, \$12.9 million, \$5.1 million, \$15.4 million, \$15.4 million and \$2.3 million of restricted cash as of December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, and 2009 and July 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Also includes \$3.0

(4) million and \$2.4 million of federal funds sold as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. We had no federal funds sold prior to 2011.

Our retail distributors collect customer funds for purchases of new cards and reloads at the point of sale and then remit these funds directly to bank accounts established for the benefit of these customers by the banks that issue our cards. During the third quarter of 2012, our retail distributors began remitting these funds to our subsidiary bank as we transitioned our card issuing program with Synovus Bank to our subsidiary bank. Our retail distributors’

(5) remittance of these funds takes an average of two business days. Settlement assets represent the amounts due from our retail distributors for customer funds collected at the point of sale that have not yet been received by our subsidiary bank. Obligations to customers represents customer funds collected from or to be remitted by our retail distributors for which the underlying products have not been activated. Settlement obligations represent the customer funds received by our subsidiary bank that are due to third-party card issuing banks upon activation.

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ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). All statements other than statements of historical facts are statements that could be deemed to be forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "targets," "goals," "projects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "continues," "endeavors," "strives," "assumes," variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses, and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified below, under "Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors," and elsewhere herein. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

In this Annual Report, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, "Green Dot," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Green Dot Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Overview

Green Dot is a leading financial services company providing simple, low-cost and convenient money management solutions to a broad base of U.S. consumers. We believe that we are the leading provider of general purpose reloadable, or GPR, prepaid debit cards in the United States and that our Green Dot Network is a leading reload network for prepaid cards in the United States. We distribute our products and services nationwide at more than 60,000 retail store locations and on the Internet, which provide consumers convenient access to our products and services. We are also the provider of GoBank, an innovative checking account developed for distribution and use via mobile phones, which is expected to be available to U.S. consumers generally during the second or third quarter of 2013.

Financial Results and Trends

Total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$546.3 million compared to \$467.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Total operating revenues were favorably impacted by increases in card revenues and other fees, cash transfer revenues and interchange revenues and a decrease in the amount of stock-based retailer incentive compensation. These revenues increased primarily due to period-over-period growth in all of our key metrics described below. Our total operating revenues were adversely impacted by the expiration and nonrenewal in October 2011 of our joint marketing and referral agreement with Intuit under which we established the TurboTax program.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$47.2 million, compared to \$52.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Net income declined primarily due to increases in sales commissions and employee headcount, including the payment of \$5.2 million of retention-based incentives for former employees of Loopt, Inc., or Loopt, which we acquired in March 2012. Net income also declined due to increases in costs of manufacturing and distributing card packages, driven by the transition of our card issuing program with Synovus Bank to our subsidiary bank and the launch of new products, increases in television and online advertising and associated expenses and increases in depreciation and amortization of property and equipment as we continue to invest in infrastructure and product development. In particular, our product development investments included our investments in GoBank, which is expected to be available to U.S. consumers generally during the second or third quarter of 2013.

During the third and fourth quarters of 2012 we began facing increased competition at some of our largest retail distributors. In October 2012, we saw the launch of new competing products at Walmart and at other retail distributor stores. We believe this increased competition impacted our financial results for the second half of 2012. Due to the inherent uncertainties of the competitive environment and how it may evolve, we cannot accurately predict the impact of these developments; however, we expect that our card revenues and other fees, cash transfer revenues and interchange revenues will continue to be negatively impacted by increased competition during 2013. In addition,

during the third quarter of 2012, new card activations from legitimate customers were negatively impacted by the voluntary risk control mechanisms we began implementing earlier in 2012. We believe these voluntary risk control mechanisms impacted our financial results during the second half of 2012 and it is likely that our risk control mechanisms will continue to adversely affect our new card activations from legitimate customers for the foreseeable future and that our operating revenues, excluding stock-based retailer incentive compensation, will be negatively impacted as a result.

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Key Metrics

We review a number of metrics to help us monitor the performance of, and identify trends affecting, our business. We believe the following measures are the primary indicators of our quarterly and annual performance.

Number of GPR Cards Activated — represents the total number of GPR cards sold through our retail and online distribution channels that are activated and funded by cardholders in a specified period. We activated 8.07 million, 7.97 million, and 6.26 million GPR cards in the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. GPR card activations from repeat customers, or former GPR cardholders, were 3.25 million, 2.78 million, and 1.89 million, respectively. Excluding the impact of the discontinued TurboTax program, the increase was 10% from the year ended December 31, 2011 to the year ended December 31, 2012. Beginning with the first quarter of 2013, we plan to discontinue the disclosure of this metric as we expect that it will become less meaningful due to the changing composition of our products and services.

Number of Cash Transfers — represents the total number of MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions that we sell through our retail distributors in a specified period. We sold 41.79 million, 34.27 million, and 26.49 million MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions in the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

Number of Active Cards — represents the total number of GPR cards in our portfolio that had a purchase, reload or ATM withdrawal transaction during the previous 90-day period. We had 4.37 million, 4.20 million, and 3.40 million active cards outstanding as of December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. Excluding the impact of the discontinued TurboTax program, the increase was 6% from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2012.

Gross Dollar Volume — represents the total dollar volume of funds loaded to our GPR card and reload products. Our gross dollar volume was \$17.2 billion, \$16.1 billion, and \$10.4 billion for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. Excluding the impact of the discontinued TurboTax program, the total dollar volume increase was 21% from the year ended December 31, 2011 to the year ended December 31, 2012. While we continue to view our gross dollar volume as a key metric, we review this metric in conjunction with purchase volume and give greater weight to our purchase volume when assessing our operating performance because we believe it is a better indicator of interchange revenue performance.

Purchase Volume — represents the total dollar volume of purchase transactions made by customers using our GPR and gift card products at merchant locations. This metric excludes the dollar volume of ATM withdrawals. Our purchase volume was \$12.6 billion, \$11.1 billion, and \$7.8 billion for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. Excluding the impact of the discontinued TurboTax program, the increase was 22% from the year ended December 31, 2011 to the year ended December 31, 2012.

Key components of our results of operations

Operating Revenues

We classify our operating revenues into the following four categories:

Card Revenues and Other Fees — Card revenues consist of monthly maintenance fees, ATM fees, new card fees and other revenues. We charge maintenance fees on GPR cards to cardholders on a monthly basis pursuant to the terms and conditions in our cardholder agreements. We charge ATM fees to cardholders when they withdraw money at certain ATMs in accordance with the terms and conditions in our cardholder agreements. We charge new card fees when a consumer purchases a GPR or gift card in a retail store. Other revenues consist primarily of fees associated with optional products or services, which we generally offer to consumers during the card activation process. Optional products and services include providing a second card for an account, expediting delivery of the personalized GPR card that replaces the temporary card obtained at the retail store and upgrading a cardholder account to our premium program — the VIP program — which provide benefits for our more active cardholders.

Our aggregate monthly maintenance fee revenues vary primarily based upon the number of active cards in our portfolio and the average fee assessed per account. Our average monthly maintenance fee per active account depends upon the mix of Green Dot-branded and co-branded cards in our portfolio and upon the extent to which fees are waived based on significant usage. Our aggregate ATM fee revenues vary based upon the number of cardholder ATM transactions and the average fee per ATM transaction. The average fee per ATM transaction depends upon the mix of Green Dot-branded and co-branded active cards in our portfolio and the extent to which cardholders enroll in our VIP program, which has no ATM fees, or conduct ATM transactions on our fee-free ATM network, consisting of more

than 23,000 nationwide ATMs as of December 2012. Our aggregate new card fee revenues vary based upon the number of GPR cards activated and the average new card fee. The average new card fee depends primarily upon the mix of products that we sell since there are variations in new card fees among Green Dot-branded and co-branded products and between GPR cards and gift cards.

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Cash Transfer Revenues — We earn cash transfer revenues when consumers purchase and use a MoneyPak or fund their cards through a POS swipe reload transaction in a retail store. Our aggregate cash transfer revenues vary based upon the total number of MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions and the average price per MoneyPak or POS swipe reload transaction. The average price per MoneyPak or POS swipe reload transaction depends upon the relative numbers of cash transfer sales at our different retail distributors and on the mix of MoneyPak and POS swipe reload transactions at certain retailers that have different fees for the two types of reload transactions.

Interchange Revenues — We earn interchange revenues from fees remitted by the merchant's bank, which are based on rates established by the payment networks, when customers make purchase transactions using our products. Our aggregate interchange revenues vary based primarily on the number of active cards in our portfolio, the average transactional volume of the active cards in our portfolio and on the mix of cardholder purchases between those using signature identification technologies and those using personal identification numbers.

Stock-based retailer incentive compensation — In May 2010, we issued to Walmart 2,208,552 shares of our Class A common stock, subject to our right to repurchase them at \$0.01 per share upon a qualifying termination of our prepaid card program agreement with Walmart and GE Capital Retail Bank, formerly GE Money Bank. We recognize each month the fair value of the 36,810 shares issued to Walmart for which our right to repurchase has lapsed using the then-current fair market value of our Class A common stock (and we would be required to recognize the fair value of all shares still subject to repurchase if there were an early expiration of our right to repurchase, which could occur if we experienced certain changes in our control or under certain other limited circumstances, such as a termination of our commercial agreement with Walmart and GE Capital Retail Bank). We record the fair value recognized as stock-based retailer incentive compensation, a contra-revenue component of our total operating revenues.

Operating Expenses

We classify our operating expenses into the following four categories:

Sales and Marketing Expenses — Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of the sales commissions we pay to our retail distributors and brokers, advertising and marketing expenses, and the costs of manufacturing and distributing card packages, placards and promotional materials to our retail distributors and personalized GPR cards to consumers who have activated their cards. We generally establish sales commission percentages in long-term distribution agreements with our retail distributors, and aggregate sales commissions are determined by the number of prepaid cards and cash transfers sold at their respective retail stores and, in certain cases, by the revenue generated from the ongoing use of those cards. We incur advertising and marketing expenses for television, online and in-store promotions. Advertising and marketing expenses are recognized as incurred and typically deliver a benefit over an extended period of time. For this reason, these expenses do not always track changes in our operating revenues. Our manufacturing and distribution costs vary primarily based on the number of GPR cards activated.

Compensation and Benefits Expenses — Compensation and benefits expenses represent the compensation and benefits that we provide to our employees and the payments we make to third-party contractors. While we have an in-house customer service function, we employ third-party contractors to conduct all call center operations, handle routine customer service inquiries and provide consulting support in the area of IT operations and elsewhere. Compensation and benefits expenses associated with our customer service and loss management functions generally vary in line with the size of our active card portfolio, while the expenses associated with other functions do not.

Processing Expenses — Processing expenses consist primarily of the fees charged to us by the payment networks, which process transactions for us, the third-party card processor that maintains the records of our customers' accounts and processes transaction authorizations and postings for us, and the third-party banks that issue our prepaid cards. These costs generally vary based on the total number of active cards in our portfolio and gross dollar volume.

Other General and Administrative Expenses — Other general and administrative expenses consist primarily of professional service fees, telephone and communication costs, depreciation and amortization of our property and equipment, transaction losses (losses from customer disputed transactions, unrecovered customer purchase transaction overdrafts and fraud), rent and utilities, and insurance. We incur telephone and communication costs primarily from customers contacting us through our toll-free telephone numbers. These costs vary with the total number of active cards in our portfolio as do losses from customer disputed transactions, unrecovered customer purchase transaction overdrafts and fraud. Costs associated with professional services, depreciation and amortization of our property and

equipment, and rent and utilities vary based upon our investment in infrastructure, business development, risk management and internal controls and are generally not correlated with our operating revenues or other transaction metrics.

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Income Tax Expense

Our income tax expense consists of the federal and state corporate income taxes accrued on income resulting from the sale of our products and services. Since the majority of our operations are based in California, most of our state taxes are paid to that state.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience, current circumstances and various other assumptions that our management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. In many instances, we could reasonably use different accounting estimates, and in some instances changes in the accounting estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Accordingly, actual results could differ significantly from the estimates made by our management. To the extent that there are differences between our estimates and actual results, our future financial statement presentation, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will be affected. We believe that the accounting policies discussed below are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas involving management's judgments and estimates.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when the price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product is sold or the service is performed, and collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. We defer and recognize new card fee revenues on a straight-line basis over the period commensurate with our service obligation to our customers. We consider the service obligation period to be the average card lifetime. We determine the average card lifetime for each pool of homogeneous products (e.g., products that exhibit the same characteristics such as nature of service and terms and conditions) based on company-specific historical data. Currently, we determine the average card lifetime separately for our GPR cards and gift cards. For our GPR cards, we measure the card lifetime as the period of time, inclusive of reload activity, between sale (or activation) of a card and the date of the last positive balance on that card. We analyze GPR cards activated between six and thirty months prior to each balance sheet date. We use this historical look-back period as a basis for determining our average card lifetime because it provides sufficient time for meaningful behavioral trends to develop. Currently, our GPR cards have an average card lifetime of seven months. The usage of gift cards is limited to the initial funds loaded to the card. Therefore, we measure these gift cards' lifetime as the redemption period over which cardholders perform the substantial majority of their transactions. Currently, gift cards have an average lifetime of six months. We reassess average card lifetime quarterly. Average card lifetimes may vary in the future as cardholder behavior changes relative to historical experience because customers are influenced by changes in the pricing of our services, the availability of substitute products, and other factors.

We also defer and expense commissions paid to retail distributors related to new card sales ratably over the average card lifetime, which is currently seven months for our GPR cards and six months for gift cards.

We report our different types of revenues on a gross or net basis based on our assessment of whether we act as a principal or an agent in the transaction. To the extent we act as a principal in the transaction, we report revenues on a gross basis. In concluding whether or not we act as a principal or an agent, we evaluate whether we have the substantial risks and rewards under the terms of the revenue-generating arrangements, whether we are the party responsible for fulfillment of the services purchased by the cardholders, and other factors. For all of our significant revenue-generating arrangements, including GPR and gift cards, we recognize revenues on a gross basis.

Generally, customers have limited rights to a refund of the new card fee or a cash transfer fee. We have elected to recognize revenues prior to the expiration of the refund period, but reduce revenues by the amount of expected refunds, which we estimate based on actual historical refunds.

On occasion, we enter into incentive agreements with our retail distributors and offer incentives to customers designed to increase product acceptance and sales volume. We record these incentives, including the issuance of equity instruments, as a reduction of revenues and recognize them over the period the related revenues are recognized or as services are rendered, as applicable.

Reserve for Uncollectible Overdrawn Accounts

Cardholder account overdrafts may arise from maintenance fee assessments on our GPR cards or from purchase transactions that we honor on GPR or gift cards, in each case in excess of the funds in the cardholder's account. We are responsible to the banks that issue our cards for any losses associated with these overdrafts. Overdrawn account

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balances are therefore deemed to be our receivables due from cardholders, and we include them as a component of accounts receivable, net, on our consolidated balance sheets. The banks that issue our cards fund the overdrawn account balances on our behalf. We include our obligations to them on our consolidated balance sheets as amounts due to card issuing banks for overdrawn accounts, a current liability, and we settle our obligations to them based on the terms specified in their agreements with us. These settlement terms generally require us to settle on a monthly basis or when the cardholder account is closed, depending on the card issuing bank.

We generally recover overdrawn account balances from those GPR cardholders that perform a reload transaction. In addition, we recover some purchase transaction overdrafts through enforcement of payment network rules, which allow us to recover the amounts from the merchant where the purchase transaction was conducted. However, we are exposed to losses from unrecovered GPR cardholder account overdrafts. The probability of recovering these amounts is primarily related to the number of days that have elapsed since an account had activity, such as a purchase, ATM transaction or fee assessment. Generally, we recover 50-60% of overdrawn account balances in accounts that have had activity in the last 30 days, less than 15% in accounts that have had activity in the last 30 to 60 days, and less than 10% when more than 60 days have elapsed.

We establish a reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts for maintenance fees we assess and purchase transactions we honor, in each case in excess of a cardholder's account balance. We classify overdrawn accounts into age groups based on the number of days since the account last had activity. We then calculate a reserve factor for each age group based on the average recovery rate for the most recent six months. These factors are applied to these age groups to estimate our overall reserve. We rely on these historical rates because they have remained relatively consistent for several years. When more than 90 days have passed without any activity in an account, we consider recovery to be remote and charge off the full amount of the overdrawn account balance against the reserve for uncollectible overdrawn accounts. Our actual recovery rates and related estimates thereof may change in the future in response to factors such as the pricing of reloads and new cards and the availability of substitute products.

Overdrafts due to maintenance fee assessments comprised approximately 95% of our total overdrawn account balances due from cardholders for the year ended December 31, 2012. We charge our GPR cardholder accounts maintenance fees on a monthly basis pursuant to the terms and conditions in the applicable cardholder agreements. Although cardholder accounts become inactive or overdrawn, we continue to provide cardholders the ongoing functionality of our GPR cards, which allows them to reload and use their cards at any time. As a result, we continue to assess a maintenance fee until a cardholder account becomes overdrawn by an amount equal to two maintenance fees, currently \$6.00 for the Walmart MoneyCard and \$11.90 for our Green Dot-branded GPR cards. We recognize the fees ratably over the month for which they are assessed, net of the related provision for uncollectible overdrawn accounts, as a component of card revenues and other fees in our consolidated statements of operations.

We include our provision for uncollectible overdrawn accounts related to purchase transactions in other general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations.

Employee Stock-Based Compensation

We record employee stock-based compensation expense using the fair value method of accounting. For stock options and stock purchases under our employee stock purchase plan, we base compensation expense on fair values estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. For stock awards, including restricted stock units, we base compensation expense on the fair value of our common stock at the grant date. We recognize compensation expense for awards with only service conditions that have graded vesting schedules on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award. Vesting is based upon continued service to our company.

We measure the fair value of equity instruments issued to non-employees as of the earlier of the date a performance commitment has been reached by the counterparty or the date performance is completed by the counterparty. We determine the fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model or the fair value of our Class A or Class B common stock, as applicable, and recognize related expense in the same periods that the goods or services are received.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, 2011-05, Comprehensive Income: Presentation of Comprehensive Income, which requires an entity to present the total

of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. It eliminates the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. ASU 2011-05 does not change the items which must be reported in other comprehensive income, how such items are measured or when they must be reclassified to net income. In December 2011, the FASB, issued ASU 2011-12, Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassification of Items Out of

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Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. ASU 2011-12 defers the requirement to present components of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the face of the income statement. We adopted all other components of ASU 2011-05 in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements. In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-02, which established the effective date for the requirement to present components of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the face of the income statement. Our adoption of this ASU on January 1, 2013 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs, which converges common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements in accordance with GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS. We adopted this ASU in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08, Testing Goodwill for Impairment, which provides entities testing goodwill for impairment with an option of performing a qualitative assessment before having to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit. If an entity determines, on the basis of qualitative factors, that the fair value of the reporting unit is more-likely-than-not less than the carrying amount, the existing quantitative impairment test is required. Otherwise, no further impairment testing is required. We adopted this ASU in the first quarter of 2012. The adoption of this standard did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other, allowing an entity to perform a qualitative impairment assessment of indefinite-lived intangible assets before proceeding to the two-step impairment test. If the entity determines, on the basis of qualitative factors, that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is not more likely than not (i.e., a likelihood of more than 50 percent) impaired, the entity would not need to calculate the fair value of the asset. In addition, the ASU does not amend the requirement to test these assets for impairment between annual tests if there is a change in events or circumstances; however, it does revise the examples of events and circumstances that an entity should consider in interim periods. ASU 2012-02 became effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption being permitted. Our adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

Operating Revenues

The following table presents a breakdown of our operating revenues among card revenues and other fees, cash transfer revenues and interchange revenues as well as contra-revenue items:

	Years Ended December 31, 2012		2011		
	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues	
	(In thousands, except percentages)				
Operating revenues:					
Card revenues and other fees	\$224,745	41.1	% \$209,489	44.8	%
Cash transfer revenues	165,232	30.2	134,143	28.7	
Interchange revenues	164,559	30.2	141,103	30.2	
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation	(8,251)) (1.5) (17,337) (3.7)
Total operating revenues	\$546,285	100.0	% \$467,398	100.0	%

Card Revenues and Other Fees — Card revenues and other fees totaled \$224.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$15.3 million, or 7%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in monthly maintenance fee revenues, driven by period-over-period growth of 4% in the number of active cards in our portfolio. Card revenues and other fees also increased as a result of growth in new card fee revenues, which was driven by higher numbers of card activations from distribution channels in which we assess new

card fees. The increases were partially offset by a decrease in ATM fee revenues, which was primarily driven by the discontinuation of the TurboTax program, as cardholders under this program typically performed more ATM transactions than the rest of our active card base. Additionally, we began offering our Walmart MoneyCard customers access to surcharge-free transactions via the nationwide MoneyPass ATM network in late June 2012, which also contributed to the decrease in ATM fee revenues. In addition, we believe our card revenues and other fees for the second half of 2012 were adversely impacted by changes in our competitive environment and our implementation of voluntary risk control mechanisms, as discussed above under “Financial Results and Trends.”

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Cash Transfer Revenues — Cash transfer revenues totaled \$165.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$31.1 million, or 23%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 22% in the number of cash transfers sold. The increase in cash transfer volume was driven both by growth in our active card base and growth in cash transfer volume from third-party programs participating in our network. Third party programs participating in our network contributed approximately 23% of total cash transfer revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012, versus approximately 17% of total cash transfer revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011. We believe our cash transfer revenues for the second half of 2012 were adversely impacted by changes in our competitive environment and our implementation of voluntary risk control mechanisms, as discussed above under “Financial Results and Trends.”

Interchange Revenues — Interchange revenues totaled \$164.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$23.5 million, or 17%, from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 4% in the number of active cards in our portfolio and a 13% increase in purchase volume. We believe our interchange revenues for the second half of 2012 were adversely impacted by changes in our competitive environment and our implementation of voluntary risk control mechanisms, as discussed above under “Financial Results and Trends.” Although we expect these challenges to impact our interchange revenues in 2013, we expect to experience a seasonal pattern in our interchange revenues during 2013 similar to 2012, as we believe purchase volume will be higher during the first quarter of 2013, as compared to the remaining quarters of 2013, due to taxpayers electing to receive their tax refunds via direct deposit on our cards.

Stock-based Retailer Incentive Compensation — Our right to repurchase lapsed as to 441,720 shares issued to Walmart during the year ended December 31, 2012. We recognized the fair value of the shares using the then-current fair market value of our Class A common stock, resulting in \$8.3 million of stock-based retailer incentive compensation, a decrease of \$9.1 million, or 53%, from the comparable period in 2011. The decrease was the result of a lower stock price in the year ended December 31, 2012 compared with the corresponding period in 2011.

Operating Expenses

The following table presents a breakdown of our operating expenses among sales and marketing, compensation and benefits, processing, and other general and administrative expenses:

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2012		2011		
	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues	
	(In thousands, except percentages)				
Operating expenses:					
Sales and marketing expenses	\$209,870	38.4	% \$168,747	36.1	%
Compensation and benefits expenses	114,930	21.0	87,671	18.8	
Processing expenses	77,445	14.2	70,953	15.2	
Other general and administrative expenses	71,900	13.2	56,578	12.0	
Total operating expenses	\$474,145	86.8	% \$383,949	82.1	%

Sales and Marketing Expenses — Sales and marketing expenses totaled \$209.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$41.1 million, or 24% from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of a \$24.1 million increase in sales commissions, driven by period-over-period growth of 22% in the number of cash transfers sold, 1% in the number of GPR cards activated, and 17% in total operating revenues. Costs of manufacturing and distributing card packages also increased as a result of the transition of our card issuing program with Synovus Bank to our subsidiary bank and the launch of new products. The increase in sales and marketing expenses was also due to a \$7.1 million increase in advertising and marketing expenses, as we invested in our brand by running increased television and online advertising. In 2013, we expect to incur additional sales and marketing expenses as the sales commissions we pay to Walmart for the MoneyCard program are scheduled to increase in May 2013 by approximately four percentage points.

Compensation and Benefits Expenses — Compensation and benefits expenses totaled \$114.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$27.3 million or 31%, from the comparable period in 2011. This increase was primarily the result of a \$20.9 million increase in employee compensation and benefits, which included \$5.2 million of retention-based cash incentive payments associated with our acquisition of Loopt. This growth was also due to additional employee headcount from the Loopt acquisition as well as our continued expansion of our operations to support key growth initiatives. A \$6.3 million increase in third-party contractor expenses also contributed to the increase in compensation and benefits expenses. We will continue to incur additional compensation and benefits expense

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associated with our acquisition of Loopt, including remaining retention-based incentives of up to \$5.0 million, which we will recognize on a straight-line basis from January through September 2013.

Processing Expenses — Processing expenses totaled \$77.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$6.5 million, or 9% from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 4% in the number of active cards in our portfolio. Processing expenses were partially offset by an increase in volume incentives from the payment networks. While we expect processing expenses to be favorably impacted by the November 2012 transition of our card issuing program with Synovus Bank to our subsidiary bank, there can be no assurance that our processing expenses will decline on a year-over-year basis in absolute dollars or as percentage of total operating revenues in 2013 or in future years because these expenses are subject to a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control.

Other General and Administrative Expenses — Other general and administrative expenses totaled \$71.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$15.3 million, or 27%, from the comparable period in 2011. This increase was primarily the result of a \$5.8 million increase in depreciation and amortization of property and equipment, a \$3.8 million increase in rent expense, and a \$2.0 million increase in professional service fees. The increase in depreciation and amortization is primarily associated with investments in IT infrastructure and product development. The increase in rent expense was primarily due to additional rent expense associated with our new corporate office space located in Pasadena, California, which became our new headquarters facility in September 2012. We took control of the office space in January 2012 to construct tenant improvements, and accordingly, recorded rent expense thereafter. The increase in professional services fees was primarily associated with due diligence work related to our acquisition of Loopt.

Income Tax Expense

The following table presents a breakdown of our effective tax rate among federal, state and other:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2012	2011		
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	35.0	% 35.0		%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	1.9	1.6		
Employee stock-based compensation	1.4	1.2		
Other	(0.1) 0.2		
Effective tax rate	38.2	% 38.0		%

Our income tax expense decreased by \$3.0 million to \$28.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 from the comparable period in 2011 due to a decrease in income before income taxes over those same periods, and our effective tax rate increased 0.2% from 38.0% to 38.2%. The increases in our effective state tax rate and non-deductible employee stock-based compensation were offset by increases in general business tax credits taken during 2012.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010**Operating Revenues**

The following table presents a breakdown of our operating revenues among card revenues and other fees, cash transfer revenues and interchange revenues as well as contra-revenue items:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2011		2010	
	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues	Amount	% of Total Operating Revenues
(In thousands, except percentages)				
Operating revenues:				
Card revenues and other fees	\$209,489	44.8	% \$167,375	46.0
Cash transfer revenues	134,143	28.7	101,502	27.9
Interchange revenues	141,103	30.2	108,380	29.8
Stock-based retailer incentive compensation	(17,337) (3.7) (13,369) (3.7
Total operating revenues	\$467,398	100.0	% \$363,888	100.0

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Card Revenues and Other Fees — Card revenues and other fees totaled \$209.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$42.1 million, or 25%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 27% in the number of GPR cards activated and 24% in the number of active cards in our portfolio. This growth was driven by a variety of factors including growth in the number of our cards sold through our established distribution channels and expansion through our online distribution channel.

Cash Transfer Revenues — Cash transfer revenues totaled \$134.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$32.6 million, or 32%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 29% in the number of cash transfers sold. The increase in cash transfer volume was driven both by growth in our active card base and growth in cash transfer volume from third-party programs participating in our network. Third party programs participating in our network contributed approximately 17% of total cash transfer revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011, versus 13% of total cash transfer revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Interchange Revenues — Interchange revenues totaled \$141.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$32.7 million, or 30%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 24% in the number of active cards in our portfolio, an increase in the average transactional volume of the active cards in our portfolio and a 55% increase in gross dollar volume, which was driven by the factors discussed above under “Card Revenues and Other Fees.” During the first three quarters of 2011, our interchange revenues benefited from a large number of taxpayers who elected to receive their tax refunds via direct deposit on our cards and using those funds for purchase transactions.

Stock-based retailer incentive compensation — Our right to repurchase lapsed as to 441,720 shares issued to Walmart during the year ended December 31, 2011. We recognized the fair value of the shares using the then-current fair market value of our Class A common stock, resulting in \$17.3 million of stock-based retailer incentive compensation, an increase of \$3.9 million, or 29%, from the comparable period in 2010. While our stock price was generally lower in 2011 than it was in 2010, the increase in stock-based retailer incentive compensation reflected the fact that we recorded four fewer months of this expense in 2010 than we did in 2011 as we first issued the shares subject to repurchase in May 2010 in connection with entering into our amended prepaid card agreement with Walmart and GE Capital Retail Bank in May 2010.

Operating Expenses

The following table presents a breakdown of our operating expenses among sales and marketing, compensation and benefits, processing, and other general and administrative expenses:

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2011	% of Total	2010	% of Total	
	Amount	Operating	Amount	Operating	
		Revenues		Revenues	
	(In thousands, except percentages)				
Operating expenses:					
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 168,747	36.1	% \$ 122,890	33.8	%
Compensation and benefits expenses	87,671	18.8	70,102	19.3	
Processing expenses	70,953	15.2	56,978	15.7	
Other general and administrative expenses	56,578	12.0	44,599	12.2	
Total operating expenses	\$383,949	82.1	% \$294,569	81.0	%

Sales and Marketing Expenses — Sales and marketing expenses totaled \$168.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$45.8 million, or 37%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of increased numbers of GPR cards and cash transfers sold, compared with the corresponding period in 2010, and an increase in sales commissions due largely to increased sales commissions paid to Walmart as a result of entering into our amended prepaid card agreement with Walmart and GE Capital Retail Bank in May 2010.

Compensation and Benefits Expenses — Compensation and benefits expenses totaled \$87.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$17.6 million, or 25%, from the comparable period in 2010. This increase was

primarily the result of a \$15.1 million increase in employee compensation and benefits, which included a \$2.3 million increase in employee stock-based compensation. The period-over-period growth in employee compensation and benefits is due to additional employee headcount as we continued to expand our operations to support key growth initiatives, new product development and new sales efforts, and growth in our IT infrastructure and risk operations.

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The increase in compensation and benefits expenses was also due to a \$2.5 million increase in third-party call center contractor expenses as the number of active cards in our portfolio and associated call volumes increased during the year ended December 31, 2011. However, our call center costs, as a percentage of our total operating revenues, were lower than the comparable period in 2010 as a result of volume incentives received from our third-party providers.

Processing Expenses — Processing expenses totaled \$71.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$14.0 million, or 25%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase was primarily the result of period-over-period growth of 24% in the number of active cards in our portfolio and 55% in gross dollar volume and a \$7.7 million increase in ATM processing fees as the volume of ATM transactions increased during the year ended December 31, 2011. Processing expenses were partially offset by volume incentives from the payment networks.

Other General and Administrative Expenses — Other general and administrative expenses totaled \$56.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, an increase of \$12.0 million, or 27%, from the comparable period in 2010. The increase in other general and administrative expenses was primarily the result of a \$4.7 million increase in depreciation and amortization of property and equipment, a \$3.0 million increase in our provision for uncollectible overdrawn accounts related to purchase transactions, and a \$2.9 million increase in transaction losses, primarily associated with customer disputed transactions, which fluctuate based on changes in gross dollar volume. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$4.0 million in professional service expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we incurred significant professional services expenses in connection with our initial public offering, which was completed in July 2010.

Income Tax Expense

The following table presents a breakdown of our effective tax rate among federal, state and other:

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2011	2010		
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	35.0	% 35.0		%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	1.6	3.8		
Change in state apportionment method	—	(4.6)	
Non-deductible offering costs	—	2.4		
Other	1.4	2.7		
Effective tax rate	38.0	% 39.3		%

Our income tax expense increased by \$4.3 million to \$31.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2011 from the comparable period in 2010, and our effective tax rate decreased 1.3 percentage points from 39.3% to 38.0%. Certain enacted California tax law changes, which became effective January 1, 2011 and allowed us to continue to apply the alternative apportionment method we used to allocate income to California in 2009 and 2010, lowered the income we apportion to California from the comparable period in 2010, resulting in a lower effective state tax rate in 2011. The year ended December 31, 2010 was impacted by several discrete items. The California Franchise Tax Board approved a retroactive application of the alternative apportionment method to our income tax returns filed for the five months ended December 31, 2009 and the year ended July 31, 2009. We recognized this tax benefit in the year ended December 31, 2010. This tax benefit was partially offset by non-deductible expenses related to our initial public offering recognized in the year ended December 31, 2010.

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Capital Requirements for Bank Holding Companies

As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we were categorized as well capitalized under the regulatory framework. There were no conditions or events since December 31, 2012 which management believes would have changed our category as well capitalized. Our actual and the "well capitalized" minimum amounts and ratios were as follows:

	Actual		Regulatory "well capitalized" minimum		
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	
	(In thousands, except ratios)				
December 31, 2012					
Tier 1 leverage	\$289,323	47.8	% \$30,266	5.0	%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	289,323	84.3	% 20,591	6.0	%
Total risk-based capital	\$289,323	84.3	% \$34,318	10.0	%
December 31, 2011					
Tier 1 leverage	\$228,971	69.1	% \$16,578	5.0	%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	228,971	80.7	% 13,738	6.0	%
Total risk-based capital	\$228,971	80.7	% \$28,374	10.0	%

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes our major sources and uses of cash for the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Total cash provided by (used in)			
Operating activities	\$102,028	\$94,051	83,503
Investing activities	(210,320)	(50,441)	(3,213)
Financing activities	179,450	14,320	30,910
Increase in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$71,158	\$57,930	\$111,200

In the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, we financed our operations primarily through our cash flows from operations. At December 31, 2012, our primary source of liquidity was unrestricted cash and cash equivalents totaling \$293.6 million. We also consider our \$183.8 million of investment securities available-for-sale to be highly-liquid instruments.

We use trend and variance analyses as well as our detailed budgets and forecasts to project future cash needs, making adjustments to the projections when needed. We believe that our current unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months. Thereafter, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private financings or borrowings. Any additional financing we require may not be available on terms that are favorable to us, or at all. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our Class A and Class B common stock and our Series A convertible junior participating non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available or that, if available, such financing can be obtained on terms favorable to our stockholders and us.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our \$102.0 million of net cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2012 principally resulted from \$47.2 million of net income, adjusted for certain non-cash operating expenses of \$46.8 million. Our \$94.1 million of net cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2011 principally resulted from \$52.1 million of net income, adjusted for certain non-cash operating expenses of \$40.5 million. Our \$83.5 million of net cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2010 principally resulted from \$42.2 million of net income, adjusted for certain non-cash operating expenses of \$27.9 million.

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Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our \$210.3 million of net cash used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2012 reflects purchases of available-for-sale investment securities, net of sales and maturities, of \$152.8 million, payments for acquisition of property and equipment of \$40.4 million, net payments to acquire Loopt for \$31.8 million, partially offset by a decrease in restricted cash of \$12.3 million. Our \$50.4 million of net cash used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2011 reflects purchases of available-for-sale investment securities, net of maturities, of \$24.9 million, payments for acquisition of property and equipment of \$23.1 million and an increase in restricted cash of \$7.8 million. Our \$3.2 million of net cash provided by investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2010 reflects a decrease in restricted cash of \$10.2 million offset by payments for acquisition of property and equipment of \$13.5 million. Restricted cash on our consolidated balance sheet primarily represents our cash collateral requirements on our line of credit with Synovus Bank. We used the line of credit to fund timing differences between funds remitted by our retail distributors to the banks that issue our cards and funds utilized by our cardholders. In 2010, we reduced our cash collateral on our line of credit from \$15.0 million to \$5.0 million. In 2011, we increased our cash collateral from \$5.0 million to \$10.0 million. In November 2012, we transitioned all outstanding customer deposits associated with our card issuing program with Synovus Bank to our subsidiary bank. Concurrently, we terminated our line of credit with Synovus Bank, thus reducing our cash collateral to zero.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Our \$179.5 million of net cash provided by financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2012 was primarily the result of \$159.5 million of deposits and \$13.7 million of obligations to customers we assumed as part of the transition of all outstanding customer deposits associated with our GPR card program with Synovus Bank to our subsidiary bank, proceeds from the exercise of stock options and the issuance of shares under our employee stock purchase plan of \$3.6 million and related excess tax benefits of \$2.7 million. Our \$14.3 million of net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2011 was the result of the exercise of stock options and the issuance of shares under our employee stock purchase plan of \$6.1 million and excess tax benefits of \$3.0 million. Our \$30.9 million of net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily the result of proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants. We receive cash from the exercise of stock options and the sale of Class A common stock under our employee stock purchase plan. While we expect to continue to receive these proceeds in future periods, the timing and amount of such proceeds are difficult to predict and are contingent on a number of factors including the price of our Class A common stock, the number of employees participating in our equity incentive plan and our employee stock purchase plan and general market conditions.

Commitments

We anticipate that we will continue to purchase property and equipment as necessary in the normal course of our business. The amount and timing of these purchases and the related cash outflows in future periods is difficult to predict and is dependent on a number of factors including the hiring of employees, the rate of change of computer hardware and software used in our business and our business outlook. During 2013, we intend to continue to invest in a plan to transition to a new card processing solution and thereby reduce our dependence on Total System Services, Inc. for card processing services. We also intend to continue our investments in new products and programs, new features for our existing products and IT infrastructure to scale and operate effectively to meet our strategic objectives. We expect the level of our total investment in capital expenditures for 2013 to be similar to the level of investment in 2012.

We have used cash to acquire businesses and technologies and we anticipate that we may continue to do so in the future. The nature of these transactions makes it difficult to predict the amount and timing of such cash requirements. We may also be required to raise additional financing to complete future acquisitions.

Additionally, we anticipate making ongoing cash contributions to our subsidiary bank, Green Dot Bank, to maintain its capital, leverage and other financial commitments at levels we have agreed to with our regulators. For example, in November 2012, we contributed approximately \$26 million to our subsidiary bank in connection with the transition of our card issuing program with Synovus Bank to Green Dot Bank.

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Contractual Obligations

There have been no material changes in our contractual obligations disclosed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
	(In thousands)				
Long-term debt obligations	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Capital lease obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Operating lease obligations	43,721	4,502	8,838	9,028	21,353
Purchase obligations(1)	41,668	10,556	7,187	8,175	15,750
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$85,389	\$ 15,058	\$ 16,025	\$ 17,203	\$ 37,103

(1) Primarily future minimum payments under agreements with vendors and our retail distributors. See note 16 of the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated organizations or financial partnerships, such as structured finance or special purpose entities that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

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Statistical Disclosure by Bank Holding Companies

As discussed in Part I, Item 1. Business, we became a bank holding company in December 2011. This section presents information required by the SEC's Industry Guide 3, "Statistical Disclosure by Bank Holding Companies." The tables in this section include Green Dot Bank information only. All average balance data related to 2011 are calculated for the period December 8, 2011, the date of our acquisition of Green Dot Bank, to December 31, 2011.

Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

The following table presents average balance data for our bank operations:

	Average Balance Year Ended December 31, 2012 (In thousands)	Period ending December 31, 2011
Interest-bearing assets		
Loans	\$9,178	\$10,159
Taxable investment securities	3,584	4,025
Non-taxable investment securities	2,155	2,420
Federal funds sold	2,218	2,400
Total interest-bearing assets	17,135	19,004
Non-interest bearing assets	93,938	40,045
Total assets	\$111,073	\$59,049
Interest-bearing liabilities		
Negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW)	\$6,724	\$1,634
Savings deposits	1,650	6,812
Time deposits, denominations greater than or equal to \$100	3,020	1,383
Time deposits, denominations less than \$100	6,742	9,779
Total interest-bearing liabilities	18,136	19,608
Non-interest bearing liabilities	58,105	16,770
Total liabilities	76,241	36,378
Total stockholders' equity	34,832	22,671
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$111,073	\$59,049

Investment Portfolio

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of Green Dot Bank's investment portfolio at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	Amortized Cost (In thousands)	Fair Value
December 31, 2012		
Agency securities	\$804	\$811
Municipal bonds	2,022	2,058
U.S. treasury notes	20,020	19,956
Total fixed-income securities	\$22,846	\$22,825
December 31, 2011		
Agency securities	\$3,979	\$3,987
Municipal bonds	2,379	2,391
Total fixed-income securities	\$6,358	\$6,378

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The following table shows the scheduled maturities, by amortized cost, and average yields for Green Dot Bank's investment portfolio at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years	Total
December 31, 2012	(In thousands)				
Agency securities	\$—	\$—	\$804	\$—	\$804
Municipal bonds	562	831	629	—	2,022
U.S. treasury notes	16,983	3,037	—	—	20,020
Total fixed-income securities	\$17,545	\$3,868	\$1,433	\$—	\$22,846
Weighted-average yield	0.23				