

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2022

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 001-41042



RIVIAN

Rivian Automotive, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**14600 Myford Road
Irvine, California 92606**

(Address of Principal executive offices)(ZIP Code)

47-3544981

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

(888) 748-4261

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A common stock, \$0.001 par value per share	RIVN	The Nasdaq Stock Market

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

As of October 26, 2022, 913,130,805 shares of the registrant's Class A common stock were outstanding, and 7,825,000 shares of the registrant's Class B common stock were outstanding.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.

FORM 10-Q

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Risk Factors Summary</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Part I. Financial Information</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Part II. Other Information</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>69</u>

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (“Form 10-Q”) contains forward-looking statements. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Form 10-Q may be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “could,” “intends,” “targets,” “projects,” “contemplates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “forecasts,” “predicts,” “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, industry and business trends, equity compensation, business strategy, plans, market growth, and our objectives for future operations.

The forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q are only predictions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the important factors discussed in [Part II, Item 1A “Risk Factors”](#) and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q as well as in any subsequent filings. The forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q are based upon information available to us as of the date of this Form 10-Q, and while we believe such information is a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all risks and uncertainties that could have an impact on the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q. These statements are inherently uncertain, and you are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements.

You should read this Form 10-Q and the documents that we reference in this Form 10-Q and have filed as exhibits to this Form 10-Q with the understanding that our actual future results, performance, and achievements may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Form 10-Q. Except as required by applicable law, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q, whether as a result of any new information, future events or otherwise.

As used in this Form 10-Q, unless otherwise stated or the context requires otherwise, references to “Rivian,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our,” refer to Rivian Automotive, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

RISK FACTORS SUMMARY

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those described in [Part II, Item 1A “Risk Factors”](#) of this Form 10-Q. You should carefully consider these risks and uncertainties in evaluating the information contained in this Form 10-Q as the outcome of one or more of these risks or uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. The principal risks and uncertainties affecting our business include the following:

- We are a growth stage company with a history of losses and expect to incur significant expenses and continuing losses for the foreseeable future.
- Our limited operating history makes it difficult for us to evaluate our future business prospects.
- Our ability to develop and manufacture vehicles of sufficient quality and appeal to customers on schedule and on a large scale is unproven.
- We have experienced, and could experience in the future, cost increases and disruptions in supply of raw materials or other components used in our vehicles.
- We are dependent on our existing suppliers, a significant number of which are single or limited source suppliers, and are also dependent on our ability to source suppliers, for our critical components, and to complete the building out of our supply chain, while effectively managing the risks due to such relationships.

- We depend upon third parties to manufacture and to supply key semiconductor chip components necessary for our vehicles. We do not have long-term agreements with all of our semiconductor chip manufacturers and suppliers, and if these manufacturers or suppliers become unwilling or unable to provide an adequate supply of semiconductor chips, with respect to which there is a global shortage, we would not be able to find alternative sources in a timely manner and our business would be adversely impacted.
- We expect that a significant portion of our initial revenue will be from one customer that is an affiliate of one of our principal stockholders. If we are unable to maintain this relationship, or if this customer purchases significantly fewer vehicles than we currently anticipate, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.
- The success of our business depends on attracting and retaining a large number of customers. If we are unable to do so, we will not be able to achieve profitability.
- We face significant challenges as a new entrant into the automotive industry.
- The automotive market is highly competitive, and we may not be successful in competing in this industry.
- We may underestimate or not effectively manage the capital expenditures and costs associated with our business and operations.
- We may experience significant delays in the manufacture and delivery of our vehicles, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.
- We are highly dependent on the services and reputation of Robert J. Scaringe, our Founder and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”).
- Our long-term results depend upon our ability to successfully introduce and market new products and services, which may expose us to new and increased challenges and risks.
- Breaches in data security, failure of information security systems and privacy concerns could subject us to penalties, damage our reputation and brand, and harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.
- We are, and may in the future become, subject to patent, trademark and/or other intellectual property infringement claims, which may be time-consuming, cause us to incur significant liability and increase our costs of doing business.
- Our vehicles are subject to motor vehicle safety standards and the failure to satisfy such mandated safety standards would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.
- As a manufacturer engaged in sales directly to consumers, we may face regulatory limitations on our ability to sell and service vehicles directly, which could materially and adversely affect our ability to sell our vehicles.
- We may be exposed to delays, limitations, and risks related to the environmental permits and other permits and approvals required to operate or expand operations at an existing or future manufacturing facility.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2022
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 18,133	\$ 13,272
Accounts receivable, net (Note 2)	26	106
Inventory (Note 2)	274	949
Other current assets	126	97
Total current assets	18,559	14,424
Property, plant, and equipment, net (Note 3)	3,183	3,668
Operating lease assets, net	228	291
Other non-current assets	324	640
Total assets	<u>\$ 22,294</u>	<u>\$ 19,023</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 483	\$ 828
Accrued liabilities (Note 5)	667	1,026
Current portion of lease liabilities and other current liabilities	163	255
Total current liabilities	1,313	2,109
Non-current portion of long-term debt (Note 4)	1,226	1,229
Non-current lease liabilities	218	277
Other non-current liabilities	23	71
Total liabilities	2,780	3,686
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 10 shares authorized and 0 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022 (Note 10)	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 3,508 and 3,508 shares authorized and 900 and 921 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, respectively (Note 10)	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	25,887	26,743
Accumulated deficit	(6,374)	(11,403)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	(4)
Total stockholders' equity	19,514	15,337
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 22,294</u>	<u>\$ 19,023</u>

See accompanying [notes](#) to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in millions, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Revenues (Note 2)	\$ 1	\$ 536	\$ 1	\$ 995
Cost of revenues	83	1,453	83	3,118
Gross profit	(82)	(917)	(82)	(2,123)
Operating expenses				
Research and development	441	452	1,124	1,542
Selling, general, and administrative	253	405	560	1,396
Total operating expenses	694	857	1,684	2,938
Loss from operations	(776)	(1,774)	(1,766)	(5,061)
Interest income	1	69	2	94
Interest expense (Note 4)	(1)	(24)	(7)	(70)
Loss on convertible notes, net	(458)	—	(458)	—
Other income, net	1	6	2	12
Loss before income taxes	(1,233)	(1,723)	(2,227)	(5,025)
Provision for income taxes	—	(1)	—	(4)
Net loss	\$ (1,233)	\$ (1,724)	\$ (2,227)	\$ (5,029)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	\$ (1,233)	\$ (1,724)	\$ (2,227)	\$ (5,029)
Net loss per share attributable to Class A and Class B common stockholders, basic and diluted (Note 10)	\$ (12.21)	\$ (1.88)	\$ (22.05)	\$ (5.53)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	101	918	101	909

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(in millions)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Net loss	\$ (1,233)	\$ (1,724)	\$ (2,227)	\$ (5,029)
Other comprehensive loss	—	(3)	—	(4)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (1,233)	\$ (1,727)	\$ (2,227)	\$ (5,033)

See accompanying [notes](#) to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CONTINGENTLY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY

(in millions)

(unaudited)

	Contingently Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity					
	Shares	Amount	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
			Shares	Amount				
BALANCE - December 31, 2020	504	\$ 5,244	101	\$ —	\$ 302	\$ (1,686)	\$ —	\$ (1,384)
Capital stock issuance	72	2,650	—	—	1	—	—	1
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(414)	—	(414)
BALANCE - March 31, 2021	576	7,894	101	—	303	(2,100)	—	(1,797)
Capital stock issuance	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(580)	—	(580)
BALANCE - June 30, 2021	576	7,894	101	\$ —	305	(2,680)	\$ —	(2,375)
Capital stock issuance	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,233)	—	(1,233)
BALANCE - September 30, 2021	576	\$ 7,894	102	\$ —	\$ 306	\$ (3,913)	\$ —	\$ (3,607)
BALANCE - December 31, 2021	—	\$ —	900	\$ 1	\$ 25,887	\$ (6,374)	\$ —	\$ 19,514
Capital stock issuance	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	338	—	—	338
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,593)	—	(1,593)
BALANCE - March 31, 2022	—	—	901	1	26,226	(7,967)	—	18,260
Capital stock issuance including employee stock purchase plan	—	—	15	—	57	—	—	57
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	264	—	—	264
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,712)	—	(1,712)
BALANCE - June 30, 2022	—	—	916	1	26,547	(9,679)	(1)	16,868
Capital stock issuance	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	7
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	189	—	—	189
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	(3)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,724)	—	(1,724)
BALANCE - September 30, 2022	—	\$ —	921	\$ 1	\$ 26,743	\$ (11,403)	\$ (4)	\$ 15,337

See accompanying [notes](#) to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)
(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (2,227)	\$ (5,029)
Depreciation and amortization	84	453
Stock-based compensation expense	—	852
Loss on convertible notes, net	458	—
Inventory write-downs and losses on firm purchase commitments	31	696
Other non-cash activities	29	87
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	—	(82)
Inventory	(157)	(1,203)
Other current assets	(25)	1
Other non-current assets	(6)	(14)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	257	479
Other current liabilities	19	97
Other non-current liabilities	1	57
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,536)	(3,606)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(1,338)	(1,075)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,338)	(1,075)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock including employee stock purchase plan	2,654	65
Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes	2,500	—
Principal payments and other financing activities	(86)	(3)
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,068	62
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	—	(4)
Net change in cash	2,194	(4,623)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash—Beginning of period	3,011	18,423
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash—End of period	\$ 5,205	\$ 13,800
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Capital expenditures included in liabilities	\$ 493	\$ 374
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities	\$ 135	\$ 104

See accompanying [notes](#) to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

1. PRESENTATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Description and Organization

Rivian Automotive, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, “Rivian” or the “Company”) was incorporated as a Delaware corporation on March 26, 2015. Rivian was formed for the purpose of designing, developing, manufacturing, and selling category-defining electric vehicles (“EVs”), accessories, and related services directly to customers in the consumer and commercial markets. The nature of the Company’s operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2021 was primarily research and development activities related to vehicle development and its related technologies, and pre-production activities related to manufacturing and sales. The nature of the Company’s operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was primarily the production and sale of EVs in the United States of America (“United States”).

Basis of Presentation - Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) regarding interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all disclosures, including certain notes, required by U.S. GAAP on an annual reporting basis. These condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and, in the opinion of management, reflect all normal recurring adjustments necessary to fairly present the financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and change in equity for the periods presented. Certain amounts in the prior period condensed consolidated financial statements have been aggregated to conform to current period presentation. Results for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any subsequent period. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (“Form 10-K”).

Initial Public Offering

In November 2021, the Company completed its underwritten initial public offering (“IPO”) of approximately 176 million shares of Class A common stock at a public offering price of \$78.00 per share. The net proceeds to the Company from the IPO were \$13.5 billion. See [Note 10 “Stockholders’ Equity and Net Loss Per Share”](#) for more information regarding the IPO.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements. These estimates require the use of judgments and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses in the periods presented. The Company believes that the accounting estimates and related assumptions employed by the Company are appropriate and the resulting balances are reasonable under the circumstances. However, due to the inherent uncertainties involved in making estimates, actual results could differ from original estimates, requiring adjustments to these amounts in future periods.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks, payments due from financial institutions for the settlement of credit card and debit card transactions, and short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less. The Company’s cash equivalents are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using observable inputs that reflect quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments. The cost of the Company’s cash equivalents

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

approximated their fair values as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022. The following table presents the fair value of the Company's "Cash and cash equivalents" on the [Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets](#) (in millions):

	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2022
Cash	\$ 5,438	\$ 1,750
Money market funds	11,827	9,399
Certificates of deposit	450	360
Commercial papers	268	592
United States Treasury securities	150	1,171
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 18,133</u>	<u>\$ 13,272</u>

Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents that are restricted as to withdrawal or use under the terms of certain contractual agreements are classified as restricted cash and are recorded in "Other non-current assets" on the Company's [Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations](#). Restricted cash primarily consists of the balance of an account under the dominion and control of the administrative agent under the Company's senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility ("ABL Facility"). See [Note 4 "Debt"](#) for more information on the ABL Facility. Total restricted cash was \$290 million and \$528 million as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, respectively.

Accounts Receivable, Net

Receivables are reported at the invoiced amount, less an allowance for any potentially uncollectible amounts. The Company had no allowance for uncollectible amounts as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022.

Inventory and Inventory Valuation

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value ("LCNRV"). Net realizable value ("NRV") is the estimated selling price of inventory in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The following table summarizes the components of "Inventory" on the [Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets](#) (in millions):

	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2022
Raw materials	\$ 236	\$ 723
Work in progress	9	58
Finished goods	29	168
Total inventory	<u>\$ 274</u>	<u>\$ 949</u>

The Company recorded a \$696 million charge to reflect the LCNRV of inventory and losses on firm purchase commitments as of September 30, 2022 in "Cost of revenues" in the Company's [Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations](#).

Derivative Instruments

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to global market risks, including the effect of changes in certain commodity prices, interest rates, and foreign currency exchange rates, and may enter into derivative contracts, such as forwards, options, swaps, or other instruments, to manage these risks. Derivative instruments are recorded on the [Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets](#) in either Other current assets or Current portion of lease liabilities and other current liabilities and are measured at fair value. They are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets. For commodity contracts, the Company records gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value in "Cost of revenues" in the [Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations](#) and cash flows in "Cash flows from operating activities" in the [Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows](#). The Company

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

also may enter into master netting agreements with its counterparties to allow for netting of transactions with the same counterparty. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company has entered into commodity contracts, and the resulting liability is not material as of September 30, 2022. The aggregate notional amount of these derivatives was \$55 million as of September 30, 2022. These derivatives are economic hedges used to manage overall price risk and have not been designated as hedging instruments. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, losses resulting from changes in fair value were not material.

Revenues

The Company primarily recognizes revenue from the sale of EVs. Revenue from the sale of EVs is generally recognized upon delivery, when control of the EV transfers to the customer. Payment for EV sales is generally due upon delivery, and an insignificant amount of revenue is recognized after delivery for performance obligations satisfied over time. Sales are subject to a right of return and involve variable consideration for certain sales to employees.

The expected value of variable consideration is used to estimate the transaction price. Variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of revenue recognized will not occur. The transaction price is allocated based on the estimated relative standalone selling price of each performance obligation. The Company utilizes directly observable standalone selling prices when possible. If not available, the standalone selling prices are estimated using appropriate methods, such as the “adjusted market assessment” approach, “expected cost plus a margin” approach, and others.

Contract Liabilities

The Company recognizes contract liabilities when payments are received or due before the related performance obligation is satisfied. The Company’s contract liabilities exclude fully-refundable customer deposits. The Company’s contract liabilities were not material as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, and were recorded in “Current portion of lease liabilities and other current liabilities” and “Other non-current liabilities” on the [Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets](#).

Concentration of Risk

Counterparty Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of counterparty credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, deposits, derivatives, and loans. The Company is exposed to credit risk to the extent that its cash balance with a financial institution is in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Company insurance limits. The degree of counterparty credit risk will vary based on many factors, including the duration of the transaction and the contractual terms of the agreement. Management evaluates and approves credit standards and oversees the credit risk management function related to investments. As of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, all of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents were placed at financial institutions that management believes are of high credit quality. These balances are typically in excess of insured limits.

Supply Risk

The Company is subject to risks related to its dependence on suppliers, the majority of which are single source providers of parts or components for the Company’s products. Any inability of the Company’s suppliers to deliver necessary product components, including semiconductors, at timing, prices, quality, and volumes that are acceptable to the Company could have a material and adverse impact on Rivian’s business, growth prospects, and financial and operating results.

The Company’s manufacturing facility in Normal, Illinois (the “Normal Factory”) is operational, and Rivian is continuing to invest in the Normal Factory. The Company’s ability to sustain production depends, among other things, on the readiness and solvency of suppliers and vendors through various macroeconomic factors, including factors resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, and economic uncertainties, such as geopolitical instability and its effects on inflation and commodity prices.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

3. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The following table summarizes the components of “Property, plant, and equipment, net” on the [Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets](#) (in millions):

	Estimated Useful Lives	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2022
Land, buildings, and building improvements	10 to 30 years (a)	\$ 429	\$ 620
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of 10 years or lease term	191	262
Machinery, equipment, vehicles, and office furniture	3 to 15 years	1,856	2,316
Computer equipment, hardware, and software	3 to 10 years	180	357
Construction in progress		760	801
Total property, plant, and equipment		3,416	4,356
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(233)	(688)
Total property, plant, and equipment, net		\$ 3,183	\$ 3,668

(a) Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$49 million and \$172 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2022, respectively, and \$84 million and \$451 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

4. DEBT

The following table summarizes the Company’s outstanding debt (in millions):

	Maturity	December 31, 2021		September 30, 2022	
		Amount (in millions)	Effective Interest Rate	Amount (in millions)	Effective Interest Rate
2026 Notes	2026	\$ 1,250	7.0 %	\$ 1,250	7.6 %
Total long term debt		1,250		1,250	
Less unamortized discount and debt issuance costs		(24)		(21)	
Notes payable, less unamortized discount and debt issuance costs		1,226		1,229	
Less: Current portion		—		—	
Total note payable, less current portion		\$ 1,226		\$ 1,229	

Term Facility

In April 2018, the Company entered into a variable rate Term Facility Agreement (“Term Facility”). In February 2021, the Company paid all outstanding amounts related to the Term Facility. Interest on the Term Facility was paid based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 4.3%. The Company’s obligations under the Term Facility were backed by guarantees, including from an affiliate of a stockholder of the Company.

In connection with the Term Facility, the Company issued common stock warrants to the affiliate of the stockholder on the date thereof. The common stock warrants were classified as a debt issuance cost, recorded as an increase to Additional paid-in capital, and subsequently amortized over the periods the Term Facility was outstanding.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

2021 Convertible Notes

In July 2021, the Company issued \$2,500 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior convertible promissory notes due July 2026 in a private offering (“2021 Convertible Notes”) and made an irrevocable election to account for the 2021 Convertible Notes under the Fair Value Option in accordance with ASC Topic 825, Financial Instruments. As a result, the 2021 Convertible Notes were initially recognized as a liability measured at issue-date estimated fair value and subsequently re-measured to estimated fair value as of September 30, 2021. The 2021 Convertible Notes accrued interest quarterly at a rate of (i) zero percent (0%) from the date of issuance to, and including, June 30, 2022 and (ii) five percent (5%) after June 30, 2022. The Company made no cash interest payments on the 2021 Convertible Notes during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021.

Upon the Company’s IPO, the 2021 Convertible Notes converted into 38 million shares of Class A common stock at a conversion price equal to \$66.30 per share. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the loss on the 2021 Convertible Notes was recognized in “Loss on convertible notes, net” in the [Consolidated Statements of Operations](#) and was calculated as follows (in millions):

	September 30, 2021		
	Fair value (carrying amount)	Unpaid principal balance	Loss on convertible notes, net
2021 Convertible Notes	\$ 2,958	\$ 2,500	\$ 458

ABL Facility

In May 2021, the Company, through various of its subsidiaries, entered into an ABL Facility with a syndicate of banks that may be used for general corporate purposes. Availability under the ABL Facility is based on the lesser of the borrowing base and the committed \$750 million cap and is reduced by borrowings and the issuance of letters of credit which bear a fronting fee of 0.125% plus interest per annum.

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had no borrowings under the ABL Facility and \$395 million of letters of credit outstanding, resulting in availability under the ABL Facility of \$353 million after giving effect to the borrowing base and the outstanding letters of credit. As of September 30, 2022, the Company was in compliance with all covenants required by the ABL Facility.

2026 Notes

In October 2021, the Company issued \$1,250 million aggregate principal amount of senior secured floating rate notes due October 2026 (the “2026 Notes”) to certain new and existing investors of the Company. As of September 30, 2022, the Company was in compliance with all covenants required by the 2026 Notes, and the contractual interest rate was 7.2%.

The 2026 Notes are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted prices in markets that are not active. As of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, the fair value of the 2026 Notes was \$1,250 million and \$1,186 million, respectively.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

5. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The carrying value of “Accrued liabilities” on the [Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets](#) includes the following components (in millions):

	December 31, 2021 (a)	September 30, 2022
Capital expenditures	\$ 311	\$ 258
Other products and services	182	166
Payroll and related costs	95	245
Inventory	28	272
Other	51	85
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 667</u>	<u>\$ 1,026</u>

(a) The prior period has been recast to conform to current period presentation.

6. INCOME TAXES

The Company’s provision for income taxes was not material for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2022. The Company’s effective tax rate was 0% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2022. The Company maintains a valuation allowance on all deferred tax assets except in certain foreign jurisdictions, as it has concluded that it is more likely than not that these assets will not be utilized.

7. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock Plans

The Company's 2015 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("2015 Stock Plan") and 2021 Incentive Award Plan ("2021 Stock Plan" and, together, "Stock Plans") permit the grant of stock options, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), and other stock-based awards to employees, non-employee directors, and consultants. As of September 30, 2022, 80 million and 145 million shares were reserved for issuance under the 2015 Stock Plan and 2021 Stock Plan, respectively. As of September 30, 2022, 29 million shares were reserved for issuance under the 2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP").

In April 2022, the Company granted approximately 10 million RSUs to its existing employees. The RSUs generally vest in quarterly installments based on a requisite service period of four years of continuous service, and the grant date fair value of the awards was \$355 million.

In September 2022, the Company approved the payment of 2022 bonus incentives to be made under the 2021 Stock Plan in the form of stock-based awards, which will vest immediately upon grant in early 2023. The 2022 bonus incentives are subject to certain performance conditions related to production and other targets. As a result, bonus expense was reclassified to stock-based compensation expense in the three months ended September 30, 2022 with no change to the presentation on the [Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations](#).

Because no awards granted under the 2015 Stock Plan vested, were expected to vest, or were exercisable prior to the IPO, the Company recognized no stock-based compensation cost during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021. The following table summarizes the Company’s stock-based compensation expense for the Stock Plans and ESPP by line item in the [Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations](#) (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2022	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022
Cost of revenues	\$ 25	\$ 48
Research and development	133	386
Selling, general, and administrative	135	418
Total stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 293</u>	<u>\$ 852</u>

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

2021 Convertible Notes

In July 2021, the Company issued the 2021 Convertible Notes to principal stockholders of the Company at that time, including: Amazon.com, Inc. and its affiliates (collectively “Amazon”) with \$490 million principal amount, Ford Motor Company (“Ford”) with \$415 million principal amount, and certain funds and accounts advised by T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. (“T. Rowe Price”) with an aggregate \$400 million principal amount. Upon the Company’s IPO, the 2021 Convertible Notes converted into 38 million shares of Class A common stock at a conversion price equal to \$66.30 per share (see [Note 4 "Debt"](#) for more information about the 2021 Convertible Notes).

2026 Notes

The 2026 Notes were issued to certain new and principal stockholders, including T. Rowe Price with an aggregate \$285 million principal amount (see [Note 4 "Debt"](#) for more information about the 2026 Notes).

Revenues

The Company has an agreement with Amazon to purchase EDVs and/or certain component parts and related services for use in Amazon’s last mile delivery operations. The Company is producing EDVs to fulfill Amazon’s initial order of 100,000 EDVs, subject to modification, as described under Part III, Item 13 "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence" in the Form 10-K. The Company recorded \$133 million in revenues from Amazon for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, within “Revenues” in the [Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations](#), primarily related to the sale of EDVs. As of September 30, 2022, the uncollected amounts related to these revenues in “Accounts receivable, net” in the [Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets](#) were \$68 million.

Operating Expenses

The Company obtains prototyping, engineering, and other research and development (“R&D”) services from a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ford. Until May 2022, Ford was a principal stockholder and related party of the Company as a beneficial owner of more than 10 percent of the Company’s voting interests. During the five months ended May 31, 2022, the expense for services from Ford that the Company recognized in “Research and development” in the [Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations](#) was not material. As of June 30, 2022, Ford is no longer a related party.

The Company obtains data services, including hosting, storage, and compute from Amazon. The Company recognized expenses related to these services of \$1 million and \$9 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2022, respectively, and \$12 million and \$43 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2022, respectively, in “Research and development” and “Selling, general, and administrative,” in the [Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations](#). As of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, the unpaid amounts related to these services were not material.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is involved in legal proceedings, primarily related to employment matters, securities laws, and supplier contracts. While it is not possible to predict the outcome of these matters with certainty, the Company has recorded an estimated liability for unsettled obligations pertaining to legal proceedings of \$17 million and \$13 million as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, respectively, within “Accrued liabilities” on the [Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets](#). The estimated range of unsettled obligations is not materially different from the estimated liability recorded. The estimated liability is not reduced by expected recoveries from third parties, and the majority of the matters for which an estimated liability has been recorded are expected to be resolved during the year ending December 31, 2023.

10. STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY AND NET LOSS PER SHARE

The Company has two classes of common stock: Class A common stock and Class B common stock. Shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock are identical, except with respect to voting and conversion rights. As of December 31, 2021 and

September 30, 2022, 892 million and 913 million shares of Class A common stock were issued and outstanding, respectively. As of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, 8 million shares of Class B common stock were issued and

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

outstanding. As of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, 3,500 million shares of Class A common stock and 8 million shares of Class B common stock were authorized.

Upon the close of the IPO, all outstanding shares of contingently redeemable convertible preferred stock converted into shares of Class A common stock. As of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, no shares of preferred stock were outstanding and 10 million shares of preferred stock were authorized.

Because the rights of the holders of Class A and Class B common stock, including liquidation and dividend rights, are identical except with respect to voting and conversion rights, undistributed earnings are allocated on a proportionate basis. As a result, net loss per share attributable to common stockholders is the same for Class A and Class B common stock, whether on an individual or combined basis.

Prior to the IPO, the Company considered shares of contingently redeemable convertible preferred stock to be participating securities because they participated in any dividends declared on the Company's common stock on an "if-converted to common stock" basis. Holders of contingently redeemable convertible preferred stock did not participate in the net loss per share with common stockholders, as they did not have a contractual obligation to share in the Company's losses.

Diluted net loss per share is computed by giving effect to all potential shares of common stock to the extent dilutive, including stock options, unvested RSUs, shares underlying the Company's ESPP, stock warrants, and other stock-based awards. Potential shares of common stock are excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share if their effect would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented or if the issuance of shares is contingent upon events that did not occur by the end of the period, in the case of stock options with a market condition and other stock-based awards. The number of potential shares of common stock outstanding during each period that were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share is as follows (in millions):

	Three and Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2022
2021 Convertible Notes	2,958	—
Stock warrants	12	12
Contingently redeemable convertible preferred stock	576	—
Stock options	67	63
RSUs, ESPP, and other stock-based awards	32	46
Total	3,645	121

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in the calculation of basic and diluted net loss per share is as follows (in millions, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
Numerator				
Net loss attributable to Rivian	\$ (1,233)	\$ (1,724)	\$ (2,227)	\$ (5,029)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	<u>\$ (1,233)</u>	<u>\$ (1,724)</u>	<u>\$ (2,227)</u>	<u>\$ (5,029)</u>
Denominator				
Weighted-average Class A and Class B common shares outstanding - basic	101	918	101	909
Effect of dilutive securities	—	—	—	—
Weighted-average Class A and Class B common shares outstanding - diluted	<u>101</u>	<u>918</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>909</u>
Net loss per share attributable to Class A and Class B common stockholders, basic and diluted	<u>\$ (12.21)</u>	<u>\$ (1.88)</u>	<u>\$ (22.05)</u>	<u>\$ (5.53)</u>

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in [Part I, Item 1 "Financial Statements"](#) of this Form 10-Q, as well as our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes as disclosed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021. This discussion contains forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in this Form 10-Q, particularly those identified under [Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors"](#). Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future.

Overview

Rivian exists to create products and services that help our planet transition to carbon neutral energy and transportation. Rivian designs, develops, and manufactures category-defining EVs and accessories and sells them directly to customers in the consumer and commercial markets. Rivian complements its vehicles with a full suite of proprietary, value-added services that address the entire lifecycle of the vehicle and deepen our customer relationships.

Starting with a clean sheet, we built a vertically integrated ecosystem comprised of our vehicle technology platform, cloud architecture, product development and operations, products, and services. Interconnected by our data and analytics backbone, our ecosystem is designed to deliver fast-paced innovation cycles, structural cost advantages, and exceptional customer experiences.

In the consumer market, we launched the R1 platform with our first generation of consumer vehicles: the R1T, a two-row five-passenger pickup truck, and the R1S, a three-row seven-passenger sport utility vehicle ("SUV").

In the commercial market, we launched the Rivian Commercial Vehicle ("RCV") platform. Our first vehicle on this platform is our Electric Delivery Van ("EDV"), designed and engineered by Rivian in collaboration with Amazon, our first commercial customer. We are producing EDVs to fulfill Amazon's initial order of 100,000 EDVs, subject to modification as described under Part III, Item 13 "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence" in the Form 10-K.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, we produced 14,317 vehicles and delivered 12,278 vehicles.

Factors Affecting Our Performance

The growth and future success of our business depends on many factors. While these factors present significant opportunities for our business, they also pose risks and challenges, including those discussed below and in [Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors,"](#) that we must successfully address to achieve growth, improve our results of operations, and generate profits.

- **Ability to Develop and Launch New Offerings.** The R1T, R1S, and EDV, our initial launch products, appear to resonate with customers based on positive responses to vehicles delivered and preorder data. The term "preorder" refers to all configured preorders prior to May 25, 2022 and all reservations made on and following May 25, 2022, net of delivered vehicles and cancelled orders. We believe the Rivian brand is becoming established in the most attractive consumer and commercial vehicle market segments. However, our ability to grow revenue and expand margins will also depend on our ability to develop and launch new vehicle platforms and programs. Our future financial performance will also depend on our ability to offer services that deliver an intuitive, seamless, and compelling customer experience.
- **Ability to Attract New Customers.** Our growth will depend in large part on our ability to attract new consumer and commercial customers. We have invested heavily in developing our ecosystem and plan to continue to do so. We are in the very early stages of growth in our existing markets, and we expect to substantially raise brand awareness by connecting directly with our community through engaging content, rich digital experiences, and immersive events. We anticipate that these activities will lead to additional preorders and deliveries, and, as a result, increase our base of Rivian customers. An inability to attract new customers would substantially impact our ability to grow revenue or improve our financial results.
- **Ability to Scale our Ecosystem and Brand Experience.** Our go-to-market strategy requires us to scale our ecosystem quickly and effectively, including our technology platform and product development and operational infrastructure. Our future success will also depend on our ability to further develop and leverage our proprietary technology

platform. Our ability to enhance our product design, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities and expand our delivery and service operations, Rivian Adventure Network (“RAN”), charging network, and customer service will be critical for supporting growth. We believe our long-term ability to achieve our financial targets will depend on our ability to cost-effectively scale these elements, while also delivering a unified customer and brand experience consistent with our adventurous brand commitment.

- **Ability to Convert our Customers to Subscribers of our Services.** Services are a key part of our growth strategy, driven by initial attach rate, retention, and the subsequent adoption of future service offerings. We offer a variety of services, including financing and insurance, vehicle maintenance and repair, charging, and FleetOS solutions that we believe will grow our revenue outside of vehicle sales. As we increase our base of Rivian customers and expand our services portfolio, we expect our customers to expand their usage of our service offerings over the full lifecycle of their vehicle ownership. We believe the services portion of our business will have the benefit of creating a higher-margin, recurring revenue stream for each vehicle, therefore improving our margin profile. Our ability to grow revenue and our long-term financial performance will depend in part on our ability to drive adoption of these offerings.
- **Ability to Invest in our Production and Capabilities.** We believe that customer acquisition and retention is contingent on our ability to produce innovative offerings, including vehicles that deliver the broadest combination of performance, utility, and capability, as well as services that enhance the ownership journey through new features, functions, and a best-in-class customer experience. To this end, we intend to continue making investments to drive growth as we scale vehicle production and deliveries, expand our offerings, and strengthen our core capabilities. As we invest in our business for long-term growth, leading to increases in operating expenses as well as capital expenditures, we expect to experience additional losses, which could delay our ability to achieve profitability and positive operating cash flow. Furthermore, we anticipate that these future investments will require significant external debt and/or equity financing.
- **Ability to Develop and Manage a Resilient Supply Chain.** Our ability to manufacture vehicles and develop future solutions is dependent on the continued supply of input materials (e.g., lithium and nickel) and components (e.g., semiconductors). Any inability or unwillingness of our suppliers to deliver necessary input materials or components at timing, prices, quality, and volumes that are acceptable to us could have a material impact on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Fluctuations in the cost of input materials or components and supply interruptions or shortages could materially impact our business. We have experienced and may continue to experience cost fluctuations and disruptions in supply of input materials and components that could impact our financial performance. For example, the global semiconductor supply shortage has had, and is continuing to have, wide-ranging effects across the automotive industry, and has impacted our operations and financial performance, along with those of many automotive suppliers and manufacturers that incorporate semiconductors into their products. In addition, over the prior year there have been sizable increases in the cost of key metals, including lithium, nickel, aluminum, and cobalt. These prices have declined from peak levels but are expected to remain volatile for the foreseeable future. We also have experienced a need for expedited freight services associated with supply chain challenges, resulting in higher logistics costs. Given the current supply chain environment, we believe our production ramp and rate in our Normal Factory will be limited by supply chain factors in the near-future. We also must manage the risk of field actions, including product recalls, with respect to components from suppliers. We continue to work diligently and collaboratively with suppliers to identify and proactively address problems or constraints as quickly as possible.
- **Ability to Grow in New Geographies.** We plan to invest in international operations and grow our business outside of our existing operations in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom (“U.K.”), and the European Union. We believe we are well-positioned for international expansion in light of a healthy global demand for EVs and for the vehicle segments in which we currently operate or expect to operate. Other factors that we believe will aid our successful international growth include: the highly flexible, modular nature of our platforms, which we anticipate will provide us the ability to introduce new vehicle programs and configurations; our digital-first approach, which we anticipate will allow us to expand quickly and without a significant physical retail footprint; and our product development expertise, which we anticipate will enable us to offer significant customization for diverse international markets and demographics.

Our international expansion has significant associated investment requirements, such as capital spending related to infrastructure, including additional manufacturing capacity, delivery, and service operations, charging networks, and personnel. International expansion is also subject to a variety of risks, including local competition, multilingual

customer support and servicing, delivery logistics, and compliance with foreign laws and regulations, including those related to vehicle sales, data privacy, financing, taxes, labor and employment, and foreign exchange.

- **Ability to Maintain Our Culture, Attract and Retain Talent, and Scale Our Team.** We believe our culture has been a key contributor to the positive response from our customers, and our mission promotes a sense of greater purpose and fulfillment in our employees. We have invested in building a strong culture and believe it is one of our most important and sustainable sources of competitive advantage. Any failure to preserve our culture could negatively affect our ability to retain and recruit personnel, which is critical to our growth, and to effectively pursue our objectives. If we are unable to retain or hire key personnel, our business and competitive position may be harmed resulting in an adverse impact to our prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.
- **Seasonality.** Historically, the automotive industry has experienced higher revenue in the spring and summer months. Additionally, we expect volumes of commercial vehicle sales to be less in the winter months, as customers shift their focus to making last mile deliveries during holidays, rather than incorporating more vehicles into their fleet. We do not expect such seasonality in demand to significantly impact our operations in the near-term as we scale our business due to our backlog of preorders; however, we may experience seasonal variations in demand in the long-term.
- **Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic.** Since 2020, public health and governmental authorities have taken extraordinary steps to contain and combat the outbreak and spread of COVID-19, including associated variants, throughout the world. Consistent with these actions and in combination with recommendations by public health officials, since late March 2020 a significant percentage of Rivian personnel have been working remotely; however, a number of employees have returned to work on-site at our facilities, including our Normal Factory, subject to operating restrictions intended to protect public health and the health and safety of our employees.

Additionally, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have caused disruptions to and delays in our operations, including shortages, delays, and price increases in the supply of input materials (*e.g.*, lithium and nickel) and components (*e.g.*, semiconductors). In response, we have adapted various internal designs and processes to proactively address any impacts of such disruptions and delays on our production timeline, which has resulted in higher costs. In addition, the recent lockdowns in China could cause additional disruptions in the supply chain.

The full extent of the future impact from the COVID-19 pandemic on our operational and financial performance is currently uncertain and will depend on future developments outside of our control, including the duration, extent and intensity of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effectiveness and availability of vaccines and boosters, and actions taken by public health organizations and governmental authorities. We will continue to monitor these conditions and remain flexible, evolving our business and processes as appropriate.

- **Inflation.** The United States economy has experienced various disruptions, including supply chain shortages. These disruptions, as well as the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine, have contributed to increased inflation. The cost of input materials (*e.g.*, lithium and nickel) and components (*e.g.*, semiconductors) required to produce our vehicles has risen considerably over the prior year. We expect inflation to be higher than recent years for the foreseeable future. If we are unable to fully offset higher costs through price increases or other measures, especially in the near-term as we continue to work through the backlog of preorders, we could experience an adverse impact to our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth our consolidated results of operations for the periods presented (in millions). The period-to-period comparisons of our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected in the future.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
(in millions)				
Revenues	\$ 1	\$ 536	\$ 1	\$ 995
Cost of revenues	83	1,453	83	3,118
Gross profit	(82)	(917)	(82)	(2,123)
Operating expenses				
Research and development	441	452	1,124	1,542
Selling, general, and administrative	253	405	560	1,396
Total operating expenses	694	857	1,684	2,938
Loss from operations	(776)	(1,774)	(1,766)	(5,061)
Interest income	1	69	2	94
Interest expense	(1)	(24)	(7)	(70)
Loss on convertible notes, net	(458)	—	(458)	—
Other income, net	1	6	2	12
Loss before income taxes	(1,233)	(1,723)	(2,227)	(5,025)
Provision for income taxes	—	(1)	—	(4)
Net loss	\$ (1,233)	\$ (1,724)	\$ (2,227)	\$ (5,029)

Comparison of the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021 and 2022

Revenues

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change
(in millions)								
Revenues	\$ 1	\$ 536	\$ 535	nm	\$ 1	\$ 995	\$ 994	nm

*nm-not meaningful

Revenues increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 primarily due to customer deliveries of 6,584 and 12,278 vehicles during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively.

Cost of revenues and gross profit

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change
(in millions)								
Cost of revenues	\$ 83	\$ 1,453	\$ 1,370	nm	\$ 83	\$ 3,118	\$ 3,035	nm
Gross profit	\$ (82)	\$ (917)	\$ (835)	nm	\$ (82)	\$ (2,123)	\$ (2,041)	nm

*nm-not meaningful

Cost of revenues increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, as a result of the production of 7,363 and 14,317 vehicles and the delivery of 6,584 and 12,278 vehicles in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively. Additionally, we recorded \$122 million

and \$329 million of depreciation and amortization expense and \$25 million and \$48 million of stock-based compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively.

Negative gross profit increased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021. Gross profit for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was negatively impacted by a \$696 million charge to reflect the LCNRV of inventory and losses on firm purchase commitments as of September 30, 2022, recorded in “Cost of revenues” in our [Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations](#). We expect these items to continue to negatively impact operating results in near-term periods. The increase in LCNRV compared to previous periods is primarily due to an increase in overall inventory and firm purchase commitment values as production ramps, which were adjusted to reflect the amount we anticipate receiving upon vehicle sale (after considering future costs necessary to ready the inventory for sale).

There have been sizable increases in the cost of various inputs to manufacture our products over the past year, due to inflationary pressures and supply chain disruptions, impacting items such as the cost of input materials (e.g., lithium and nickel) and components (e.g., semiconductors). We expect volatility in pricing of manufacturing inputs to persist for the foreseeable future. We have also incurred higher indirect costs, such as elevated levels of expedited freight, to compensate for certain supply chain challenges.

As we produce vehicles at low volumes on production lines designed for higher volumes, we have and will continue to experience negative gross profit related to labor, depreciation, and overhead costs. The pressure on gross profit from limited volumes will continue in the near-term, but we expect it will improve on a per-vehicle basis as production volumes ramp up faster than future labor and overhead costs increase.

Research and development

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change
Research and development	\$ 441	\$ 452	\$ 11	2 %	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,542	\$ 418	37 %

For the three months ended September 30, 2022, we incurred R&D expenses of \$452 million, including \$31 million of depreciation and amortization expense. R&D expenses increased by \$11 million, or 2% compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021. This increase was primarily due to \$133 million of stock-based compensation expense not recognized prior to our November 2021 IPO partially offset by a \$122 million decrease in engineering, design, and development costs related to higher product development activities in the lead up to our start of production for the R1 and RCV platforms in the prior period.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, we incurred R&D expenses of \$1,542 million, including \$66 million of depreciation and amortization expense. R&D expenses increased by \$418 million, or 37% compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021. This increase was primarily due to \$386 million of stock-based compensation expense, a \$202 million increase in payroll and related expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses, partially offset by a \$276 million decrease in engineering, design, and development costs.

The primary drivers for these higher expenses were stock-based compensation expense not recognized prior to our November 2021 IPO and higher headcount and personnel costs related to investing in our R1 and RCV programs as well as investments related to other advanced product development activities, including early development of our R2 platform, future propulsion platforms, and our updated vehicle network architecture. The decrease in engineering, design, and development costs was related to higher product development activities in the lead up to our start of production for the R1 and RCV platforms in the prior periods.

We plan to continue investing in future vehicle platforms and technologies as well as furthering vertical integration of manufacturing.

Selling, general, and administrative

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change
Selling, general, and administrative	\$ 253	\$ 405	\$ 152	60 %	\$ 560	\$ 1,396	\$ 836	149 %

For the three months ended September 30, 2022, we incurred SG&A expenses of \$405 million, including \$21 million of depreciation and amortization expense. SG&A expenses increased by \$152 million, or 60% compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase was primarily due to \$135 million of stock-based compensation expense which was not recognized prior to our November 2021 IPO.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, we incurred SG&A expenses of \$1,396 million, including \$58 million of depreciation and amortization expense. SG&A expense increased by \$836 million, or 149% compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase was primarily due to \$418 million of stock-based compensation expense, a \$184 million increase in payroll and related expenses, a \$56 million increase in professional fees, a \$42 million increase in facilities and other occupancy costs, and other miscellaneous operating expenses.

The primary drivers for these higher expenses were scaling our corporate functions and commercial operations, including customer-facing facilities, to support our current and future business growth. These expenses include higher headcount and increased personnel costs, as well as stock-based compensation expense not recognized prior to our November 2021 IPO.

We also plan to make continued investments in our facilities, service network, commercial operations, and technology for our future operations.

Other (expense) income

(in millions)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change	2021	2022	\$ Change	% Change
Interest income	\$ 1	\$ 69	\$ 68	nm	\$ 2	\$ 94	\$ 92	nm
Interest expense	\$ (1)	\$ (24)	\$ (23)	nm	\$ (7)	\$ (70)	\$ (63)	900 %
Loss on convertible notes, net	\$ (458)	\$ —	\$ 458	(100)%	\$ (458)	\$ —	\$ 458	(100)%
Other income, net	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ 5	500 %	\$ 2	\$ 12	\$ 10	500 %

Interest income increased by \$68 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021. Interest income increased by \$92 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The primary drivers of this higher interest income for both periods were higher interest rates and higher average balances of cash and cash equivalents.

Interest expense increased by \$23 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2021. Interest expense increased by \$63 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The primary drivers of this higher interest expense in both periods were higher average debt balances and interest rates resulting from the 2026 Notes. See [Note 4 “Debt”](#) to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q for more information on the 2026 Notes. We expect interest expense to increase in the near term, reflecting changes in the interest rate environment.

Loss on convertible notes, net decreased for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 as a result of the issuance and subsequent mark-to-market valuation of the 2021 Convertible Notes in 2021. See [Note 4 “Debt”](#) to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q for more information on the 2021 Convertible Notes.

Provision for income taxes

As of September 30, 2021 and 2022, the majority of our deferred tax assets were comprised of net operating losses generated primarily in the United States and tax credit carryforwards, and for both periods, these assets were fully offset by a valuation allowance.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our operations have been financed primarily through net proceeds from the sale of securities, including in our IPO, and from borrowings. The following table summarizes our liquidity as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022 (in billions):

	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18.1	\$ 13.3
Availability under ABL Facility	0.3	0.4
Total liquidity	<u>\$ 18.4</u>	<u>\$ 13.7</u>

In November 2021, we completed our underwritten IPO of approximately 176 million shares of Class A common stock at a public offering price of \$78.00 per share. The net proceeds to us from the IPO were \$13.5 billion. See [Note 10 "Stockholders' Equity and Net Loss Per Share"](#) to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q for more information regarding the IPO.

We have generated significant losses from operations, as reflected in our accumulated deficit of \$6.4 billion and \$11.4 billion as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, respectively. Additionally, we have generated negative cash flows from operations and investing activities as we continue to support the growth of our business. We anticipate continuing to make significant capital investments over the next several years to focus on ramping up production as we strategically expand infrastructure, including additional manufacturing capacity both domestically and internationally. We also anticipate continuing to make significant investments in future growth objectives, including vehicle and other technology and software, tooling for current vehicle platforms, future vehicle manufacturing lines, battery technology and supply, our service network, charging infrastructure, and digital offerings.

As of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022, our non-cancellable commitments as disclosed in Note 5 "Leases", Note 6 "Debt", and Note 12 "Commitments and Contingencies" to our consolidated financial statements in our Form 10-K and [Note 4 "Debt"](#) to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q, do not include any commitments related to these ongoing investments as we do not have any related material commitments that we cannot cancel without a significant penalty. In addition to our capital expenditures, we expect our operating expenses to increase as we ramp vehicle production and continue to invest in R&D activities and our commercial infrastructure in support of our growing customer base.

We believe our existing balance of cash and cash equivalents, in addition to amounts available for borrowing under the ABL Facility, will be sufficient to meet our operating expenses, working capital, and capital expenditure needs for at least the next 12 months.

Our future operating losses and capital requirements may vary materially from those currently planned and will depend on many factors, including our rate of revenue growth, the timing and extent of spending on R&D efforts and other growth initiatives, the timing, nature, and rate of expansion of manufacturing activities, the timing of new products and services, market acceptance of our offerings, and overall economic conditions. Furthermore, we anticipate that future investments will require significant debt and/or equity financing. The sale of additional equity would result in dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of additional debt would result in debt service obligations, and the instruments governing such debt could provide for operational and/or financial covenants that restrict our operations. There can be no assurances that we will be able to raise additional capital on favorable terms or at all. The inability to raise capital would adversely affect our ability to achieve our business objectives.

Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(in millions)	2021	2022
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (1,536)	\$ (3,606)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (1,338)	\$ (1,075)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 5,068	\$ 62

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities increased by \$2,070 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021. This increase was primarily driven by higher cash outlays to support overall growth of the business, especially the manufacture and sale of our products from our Normal Factory and various selling, general, and administrative activities related to scaling our corporate and commercial operations (such as payroll). We also used cash to build up inventory levels to support our increasing production levels, partially offset by an increase in payables and accrued expenses related to operating activities.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 decreased by \$263 million compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2021 primarily due to higher capital expenditures related to the build-out of our manufacturing capabilities at our Normal Factory in the prior year. We continued to invest in the growth of our business at our Normal Factory, our next generation vehicle platforms and technologies, along with our service centers in the current year.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2021 of \$5.1 billion was primarily driven by proceeds from the issuance of shares of Series F contingently redeemable convertible preferred stock of \$2.7 billion and \$2.5 billion in net proceeds from the issuance of the 2021 Convertible Notes. We had no material financing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In preparing the condensed consolidated financial statements, we make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, stockholders' deficit or equity, revenue, and expenses, and related disclosures. We re-evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis. Our estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Because of the uncertainty inherent in these matters, actual results may differ from these estimates and could differ based upon other assumptions or conditions, and such differences may be material. The critical accounting policies that reflect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements include those described in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Form 10-K. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, there were no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates from those discussed in the Form 10-K.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Our exposure to market risk as a result of our financial instruments for the year ended December 31, 2021 is described under Part II, Item 7A "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in the Form 10-K. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, there were no material changes in our exposure to market risk as a result of our financial instruments.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the reasonable assurance level as of September 30, 2022 due to the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting described below.

Previously Reported Material Weakness

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in our internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

As disclosed in the Form 10-K, we previously identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting related to controls to address segregation of duties across financially relevant functions and information technology ("IT") general controls over our Enterprise Resource Planning systems, applications, and tools used in financial reporting. We have concluded that these material weaknesses continue to exist as of September 30, 2022. The deficiencies identified did not result in a material misstatement to our financial statements.

Remediation Measures

The material weaknesses described above arose because as a private company prior to our IPO, with the rapid growth in our business, we did not have the business processes, systems, personnel, and related internal controls necessary to satisfy the accounting and financial reporting requirements of a public company.

We have taken and will continue to take action to remediate these material weaknesses, including:

- implementation of processes and controls to better identify and manage segregation of duties risks;
- implementation of IT general controls to manage access and program changes within our IT environment and to support the evaluation, monitoring, and ongoing effectiveness of key application controls and key reports; and
- continued hiring of additional accounting, finance, IT, and other business process resources with public company and internal control experience to better assess and manage our segregation of duties and IT general control risks.

We believe we are making progress toward achieving effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The actions that we are taking are subject to ongoing management review and audit committee oversight. We will not be able to conclude whether the steps we are taking will fully remediate the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting until we have completed our remediation efforts and subsequently evaluated their effectiveness. We may also conclude that additional measures are required to remediate the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Except for the remediation measures in connection with the material weaknesses described above, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act, during the quarter ended September 30, 2022 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitation on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Further, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Currently we are involved in, or may in the future be involved in, legal proceedings, claims or government investigations in the ordinary course of business relating to, among other things, commercial matters and contracts, intellectual property, labor and employment, discrimination, false or misleading advertising, regulatory matters, competition, pricing, tax, consumer rights/protection, torts/personal injury, real estate matters, property rights, data privacy/data protection, and securities.

These matters also include the following:

- On July 17, 2020, Tesla, Inc. ("Tesla") filed suit against Rivian Automotive, Inc., Rivian Automotive, LLC and a number of former Tesla/current Rivian group employees in California Superior Court, Santa Clara County. The current operative pleading, the Fourth Amended Complaint ("4AC") filed on September 28, 2021, alleges claims for trade secret misappropriation against Rivian and various individual defendants, as well as breach of contract and California Computer Data Access and Fraud Act claims against the individual defendants (but not against Rivian). Tesla alleges that the individual defendants took confidential and trade secret documents and information at Rivian's direction when they left Tesla's employ to join Rivian, including recruitment and personnel information, sales data, service data, manufacturing information, new market expansion information, and documents and code relating to battery technology. Tesla also alleges that by doing so, the individual defendants breached their non-disclosure and other agreements with Tesla. The 4AC seeks damages, injunctive relief and attorneys' fees, among other things. We believe Tesla's claims are meritless and intend to vigorously defend against this lawsuit.
- Between March 7, 2022 and April 19, 2022, three alleged stockholders filed lawsuits against Rivian Automotive, Inc., certain of our officers and directors, and Rivian's IPO underwriters on behalf of a putative class of purchasers of Rivian common stock in our IPO. By Order dated July 1, 2022 the three suits were consolidated under the caption *Crews v. Rivian Automotive, Inc., et al.* 22-cv-01524-RGK-E (C.D. Cal.). On July 22, 2022 the lead plaintiff filed an amended consolidated complaint, alleging violations of Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 and Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and seeking damages, equitable relief and attorneys' fees and costs. On August 29, 2022, the Rivian defendants and the underwriter defendants filed motions to dismiss, which are pending. We believe the alleged stockholders' claims are meritless and intend to vigorously defend against this lawsuit.
- On May 5, 2022 an alleged stockholder filed a derivative suit, purportedly on behalf of Rivian Automotive, Inc., against our board of directors and Rivian Automotive, Inc. (as a nominal defendant) in the United States District Court, District of Delaware. The complaint alleges claims under Delaware law, including purported breach of fiduciary duties, as well as under Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary and injunctive relief, as well as corporate governance changes. On July 11, 2022, the members of our board of directors and Rivian Automotive, Inc. moved to dismiss this suit. While the motion was pending, the alleged stockholder agreed to voluntarily dismiss the lawsuit and the suit was dismissed without prejudice by Order dated August 24, 2022. On June 2, 2022, another alleged stockholder filed a derivative suit alleging similar claims (and seeking similar remedies) against the same defendants in the United States District Court, Central District of California. The members of our board of directors and Rivian Automotive, Inc. moved to dismiss this suit on August 5, 2022. The second alleged stockholder also agreed to voluntarily dismiss the lawsuit while the motion was pending. On August 12, 2022, the Court ordered the suit dismissed without prejudice.
- On June 21, 2022 seven individuals filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari in Morgan County (Georgia) Superior Court seeking judicial review and reversal of a resolution adopted by the Morgan County Board of Tax Assessors approving the agreement between Rivian Horizon, LLC ("Rivian Horizon"), an indirect subsidiary of the Company, and the Joint Development Authority of Jasper County, et al. ("JDA") that would permit Rivian Horizon to make certain payments in lieu of paying *ad valorem* tax on its interest in the property for Rivian's planned manufacturing plant in Georgia. The Petition names Rivian Horizon, the JDA and the Board of Tax Assessors of Walton County as defendants. On July 15, 2022 Rivian Horizon filed a Motion to Dismiss the Petition. The Court granted the motion and dismissed the Petition on September 29, 2022.
- On July 8, 2022, the State of Georgia filed a petition with the Morgan County (Georgia) Superior Court to validate \$15 billion in revenue bonds that would establish the financing structure that is necessary for the provision of certain

incentives for Rivian's planned manufacturing site in Georgia. In its petition, the State claims that the bonds are authorized under the laws of the State of Georgia and the procedural and substantive requirements for bond validation have been met, and as such, the State seeks bond validation. The Court held a hearing on July 28, 2022 and denied the petition by Order dated September 29, 2022. The State filed a Notice of Appeal on October 28, 2022.

- On October 21, 2022, five individuals filed a Petition for Writ of Mandamus and Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief in Morgan County (Georgia) Superior Court against six Morgan County officials, the JDA and Plateau Excavation. The lawsuit seeks Writs of Mandamus and declaratory and injunctive relief related to the property where Rivian Horizon's planned manufacturing plant is to be located. The lawsuit alleges that the proposed development of the property is not a permitted use, an allowable conditional use or exempt from regulation and thus is not permissible under the applicable zoning laws, ordinances and regulations. On October 26, 2022 plaintiffs filed a Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and/or Preliminary Injunction seeking to enjoin defendants from performing further work or land disturbance activities on the property. Although Rivian Horizon is not a party to the lawsuit nor are any of its direct or indirect parents or subsidiaries, there is a possibility that Rivian Horizon could become a party to the proceedings or that the suit or its outcome could affect the timing and/or construction of the planned manufacturing plant in Georgia.

While it is not possible to predict the outcome of these matters with certainty, based on our current knowledge, we do not believe that the final outcome of these pending matters is likely to have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

Notwithstanding this belief, there is always the risk that a proceeding, claim or investigation will have a material impact on our business, results of operations, or financial condition. Regardless of the final outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us due to defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources, harm to our reputation and brand, and other factors. For additional information about the legal proceedings we may be subject to and risks to our business relating to litigation, see the risk factors set forth in [Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors"](#) and [Note 9 "Commitments and Contingencies"](#) to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business involves a high degree of risk. The risks and uncertainties described below should be carefully read and considered, together with all of the other information in this Form 10-Q and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes as disclosed in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021. The risks and uncertainties described in these documents may not be the only ones we face and certain risks and uncertainties may materialize from time to time. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also become important factors that adversely affect our business. The realization of any of these risks and uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations, growth, and future prospects as well as our ability to accomplish our strategic objectives. The factors discussed in these documents, among others, could cause our actual results to differ materially from historical results and those expressed in forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf in filings with the SEC, press releases, communications with investors, and oral statements.

Risks Related to Our Business

We are a growth stage company with a history of losses and expect to incur significant expenses and continuing losses for the foreseeable future.

We have incurred net losses since our inception, including net losses of \$2,227 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and \$5,029 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022. We believe that we will continue to incur operating and net losses in the future while we grow, including following our initial generation of revenues from the sale of our vehicles, which began with the R1T in September 2021 and the R1S and EDV in December 2021. We do not expect to be profitable for the foreseeable future as we invest in our business, build capacity, and ramp up operations, and there is no assurance that we will ever achieve or be able to maintain profitability in the future. Even if we are able to successfully develop additional vehicle lines and continue to attract customers, there can be no assurance that we will be financially successful. For example, as we expand our product portfolio, including the introduction of lower-priced vehicles, and expand internationally, we will need to manage costs effectively to sell those products at our expected margins. Failure to become profitable would materially and adversely affect the value of a stockholder's

investment. If we are ever to achieve profitability, it will be dependent upon the continued successful development and commercial production and acceptance of

our consumer vehicles, such as the R1T and R1S, our commercial fleet vehicles, such as the EDV, and our services, which may not occur.

Our limited operating history makes it difficult for us to evaluate our future business prospects.

We are a company with a limited operating history. It is difficult, if not impossible, to forecast our future results, and we have limited insight into trends that may emerge and affect our business. The estimated costs and timelines that we have developed to reach full scale commercial production are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties involved in the transition from a start-up company focused on research and development activities to the large-scale manufacture and sale of vehicles. These are complex processes that may be subject to delays, cost overruns and other unforeseen issues. In addition, we have engaged in limited marketing activities to date, so even if we are able to bring our other commercial products to market, on time and on budget, there can be no assurance that customers will embrace our products in significant numbers at the prices we establish. Market and geopolitical conditions, many of which are outside of our control and subject to change, including general economic conditions, the availability and terms of financing, the impacts and ongoing uncertainties created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine, fuel and energy prices, inflation and increased input costs, regulatory requirements and incentives, competition, and the pace and extent of vehicle electrification generally, will impact demand for the R1T, R1S, EDV, and our other commercial products, and ultimately our success. Inflation rates, particularly in the United States, have increased recently to levels not seen in years and the Federal Reserve has raised, and may again raise, interest rates in response to concerns about inflation, which may have the effect of further increasing economic uncertainty, which could possibly have a material adverse impact on both our costs and demand for our products and services.

Our ability to develop and manufacture vehicles of sufficient quality and appeal to customers on schedule and on a large scale is unproven.

Our business depends in large part on our ability to develop, manufacture, market, and sell our vehicles. Our initial deliveries for the R1T and R1S were delayed, and our production ramp is taking longer than originally expected due to a number of reasons. The cascading impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine, have impacted our business and operations from facility construction to equipment installation and vehicle component supply.

We launched our first consumer vehicles, the R1T and R1S, and first commercial vehicle, the EDV, and made our first deliveries in 2021. In conjunction with the launch of future products we may need to manufacture our vehicles in increasingly higher volumes than our present production capabilities at the Normal Factory. We have limited experience as an organization in high volume manufacturing of EVs, and there is no certainty as to when we will reach full vehicle production rate capacity at the Normal Factory. The continued development of and the ability to manufacture our vehicles at scale, including the R1T, R1S, and commercial fleet vehicles, such as the EDV, and other commercial products are and will be subject to risks, including with respect to:

- our ability to secure necessary funding;
- our ability to negotiate and execute definitive agreements, and maintain arrangements on reasonable terms, with our various suppliers for hardware, software, or services necessary to engineer or manufacture parts or components of our vehicles;
- securing necessary components, services, or licenses on acceptable terms and in a timely manner;
- delays by us in delivering final component designs to our suppliers;
- our ability to accurately manufacture vehicles within specified design tolerances;
- quality controls, including within our manufacturing operations, that prove to be ineffective or inefficient;
- defects in design and/or manufacture that cause our vehicles not to perform as expected or that require repair, field actions, including product recalls, and design changes;
- delays, disruptions or increased costs in our supply chain, including raw material supplies;
- other delays, backlog in manufacturing and research and development of new models, and cost overruns;
- obtaining required regulatory approvals and certifications;
- compliance with environmental, safety, and similar regulations; and
- our ability to attract, recruit, hire, retain, and train skilled employees.

Our ability to develop, manufacture, and obtain required regulatory approvals for vehicles of sufficient quality and appeal to customers on schedule and on a large scale is unproven. Our vehicles may not meet customer expectations and may not be commercially viable.

Historically, automobile customers have expected car manufacturers to periodically introduce new and improved vehicle models. In order to meet these expectations, we may be required to introduce new vehicle models and enhanced versions of existing models. To date, we have limited experience, as a company, designing, testing, manufacturing, marketing, and selling our vehicles and therefore there can be no assurance that we will be able to meet customer expectations.

Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We have experienced, and could experience in the future, cost increases and disruptions in supply of raw materials or other components used in our vehicles.

We incur significant costs related to procuring raw materials required to manufacture and assemble our vehicles. The prices for these raw materials fluctuate depending on factors beyond our control, including market conditions, inflation, changes in interest rates, and global demand for these materials, and could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Further, any delays or disruptions in our supply chain could harm our business. For example, COVID-19, including associated variants, and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine, have caused disruptions to and delays in our operations, including shortages and delays in the supply of certain parts, including semiconductors, materials and equipment necessary for the production of our vehicles, and the various internal designs and processes we have adopted in an effort to remedy or mitigate impacts of such disruptions and delays have resulted in higher costs. There have been very sizable increases in recent months in the cost of key metals, including lithium, nickel, aluminum, and cobalt with volatility in pricing expected to persist for the foreseeable future. In addition, our business also depends on the continued supply of battery cells for our vehicles. We are exposed to multiple risks relating to availability and pricing of quality battery cells. These risks include:

- the inability or unwillingness of battery cell manufacturers to build or operate battery cell manufacturing plants to supply the numbers of battery cells (including the applicable chemistries) required to support the growth of the electric or plug-in hybrid vehicle industry as demand for such cells increases;
- disruption in the supply of battery cells due to quality issues or recalls by the battery cell manufacturers; and
- an increase in the cost, or decrease in the available supply, of raw materials used in battery cells, such as lithium, nickel, and cobalt.

Furthermore, currency fluctuations, tariffs or shortages in petroleum and other economic or political conditions may result in significant increases in freight charges and raw material costs. Substantial increases in the prices for our raw materials or components would increase our operating costs and could reduce our margins. For example, due to the global semiconductor supply shortage, other supply chain issues including the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine, and the current inflationary environment, the cost of input materials and components required to produce our vehicles has risen considerably, and we have increased, and may need to continue to increase, the prices of our vehicles in response to these and future cost pressures. Price increases and other measures taken by us to offset higher costs could materially and adversely affect our reputation and brand, result in negative publicity and loss of customers and sales, and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. In addition, a growth in popularity of EVs without a significant expansion in battery cell production capacity could result in shortages which would result in increased materials costs to us, and would impact our projected manufacturing and delivery timelines, and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are dependent on our existing suppliers, a significant number of which are single or limited source suppliers, and are also dependent on our ability to source suppliers, for our critical components, and to complete the building out of our supply chain, while effectively managing the risks due to such relationships.

Our success will be dependent upon our ability to enter into supplier agreements and maintain our relationships with existing suppliers who are critical and necessary to the output and production of our vehicles. The supply agreements we have, and may enter into with suppliers in the future, may have provisions where such agreements can be terminated in various circumstances, including potentially without cause. In the ordinary course of our business, we currently have, and may in the future have, legal disputes with our suppliers, including litigation to enforce such supply agreements, which would adversely affect our ability to source components from such suppliers. If our suppliers become unable or unwilling to provide, or experience delays in providing, components, or if the supply agreements we have in place are terminated, or if any such litigation to enforce our supply agreements is not resolved in our favor, it may be difficult to find replacement components.

Additionally, our products contain thousands of parts that we purchase from hundreds of mostly single- or limited-source suppliers, for which no immediate or readily available alternative supplier exists. Due to scarce natural resources or other component availability constraints, we may not receive the full allocation of parts we have requested from a particular supplier due to supplier allocation decisions that are outside our control. While we believe that we would be able to establish alternate supply relationships and can obtain or engineer replacement components for our single source components, we may be unable to do so in the short term (or at all) at prices or quality levels that are acceptable to us. Further, any such alternative suppliers may be located a long distance from the Normal Factory, which may lead to increased costs or delays. In addition, as we evaluate opportunities and take steps to insource certain components and parts, supply arrangements with current or future suppliers (with respect to other components and parts offered by such suppliers) may be available on less favorable terms or not at all. Changes in business or macroeconomic conditions, governmental regulations, and other factors beyond our control or that we do not presently anticipate could affect our ability to receive components from our suppliers. The unavailability of any component or supplier has resulted, and could in the future result in production delays, idle manufacturing facilities, product design changes, and loss of access to important technology and tools for producing and supporting our products and services.

In addition, if our suppliers experience substantial financial difficulties, cease operations, or otherwise face business disruptions, we would be required to take measures to ensure components and materials remain available. Any disruption could affect our ability to deliver vehicles and could increase our costs and negatively affect our liquidity and financial performance.

Also, if a supplied vehicle component becomes the subject of a field action, including a product recall, we may be required to find an alternative component, which could increase our costs and cause vehicle production delays. Additionally, we may become subject to costly litigation surrounding the component.

If we do not enter into long-term supply agreements with guaranteed pricing for our parts or components, or if those long-term supply agreements are not honored by our suppliers, we may be exposed to fluctuations in prices of components, materials, and equipment. Agreements for the purchase of battery cells contain or are likely to contain pricing provisions that are subject to adjustments based on changes in market prices of key commodities. Substantial increases in the prices for such components, materials, and equipment would increase our operating costs and could reduce our margins if we cannot recoup the increased costs. Increasing the announced or expected prices of our vehicles in response to increased costs has previously been viewed negatively by our potential customers, and any future attempts to increase prices could have similar results, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We depend upon third parties to manufacture and to supply key semiconductor chip components necessary for our vehicles. We do not have long-term agreements with all of our semiconductor chip manufacturers and suppliers, and if these manufacturers or suppliers become unwilling or unable to provide an adequate supply of semiconductor chips, with respect to which there is a global shortage, we would not be able to find alternative sources in a timely manner and our business would be adversely impacted.

Semiconductor chips are a vital input component to the electrical architecture of our consumer and commercial vehicles, controlling multiple aspects of the vehicles' operations. Many of the key semiconductor chips used in our vehicles come from limited or single sources of supply, and therefore a disruption with any one manufacturer or supplier in our supply chain would have an adverse effect on our ability to effectively manufacture and timely deliver our vehicles. Due to our reliance on these semiconductor chips, we are subject to the risk of shortages and long lead times in their supply. We are still in the process of identifying alternative manufacturers for semiconductor chips. We have in the past experienced, are currently experiencing, and may in the future experience, semiconductor chip shortages, and the availability and cost of these components would be difficult to predict. For example, our manufacturers may experience temporary or permanent disruptions in their manufacturing operations due to equipment breakdowns, labor strikes or shortages, natural disasters, component or material shortages, cost increases, acquisitions, insolvency, changes in legal or regulatory requirements, or other similar problems.

In particular, increased demand for semiconductor chips in 2020, due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic and increased demand for consumer electronics that use these chips, resulted in a severe global shortage of chips in 2021, which is continuing in 2022, in part as a consequence of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine. As a result, our ability to source semiconductor chips used in our vehicles has been adversely affected. This shortage has resulted and will likely continue to result in increased chip delivery lead times, delays in the production of our vehicles, and increased costs to source available semiconductor chips. To the extent this semiconductor

chip shortage continues, and we are unable to mitigate the effects of this shortage, our ability to deliver sufficient quantities of our vehicles to fulfill our preorders and to support our growth through sales to new customers would be adversely affected. In addition, we expect to incur additional costs and expenses in managing ongoing chip shortages, including additional research and development expenses, engineering design and development costs in the event that new suppliers must be onboarded on an expedited basis. Further, ongoing delays in production and shipment of vehicles due to a continuing shortage of semiconductor chips may harm our reputation and discourage additional preorders and vehicle sales, and otherwise materially and adversely affect our business and operations.

We expect that a significant portion of our initial revenue will be from one customer that is an affiliate of one of our principal stockholders. If we are unable to maintain this relationship, or if this customer purchases significantly fewer vehicles than we currently anticipate, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

In the near-term we expect that a significant portion of our revenue will be from Amazon Logistics, Inc. (“Logistics”). Amazon is the parent company of both Logistics and Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings LLC (“NV Holdings”), which beneficially owns shares of our capital stock (including shares issuable upon the exercise of a warrant to purchase 3,723,050 shares of Class A common stock, as amended) representing 16.3% of our voting power as of September 30, 2022.

In February 2019, we entered into a commercial letter agreement with Amazon, and in September 2019, we entered into a related framework agreement with Logistics. We refer to these agreements, together with any work orders, purchase orders, related agreements, and amendments thereunder or thereto, collectively, as the “EDV Agreement.” Under the EDV Agreement, we and Logistics have agreed to collaborate to design, develop, manufacture, and supply EDVs and/or certain component parts and related services for use in Amazon’s last mile delivery operations. We also have agreed under the EDV Agreement that until the fourth anniversary of when Logistics first receives EDVs (the “Initial Delivery Date”), we will exclusively provide last mile delivery vehicles to Amazon, and from the fourth anniversary to the sixth anniversary of the Initial Delivery Date, Amazon will have a right of first refusal to purchase last mile delivery vehicles that we produce. Under the EDV Agreement, Logistics has the right to decide how many EDVs to purchase, which may be fewer than expected, or delay the delivery of such purchases. Certain factors outside of our control may influence Logistics’ decision as to the number of EDVs to purchase from us and the timing of delivery, including Logistics’ ability to deploy a charging infrastructure across their delivery stations. The EDV Agreement is non-exclusive, and Logistics may, and has announced its intent to, choose to purchase EVs, including last mile delivery vehicles, from other manufacturers, including those who are or may become competitors to us.

While the EDV Agreement provides that we will be reimbursed for certain development costs, it does not include any minimum purchase requirements or otherwise restrict Logistics from developing vehicles or collaborating with, or purchasing similar vehicles from, third parties. The EDV Agreement may be terminated by either party with or without cause, subject to compliance with certain termination provisions. If we fail to adequately perform under the EDV Agreement, if fewer EDVs are purchased than we anticipate, or if either party terminates the EDV Agreement for any reason, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected.

The success of our business depends on attracting and retaining a large number of customers. If we are unable to do so, we will not be able to achieve profitability.

Our success depends on attracting a large number of potential customers to purchase our vehicles and the associated services we will provide to our customers. We offer our customers the ability to make preorders in the United States and Canada. Customer preorders are not commitments to purchase our R1T or R1S and are subject to cancellation by customers. If our existing preorder and prospective customers do not perceive our vehicles and services to be of sufficiently high value and quality, cost competitive and appealing in aesthetics or performance, we may not be able to retain our current preorder customers or attract new customers, and our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected. In addition, we may incur significantly higher and more sustained advertising and promotional expenditures than we have previously incurred to attract customers. Further, our future success will also depend in part on securing additional commercial agreements with businesses and/or fleet operators for our commercial vehicles. To date, we have limited experience selling our EVs and we may not be successful in attracting and retaining a large number of consumer and commercial customers. If, for any of these reasons, we are not able to attract and maintain consumer and commercial customers, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected.

We face significant challenges as a new entrant into the automotive industry.

We have a short operating history in the automobile industry, which is continuously evolving. We have limited experience as an organization in high volume manufacturing of EVs. There can be no assurance that we will be able to develop efficient, automated, cost-efficient manufacturing capability and processes, and reliable sources of component supplies that will enable us to meet the quality, price, engineering, design, and production standards, as well as the production volumes, required to successfully mass produce the R1T, R1S, EDV, and future vehicles.

We also believe that our service offerings, including consumer confidence in our ability to provide and expand our charging solutions, as well as our ability to honor our obligations under our services packages and consumer and commercial subscriptions will be key factors in marketing our vehicles. As a result, consumers will be less likely to purchase our vehicles if they are not convinced that our business will succeed or that our operations will continue for many years. Similarly, suppliers and other third parties will be less likely to invest time and resources in developing business relationships with us if they are not convinced that our business will succeed.

Our business and prospects should be considered in light of the risks and significant challenges we face as a new entrant into our industry. If we fail to adequately address any or all of these risks and challenges, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

The automotive market is highly competitive, and we may not be successful in competing in this industry.

Both the automobile industry generally, and the EV segment in particular, are highly competitive, and we will be competing for sales with both EV manufacturers and traditional automotive companies, including those who have announced consumer and commercial vehicles that may be directly competitive to ours. Many of our current and potential competitors may have significantly greater financial, technical, manufacturing, marketing, or other resources than we do and may be able to devote greater resources to the design, development, manufacturing, distribution, promotion, sale, and support of their products than we may devote to our products. We expect competition for EVs to intensify due to increased demand and a regulatory push for alternative fuel vehicles, continuing globalization, and consolidation in the worldwide automotive industry, as well as the recent significant increase in oil and gasoline prices. In addition, as fleet operators begin transitioning to EVs on a mass scale, we expect that more competitors will enter the commercial fleet EV market. Under the EDV Agreement, we have granted Amazon certain exclusivity and first refusal rights which will initially restrict our ability to contract with other commercial customers. See “—We expect that a significant portion of our initial revenue will be from one customer that is an affiliate of one of our principal stockholders. If we are unable to maintain this relationship, or if this customer purchases significantly fewer vehicles than we currently anticipate, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.” In addition, the existence of our commercial relationship with Amazon, coupled with its significant holdings of our securities, may deter Amazon’s competitors or other third parties from contracting with us. Further, as a result of new entrants in the commercial fleet EV market, we may experience increased competition for components and other parts of our vehicles, which may have limited or single-source supply.

Factors affecting competition include product performance and quality, technological innovation, customer experience, brand differentiation, product design, pricing and total cost of ownership (“TCO”), and manufacturing scale and efficiency. Increased competition may lead to lower vehicle unit sales and increased inventory, which may result in downward price pressure and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We may underestimate or not effectively manage the capital expenditures and costs associated with our business and operations.

We have required significant capital to develop and grow our business, including developing our first vehicles to be manufactured at volume, the R1T, R1S and EDV, as well as building our brand. We expect to make additional capital expenditures and incur substantial costs as we grow our commercial business and sales of our vehicles, scale our operations, identify and commit resources to consider and support new areas of demand, and incur costs from operating as a public company. These expenditures include production costs, research and development investments and expenses, raw material procurement costs, sales and distribution expenses as we build our brand and market our vehicles, costs in connection with expanding our charging networks, and general and administrative expenses. Our ability to become profitable in the future will not only depend on our ability to complete the design and development of our vehicles and manufacture them efficiently but also to estimate and effectively manage both our capital expenditures and our business and operating costs. As we expand our product portfolio, including the introduction of lower-priced vehicles, we will need to manage costs effectively to enable

us to sell those products at our targeted margins. If we are unable to cost efficiently design, manufacture, market, sell and distribute and service our vehicles and provide our services, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected.

We may experience significant delays in the manufacture and delivery of our vehicles, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our future business depends in large part on our ability to execute our plans to develop, manufacture, market, and sell our vehicles, including those currently in development for domestic and international markets. Our initial deliveries for the R1T and R1S were delayed, and our production ramp is taking longer than originally expected as a result of supply chain challenges and other related factors. Any further delay in the manufacture or delivery of our vehicles could materially damage our brand, business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows, and could cause liquidity constraints. Furthermore, we rely on third-party suppliers for the provision and development of key components and materials used in our vehicles. To the extent our suppliers experience any delays in providing us with or developing necessary components we could experience delays in delivering on our timelines. See “—We have experienced, and could experience in the future, cost increases and disruptions in supply of raw materials or other components used in our vehicles.”

We have limited experience to date in high volume manufacturing of our vehicles. Even if we are successful in developing our high-volume manufacturing capability and processes and in reliably sourcing our component supply, we cannot assure that we will be able to do so in a manner that avoids significant delays and cost overruns, including as a result of factors beyond our control such as problems with suppliers and vendors, or in time to meet our vehicle commercialization schedules or in satisfaction of the requirements of customers.

We are highly dependent on the services and reputation of Robert J. Scaringe, our Founder and CEO.

We are highly dependent on the services and reputation of Robert J. Scaringe, our Founder and CEO. Dr. Scaringe is a significant influence on and driver of our business plan. If Dr. Scaringe were to discontinue his service due to death, disability or any other reason, or if his reputation is adversely impacted by personal actions or omissions or other events within or outside his control, we would be significantly disadvantaged.

In addition, Dr. Scaringe is a director of Forever by Rivian, Inc., a 501(c)(4) social welfare organization (“Forever by Rivian”), and a director and the President of the Rivian Foundation, a 501(c)(3) non-operating private foundation. Such positions with the Rivian Foundation and Forever by Rivian, Inc. may give rise to fiduciary or other duties in conflict with the duties he owes to us. Furthermore, Dr. Scaringe may have significant duties, and may devote a substantial amount of time serving, as a member of the board of directors of the Rivian Foundation and Forever by Rivian which may compete with his ability to devote a sufficient amount of attention toward his obligations to us, or to day-to-day activities of our business.

Our long-term results depend upon our ability to successfully introduce and market new products and services, which may expose us to new and increased challenges and risks.

Our growth strategy depends, in part, on our ability to successfully introduce and market new products and services, such as financing, insurance, vehicle services, charging solutions, vehicle resale, as well as membership and software services for consumer customers and fleet management for commercial customers. If we experience significant future growth, we may be required not only to make additional investments in our ecosystem and workforce, but also to expand our distribution infrastructure and customer support or expand our relationships with various partners and other third parties with whom we do business.

As we introduce new products and services or refine, improve, begin charging customers for, or upgrade versions of existing products and services, we cannot predict the level of market acceptance or the amount of market share these products or services will achieve, if any. There can be no assurance that we will not experience material delays in the introduction of new products and services in the future. Consistent with our strategy of offering new products and product refinements, we expect to continue to use a substantial amount of capital for product refinement, research and development, and sales and marketing. We will need additional capital for product development and refinement, and this capital may not be available on terms favorable to us, if at all, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

To date, we have no sustained experience servicing or repairing our vehicles in the field or providing financing or insurance services for our vehicles. Such lack of sustained experience as well as our lack of significant, relevant user data relating to these new offerings may make it more difficult for us to anticipate user demand and preferences. We may misjudge user demand and the potential profitability of a new product or service.

If we are unable to successfully introduce, integrate, and market new products and services, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

If we fail to scale our business operations or otherwise manage our future growth effectively as we attempt to rapidly grow our company, we may not be able to produce, market, service and sell (or lease) our vehicles successfully.

We intend to continue to expand our operations significantly, which will require hiring, retaining and training new personnel, controlling expenses, efficiently and effectively expanding operational capabilities, establishing more facilities and experience centers, and growing administrative infrastructure, systems, and processes. For example, in order to efficiently and effectively operate our manufacturing processes we must stand-up complex and integrated IT systems, and we plan to strategically expand infrastructure, including additional manufacturing capacity both domestically and internationally. Our future operating results depend to a large extent on our ability to manage this expansion and growth successfully. Risks that we face in undertaking this expansion include, among others:

- attracting and hiring skilled and qualified personnel to support our expanded operations at existing facilities or operations at any facilities we may construct or acquire in the future, including our planned second manufacturing plant;
- constructing and operationalizing our planned second manufacturing plant before our Normal Factory has reached full capacity;
- implementing IT systems that allow for efficiently scalable manufacturing operations;
- managing a larger organization with a greater number of employees in different divisions and geographies;
- training and integrating new employees into our operations to meet the growing demands of our business;
- controlling expenses and investments in anticipation of expanded operations;
- establishing or expanding design, manufacturing, sales, charging and service facilities;
- managing regulatory requirements and permits, labor issues and controlling costs in connection with the construction of additional facilities or the expansion of existing facilities;
- implementing and enhancing administrative infrastructure, systems and processes;
- facing opposition from local anti-development groups or other special interest groups that are adverse to our business interests;
- failing to receive or maintain the support of local, state, federal or international politicians or other policymakers necessary to support expansion or new construction plans; and
- addressing any new markets and potentially unforeseen challenges as they arise.

Furthermore, we have limited experience to date in high volume manufacturing of our vehicles and we cannot assure that we will be able to develop efficient, automated, low-cost manufacturing capabilities and processes, and reliable sources of component supply, that will enable us to meet the quality, price, engineering, design, and production standards, as well as the production volumes, required to successfully market our vehicles as our operations expand. Any failure to effectively manage our growth could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We may not succeed in establishing, maintaining and strengthening our brand, which would materially and adversely affect customer acceptance of our vehicles and components and our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our business and prospects heavily depend on our ability to develop, maintain, and strengthen the Rivian brand. If we are not able to establish, maintain and strengthen our brand, we may lose the opportunity to build a critical mass of customers. Our ability to develop, maintain and strengthen the Rivian brand will depend heavily on our ability to provide high quality EVs and engage with our customers as intended, as well as the success of our customer development and marketing efforts. The automobile industry is intensely competitive, and we may not be successful in building, maintaining, and strengthening our brand. Many of our current and potential competitors, particularly automobile manufacturers headquartered in the United States, Japan, the European Union ("EU"), and China, have greater name recognition, broader customer relationships, and

substantially greater marketing resources than we do. If we do not develop and maintain a strong brand, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely impacted.

In addition, if incidents occur or are perceived to have occurred, such as production delays and price increases, whether or not such incidents are our fault, we have in the past and could in the future be subject to adverse publicity. In particular, given the popularity of social media, any negative publicity, whether true or not, could quickly proliferate and harm consumer perceptions and confidence in the Rivian brand. Furthermore, there is the risk of potential adverse publicity related to our manufacturing, other partners (whether or not such publicity is related to their collaboration with us) or investors. Our ability to successfully position our brand could also be adversely affected by perceptions about the quality of our competitors' vehicles.

In addition, from time to time, our vehicles are evaluated and reviewed by third parties. Any negative reviews or reviews which compare us unfavorably to competitors could adversely affect consumer perception about our vehicles.

Our passion and focus on delivering a high-quality and engaging Rivian experience may not maximize short-term financial results, which may yield results that conflict with the market's expectations and could result in our stock price being negatively affected.

We are passionate about continually enhancing the Rivian experience with a focus on driving long-term customer engagement through innovative, technologically advanced vehicles and services, which may not necessarily maximize short-term financial results. We frequently make business decisions that may reduce our short-term financial results if we believe that the decisions are consistent with our goals to improve the Rivian experience, which we believe will improve our financial results over the long-term. In the near-term, we will focus significant resources on research and development and sales and marketing to deliver the Rivian experience to our customers, which could impact our short-term financial results. These decisions may not be consistent with the short-term expectations of our stockholders and may not produce the long-term benefits that we expect, in which case our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely impacted.

Our distribution model is different from the predominant current distribution model for automobile manufacturers, which subjects us to substantial risk and makes evaluating our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows difficult.

We are selling and financing, and plan to lease, our vehicles directly to customers rather than through franchised dealerships. This model of vehicle distribution is relatively new, different from the predominant current distribution model for automobile manufacturers and, with limited exceptions, unproven, which subjects us to substantial risk. We have limited experience in selling and no experience in leasing vehicles and therefore this model may require significant expenditures and provide for slower expansion than the traditional dealer franchise system. For example, we will not be able to utilize long established sales channels developed through a franchise system to increase sales volume. Moreover, we will be competing with companies with well established distribution channels. Our success will depend in large part on our ability to effectively develop our own sales channels and marketing strategies.

Implementing our direct sales and leasing model is subject to numerous significant challenges, including obtaining permits and approvals from government authorities, and we may not be successful in addressing these challenges. Further, there are substantial automotive franchise laws in place in many geographies around the world and we might be exposed to significant franchise dealer litigation risks.

If our direct sales and leasing model does not develop as expected or develops more slowly than expected, we may be required to modify or abandon our sales and leasing model, which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We rely on complex machinery for our operations, and production involves a significant degree of risk and uncertainty in terms of operational performance, safety, security, and costs.

We rely heavily on complex machinery for our operations and our production involves a significant degree of uncertainty and risk in terms of operational performance, safety, security, and costs. Our manufacturing plant consists of large-scale machinery combining many components, including complex software to operate such machinery and to coordinate operating activities across the manufacturing plant. The manufacturing plant components are likely to suffer unexpected malfunctions

from time to time, especially as we ramp up production on new products, and will depend on repairs, spare parts, and IT solutions to resume operations, which may not be available when needed. Unexpected malfunctions of the manufacturing plant components may significantly affect operational efficiency.

Operational performance and costs can be difficult to predict and are often influenced by factors outside of our control, such as, but not limited to, scarcity of natural resources, environmental hazards and remediation, costs associated with decommissioning of machines, labor disputes and strikes, difficulty or delays in obtaining governmental permits, damages or defects in electronic systems including the software used to control or operate them, industrial accidents, pandemics, fire, seismic activity, and natural disasters. For example, we have experienced several small fires in our Normal Factory. While these events were quickly contained and resulted in minimal damage and production delay, we cannot guarantee that similar events will not occur in the future, or that we will be able to contain such events without damage or delay.

Should operational risks materialize, it may result in the personal injury to or death of workers, the loss of production equipment, damage to manufacturing facilities, products, supplies, tools and materials, monetary losses, delays and unanticipated fluctuations in production, environmental damage, administrative fines, increased insurance costs, and potential legal liabilities, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Although we generally carry insurance to cover such operational risks, we cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover potential costs and liabilities arising therefrom. A loss that is uninsured or exceeds policy limits may require us to pay substantial amounts, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our vehicles rely on software and hardware that is highly technical, and if these systems contain errors, bugs, vulnerabilities, or design defects, or if we are unsuccessful in addressing or mitigating technical limitations in our systems, our business could be adversely affected.

Our vehicles rely on software and hardware that is highly technical and complex and will require modification and updates over the life of the vehicles. In addition, our vehicles depend on the ability of such software and hardware to store, retrieve, process and manage immense amounts of data. Our software and hardware may contain errors, bugs, vulnerabilities or design defects, and our systems are subject to certain technical limitations that may compromise our ability to meet our objectives. Some errors, bugs, vulnerabilities, or design defects inherently may be difficult to detect and may only be discovered after the code has been released for external or internal use. Although we will attempt to remedy any issues we observe in our vehicles effectively and rapidly, such efforts may not be timely, may hamper production or may not be to the satisfaction of our customers.

Additionally, if we deploy updates to the software (whether to address issues, deliver new features or make desired modifications) and our over-the-air update procedures fail to properly update the software or otherwise have unintended consequences to the software, the software within our customers' vehicles will be subject to vulnerabilities or unintended consequences resulting from such failure of the over-the-air update until properly addressed.

If we are unable to prevent or effectively remedy errors, bugs, vulnerabilities or defects in our software and hardware, or fail to deploy updates to our software properly, we would suffer damage to our reputation, loss of customers, loss of revenue or liability for damages, any of which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

There are complex software and technology systems that need to be developed by us and in coordination with vendors and suppliers to reach mass production for our vehicles, and there can be no assurance such systems will be successfully developed or integrated.

Our vehicles and operations will use a substantial amount of complex third-party and in-house software and hardware. The development and integration of such advanced technologies are inherently complex, and we will need to coordinate with our vendors and suppliers to reach mass production for our vehicles. Defects and errors may be revealed over time and our control over the performance of third-party services and systems may be limited. Thus, our potential inability to develop and integrate the necessary software and technology systems may harm our competitive position.

We rely on third-party suppliers to develop a number of emerging technologies for use in our products, including battery technology and the use of different battery cell chemistries. Certain of these technologies and chemistries are not today, and may not ever be, commercially viable. There can be no assurances that our suppliers will be able to meet the technological

requirements, production timing, and volume requirements to support our business plan. Furthermore, if we experience delays by our third-party suppliers, we could experience delays in delivering on our timelines. In addition, the technology may not comply with the cost, performance useful life, and warranty characteristics we anticipate in our business plan. As a result, our business plan could be significantly impacted and we may incur significant liabilities under warranty claims which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are currently operating in a period of economic uncertainty, capital markets disruption, and supply chain interruptions, which have been significantly impacted by geopolitical instability due to the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine. Our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows may be materially adversely affected by any negative impact on the global economy, capital markets, or supply chain resulting from the conflict in the Ukraine or any other geopolitical tensions.

United States and global markets are experiencing volatility and disruption following the escalation of geopolitical tensions and the start of the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine. On February 24, 2022, a full-scale military invasion of the Ukraine by Russian troops began. Although the length and impact are highly unpredictable, the ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine has led, and may continue to lead, to market disruptions, including significant volatility in commodity prices, credit and capital markets, as well as supply chain interruptions. We are continuing to monitor the situation in Russia, the Ukraine, and globally and assessing the potential impact on our business. The ongoing military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine has led to sanctions and other penalties being levied by the United States, the EU, and other countries against Russia. Additional potential sanctions and penalties have also been proposed and/or threatened. Russian military actions and the resulting sanctions have adversely affected the global economy and financial markets and have led to instability and lack of liquidity in capital markets, making it more difficult for us to obtain additional funds, as well as further disrupting the supply chain. Any of the foregoing factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. The extent and duration of the military action, sanctions, and resulting market and/or supply disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be substantial. Any such disruptions may also magnify the impact of other risks described herein.

We may not realize the benefits of our charging networks, including Rivian Adventure Network Direct Current fast charging sites (“RAN DCFCs”) and Rivian Waypoints.

We continue to deploy our RAN DCFCs and Rivian Waypoints, which are networks of charging stations in the United States designed to provide charging capability to owners of our vehicles. We have initially focused our efforts on strategically deploying our charging stations in those regions with the highest concentration of customer preorders, major interstates as well as targeted destination areas. We intend to expand the charging networks throughout the United States and eventually in other countries, but we may be unable to do so due to a number of factors, including the inability to secure, or delays in securing, suitable locations and permits, problems negotiating leases with landowners, difficulties in interfacing with the infrastructures of various utility companies and greater than expected costs and difficulties of installing, maintaining, and operating the networks. Although the RAN DCFCs and Rivian Waypoints are intended to address customer concerns regarding long distance travel, as well as enable our customers’ adventures through the strategic placement of charging stations in destination areas, these networks may not result in increased preorders or sales of our vehicles. If we do not realize the benefits of our charging networks, our brand and business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

If there is inadequate access to charging stations, our business will be materially and adversely affected.

Demand for our vehicles will depend in part upon the availability of a charging infrastructure. We market our ability to provide our customers with comprehensive charging solutions, including our networks of charging stations, the RAN DCFCs and Rivian Waypoints, as well as the installation of home chargers for users where practicable, and provide other solutions including charging through publicly accessible charging infrastructure. We have very limited experience in the actual provision of our charging solutions to customers and providing these services is subject to challenges, which include:

- the logistics, including any delays or disruptions, of rolling out and supporting our RAN DCFCs and Rivian Waypoints and teams in appropriate areas;
- successful integration with existing third-party charging networks;
- inadequate capacity or over capacity in certain areas, security risks or risk of damage to vehicles, charging equipment or real or personal property;
- access to sufficient charging infrastructure;

- obtaining any required permits, land use rights and filings;
- the potential for lack of customer acceptance of our charging solutions; and
- the risk that government support for EV and alternative fuel solutions and infrastructure may not continue.

While the prevalence of charging stations generally has been increasing, charging station locations are significantly less widespread than gas stations. Some potential customers may choose not to purchase our vehicles because of the lack of a more widespread charging infrastructure. Although we intend to expand our charging networks throughout the United States and eventually in other countries to address customer concerns, we may also be unable to expand RAN DCFCs and/or Rivian Waypoints as fast as we intend or as the public expects, or to place the charging stations in places our customers believe to be optimal. Further, to provide our customers with access to sufficient charging infrastructure, we will rely on the availability of, and successful integration of our vehicles with, third-party charging networks. Any failure of third-party charging networks to meet customer expectations or needs, including quality of experience, could impact the demand for EVs, including ours. For example, where charging bays exist, the number of vehicles could oversaturate the available charging bays, leading to increased wait times and dissatisfaction for customers. In addition, given our limited experience in providing charging solutions, there could be unanticipated challenges, which may hinder our ability to provide our solutions or make the provision of our solutions costlier than anticipated. To the extent we are unable to meet user expectations or experience difficulties in providing our charging solutions, our reputation and business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Our vehicles use lithium-ion battery cells, which, if not appropriately managed and controlled, have been observed to catch fire or vent smoke and flame.

The battery packs within our vehicles use lithium-ion cells. If not properly managed or subject to environmental stresses, lithium-ion cells can rapidly release the energy they contain by venting smoke and flames in a manner that can ignite nearby materials as well as other lithium-ion cells. While the battery pack is designed to contain any single cell's release of energy without spreading to neighboring cells, a field or testing failure of battery packs in our vehicles could occur, which could result in bodily injury or death and could subject us to lawsuits, field actions (including product recalls), or redesign efforts, all of which would be time consuming and expensive and could harm our brand image. Also, negative public perceptions regarding the suitability of lithium-ion cells for automotive applications, the social and environmental impacts of mineral mining or procurement associated with the constituents of lithium-ion cells, or any future incident involving lithium-ion cells, such as a vehicle or other fire, could materially and adversely affect our reputation and business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We may not be able to accurately estimate the supply and demand for our vehicles, which could result in a variety of inefficiencies in our business and hinder our ability to generate revenue and profits. If we fail to accurately predict our manufacturing requirements, we could incur additional costs or experience delays.

It is difficult to predict our future revenues and appropriately budget for our expenses, and we may have limited insight into trends that may emerge and affect our business. We will be required to provide forecasts of our demand to our suppliers several months prior to the scheduled delivery of products to our prospective customers. Currently, there is limited historical basis for making judgments on the demand for our vehicles or our ability to develop, manufacture, and deliver vehicles, or our results of operations in the future. If we overestimate our requirements, our suppliers may have excess inventory, which indirectly would increase our costs. If we underestimate our requirements, our suppliers may have inadequate inventory, which could interrupt manufacturing of our products and result in delays in shipments and revenues. In addition, lead times for materials and components that our suppliers order may vary significantly and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, contract terms and demand for each component at a given time. If we fail to order sufficient quantities of product components in a timely manner, the delivery of vehicles to our customers could be delayed, which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

As the scale of our vehicle production increases, we will also need to accurately forecast, purchase, warehouse, and transport components at high volumes to our manufacturing facility. If we are unable to accurately match the timing and quantities of component purchases to our actual needs or successfully implement automation, inventory management, and other systems to accommodate the increased complexity in our supply chain and parts management, we may incur unexpected production disruption, storage, transportation, and write-off costs, which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We have minimal experience servicing and repairing our vehicles. If we or our partners are unable to adequately service our vehicles, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

We have minimal experience servicing and repairing our vehicles. Servicing EVs is different than servicing vehicles with internal combustion engines and requires specialized skills, including high voltage training and servicing techniques. Although we are planning to internalize most aspects of vehicle service over time, in certain instances, we partner with third parties to, among other things, enable nationwide coverage for roadside and off-road assistance and support collision repair and tire distribution needs. There can be no assurance that we will be able to enter into an acceptable arrangement with any such third-party providers. Although such servicing partners may have experience in servicing other vehicles, they will initially have limited experience in servicing our vehicles. There can be no assurance that our service arrangements will adequately address the service requirements of our customers to their satisfaction, or that we and our servicing partners will have sufficient resources, experience, or inventory to meet these service requirements in a timely manner as the volume of EVs we deliver increases.

In addition, a number of states currently impose limitations on the ability of manufacturers to directly service vehicles. The application of these state laws to our operations would hinder or impede our ability to provide services for our vehicles from a location in every state. As a result, if we are unable to roll out and establish a widespread service network that complies with applicable laws, customer satisfaction could be adversely affected, which in turn could materially and adversely affect our reputation and thus our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

As we continue to grow, additional pressure may be placed on our customer support team or partners, and we may be unable to respond quickly enough to accommodate short-term increases in customer demand for technical support. Customer behavior and usage may result in higher than expected maintenance and repair costs, which may materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. We also could be unable to modify the future scope and delivery of our technical support to compete with changes in the technical support provided by our competitors. Increased customer demand for support, without corresponding revenue, could increase costs and negatively affect our results of operations. If we are unable to successfully address the service requirements of our customers or establish a market perception that we do not maintain high-quality support, we may be subject to claims from our customers, including loss of revenue or damages, and our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

Customer preorders for our vehicles are cancellable and fully refundable.

We offer waitlist preorders for consumers with a cancellable and fully refundable deposit of \$1,000, except for those consumers who have opted into a binding purchase agreement on or after August 10, 2022 and before the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the “IRA”) was enacted, for whom only a portion is refundable. Deposits paid to preorder the R1T and R1S are cancellable by the customer until the customer enters into a lease or purchase agreement. We have experienced customer cancellations of their preorders. Because all of our preorders are cancellable, it is possible that a significant number of customers who submitted preorders for our vehicles may not purchase vehicles.

The potentially long wait from the time a preorder is made until the time the vehicle is delivered, any delays beyond expected wait times, and any changes in available configurations could also impact consumer decisions on whether to ultimately make a purchase. Any cancellations could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

The automotive industry and its technology are rapidly evolving and may be subject to unforeseen changes which could adversely affect the demand for our vehicles or increase our operating costs.

We may be unable to keep up with changes in EV technology or alternatives to electricity as a fuel source and, as a result, our competitiveness may suffer. Developments in alternative technologies, such as advanced diesel, hydrogen, ethanol, fuel cells, or compressed natural gas, or improvements in the fuel economy of the internal combustion engine (“ICE”) or the cost of gasoline, may materially and adversely affect our business and prospects in ways we do not currently anticipate. Existing and other battery cell technologies, fuels or sources of energy may emerge as customers’ preferred alternative to our vehicles. Any failure by us to develop new or enhanced technologies or processes, or to react to changes in existing technologies, could materially delay our development and introduction of new and enhanced alternative fuel and EVs, which could result in the loss of competitiveness of our vehicles, decreased revenue, and a loss of market share to competitors. Our research and

development efforts may not be sufficient to adapt to changes in alternative fuel and EV technology. As technologies change, we plan to upgrade or adapt our vehicles with the latest technology. However, our vehicles may not compete effectively with alternative systems if we are not able to source and integrate the latest technology into our vehicles. Additionally, the introduction and integration of new technologies into our vehicles may increase our costs and capital expenditures required for the production and manufacture of our vehicles and, if we are unable to cost efficiently implement such technologies or adjust our manufacturing operations, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected.

We will be subject to risks associated with autonomous driving technology.

Our vehicles are being designed with connectivity for an autonomous hardware suite and will offer some autonomous functionality. Autonomous driving technologies are subject to risks and there have been accidents and fatalities associated with such technologies. The safety of such technologies depends in part on driver interactions, and drivers may not be accustomed to using or adapting to such technologies. To the extent accidents associated with our autonomous driving systems occur, we could be subject to liability, negative publicity, government scrutiny, and further regulation. Moreover, any incidents related to autonomous driving systems of our competitors could adversely affect the perceived safety and adoption of our vehicles and autonomous driving technology more broadly.

Autonomous driving technology is also subject to considerable regulatory uncertainty as the law evolves to catch up with the rapidly evolving nature of the technology itself, all of which are beyond our control. Our vehicles also may not achieve the requisite level of autonomy required for certification and rollout to consumers or satisfy changing regulatory requirements which would require us to redesign, modify, or update our autonomous hardware and related software systems. Any of the foregoing could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our future growth is dependent on the demand for, and upon consumers' willingness to adopt, EVs.

Our future growth is dependent on the demand for, and upon consumers' willingness to adopt EVs, and even if EVs become more mainstream, consumers choosing us over other EV manufacturers is not assured. Demand for EVs may be affected by factors directly impacting automobile prices or the cost of purchasing and operating automobiles such as sales and financing incentives, prices of raw materials and parts and components, cost of fuel and governmental regulations, including tariffs, import regulation and other taxes. Volatility in demand may lead to lower vehicle unit sales, which may result in downward price pressure and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

In addition, the demand for our vehicles and services will depend highly upon the adoption by consumers of new energy vehicles in general and EVs in particular. The market for new energy vehicles is still rapidly evolving, characterized by rapidly changing technologies, competitive pricing and competitive factors, evolving government regulation and industry standards, and changing consumer demands and behaviors.

Other factors that may influence the adoption of alternative fuel vehicles, and specifically EVs, include:

- perceptions about EV quality, safety, design, performance and cost, especially if adverse events or accidents occur that are linked to the quality or safety of EVs, whether or not such vehicles are produced by us or other manufacturers;
- perceptions about vehicle safety in general, in particular safety issues that may be attributed to the use of advanced technology, including EV systems;
- range anxiety, including the decline of an EV's range resulting from deterioration over time in the battery's usable capacity;
- the availability of new energy vehicles;
- the availability of service and charging stations for EVs;
- the costs and challenges of installing home charging equipment, including for multi-family, rental, and densely populated urban housing;
- the environmental consciousness of consumers, and their adoption of EVs;
- the occurrence of negative incidents, or perception that negative incidents have occurred, with respect to our or our competitors' EVs resulting in adverse publicity and harm to consumer perceptions in EVs generally;
- the higher initial upfront purchase price of EVs, despite lower cost of ongoing operating and maintenance costs, compared to ICE vehicles;

- perceptions about and the actual cost of alternative fuel;
- regulatory, legislative and political changes; and
- macroeconomic factors.

We will also depend upon the adoption of EVs by operators of commercial vehicle fleets for future growth, and on our ability to produce, sell and service vehicles that meet their needs. The entry of commercial EVs is a relatively new development, particularly in the United States, and is characterized by rapidly changing technologies and evolving government regulation, industry standards and customer views of the merits of using EVs in their businesses. This process has been slow to date. As part of our sales efforts, we must educate fleet managers as to the economical savings during the life of the vehicle and the lower TCO of our vehicles. As such, we believe that operators of commercial vehicle fleets will consider many factors when deciding whether to purchase our commercial EVs (or commercial EVs generally), including the factors set forth above, as well as:

- corporate sustainability initiatives;
- the availability of tax and other governmental incentives to purchase and operate EVs and future regulations requiring increased use of nonpolluting vehicles;
- government regulations and economic incentives promoting fuel efficiency and alternate forms of energy; and
- the quality and availability of service for the vehicle, including the availability of replacement parts.

The demand for EVs depends, in part, on the continuation of current trends resulting from dependence on fossil fuels. Extended periods of low gasoline or other petroleum-based fuel prices could adversely affect demand for our vehicles, which would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We believe that much of the present and projected demand for EVs results from concerns about volatility in the cost of gasoline and other petroleum-based fuel, the dependency of the United States on oil from unstable or hostile countries, government regulations and economic incentives promoting fuel efficiency and alternative forms of energy, as well as the belief that climate change results in part from the burning of fossil fuels. If the cost of gasoline and other petroleum-based fuel decreased significantly, the outlook for the long-term supply of oil to the United States improved, the government eliminated or modified our regulations or economic incentives related to fuel efficiency and alternative forms of energy, or if there is a change in the perception that the burning of fossil fuels negatively impacts the environment, the demand for EVs could be reduced, and our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Gasoline and other petroleum-based fuel prices have been extremely volatile, and we believe this continuing volatility will persist. Lower gasoline or other petroleum-based fuel prices over extended periods of time may lower the perception in government and the private sector that cheaper, more readily available energy alternatives should be developed and produced. If gasoline or other petroleum-based fuel prices remain at deflated levels for extended periods of time, the demand for EVs may decrease, which would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

The unavailability, reduction or elimination of government and economic incentives could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Any reduction, elimination, or discriminatory application of government subsidies and economic incentives because of policy changes, or the reduced need for such subsidies and incentives due to the perceived success of the EV or other reasons, may result in the diminished competitiveness of the alternative fuel and EV industry generally or our vehicles in particular. Additionally, federal, state and local laws may impose additional barriers to EV adoption, including additional costs. For example, many states have enacted or proposed laws imposing additional registration fees for certain hybrids and EVs to support transportation infrastructure, such as highway repairs and improvements, which have traditionally been funded through federal and state gasoline taxes. Any of the foregoing could materially and adversely affect the growth of the alternative fuel automobile markets and our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

While certain tax credits and other incentives for alternative energy production, alternative fuel, and EVs have been available in the past, there is no guarantee these programs will be available in the future. For example, the IRA, which was enacted into law on August 16, 2022, modifies the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”) Section 30D (“30D”) tax credit by limiting the tax credit to electric trucks, SUVs and vans priced below \$80,000 and imposing certain income restrictions for taxpayer eligibility to receive the 30D tax credit. Eligibility for the 30D tax credit is also contingent on (i) the vehicle’s final assembly

occurring in North America, (ii) the vehicle having a certain percentage of the battery's critical minerals originating from a United States free trade agreement partner or being recycled in North America, and (iii) the vehicle having a certain percentage of its battery's components being manufactured or assembled in North America. Moreover, if a vehicle battery's critical minerals were extracted, processed or recycled by a "foreign entity of concern," such as China or Russia, the 30D tax credit would not apply. If our vehicles do not meet the pricing caps or satisfy the additional sourcing and manufacturing requirements by the deadlines set forth in the IRA, or if our customers do not fall within the specified income limits, some or all of the 30D tax credit may no longer be available to our customers. Failure of our vehicles to meet the 30D tax credit eligibility requirements may place our vehicles at a price disadvantage to competing EV manufacturers that offer EVs meeting all of the requirements for eligibility under the 30D tax credit. In addition, the IRA eliminates the current phase-out for EV manufacturers that sell 200,000 vehicles, thereby reinstating the 30D tax credit for competitors of Rivian who had previously been phased out. As of August 10, 2022, our existing preorder holders were given an opportunity to opt into a binding purchase agreement prior to the enactment of the IRA, which was intended to allow those preorder holders who opted in to take advantage of the then 30D tax credit prior to the modifications under the IRA becoming effective. These changes to the 30D tax credit and any future changes to tax incentives that make it less likely for our EVs to qualify could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We may not be able to obtain or agree on acceptable terms and conditions for all or a significant portion of the government grants, loans and other incentives, including regulatory credits, for which we may apply or on which we may rely. As a result, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

We may apply for federal and state grants, loans, and tax incentives under government programs designed to stimulate the economy and support the production of alternative fuel, and EVs and related technologies. We anticipate that in the future there will be new opportunities for us to apply for grants, loans and other incentives from the United States, state and foreign governments. Our ability to obtain funds or incentives from government sources is subject to the availability of funds under applicable government programs and approval of our applications to participate in such programs. The application process for these funds and other incentives will likely be highly competitive. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining any of these additional grants, loans and other incentives. If we are not successful in obtaining any of these additional incentives and we are unable to find alternative sources of funding to meet our planned capital needs, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, we earn tradable credits in the operation of our business under various regulations related to zero-emission vehicle ("ZEVS"), greenhouse gas ("GHG"), fuel economy, renewable energy and clean fuel. For example, the Federal Corporate Average Fuel Economy ("CAFE"), GHG emissions standards and the state-level ZEV mandates create a credit-trading program to reduce compliance costs for vehicle manufacturers and to allow flexibility for meeting such requirements. These programs allow automakers the flexibility to earn CAFE and ZEV credits by exceeding the standard in a given model year, which credits can either be applied to shortfalls in future years or traded to other automakers. We intend to sell these credits to other regulated entities who can use the credits to comply with emission standards, renewable energy procurement standards and other regulatory requirements. Such regulatory credits may become more difficult to obtain or decrease in value over time. The future of such programs is uncertain at this time. In 2020, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the NHTSA enacted the Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient ("SAFE") Vehicles rule that, among other things, established less stringent fuel economy and GHG standards for model years 2021 through 2026, and sought to strip California of the ability to set its own fuel economy and vehicle emissions standards, which other states could then follow. With the change in Administration, changes to the SAFE Vehicles rule have been finalized. In addition, more stringent federal GHG standards and the rules reinstating California's and other states' authority have been finalized. However, California's petition for an EPA Clean Air Act ("CAA") preemption waiver for new medium and heavy-duty standards has not yet been approved. The waiver process could postpone or eliminate the medium and heavy-duty ZEV program and the respective credits. Moreover, the new GHG standards as well as California's ability to set its own light-duty standards are still being challenged in several lawsuits. If the reinstatement of California and other states' authority is reversed or if the California medium and heavy-duty programs are not granted a CAA waiver, the value of certain regulatory credits would likely decrease. As a result, uncertainty remains about the future of California and other states' ZEV and GHG programs and the value of credits earned under them. In addition, new entrants to the EV and last-mile-delivery market could drive down relevant compliance credit valuations. While we cannot predict such outcomes at this time, any of the above developments could impede our ability to earn and/or sell such credits and could have a material and adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows in the future.

Vehicle retail sales depend heavily on affordable interest rates and availability of credit for vehicle financing and a substantial increase in interest rates could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

In certain regions, including North America and Europe, financing for new vehicle sales has been available at relatively low interest rates for several years due to, among other things, expansive government monetary policies. As interest rates rise, market rates for new vehicle financing will generally be expected to rise as well, which may make our vehicles less affordable to customers or steer customers to less expensive vehicles that would be less profitable for us, adversely affecting our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Additionally, if consumer interest rates increase substantially or if financial service providers tighten lending standards or restrict their lending to certain classes of credit, customers may not desire or be able to obtain financing to purchase or lease our vehicles. As a result, a substantial increase in customer interest rates or tightening of lending standards could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We will be subject to risks associated with exchange rate fluctuations, interest rate changes, commodity and credit risk.

We intend to operate in numerous markets worldwide and as such will be exposed to risks stemming from fluctuations in currency and interest rates. The exposure to currency risk will be mainly linked to differences in the geographic distribution of our manufacturing and commercial activities, resulting in cash flows from sales being denominated in currencies different from those of purchases or production activities.

We may use various forms of financing to cover future funding requirements for our activities and changes in interest rates can affect our net revenues, finance costs, and margins.

In addition, although we may manage risks associated with fluctuations in currency and interest rates and commodity prices through financial hedging instruments, significant changes in currency or interest rates or commodity prices could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Insufficient warranty reserves to cover future warranty claims could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

As our vehicles are produced, we will need to maintain warranty reserves to cover warranty-related claims. If our warranty reserves are inadequate to cover future warranty claims on our vehicles, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. We record and adjust warranty reserves based on changes in estimated costs and actual warranty costs. However, as we have limited operating experience with our vehicles, we have limited experience with warranty claims for these vehicles and with estimating warranty reserves. In the future, we may become subject to significant and unexpected warranty expenses. There can be no assurances that then-existing warranty reserves will be sufficient to cover all claims.

Future field actions, including product recalls, could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Any field action, including a product recall, in the future, whether initiated by us or a supplier, and whether the field action involves our or a competitor's product, may result in adverse publicity, damage our reputation, and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. We and/or our suppliers have initiated, and may in the future initiate, voluntarily or involuntarily, recalls if it is determined that a safety-related defect or noncompliance with applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards exist in any of our vehicles or components (including our battery cells). For example, in October 2022 we initiated a voluntary recall of approximately 12,000 vehicles after determining that on a small percentage of vehicles, the fastener connecting the front upper control arm and steering knuckle may not have been sufficiently torqued. Recalls, whether caused by systems or components engineered or manufactured by us or our suppliers, could involve significant expense, the possibility of lawsuits, and diversion of management's attention and other resources, which could adversely affect our brand image in our target market and our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We will become subject to product liability claims, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows if we are not able to successfully defend or insure against such claims.

We will become subject to product liability claims, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. The automobile industry experiences an abundance of product liability claims. We face the risk of significant monetary exposure to claims in the event our vehicles do not perform as expected or contain design, manufacturing, or warning defects, and to claims without merit, or in connection with malfunctions resulting in personal injury or death. Our risks in this area are particularly pronounced given the limited field experience of our vehicles and because we are a new entrant into the market. A successful product liability claim against us could require us to pay a substantial monetary award. Moreover, a product liability claim could generate substantial negative publicity about our vehicles and business and inhibit or prevent commercialization of other future vehicle candidates, which would have a material adverse effect on our brand, business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Any insurance coverage might not be sufficient to cover all potential product liability claims. Any lawsuit seeking significant monetary damages either in excess of our coverage, or outside of our coverage, could have a material adverse effect on our reputation and business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. We may not be able to secure additional product liability insurance coverage on commercially acceptable terms or at reasonable costs when needed, particularly if we face liability for our products and are forced to make a claim under our policies.

Initially, and for the foreseeable future, in the consumer market we will depend on revenue generated from a limited number of models.

We began making initial deliveries of our first consumer vehicles, the R1T and R1S, in September and December 2021, respectively. Initially, and for the foreseeable future, we will depend on revenue generated from a limited number of models. Historically, automobile customers have come to expect a variety of vehicle models offered in a manufacturer's fleet and new and improved vehicle models to be introduced frequently. Given that for the foreseeable future our business will depend on a limited number of models, to the extent a particular model is not well-received by the market, our sales volume, business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

We will face risks associated with potential international operations, including unfavorable regulatory, political, currency, tax, and labor conditions, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our business plan includes operations in international markets, including initial manufacturing and supply activities, and sales, in select markets in Canada and Europe, and eventual expansion into other international markets. We will face risks associated with any potential international operations, including possible unfavorable regulatory, political, tax, and labor conditions, which could harm our business. We have established and expect to continue to establish international operations and subsidiaries that are subject to the legal, political, regulatory, and social requirements and economic conditions in these jurisdictions. Furthermore, conducting and launching operations on an international scale requires close coordination of activities across multiple jurisdictions and time zones and consumes significant management resources. We have very limited experience to date selling or leasing and servicing our vehicles internationally and such expansion would require us to make significant expenditures, including the hiring of local employees and establishing facilities, in advance of generating any revenue. We will be subject to a number of risks associated with international business activities that may increase our costs, impact our ability to sell or lease our vehicles and require significant management attention. These risks include:

- conforming our vehicles to various international regulatory requirements where our vehicles are sold and serviced, which requirements may change over time;
- expenditures related to foreign lawsuits and liability;
- difficulty in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- difficulties establishing relationships with, or disruption in the supply chain from, international suppliers;
- difficulties attracting customers in new jurisdictions;
- foreign government taxes, regulations and permit requirements, including foreign taxes that we may not be able to offset against taxes imposed upon us in the United States, and foreign tax and other laws limiting our ability to repatriate funds to the United States;
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, including risks related to any foreign currency swap or other hedging activities we undertake;
- United States and foreign government trade restrictions, tariffs and price or exchange controls;
- foreign labor laws, regulations, and restrictions;

- changes in diplomatic and trade relationships;
- laws and business practices favoring local companies;
- difficulties protecting or procuring intellectual property rights;
- political instability, natural disasters, war or events of terrorism, and health epidemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- the strength of international economies.

If we fail to successfully address these risks, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business depends substantially on the efforts of our key employees and qualified personnel, and if they are unable to devote a sufficient amount of time and resources to our business, or if we are unable to attract and retain key employees and hire qualified management, technical, electric vehicle and software engineering personnel, our ability to compete could be harmed.

Our success depends substantially on the continued efforts of our executive officers, key employees, and qualified personnel. We believe the depth and quality of the experience of our management team in the automotive and technology industries generally, and EVs in particular, is key to our ability to be successful. The loss of any of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on our business operations. As we build our brand and become more well known, the risk that competitors or other companies may poach our talent increases. The failure to motivate and retain these personnel could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

In addition, Dr. Scaringe and Rose Marcario, current Rivian directors, are also directors of Forever by Rivian and Rivian's Chief Financial Officer, Claire McDonough, serves as Secretary of Forever by Rivian. Dr. Scaringe is also director and President of the Rivian Foundation and Ms. McDonough serves as its Treasurer. The positions held by these directors and executive officers may give rise to fiduciary or other duties in conflict with the duties they owe to us. Furthermore, such directors and officers may have significant duties to, and may devote a substantial amount of time serving, Forever by Rivian and the Rivian Foundation, and accordingly may limit their ability to devote a sufficient amount of attention toward their obligations to us, or to day-to-day activities of our business.

Our success also depends, in part, on our continuing ability to identify, hire, attract, train, and develop other highly qualified personnel. Experienced and highly skilled employees are in high demand and competition for these employees can be intense, and our ability to hire, attract, and retain them depends on our ability to provide competitive compensation and benefits. We may not be able to attract, assimilate, develop, or retain qualified personnel in the future, and our failure to do so could adversely affect our business, including the execution of our business strategy.

If we cannot maintain our culture as we grow, we could lose the innovation, teamwork, and passion that we believe contribute to our success and our business may be harmed.

We have invested substantial time and resources into building our culture, and we believe it serves as a critical component of our success. As we continue to grow, including geographical expansion, and developing the infrastructure associated with being a public company, we will need to maintain our culture among a larger number of employees, dispersed across various geographic regions. We embraced a remote working approach following the COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in fewer face-to-face interactions and increased pressure to create new and different methods to maintain our culture. Any failure to preserve our culture could negatively affect our future success, including our ability to retain and recruit personnel and to effectively focus on and pursue our corporate objectives.

From time to time, we may need to streamline our organization and adjust the size and structure of our workforce to ensure we are as focused, nimble and efficient as possible to achieve our priorities and objectives. For example, in the second quarter of 2022, we implemented certain cost reduction efforts to reduce material spend and operating expenses. Recently, we implemented a reduction in workforce, for which we incurred approximately \$38 million in restructuring charges in the third quarter of 2022. Any reduction in force may yield unintended consequences and costs, such as attrition beyond the intended reduction in force, the distraction of employees and reduced employee morale, which could, in turn, adversely impact productivity, including through a loss of continuity, loss of accumulated knowledge and/or inefficiency during transitional periods. Any of these impacts could also adversely affect our reputation as an employer, make it more difficult for us to hire new employees in the future and increase the risk that we may not achieve the anticipated benefits from the restructuring.

Our business may be adversely affected by labor and union activities.

Although none of our employees are currently represented by a labor union, it is common throughout the automobile industry generally for employees to belong to a union, which can result in higher employee costs, operational restrictions and increased risk of disruption to operations. We may also directly and indirectly depend upon other companies with unionized work forces, such as parts suppliers and trucking and freight companies, and work stoppages or strikes organized by such unions could have a material adverse impact on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected by the risks related to health epidemics, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

We face various risks related to public health issues, including epidemics, pandemics, and other outbreaks, including the pandemic of respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 and associated variants. The impact of COVID-19 and associated variants, including changes in consumer and business behavior, pandemic fears, market downturns, and restrictions on business and individual activities, created significant volatility in the global economy and led to reduced economic activity. The spread of COVID-19 and associated variants (some of which may be more transmissible) has also created a disruption in the manufacturing, delivery and overall supply chain of vehicle manufacturers and suppliers, and has led to a global decrease in vehicle sales in markets around the world.

The pandemic also resulted in government authorities implementing numerous measures to try to contain the virus, such as travel bans and restrictions, quarantines, stay-at-home or shelter-in-place orders, and business shutdowns. These measures adversely impact our employees and operations and the operations of our customers, suppliers, vendors and business partners, and negatively impact our manufacturing plans, sales and marketing activities, business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. In addition, various aspects of our business cannot be conducted remotely. If government authorities reinstitute such measures or if existing measures remain in place for a significant period of time, they are likely to adversely affect our manufacturing plans and sales and marketing activities, and our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Due to operational shutdowns of certain of our direct and indirect suppliers as a result of COVID-19 and associated variants, we experienced delays and shortages of certain parts and materials necessary for the production of our vehicles. In some cases, suppliers were delayed in providing the required parts and/or materials, whereas in other cases, suppliers were able only to fulfill our orders on a partial basis or not at all. As a result of such delays and shortages, we are continuing to adapt our internal designs and processes in an effort to remedy or mitigate impacts on our production timeline, including for the mass production of our first consumer vehicles, the R1T and R1S. Despite such efforts, we cannot be certain these will sufficiently alleviate or mitigate delays or interruptions we may experience in the future, and, to the extent our production timeline is delayed, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Additionally, the spread of COVID-19 and associated variants has caused us to modify our business practices (including employee travel, recommending that all non-essential personnel work from home and cancellation or reduction of physical participation in sales activities, meetings, events and conferences), and we may take further actions as may be required by government authorities or that we determine is in the best interests of our employees, customers, suppliers, vendors, and business partners. A significant number of our employees have been working remotely or working in our offices less than five days per week, and, in conjunction with our current remote working approach, we expect such remote or reduced in-person work to continue in the future. There is no certainty that such actions will be sufficient to mitigate the risks posed by the virus or otherwise be satisfactory to government authorities. If significant portions of our workforce are unable to work effectively, including due to illness, quarantines, social distancing, government actions, or other restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, our operations will be adversely impacted.

The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic impacts our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including the duration and spread of the pandemic, its severity, the existence and severity of COVID-19 variants, the actions to contain the virus or treat its impact (including the availability of vaccines and the speed and extent of vaccine distribution and acceptance), how quickly and to what extent normal economic and operating activities can resume, and whether and to what extent COVID-19 or variants thereof, re-emerge, spread and impact us, and our suppliers after normal activities resume. Even after the

COVID-19 pandemic has subsided, we may continue to experience an adverse impact to our business as a result of its global economic impact, including any recession that has occurred or may occur in the future.

Specifically, difficult macroeconomic conditions, such as decreases in per capita income and level of disposable income, increased and prolonged unemployment, or a decline in consumer confidence as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic could have a material adverse effect on the demand for our vehicles. Under difficult economic conditions, potential customers may seek to reduce spending by forgoing our vehicles for other traditional options, increase use of public and mass transportation options or may choose to keep their existing vehicles, and cancel preorders.

There are no comparable recent events that may provide guidance as to the effect of the spread and duration of COVID-19 (and associated variants) and pandemics in general, and, as a result, the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic or other pandemics is highly uncertain.

Our financial results may vary significantly from period to period due to fluctuations in our product demand, operating costs, working capital, capital expenditures and other factors.

We expect our period-to-period financial results to vary based on our product demand and operating costs, which we anticipate will fluctuate as we continue to design, develop and manufacture new EVs, increase production capacity and establish or expand design, research and development, production, and sales and service facilities. Additionally, our revenue from period to period may fluctuate as we identify and investigate areas of demand, adjust volumes and add new product derivatives based on market demand and margin opportunities, and develop and introduce new EVs or introduce existing EVs to new markets for the first time. Additionally, our revenue from period to period may fluctuate due to seasonality. As a result of these factors, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our financial results, especially in the short term, are not necessarily meaningful and that these comparisons cannot be relied upon as indicators of future performance. Moreover, our financial results may not meet expectations of equity research analysts, ratings agencies or investors, who may be focused only on quarterly financial results. If any of this occurs, the trading price of our Class A common stock could fall substantially, either suddenly or over time.

Our business plans require a significant amount of capital. We anticipate that our future capital needs may require us to sell additional equity and/or debt securities that will dilute our stockholders or introduce covenants that may restrict our operations or our ability to pay dividends.

Our capital expenditures will continue to be significant in the foreseeable future as we expand our business, and our level of capital expenditures will be significantly affected by consumer demand for our current products and services along with anticipated demand for future products and services. The fact that we have a limited operating history means we have limited historical data on the demand for our products and services. As a result, our future capital requirements are uncertain and actual capital requirements may be different from those we currently anticipate. We expect that we may need to seek additional equity and/or debt financing in both the medium- and long-term to finance a portion of our capital expenditures. Such financing might not be available to us in a timely manner or on terms that are acceptable, or at all. We have also implemented certain cost reduction efforts to reduce both spend related to the production of our vehicles and operating expenses. Recently, we implemented a reduction in workforce, for which we incurred approximately \$38 million in restructuring charges in the third quarter of 2022. Unexpected charges in the future may harm our profitability in the periods incurred.

Our ability to obtain the necessary financing to carry out our business plan is subject to a number of factors, including general market conditions, investor acceptance of our business model, and market confidence in our ability to execute against our business plans. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms and conditions of such financing unattractive or unavailable to us. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds, we will have to significantly reduce our spending, delay or cancel our planned activities or substantially change our corporate structure. We may not be able to obtain any funding, and we may not have sufficient resources to conduct our business as projected, both of which could mean that we would be forced to curtail or discontinue our operations.

The sale of additional equity or equity-linked securities would dilute our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and covenants that potentially restrict our operations. If we cannot raise additional funds when we need or want them, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows will be materially and adversely affected.

We have incurred a significant amount of debt and may in the future incur additional indebtedness. Our payment obligations under such indebtedness may limit the funds available to us, and the terms of our current or future debt agreements, including the ABL Facility and the indenture governing the 2026 Notes, contain or will contain restrictive covenants that may limit our operating flexibility.

As of September 30, 2022, our total principal amount of outstanding indebtedness was \$1,250 million. As of September 30, 2022, we had no borrowings and approximately \$395 million letters of credit issued under the ABL Facility. Subject to the limitations in the terms of our existing and future indebtedness, we and our subsidiaries may incur additional debt in the near-and long-term, secure existing or future debt, or refinance our debt.

We will be required to use a portion of our future cash flows from operations to pay interest and principal on our indebtedness. Such payments will reduce the funds available to use for working capital, capital expenditures and other corporate purposes, and limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, expansions plans and other investments, which may in turn limit our ability to execute against our business strategy, heighten our vulnerability to downturns in our business, the industry, or in the general economy, and prevent us from taking advantage of business opportunities as they arise.

In addition, the credit agreement governing the ABL Facility and the indenture governing the 2026 Notes contain, and future debt agreements may contain, restrictive covenants, that, among other things, limit our ability to transfer or dispose of assets, merge with other companies or consummate certain changes of control, acquire other companies, incur additional indebtedness and liens and enter into new businesses. We therefore may not be able to engage in any of the foregoing transactions unless we obtain the consent of the lenders or terminate the credit agreement governing the ABL Facility or future debt agreements, which may limit our operating flexibility. In addition, the ABL Facility and the 2026 Notes are secured by all of our assets (however if the Fixed Asset Release Date (as defined in the credit agreement governing the ABL Facility) occurs, the ABL Facility will be secured only by certain assets until we incur certain other indebtedness that would require the grant of certain security interests) and requires us to satisfy certain financial covenants. There is no guarantee that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flow or sales to meet these financial covenants or pay the principal and interest when due under our facility. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that future working capital, borrowings or equity financing will be available to repay or refinance any such debt. Any inability to comply with the terms of the credit agreement governing the ABL Facility, the indenture governing the 2026 Notes, or any future debt agreement, including failing to make scheduled payments or to meet the financial covenants, would adversely affect our business.

Certain of our existing indebtedness is, and indebtedness we incur in the future may be, variable rate, subjecting us to interest rate risk, which could cause our indebtedness service obligations to increase.

Borrowings under the ABL Facility and the 2026 Notes accrue interest at variable rates. As a result, interest rates on the ABL Facility, the 2026 Notes or other variable rate debt obligations could be higher or lower than current levels. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on our existing or any future variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the amount borrowed would remain the same, and our net income and cash flows, including cash available for servicing our indebtedness, would correspondingly decrease.

LIBOR and other interest rates that are indices deemed to be “benchmarks” are the subject of recent and ongoing national, international and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective, while others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences that cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on our existing facilities or our future debt linked to such a “benchmark” and our ability to service debt that bears interest at floating rates of interest.

If our vehicle owners customize our vehicles with aftermarket products, or attempt to modify our vehicles’ charging systems, the vehicles may not operate properly, which may create negative publicity and could harm our brand and business.

Automobile enthusiasts may seek to alter our vehicles to modify their performance which could compromise vehicle safety and security systems. Also, customers may customize their vehicles with aftermarket parts that can compromise driver safety. We do not test, nor do we endorse, such changes or products. In addition, customers may attempt to modify our vehicles’ charging systems or use improper external cabling or unsafe charging outlets that can compromise the vehicle systems or expose our customers to injury from high voltage electricity. Such unauthorized modifications could reduce the safety and

security of our vehicles and any injuries resulting from such modifications could result in adverse publicity, which would negatively affect our brand and could have a material and adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We rely on third-party vendors for certain product and service offerings, which exposes us to increased risks.

We contract with third parties to provide certain products and services to our customers, including vehicle financing, insurance and collision repair. Although we carefully select our third-party vendors, we cannot control their actions. If our vendors fail to perform as we expect, our operations and reputation could suffer if the failure harms the vendors' ability to serve us and our customers. One or more of these third-party vendors may experience financial distress, staffing shortages or liquidity challenges, file for bankruptcy protection, go out of business, or suffer disruptions in their business. The use of third-party vendors represents an inherent risk to us that could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Certain of our principal stockholders or their affiliates are or may in the future engage in, and certain of our directors are affiliated with entities that may in the future engage in, commercial transactions with us, or business activities similar to those conducted by us which may compete directly or indirectly with us, causing such stockholders or persons to have conflicts of interest.

Certain of our principal stockholders and their affiliates are engaged in similar business activities to those conducted by us, may engage in commercial transactions with us, and currently or in the future may invest in or otherwise hold securities of businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. For example, an affiliate of Amazon, which through another affiliate is also one of our principal stockholders, has placed an order with us, subject to modification, for 100,000 vehicles. Amazon will continue to be able to influence matters requiring stockholder approval, including any potential change of control transaction, regardless of whether or not other stockholders believe that a potential transaction is in our best interest. In turn this may deter third parties from seeking to acquire us. These relationships also may give rise to conflicts of interest or create the appearance thereof, and such stockholders may take action or vote their shares other ways which could adversely impact us or our other stockholders, and may impact other companies' perception of us as a potential partner, including the willingness of such other companies to order our future planned commercial vehicles. The combination of our relationships with Amazon described above could influence our perceived ability, or create the appearance of such influence, to negotiate potential future commercial agreements with Amazon, to allocate our limited resources in how we prioritize the delivery of and support for Amazon vehicles relative to our other vehicle models, and to pursue other commercial customers who may be competitors to Amazon.

Further, employees of two of our stockholders and their affiliates serve on our board of directors and retain their positions with our stockholders or their affiliates. Given such relationships, and despite their fiduciary duties as directors and the rules applied by our board of directors to handle conflicts of interest, these individuals' positions may create, or create the appearance of, conflicts of interest when they are asked to make decisions that could have different implications for such principal stockholders or their affiliates than the decisions have for us or our other stockholders or customers.

Risks Related to Information Technology, Intellectual Property, Data Security, and Privacy

Breaches in data security, failure of information security systems and privacy concerns could subject us to penalties, damage our reputation and brand, and harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We expect to face significant challenges with respect to information security and privacy, including in relation to the collection, storage, transmission, and sharing of information. We collect, transmit, and store confidential and personal and sensitive information of our employees and customers, including names, accounts, user IDs and passwords, vehicle information, and payment or transaction related information. We are also subject to certain laws and regulations, such as "Right to Repair" laws, that require us to provide third-party access to our network and/or vehicle systems.

Increasingly, companies are subject to a wide variety of attacks on their networks and information technology infrastructure on an ongoing basis. Traditional computer "hackers," malicious code (such as viruses and worms), phishing attempts, employee theft or misuse, denial of service attacks, ransomware attacks, and sophisticated nation-state and nation-state supported actors engage in intrusions and attacks that create risks for our (and our suppliers') internal networks, vehicles, infrastructure, and cloud deployed products and the information they store and process. Although we have implemented

security measures to prevent such attacks, our networks and systems may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, employee error, malfeasance, a combination of these, or otherwise, and as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to our systems, networks, or data. We and our suppliers have in the past been subject to ransomware and phishing attacks. Though we do not believe we experienced any material losses or any sensitive or material information was compromised, we were unable to determine conclusively that this was the case. We have implemented remedial measures in response to such incidents. We cannot guarantee that such measures will prevent all incidents in the future.

We may face difficulties or delays in identifying or otherwise responding to any attacks or actual or potential security breaches or threats. A breach in our data security could create system disruptions or slowdowns and provide malicious parties with access to information stored on our networks, resulting in data being publicly disclosed, altered, lost, or stolen, which could subject us to liability and adversely impact our financial condition. Further, any breach in our data security could allow malicious parties to access sensitive systems, such as our product lines and the vehicles themselves. Such access could adversely impact the safety of our employees and customers.

Any actual, alleged or perceived failure to prevent a security breach or to comply with our privacy policies or privacy-related legal obligations, failure in our systems or networks, or any other actual, alleged or perceived data security incident we or our suppliers suffer, could result in damage to our reputation, negative publicity, loss of customers and sales, loss of competitive advantages over our competitors, increased costs to remedy any problems and provide any required notifications, including to regulators and/or individuals, and otherwise respond to any incident, regulatory investigations and enforcement actions, costly litigation, and other liabilities. We would also be exposed to a risk of loss or litigation and potential liability under laws, regulations and contracts that protect the privacy and security of personal information. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (the “CCPA”) imposes a private right of action for certain security breaches that could lead to regulatory scrutiny, fines, private right of action settlements, and other consequences. Where a security incident involves a breach of security leading to the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, personal data in respect of which we are a controller or processor under the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (the “GDPR”) or U.K. GDPR (as defined below), this could result in fines up to €20 million or 4% of annual global turnover (whichever is higher) under the GDPR or £17.5 million or 4% of total annual global turnover in the case of the U.K. GDPR. We may also be required to notify such breaches to regulators and/or individuals which may result in us incurring additional costs. In addition to the foregoing, a breach of the GDPR or U.K. GDPR could result in regulatory investigations, reputational damage, orders to cease/ change our processing of our data, enforcement notices, and/or assessment notices (for a compulsory audit). We may also face civil claims including representative actions and other class action type litigation (where individuals have suffered harm), potentially amounting to significant compensation or damages liabilities, as well as associated costs, diversion of internal resources, and reputational harm.

In addition, we may incur significant financial and operational costs to investigate, remediate and implement additional tools, devices and systems designed to prevent actual or perceived security breaches, and other security incidents, as well as costs to comply with any notification obligations resulting from any security incidents. Any of these negative outcomes could adversely impact the market perception of our products and customer and investor confidence in our company, and would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We collect and process significant information about our customers and their vehicles and are subject to various privacy and consumer protection laws.

In addition to the information we collect from our customers to complete a sale or transaction, we use our vehicles’ onboard electronic systems to capture information about each vehicle’s use, such as location, charge time, battery usage, mileage, and driving behavior, among other things, to aid us in providing services including vehicle diagnostics, repair, maintenance, insurance, roadside assistance, and vehicle emergency services. We also obtain data through the external cameras and sensors incorporated into the vehicle. Further we can, via data collection and analysis, customize and optimize the driving and riding experiences of our vehicles. Our users may in the future choose not to provide this data, which may harm our business and our ability to properly maintain the vehicle. Possession and use of our customers’ driving behavior and other personal data may subject us to legislative and regulatory burdens and risks in the United States and other jurisdictions. We will be required to comply with increasingly complex and rigorous regulatory standards enacted to protect business and personal data in the United States, Canada, Europe, and elsewhere.

A wide variety of state, national, and international laws as well as regulations and industry standards apply to the collection, use, retention, protection, disclosure, transfer and other processing of personal information and other information. Evolving and changing definitions of personal data and personal information within the EU, the U.K., the United States, Canada and

elsewhere, may limit or inhibit our ability to operate or expand our business. Also, some jurisdictions require that certain types of data be retained on servers within these jurisdictions. Additionally, laws, regulations, and standards covering marketing and advertising activities conducted by telephone, email, mobile devices, and the internet, may be applicable to our business, such as the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (as implemented by the Telemarketing Sales Rule), the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act, and similar state and foreign consumer protection laws. Our failure to comply with applicable laws, directives, and regulations may result in private claims or enforcement actions against us, including liabilities, fines, and damage to our reputation, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Data protection and privacy-related laws and regulations are evolving and may result in ever increasing regulatory and public scrutiny and escalating levels of enforcement and sanctions. For example, the EU adopted the GDPR, and the State of California adopted the CCPA. Both the GDPR and the CCPA impose additional regulatory obligations regarding the handling of personal data and further provide certain individual privacy rights to persons whose data is processed.

In the United States, the CCPA became operative on January 1, 2020 and became enforceable by the California Attorney General on July 1, 2020, along with related regulations which came into force on August 14, 2020. Additionally, although not effective until January 1, 2023, the California Privacy Rights Act (the “CPRA”), which expands upon the CCPA, was passed on November 3, 2020. The CCPA requires (and the CPRA will require) covered companies to, among other things, provide new disclosures to California consumers, and affords such consumers new privacy rights such as the ability to opt-out of certain sales of personal information and expanded rights to access and require deletion of their personal information, opt out of certain personal information sharing, and receive detailed information about how their personal information is collected, used and shared. The CCPA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for certain security breaches that may increase security breach litigation. Further, Virginia, Colorado, Connecticut and Utah have passed state privacy laws that go into effect in 2023. The CCPA, CPRA, and state privacy laws may increase our compliance costs and potential liability, particularly in the event of a data breach, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, including how we use personal information, our financial condition, the results of our operations or prospects. A number of other proposals exist for new federal and state privacy legislation that, if passed, could increase our potential liability, increase our compliance costs and materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

By expanding into Canada, Europe and the U.K., we will also be subject to Canadian federal, provincial and privacy statutes, the GDPR and the U.K. data protection regime consisting primarily of the U.K. General Data Protection Regulation and the U.K. Data Protection Act 2018 (together referred to as the “U.K. GDPR”). The GDPR, and the national implementing legislation in EU member states, and the U.K. GDPR impose stringent data protection requirements and, where we are acting as a controller, includes requirements to provide detailed disclosures about how personal data is collected and processed (in a concise, intelligible and easily accessible form); demonstrating that an appropriate legal basis is in place or otherwise exists to justify data processing activities; granting new rights for data subjects in regard to their personal data (including the right to be “forgotten” and the right to data portability), as well as enhancing data subject rights (e.g., data subject access requests); introducing the obligation to notify data protection regulators or supervisory authorities (and in certain cases, affected individuals) of significant data breaches; defining for the first time pseudonymized (i.e., key-coded) data; imposing limitations on retention of personal data; maintaining a record of data processing; and complying with the principal of accountability and the obligation to demonstrate compliance through policies, procedures, training, and audit.

The GDPR/U.K. GDPR requires, among other things, that personal information only be transferred outside of the EU/U.K. to jurisdictions which have not received an adequacy decision from the European Commission (or equivalent U.K. authority), including the United States, if steps are taken to legitimize and safeguard those data transfers. Furthermore, in July 2020, the Court of Justice of the EU (the “CJEU”) invalidated the EU-United States Privacy Shield Framework (the “Privacy Shield”), which provided a mechanism for the transfer of data from the European Economic Area (“EEA”)/U.K. to the United States, on the grounds that the Privacy Shield failed to offer adequate protections to EEA/U.K. personal information transferred to the United States. Further, while the CJEU upheld the adequacy of the standard contractual clauses (a standard form of contract approved by the European Commission as an adequate personal data transfer mechanism, and potential alternative to the Privacy Shield) (“Standard Contractual Clauses”), it made it clear that reliance alone on the Standard Contractual Clauses may not necessarily be sufficient to protect data transferred in all circumstances. Use of the Standard Contractual Clauses must now be assessed on a case-by-case basis taking into account the legal regime applicable in the destination country, in particular applicable surveillance laws and rights of individuals, and additional measures and/or contractual provisions may need to be put in place; however, the nature of these additional measures is currently uncertain. The CJEU went on to state that if a competent supervisory authority believes that the Standard Contractual Clauses cannot be complied with in the

destination country and the required level of protection cannot be secured by other means, such supervisory authority is under an obligation to suspend or prohibit that transfer. On June 4, 2021 the European Commission published a new set of modular Standard Contractual Clauses providing for an 18 month implementation period. The new Standard Contractual Clauses apply only to the transfer of data outside of the EEA and the U.K.'s Information Commissioner's Officer issued U.K. Standard Contractual Clauses that became effective in March 2022. We are monitoring these developments, but we may, in addition to other impacts, experience additional costs associated with increased compliance burdens and be required to engage in new contract negotiations with third parties that aid in processing data on our behalf or localize certain data.

Although the European Commission adopted an adequacy decision on June 28, 2021, allowing the continued flow of personal data from Europe to the U.K., this decision will expire in June 2025 unless the European Commission re-assesses and renews/ extends that decision and is subject to regular review and may be revoked if the U.K. diverges from its current adequate data protection laws following Brexit. As supervisory authorities continue to issue further guidance on personal information, we could suffer additional costs, complaints, or regulatory investigations or fines, and if we are otherwise unable to transfer personal data between and among countries and regions in which we operate, it could affect the manner in which we provide our services, the geographical location or segregation of our relevant systems and operations, and could adversely affect our financial results. Loss, retention or misuse of certain information and alleged violations of laws and regulations relating to privacy and data security, and any relevant claims, may expose us to potential liability and may require us to expend significant resources on data security and in responding to and defending against such allegations and claims.

By expanding into Europe and the U.K., we would also be subject to evolving EU and U.K. privacy laws on cookies and e-marketing. In the EU and the U.K., regulators are increasingly focusing on compliance with requirements in the online behavioral advertising ecosystem, and current national laws that implement the ePrivacy Directive are highly likely to be replaced by an EU regulation known as the ePrivacy Regulation which will significantly increase fines for non-compliance. In the EU and the U.K., informed consent is required for the placement of most cookies or similar technologies on a user's device and for direct electronic marketing. The GDPR also imposes conditions on obtaining valid consent, such as a prohibition on pre-checked consents and a requirement to ensure separate consents are sought for each type of cookie or similar technology. While the text of the ePrivacy Regulation is still under development, a European court decision, regulators' guidance and campaigns by a not-for-profit organization are driving increased attention to cookies and tracking technologies. If regulators start to enforce the strict approach in recent guidance, this could lead to substantial costs, require significant systems changes, limit the effectiveness of our marketing activities, divert the attention of our technology personnel, adversely affect our margins, increase costs and subject us to additional liabilities. Regulation of cookies and similar technologies, and any decline of cookies or similar online tracking technologies as a means to identify and potentially target users, may lead to broader restrictions and impairments on our marketing and personalization activities and may negatively impact our efforts to understand users.

Additionally, other countries outside of Europe and the United States, including countries we either operate or may in the future operate within, are considering enacting similar cross-border data transfer restrictions and laws requiring local data residency, which could increase the cost and complexity of delivering our services and operating our business. For example, Brazil enacted the General Data Protection Law, New Zealand enacted the New Zealand Privacy Act, China enacted its Personal Information Protection Law, and Canada introduced the Digital Charter Implementation Act.

Although we make reasonable efforts to comply with all applicable data protection laws and regulations, our interpretations and efforts may have been or may prove to be insufficient or incorrect. We also generally seek to comply with industry standards and are subject to the terms of our privacy policies and privacy-related obligations to third parties. We strive to comply with applicable laws, policies, legal obligations and industry codes of conduct relating to privacy and data protection to the extent possible. However, it is possible that these obligations may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other rules or our practices. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with applicable privacy and data security laws and regulations, our privacy policies, or our privacy-related obligations to users or other third parties, or any compromise of security that results in the unauthorized access to or transfer of personal information or other customer data, may result in governmental enforcement actions, litigation, or public statements against us by consumer advocacy groups or others and could cause our users to lose trust in us, which would have an adverse effect on our reputation and business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. We may also incur significant expenses to comply with privacy, consumer protection and security standards and controls imposed by laws, regulations, industry standards, or contractual obligations.

Any significant change to applicable laws, regulations or industry practices regarding the use or disclosure of our users' data, or regarding the manner in which the express or implied consent of users for the use and disclosure of such data is obtained -

or in how these applicable laws, regulations or industry practices are interpreted and enforced by state, federal and international privacy regulators - could require us to modify our services and features, possibly in a material and costly manner, may subject us to legal claims, regulatory enforcement actions and fines, and may limit our ability to develop new services and features that make use of the data that our users voluntarily share with us.

Any unauthorized control or manipulation of our vehicles' systems could result in a loss of confidence in us and our vehicles and harm our business.

Our vehicles contain complex technology systems. For example, our vehicles are outfitted with built-in data connectivity to install periodic remote updates to improve or update the functionality of our vehicles. We have implemented cryptographic technologies to deliver updates securely from Rivian including a hardware security module to verify the integrity of vehicle software by using cryptographic hashes. We have designed, implemented, and tested security measures intended to prevent cybersecurity breaches or unauthorized access to our information technology networks, our vehicles and their systems, and intend to implement additional security measures as necessary. However, hackers and other malicious actors may attempt in the future to gain unauthorized access to modify, alter, and use networks, vehicle software and our systems to gain control of, or to change, our vehicles' software or to gain access to data stored in or generated by the vehicle. Errors and vulnerabilities, including zero days, in our information technology systems will be probed by third parties and could be identified and exploited in the future, and our remediation efforts may not be timely or successful. Any unauthorized access to or control of our vehicles or their systems or any unauthorized access to or loss of data could result in risks to our customers, unsafe driving conditions, or failure of our systems, any of which could result in interruptions in our business, legal claims or proceedings which may or may not result in our favor and could subject us to significant liability. In addition, regardless of their veracity, reports of unauthorized access to our vehicles, their systems or data, as well as other factors that may result in the perception that our vehicles, their systems or data are capable of being "hacked" and lack appropriate safety controls, could negatively affect our brand and harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We utilize third-party service providers to support our service and business operations and any disruption or delays in service from these third-party providers could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our brand, reputation and ability to attract customers depends on the reliable performance of our vehicles and the supporting systems, technology, and infrastructure. For example, we outfit our vehicles with in-vehicle services and functionality that use data connectivity to monitor performance and capture opportunities for cost-saving preventative maintenance. The availability and effectiveness of these services depend on the continued operation of information technology and communication systems. We primarily rely on Amazon Web Services in the United States to host our cloud computing and storage needs. We do not own, control, or operate our cloud computing physical infrastructure or their data center providers. Our systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption from, among others, fire, flood, power loss, natural disasters, telecommunications failure, terrorist attacks, acts of war, electronic and physical break-ins, system vulnerabilities, earthquakes, and other events at the sites of such providers. Ransomware within our information systems could target our manufacturing and/or business capabilities limiting the availability and uptime of these systems or eliciting payment from us. The occurrence of any of the foregoing events could result in damage to systems and hardware or could cause them to fail completely, and our insurance may not cover such events or may be insufficient to compensate us for losses that may occur.

Problems faced by our third-party cloud service providers with their telecommunications network providers with which they contract or with the systems by which they allocate capacity among their customers, including us, could adversely affect the experience of our customers. Our third-party cloud service providers could decide to close their facilities without adequate notice resulting in loss of service and negative effects in our systems. Any financial difficulties, such as bankruptcy reorganization, faced by our third-party providers or any of the service providers with whom they contract may have negative effects on our business, the nature and extent of which are difficult to predict.

We may not carry business interruption insurance sufficient to compensate us for the potentially significant losses, including the potential harm to the future growth of our business, which may result from interruptions in our service as a result of system failures. Any errors, defects, disruptions or other performance problems with our services could harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are, and may in the future become, subject to patent, trademark and/or other intellectual property infringement claims, which may be time-consuming, cause us to incur significant liability and increase our costs of doing business.

We are involved in, and may in the future become party to additional, intellectual property infringement proceedings. Companies, organizations, or individuals, including our competitors, may hold or obtain patents, trademarks or other proprietary or intellectual property rights that would prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use, develop, sell, lease or market our vehicles or components, which could make it more difficult for us to operate our business. From time to time, we may receive communications from holders of patents, trademarks, trade secrets or other intellectual property or proprietary rights alleging that we are infringing, misappropriating, diluting or otherwise violating such rights. Such parties have brought and may in the future bring suits against us alleging infringement or other violation of such rights, or otherwise assert their rights and urge us to take licenses to their intellectual property. In one example, our applications for and uses of trademarks relating to our products, services, or designs, could be found to infringe upon existing trademark rights owned by third parties. As another example, we may not be aware of existing patents or patent applications that could be pertinent to our business as many patent applications are filed confidentially in the United States and are not published until 18 months following the applicable filing date. In the event that a claim relating to intellectual property is asserted against us, our suppliers or our third-party licensors, or if third parties not affiliated with us hold pending or issued patents that relate to our products or technology, we may need to seek licenses to such intellectual property or seek to challenge those patents. Even if we are able to obtain a license, it could be non-exclusive, thereby giving our competitors and other third parties access to the same technologies licensed to us. In addition, we may be unable to obtain these licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all, and our challenge of third-party patents may be unsuccessful. Litigation or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property claims, regardless of merit, may cause us to incur significant expenses and could distract our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. Further, if we are determined to have infringed upon a third party's intellectual property rights, we may be required to do one or more of the following:

- cease selling or leasing, incorporating certain components into, or using vehicles or offering goods or services that incorporate or use the intellectual property that we allegedly infringe, misappropriate, dilute, or otherwise violate;
- pay substantial royalty or license fees or other damages;
- seek a license from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right, which license may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all;
- redesign or reengineer our vehicles or other technology, goods or services, which may be costly, time-consuming, or impossible; or
- establish and maintain alternative branding for our products and services.

In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us and our failure or inability to obtain a license to the infringed technology or other intellectual property right, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, any litigation or claims, whether or not valid, could result in substantial costs, negative publicity and diversion of resources and management attention.

We may not be able to prevent others from unauthorized use of our intellectual property, which could harm our business and competitive position.

We may not be able to prevent others from unauthorized use of our intellectual property, which could harm our business and competitive position. We rely on a combination of patent, trade secret (including those in our know-how), and other intellectual property laws, as well as employee and third-party nondisclosure agreements, intellectual property licenses, and other contractual rights to establish and protect our rights in our technology and intellectual property. Our patent or trademark applications may not be granted, any patents or trademark registrations that may be issued to us may not sufficiently protect our intellectual property and any of our issued patents, trademark registrations or other intellectual property rights may be challenged by third parties. Any of these scenarios may result in limitations in the scope of our intellectual property or restrictions on our use of our intellectual property or may adversely affect the conduct of our business. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property rights, third parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our intellectual property or seek court declarations that they do not infringe upon our intellectual property rights. Monitoring unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly, and the steps we have taken or will take to prevent misappropriation may not be successful. From time to time, we may have to resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of our resources.

Patent, trademark, and trade secret laws vary significantly throughout the world. A number of foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. Therefore, our intellectual

property rights may not be as strong or as easily enforced outside of the United States. Failure to adequately protect our intellectual property rights could result in our competitors offering similar products, potentially resulting in the loss of some of our competitive advantage and a decrease in our revenue which would adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our patent applications may not issue as patents, which may have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from commercially exploiting products similar to ours.

We cannot be certain that we are the first inventor of the subject matter to which we have filed a particular patent application, or that we are the first party to file such a patent application. If another party has filed a patent application for the same subject matter as we have, we may not be entitled to the protection sought by the patent application. Further, the scope of protection of issued patent claims is often difficult to determine. As a result, we cannot be certain that the patent applications that we file will issue, or that our issued patents will afford protection against competitors with similar technology. In addition, our competitors may design around our issued patents, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

If our patents expire or are not maintained, our patent applications are not granted or our patent rights are contested, circumvented, invalidated or limited in scope, we may not be able to prevent others from selling, developing or exploiting competing technologies or products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

There can be no assurance that our pending applications will issue as patents. Even if our patent applications issue into patents, these patents may be contested, circumvented or invalidated in the future. In addition, the rights granted under any issued patents may not provide us with adequate protection or competitive advantages. The claims under any patents that issue from our patent applications may not be broad enough to prevent others from developing technologies that are similar or that achieve results similar to ours. The intellectual property rights of others could also bar us from licensing and exploiting any patents that issue from our pending applications. Numerous patents and pending patent applications owned by others exist in the fields in which we have developed and are developing our technology. Many of these existing patents and patent applications might have priority over our patent applications and could subject our patents to invalidation or our patent applications to rejection. Finally, in addition to patents and patent applications that were filed before our patents and patent applications, any of our existing or future patents may also be challenged by others on the basis that they are invalid or unenforceable.

We are, and may in the future become, subject to claims that we or our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of our employees' former employers.

Many of our employees were previously employed by other automotive companies, by suppliers to automotive companies or companies with similar or related technology, products or services. We are, and may in the future become, subject to claims that we or these employees have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of former employers. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. If we fail in defending such claims, we may be forced to pay monetary damages or be enjoined from using certain technology, products, services, or knowledge. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and demand on management resources. See "—We are, and may in the future become, subject to patent, trademark and/or other intellectual property infringement claims, which may be time-consuming, cause us to incur significant liability and increase our costs of doing business."

Our use of open source software in our applications could subject our proprietary software to general release, adversely affect our ability to sell our services and subject us to possible litigation, claims or proceedings.

We use open source software in connection with the development and deployment of our products and services, and we expect to continue to use open source software in the future. Companies that use open source software in connection with their products have, from time to time, faced claims challenging the use of open source software and/or compliance with open source license terms. As a result, we could be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software or claiming noncompliance with open source licensing terms. Some open source software licenses may require users who distribute proprietary software containing or linked to open source software to publicly disclose all or part of the source code to such proprietary software and/or make available any derivative works of the open source code under the same open source license, which could include proprietary source code. In such cases, the open source software license

may also restrict us from charging fees to licensees for their use of our software. While we monitor the use of open source software and try to ensure that open source software is not used in a manner that would subject our proprietary source code to these requirements and restrictions, such use could inadvertently occur, in part because open source license terms are often ambiguous and have generally not been interpreted by United States or foreign courts.

Further, in addition to risks related to license requirements, use of certain open source software carries greater technical and legal risks than does the use of third-party commercial software. For example, open source software is generally provided as-is without any support or warranties or other contractual protections regarding infringement or the quality of the code, including the existence of security vulnerabilities. To the extent that our platform depends upon the successful operation of open source software, any undetected errors or defects in open source software that we use could prevent the deployment or impair the functionality of our systems and injure our reputation. In addition, the public availability of such software may make it easier for attackers to target and compromise our platform through cyber-attacks. Any of the foregoing risks could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Risks Related to Other Legal, Regulatory, and Tax Matters

Our vehicles are subject to motor vehicle safety standards and the failure to satisfy such mandated safety standards would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

All vehicles sold must comply with international, federal, and state motor vehicle safety standards. In the United States, vehicles that meet or exceed all federally mandated safety standards are self-certified by the manufacturer under the federal regulations. Rigorous testing and the use of approved materials and equipment are among the requirements for achieving federal certification. Other jurisdictions outside the United States, such as Europe, require us to meet Type Approval, the process for meeting the EU certification requirements, proving to regulators that our vehicles meet those relevant safety standards in effect in those countries. Failure by us to maintain compliance of the R1T, R1S, EDV, or obtain certification of compliance for any future EV model with motor vehicle safety standards in the United States, Canada, the EU or other jurisdictions would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

As a manufacturer engaged in sales directly to consumers, we may face regulatory limitations on our ability to sell and service vehicles directly, which could materially and adversely affect our ability to sell our vehicles.

Our business plan includes the direct sale of vehicles to individual customers. Many states have laws that may be interpreted to impose limitations on this direct-to-consumer sales model for manufacturers. The application of these state laws to our operations may be difficult to predict. Laws in some states may limit our ability to obtain dealer licenses from state motor vehicle regulators or to own or operate our own service centers. As a result, we may not be able to sell, finance or lease directly to customers in each state in the United States or provide service from a location in every state.

In addition, decisions by regulators permitting us to sell vehicles may be challenged by dealer associations and others as to whether such decisions comply with applicable state motor vehicle industry laws. In some states, there have also been regulatory and legislative efforts by dealer associations to interpret laws or propose laws that, if enacted, would prevent us from obtaining dealer licenses in their states given our direct sales model. Dealer associations have also resorted to lawsuits in state courts to challenge our ability to obtain dealer licenses and operate directly even in states that have laws that would otherwise allow us to own and operate retail locations. We expect dealer associations to continue to mount continued legal and legislative challenges to our business model.

For customers residing in states in which we will not be allowed to sell, lease, or deliver vehicles, we must generally conduct the sale out of the state over the internet or telephonically and may have to arrange alternate methods of delivery of vehicles. This could include delivering vehicles to adjacent or nearby states in which we are allowed to directly sell or lease and ship vehicles, and arranging for the customer to transport the vehicles to their home states. These workarounds could add significant complexity, and as a result, costs, to our business. States may also restrict our ability to service vehicles once sold and delivered to customers. Some states, for example, have laws that prohibit manufacturers from providing warranty service in state or restrict the ability for manufacturers to own or operate service operations. A few states have passed legislation that clarifies our ability to operate, but at the same time limits the number of dealer licenses we can obtain or dealerships that we can operate.

The foregoing examples of state laws governing the sale and servicing of motor vehicles are just some of the legal hurdles we face as we sell and service our vehicles. In many states, the application of motor vehicle laws to our sales model is limited in experience, particularly with respect to the sale of new vehicles over the internet. To determine how the laws would apply to our business would require fact-specific analysis of numerous factors of business in the state, including whether we have a physical presence or employees, whether we advertise or conduct other marketing activities, how sale transactions are structured, the volume of sales into the state, and whether the state prohibits manufacturers from acting as dealers.

Internationally, there may be laws in jurisdictions that may restrict our sales or other business practices. While we have analyzed the principal laws in the United States, Canada, EU, China, Japan, U.K., and Australia relating to our distribution model and believe we comply with such laws, the laws in this area can be complex, difficult to interpret and may change over time, and thus require ongoing review. Further, we have not performed a complete analysis of all jurisdictions in which we may sell vehicles.

Continued regulatory limitations and other obstacles interfering with our ability to sell vehicles directly to consumers could have a negative and material impact on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We may be exposed to delays, limitations, and risks related to the environmental permits and other permits and approvals required to operate or expand operations at an existing or future manufacturing facility.

Operation of an automobile manufacturing facility requires land use and environmental permits and other operating permits from federal, state and local government entities. We currently have all permits necessary to carry out and perform our current plans and operations at our Normal Factory. In addition, expansion of operations at our facility, and the construction or operation of any future facility, may require additional land use, environmental and operating permits. Delays, denials, or restrictions on any of the applications for or assignment of the permits to operate our facility or any future facility we may acquire or construct, including service centers and parts distribution centers, could adversely affect our ability to execute on our business plans and objectives.

We are subject to various environmental and safety laws and regulations that could impose substantial costs upon us and cause delays in building our manufacturing facilities.

As an automobile manufacturer, we and our operations, both in the United States and abroad, are subject to national, state, provincial and/or local environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including laws relating to the use, handling, storage, and disposal of, and human exposure to, hazardous materials. Environmental, health and safety laws, and regulations can be complex, and we expect that our business and operations will be affected by future amendments to such laws or other new environmental, health and safety laws which may require us to change our operations, potentially resulting in a material adverse effect on our business. These laws can give rise to liability for administrative oversight costs, cleanup costs, property damage, bodily injury, and fines and penalties. Capital and operating expenses needed to comply with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations can be significant, and violations may result in substantial fines and penalties, third-party damages, suspension of production or a cessation of our operations.

Contamination at properties currently or formerly owned or operated by us, as well as at properties we will own and operate, and properties to which hazardous substances were sent by us, may result in liability for us under environmental laws and regulations, including, but not limited to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), which can impose liability for the full amount of remediation-related costs without regard to fault, for the investigation and cleanup of contaminated soil and ground water, for building contamination and impacts to human health, and for damages to natural resources. The costs of complying with environmental laws, including CERCLA, and regulations and any claims concerning noncompliance, or liability with respect to contamination in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are subject to substantial and evolving regulation and unfavorable changes to, or our failure to comply with, these regulations could substantially harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our vehicles, and the sale of motor vehicles in general, are subject to substantial regulation under international, federal, state, and local laws. We expect to incur significant costs in complying with these regulations. Regulations related to the electric vehicle industry and alternative energy are currently evolving and we face risks associated with changes to these regulations, such as:

- the imposition of a carbon tax or the introduction of a cap-and-trade system on electric utilities, either of which could increase the cost of electricity and thereby the cost of operating an electric vehicle;
- new state regulations of electric vehicle fees could discourage consumer demand for EVs;
- the increase of subsidies for alternative fuels such as corn and ethanol could reduce the operating cost of vehicles that use such alternative fuels and gasoline, and thereby reduce the appeal of EVs;
- changes to the regulations governing the assembly and transportation of battery cells could increase the cost of battery cells or make such commodities more difficult to obtain;
- changes in regulation, for example relating to the noise required to be emitted by EVs, may impact the design or function of EVs, and thereby lead to decreased consumer appeal;
- changes in regulations governing the range and miles per gallon of gasoline-equivalent calculations could lower our vehicles' ratings, making EVs less appealing to consumers; and
- future rulemaking governing GHG and CAFE standards could reduce new business opportunities for our business.

To the extent the laws change, our vehicles may not comply with applicable international, federal, state or local laws, which would have an adverse effect on our business. Compliance with changing regulations could be burdensome, time consuming, and expensive. To the extent compliance with new regulations is cost prohibitive, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows would be materially and adversely affected.

Internationally, there may be laws in jurisdictions we have not yet entered or laws we are unaware of in jurisdictions we have entered that may restrict our sales or other business practices. Even for those jurisdictions we have analyzed, the laws in this area can be complex, difficult to interpret and may change over time. Continued regulatory limitations and other obstacles interfering with our ability to sell or lease vehicles directly to consumers could have a negative and material impact on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are or may be subject to risks associated with strategic alliances or acquisitions.

We may from time to time consider entering into strategic alliances, including joint ventures, minority equity investments or other transactions, with various third parties to further our business purpose. These alliances could subject us to a number of risks, including risks associated with sharing proprietary information, with non-performance by the third party and with increased expenses in establishing new strategic alliances, any of which may materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. We may have limited ability to monitor or control the actions of these third parties and, to the extent any of these strategic third parties suffer negative publicity or harm to their reputation from events relating to their business, we may also suffer negative publicity or harm to our reputation by virtue of our association with any such third party. For example, in September 2022, we announced the signing of a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding with Mercedes-Benz Vans to establish a new joint venture manufacturing company with the purpose of investing in, and operating, a factory in Europe to produce large electric vans for both Mercedes-Benz Vans and Rivian. The planned joint venture is subject to entering into final binding agreements and obtaining relevant regulatory clearances and there can be no assurance that such conditions will be met.

When appropriate opportunities arise, we may acquire additional assets, products, technologies, or businesses that are complementary to our existing business. In addition to possible stockholder approval, we may need approvals and licenses from relevant government authorities for the acquisitions and to comply with any applicable laws and regulations, which could result in increased delay and costs, and may disrupt our business strategy if we fail to do so. Furthermore, acquisitions and the subsequent integration of new assets and businesses into our own require significant attention from our management and could result in a diversion of resources from our existing business, which in turn could have an adverse effect on our operations. Acquired assets or businesses may not generate the financial results we expect. Acquisitions could result in the use of substantial amounts of cash, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the occurrence of significant goodwill impairment charges, amortization expenses for other intangible assets, and exposure to potential unknown liabilities of the acquired business. Moreover, the costs of identifying and consummating acquisitions may be significant.

Our business could be adversely affected by trade tariffs or other trade barriers.

Our business will be subject to the imposition of tariffs and other trade barriers, which may make it more costly for us to export our vehicles to the imposing country. If we experience cost increases as a result of existing or future tariffs, and are unable to pass on such additional costs to our customers, or otherwise mitigate the costs, or if demand for our exported vehicles decreases due to the higher cost, our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

For example, in recent years the United States government has renegotiated or terminated certain existing bilateral or multi-lateral trade agreements. It has also imposed tariffs on certain foreign goods which resulted in increased costs for goods imported into the United States. Many of these restrictions remain in place despite a change in Administration. In response to these tariffs, a number of United States trading partners have imposed retaliatory tariffs on a wide range of United States products, making it more costly for companies to export products to those countries. China and the United States have each imposed tariffs, indicating the potential for further trade barriers which may escalate a nascent trade war between China and the United States. In addition, additional trade restrictions or barriers could be implemented on a broader range of products or raw materials.

We are or will be subject to export control laws, and non-compliance with such laws can subject us to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, collateral consequences, remedial measures and legal expenses, all of which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are or will be subject to export control laws, including the Export Administration Regulations administered by the United States Department of Commerce. United States export controls apply to (1) items that are produced in the United States, wherever they are geographically located; (2) all items located in the United States, even if only moving in transit through the United States; and (3) certain foreign-produced items, including those that incorporate more than de minimis levels of controlled United States-origin content. A violation of export control laws or regulations could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and reputation. A violation could subject us to whistleblower complaints, adverse media coverage, investigations, and severe administrative, civil and criminal penalties, collateral consequences, remedial measures and legal expenses, all of which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are or will be subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, financial and economic sanctions and similar laws, and non-compliance with such laws can subject us to administrative, civil and criminal fines and penalties, collateral consequences, remedial measures and legal expenses, all of which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are or will be subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, financial and economic sanctions and similar laws and regulations in various jurisdictions in which we conduct or in the future may conduct activities, including the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), the U.K. Bribery Act 2010, and other anti-corruption laws and regulations. The FCPA and the U.K. Bribery Act 2010 prohibit us and our officers, directors, employees and business partners acting on our behalf, including agents, from corruptly offering, promising, authorizing or providing anything of value to a “foreign official” for the purposes of influencing official decisions or obtaining or retaining business or otherwise obtaining favorable treatment. The FCPA also requires companies to make and keep books, records and accounts that accurately reflect transactions and dispositions of assets and to maintain a system of adequate internal accounting controls. The U.K. Bribery Act 2010 also prohibits non-governmental “commercial” bribery and soliciting or accepting bribes. A violation of these laws or regulations could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and reputation. Our policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with these regulations may not be sufficient and our directors, officers, employees, representatives, consultants, agents, and business partners could engage in improper conduct for which we may be held responsible.

Non-compliance with anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering or financial and economic sanctions laws could subject us to whistleblower complaints, adverse media coverage, investigations, and severe administrative, civil and criminal sanctions, collateral consequences, remedial measures and legal expenses, all of which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. In addition, changes in economic sanctions laws in the future could adversely impact our business and investments in our Class A common stock.

We are, and may in the future be, subject to legal proceedings in the ordinary course of our business. If the outcomes of these proceedings are adverse to us, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We are subject to various litigation matters from time to time, the outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Claims arising out of actual or alleged violations of law could be asserted against us by individuals, either individually or through class actions, by governmental entities in civil or criminal investigations and proceedings or by other entities. These claims could be asserted under a variety of laws, including

but not limited to consumer finance laws, consumer protection laws, contract laws, tort laws, environmental laws, intellectual property laws, privacy laws, labor and employment laws, employee benefit laws, and securities laws. For example, in March and April 2022 three separate stockholder class action lawsuits were filed against the Company, its directors, certain officers and its IPO underwriters alleging violations of United States securities laws, including the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. We have also been subject to, and may become subject to, allegations of discrimination or other similar misconduct, which, regardless of the ultimate outcome, may result in adverse publicity that could harm our brand, reputation, and operations. Claims may also arise out of actual or alleged breaches of contract or other actual or alleged acts or omissions by or on behalf of us. These actions could expose us to adverse publicity and to substantial monetary damages and legal defense costs, injunctive relief and criminal and civil fines and penalties, including but not limited to suspension or revocation of licenses to conduct business. Even if we are successful in defending against legal claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and demand on management resources. See [Part II, Item 1 “Legal Proceedings.”](#)

We are involved in securities litigation and other related matters that are expensive and time-consuming. Such litigation and other related matters could harm our business.

We are involved in securities litigation, and we may continue to be a target for securities and stockholder lawsuits in the future. For example, between March 7, 2022 and April 19, 2022, three alleged stockholders filed lawsuits against Rivian Automotive, Inc., certain of our officers and directors, and Rivian’s IPO underwriters, on behalf of a putative class of purchasers of Rivian common stock in our IPO. The three suits were consolidated under the caption *Crews v. Rivian Automotive, Inc., et al.* 22-cv-01524-RGK-E (C.D. Cal.) and a consolidated complaint was filed alleging violations of Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act and Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and seeking damages, equitable relief and attorneys’ fees and costs. In addition, stockholder derivative actions were filed (and subsequently dismissed without prejudice) against Rivian Automotive, Inc. and our directors in the District of Delaware on May 5, 2022 and the Central District of California on June 2, 2022. Both of these matters have been voluntarily dismissed. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management’s attention and resources from our business. Securities litigation, and other related matters such as governmental or regulatory investigations, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, reputation and cash flows, as well as on the market price of our common stock. Although the results of lawsuits and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, defending these claims is costly and can impose a significant burden on management and employees. Any litigation to which we are a party may result in an onerous or unfavorable judgment that may not be reversed on appeal, or we may decide to settle lawsuits on similarly unfavorable terms. Any such negative outcome could result in payments of substantial monetary damages or fines, or changes to our business practices, and accordingly our business could be seriously harmed.

Changes in tax laws may materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

New income, sales, use or other tax laws, statutes, rules, regulation, or ordinances could be enacted at any time, or interpreted, changed, modified, or applied adversely to us, any of which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. In particular, presidential, congressional, state, and local elections in the United States could result in significant changes in, and uncertainty with respect to, tax legislation, regulation and government policy directly affecting our business or indirectly affecting us because of impacts on our customers, suppliers and manufacturers. For example, the United States government may enact significant changes to the taxation of business entities including, among others, an increase in the corporate income tax rate and the imposition of minimum taxes or surtaxes on certain types of income. No specific United States tax legislation has been proposed at this time and the likelihood of these changes being enacted or implemented is unclear. We are currently unable to predict whether such changes will occur and, if so, the ultimate impact on our business. To the extent that such changes have a negative impact on us, our suppliers, manufacturers or our customers, including as a result of related uncertainty, these changes could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our ability to use net operating loss carryforwards and other tax attributes is limited due to certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

We have incurred substantial losses during our history and do not expect to become profitable in the foreseeable future, and we may never achieve profitability. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, federal net operating losses carryforwards (“NOLs”) we generated in tax years through December 31, 2017 may be carried forward for 20 years and may fully offset taxable income in the year utilized, and federal NOLs we generated in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 may be carried forward indefinitely but may only be used to offset 80% of our taxable income annually. Under Sections 382 and 383 of the Code, if a

corporation undergoes an “ownership change,” the corporation’s ability to use its pre-change federal NOLs and other tax attributes (such as research and development tax credits) to offset its post-change income and taxes may be limited. In general, an “ownership change” occurs if there is a greater than 50 percentage point change (by value) in a corporation’s equity ownership by certain stockholders over a rolling three-year period. We have experienced ownership changes in the past and may experience ownership changes in the future as a result of subsequent shifts in our stock ownership (some of which shifts are outside our control). As a result, our ability to use our pre-change federal NOLs and other tax attributes to offset future taxable income and taxes could be subject to limitations. Similar provisions of state tax law may also apply. For these reasons, even if we achieve profitability, we may be unable to use a material portion of our NOLs and other tax attributes, which could materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Risks Related to the Ownership of Our Class A Common Stock

Our stock price may be volatile or may decline regardless of our operating performance, resulting in substantial losses for investors.

The market price of our Class A common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial condition and results of operations;
- the projections we may provide to the public, any changes in these projections, or our failure to meet these projections;
- failure of securities analysts to initiate or maintain coverage of the Company, changes in financial estimates or ratings by any securities analysts who follow the Company or our failure to meet these estimates or the expectations of investors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant technical innovations, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures, results of operations, or capital commitments;
- changes in stock market valuations and operating performance of other electric vehicle companies generally, or those in our industry in particular;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market, including as a result of trends in the economy as a whole;
- changes in our board of directors or management;
- sales of large blocks of our common stock, including sales by our founder or our executive officers and directors;
- lawsuits threatened or filed against us;
- anticipated or actual changes in laws, regulations or government policies applicable to our business;
- changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of debt or equity securities;
- short sales, hedging and other derivative transactions involving our capital stock;
- general economic conditions in the United States;
- other events or factors, including those resulting from war, pandemics (including COVID-19 and associated variants), incidents of terrorism or responses to these events; and
- the other factors described in this [Part II Item 1A “Risk Factors.”](#)

The stock market has recently experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. The market prices of securities of companies have experienced fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to their results of operations. Market fluctuations could result in extreme volatility in the price of shares of our Class A common stock, which could cause a decline in the value of a stockholder’s investment. Price volatility may be greater if the public float and trading volume of shares of our Class A common stock is low.

Price and volume fluctuations in the stock market have affected and continue to affect many electric vehicle companies’ stock prices, including ours. Often, such stock prices have fluctuated in ways unrelated or disproportionate to the companies’ operating performance. Following periods of such volatility in the market price of a company’s securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. Broad market and industry factors may seriously affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. Between March 7, 2022 and April 19, 2022, three alleged stockholders filed lawsuits against Rivian Automotive, Inc., certain of our officers and directors, and Rivian’s IPO underwriters on behalf of a putative class of purchasers of Rivian common stock in our IPO. The three suits were consolidated under the caption *Crews v. Rivian Automotive, Inc., et al.* 22-cv-01524-RGK-E (C.D. Cal.) and a consolidated complaint was filed alleging violations of Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act and Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and seeking damages, equitable relief and attorneys’ fees and costs. In addition, stockholder derivative actions

were filed (and subsequently dismissed without prejudice) against Rivian Automotive, Inc. and our directors in the District of Delaware on May 5, 2022 and the Central District of California on June 2, 2022. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources from our business.

Our executive officers, directors, and principal stockholders, if they choose to act together, maintain significant voting power.

Our executive officers, directors, and stockholders who owned more than 5% of our outstanding common stock before our IPO and their respective affiliates, in the aggregate, hold shares representing approximately 59.9% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock and are able to significantly influence all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, as well as our management and affairs, particularly if they were to choose to act together. For example, these persons, if they choose to act together, would control or significantly influence the election of directors and approval of any merger, consolidation, or sale of substantially all of our assets. This concentration of ownership control may:

- delay or prevent a change in control;
- entrench our management and our board of directors; or
- impede a merger, consolidation, takeover, or other business combination involving us that other stockholders may desire.

In addition, each share of our Class B common stock is entitled to ten votes, while each share of our Class A common stock entitles its holder to one vote. An affiliate of our Founder and CEO, Robert J. Scaringe, holds all outstanding shares of our Class B common stock. Due to our dual class structure, affiliates of Dr. Scaringe hold shares of our common stock representing, in the aggregate, approximately 9.2% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock but 2.4% of the total shares of common stock outstanding.

In addition, while we do not expect to issue any additional shares of Class B common stock, any future issuances of Class B common stock would be dilutive to holders of Class A common stock.

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

We cannot predict whether our dual class structure will result in a lower or more volatile market price of our Class A common stock, in adverse publicity, or in other adverse consequences. Certain index providers have announced restrictions on including companies with multiple class share structures in certain of their indices. For example, S&P Dow Jones has stated that companies with multiple share classes will not be eligible for inclusion in the S&P Composite 1500 (composed of the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400, and S&P SmallCap 600), and under the announced policies, our dual class capital structure would make us ineligible for inclusion in any of these indices. Given the sustained flow of investment funds into passive strategies that seek to track certain indices, exclusion from stock indices would likely preclude investment by many of these funds and could make our Class A common stock less attractive to other investors. As a result, the market price of our Class A common stock could be materially adversely affected.

Sales, directly or indirectly, of a substantial amount of our Class A common stock in the public markets by our existing security holders may cause the price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A common stock into the public market, particularly sales by our directors, executive officers and principal stockholders, or the perception that these sales might occur, could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline. Many of our pre-IPO security holders have substantial unrecognized gains on the value of the equity they hold, and may take steps to sell their shares or otherwise secure or limit their risk exposure to the value of their unrecognized gains on those shares. We are unable to predict the timing or effect of such sales on the market price of our Class A common stock.

We and all of our directors and executive officers and certain other record holders are able to sell our shares freely in the public market, except that any shares held by our affiliates, as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act ("Rule 144") would only be able to be sold in compliance with Rule 144. For example, in May 2022, one of our pre-IPO record holders, Ford Motor Company, sold an aggregate of 15 million shares of our Class A common stock. Additional sales of a substantial number of such shares, or the perception that such sales may occur, could cause our market price to fall or make it more difficult for stockholders to sell Class A common stock at a time and price that they deem appropriate.

All of the shares of Class A common stock sold in our IPO are tradeable without restrictions or further registration under the Securities Act, except that any shares held by our affiliates, as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act, would only be able to be sold in compliance with Rule 144.

In addition, as of September 30, 2022, we had stock options and RSUs outstanding, as well as an estimated number of other stock-based awards and shares underlying our ESPP that, if fully exercised, vested, or settled, would result in the issuance of approximately 109 million shares of Class A common stock. All of the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options, and the shares reserved for future issuance under our equity incentive plans, are registered for public resale under the Securities Act. Accordingly, these shares will be able to be freely sold in the public market upon issuance subject to applicable vesting requirements.

Further, certain holders of shares of our common stock have rights after the completion of our IPO, subject to certain conditions, to require us to file registration statements for the public resale of shares of our Class A common stock or to include such shares in registration statements that we may file for us or other stockholders.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research, or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research, about our business, the price of our Class A common stock and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our Class A common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business, our market and our competitors. We do not have any control over these analysts. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our Class A common stock or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our Class A common stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our Class A common stock could decrease, which might cause our Class A common stock price and trading volume to decline.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future. Consequently, any gains from an investment in our common stock will likely depend on whether the price of our Class A common stock increases.

We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance the operation and expansion of our business and we do not expect to declare or pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. Moreover, the terms of our ABL Facility and the indenture governing the 2026 Notes restrict the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us, and any additional debt we may incur in the future may restrict our ability to declare or pay cash dividends or make distributions. In addition, Delaware law may impose requirements that may restrict our ability to pay dividends to holders of our Class A common stock. As a result, stockholders must rely on sales of their Class A common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment.

Anti-takeover provisions contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws, as well as provisions of Delaware law, could impair a takeover attempt.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions which could have the effect of rendering more difficult, delaying, or preventing an acquisition. Our corporate governance documents provide for:

- a dual class structure;
- a classified board of directors with three-year staggered terms, who can only be removed for cause, which may delay the ability of stockholders to change the membership of a majority of our board of directors;
- no cumulative voting in the election of directors, which limits the ability of minority stockholders to elect director candidates;
- the exclusive right of our board of directors to set the size of the board of directors and to elect a director to fill a vacancy, however occurring, including by an expansion of the board of directors, which prevents stockholders from being able to fill vacancies on our board of directors;
- the ability of our board of directors to authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock and to determine the price and other terms of those shares, including voting or other rights or preferences, without stockholder approval, which could be used to significantly dilute the ownership of a hostile acquiror;
- the ability of our board of directors to alter our amended and restated bylaws without obtaining stockholder approval;

- in addition to our board of director's ability to adopt, amend, or repeal our amended and restated bylaws, our stockholders may adopt, amend, or repeal our amended and restated bylaws only with the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all our then outstanding shares of capital stock;
- the required approval of (i) at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, to adopt, amend, or repeal certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and (ii) for so long as any shares of Class B common stock are outstanding, the holders of at least 80% of the shares of Class B common stock outstanding at the time of such vote, voting as a separate series, to adopt, amend, or repeal certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation;
- the requirement that a special meeting of stockholders may be called only by an officer of the Company pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of our board of directors then in office or the chairperson of our board of directors; and
- advance notice procedures that stockholders must comply with in order to nominate candidates to our board of directors or to propose matters to be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting, which may discourage or deter a potential acquiror from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquiror's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

These provisions, alone or together, could delay or prevent hostile takeovers and changes in control or changes in our management.

As a Delaware corporation, we are also subject to provisions of Delaware law, including Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"), which prevents some stockholders holding more than 15% of our outstanding common stock from engaging in certain business combinations without approval of the holders of substantially all of our outstanding common stock.

Any provision of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our common stock, and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our Class A common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for certain stockholder litigation matters and the federal district courts of the United States shall be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, employees or stockholders.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that, unless we otherwise consent in writing, (1) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (2) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any current or former director, officer, other employee or stockholder of ours to us or our stockholders, (3) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws (as either may be amended or restated) or as to which the DGCL confers exclusive jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or (4) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine of the law of the State of Delaware shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be exclusively brought in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or, if such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction thereof, the federal district court of the State of Delaware; and (B) the federal district courts of the United States shall be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act; however, there is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce such provision, and investors cannot waive compliance with federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. For example, Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Accordingly, there is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce such a forum selection provision as written in connection with claims arising under the Securities Act.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the exclusive forum provision shall not apply to claims seeking to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act.

The choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our

directors, officers, and other employees, although our stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Alternatively, if a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with litigating such action in another jurisdiction, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in shares of our capital stock shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the forum provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation.

General Risk Factors

Our business is subject to the risk of earthquakes, fire, power outages, floods, other natural disasters, the physical effects of climate change and other catastrophic events, and to interruption by man-made events such as terrorism.

Our business is vulnerable to damage or interruption from power losses, telecommunications failures, terrorist attacks, acts of war, human errors, break-ins, natural disasters and the physical effects of climate change, which may include more frequent or severe storms, hurricanes, droughts and wildfires, and other similar events. The third-party systems and operations and suppliers and service providers we rely on are subject to similar risks. For example, a significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake, fire, or flood, could have an adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows, and our insurance coverage may be insufficient to compensate us for losses that may occur. Acts of terrorism, which may be targeted at metropolitan areas that have higher population density than rural areas, could also cause disruptions in our or our suppliers' and service providers' businesses or the economy as a whole. We may not have sufficient protection or recovery plans in some circumstances, such as natural disasters affecting locations that store significant inventory of our products. We plan to initially engineer, manufacture and assemble our vehicles at the Normal Factory. Further, in many cases, we rely on a single-source supplier for vehicle parts. Any prolonged disruption of operations at our manufacturing facility or our suppliers' facilities, whether due to technical, information systems, communication networks, strikes, accidents, weather conditions or other natural disasters, the COVID-19 pandemic or otherwise, whether short- or long-term, would materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our insurance strategy may not be adequate to protect us from all business risks.

In the ordinary course of business, we may be subject to losses resulting from product liability, consumer actions, accidents, acts of God, and other claims against us, for which we may have no insurance coverage. While we currently carry commercial general liability, commercial automobile liability, product liability, excess liability, workers' compensation, employment practices liability, cyber security and directors' and officers' insurance policies, we may not maintain as much insurance coverage as other vehicle manufacturers do, and in some cases, we may not maintain any at all. Additionally, the policies that we do have may include significant deductibles, and we cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover all future claims against us. A loss that is uninsured or exceeds policy limits may require us to pay substantial amounts, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

General business and economic conditions could reduce our orders and sales, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our business and results of operations may be subject to global economic conditions and their impact on customer discretionary spending. Some factors that may negatively influence customer spending include high levels of unemployment, higher customer debt levels, declines in asset values and related market uncertainty, rising inflation, fluctuating interest rates and credit availability, fluctuating fuel and other energy costs, and national and global geo-political and economic uncertainty, including in connection with tariffs or trade laws. Economic conditions in certain regions may also be affected by natural disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tropical storms and wildfires, public health crises, political crises, such as terrorist attacks, war or other political instability or other unexpected events, and such events could also disrupt our operations, internet or mobile networks or the operations of one or more of our third-party suppliers or providers. Customer purchases of discretionary items, including our EVs or other products or services, may decline during periods of economic uncertainty, when disposable income is reduced or when there is a reduction in consumer confidence.

Our management has limited experience in operating a public company.

Our executive officers have limited experience in the management of a publicly traded company. Our management team may not successfully or effectively manage our transition to a public company that is subject to significant regulatory oversight and reporting obligations under federal securities laws. Their limited experience in dealing with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to public companies could be a significant disadvantage in that it is likely that an increasing amount of their time may be devoted to these activities which will result in less time being devoted to the management and growth of the Company. We may not have adequate personnel with the appropriate level of knowledge, experience, and training in the accounting policies, practices or internal controls over financial reporting required of public companies in the United States. The development and implementation of the standards and controls necessary for the combined company to achieve the level of accounting standards required of a public company in the United States may require costs greater than expected or take longer to achieve. It is possible that we will be required to expand our employee base and hire additional employees to support our operations as a public company, which will increase our operating costs in future periods.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. If our remediation of such material weaknesses is not effective, or if we experience additional material weaknesses in the future or otherwise fail to develop and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable laws and regulations could be impaired.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal control over financial reporting and to evaluate and determine the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Beginning with our second annual report following the completion of our IPO, we will be required to provide a management report on internal control over financial reporting, as well as an attestation of our independent registered public accounting firm.

As disclosed in the Form 10-K, we previously identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in our internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The material weaknesses previously identified pertained to controls to address segregation of duties across financially relevant functions and IT general controls over our Enterprise Resource Planning systems, applications, and tools used in financial reporting. We have concluded that these material weaknesses continue to exist as of September 30, 2022. The deficiencies identified did not result in a material misstatement to our financial statements.

The material weaknesses described above arose because as a private company prior to our IPO, with the rapid growth in our business, we did not have the business processes, systems, personnel, and related internal controls necessary to satisfy the accounting and financial reporting requirements of a public company.

We have taken and will continue to take action to remediate these material weaknesses, including:

- implementation of processes and controls to better identify and manage segregation of duties risks;
- implementation of IT general controls to manage access and program changes within our IT environment and to support the evaluation, monitoring, and ongoing effectiveness of key application controls and key reports; and
- continued hiring of additional accounting, finance, IT, and other business process resources with public company and internal control experience to better assess and manage our segregation of duties and IT general control risks.

We will not be able to fully remediate these material weaknesses until these steps have been completed and have been operating effectively for a sufficient period of time. Additionally, there can be no assurance that we have identified all, or that we will not in the future have additional, material weaknesses. Material weaknesses may still exist when we report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, beginning with our second annual report after the completion of our IPO.

The process of designing and implementing internal control over financial reporting required to comply with the disclosure and attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will be time consuming and costly. If during the evaluation and testing process we identify additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting or determine that existing

material weaknesses have not been remediated, our management will be unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. Even if our management concludes that our internal control over

financial reporting is effective, our independent registered public accounting firm may conclude that there are material weaknesses with respect to our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an unqualified opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, the market price of our Class A common stock could be adversely affected and we could become subject to litigation or investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the SEC, or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

We will continue to incur significant additional costs as a result of being a public company, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to compliance with our public company responsibilities and corporate governance practices.

As a public company, we will continue to incur increased costs associated with corporate governance requirements that are or will become applicable to us, including rules and regulations of the SEC, under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, and the Exchange Act, as well as the rules of Nasdaq. These rules and regulations are expected to significantly increase our accounting, legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time consuming, including due to increased training of our current employees, additional hiring of new employees, and increased assistance from consultants. We also expect these rules and regulations to make it more expensive for us to maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers. Furthermore, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we will incur as a public company or the timing of such costs. In addition, our management team will need to devote substantial attention to transitioning to interacting with public company analysts and investors, and complying with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to public companies, which may divert attention away from the day-to-day management of our business, including operational, research and development and sales and marketing activities. Increases in costs incurred or diversion of management's attention as a result of becoming a publicly traded company may adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions that change or prove to be incorrect, our results of operations could fall below the expectations of our investors and securities analysts, resulting in a decline in the trading price of our Class A common stock.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, as discussed in [Part I, Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"](#) of this Form 10-Q, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, equity and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Our results of operations may be adversely affected if our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in our assumptions, which could cause our results of operations to fall below our publicly announced guidance or the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the market price of our Class A common stock.

Our reported financial results may be negatively impacted by changes in U.S. GAAP and financial reporting requirements.

U.S. GAAP and related financial reporting requirements are complex, continually evolving and may be subject to varied interpretation by the relevant authoritative bodies, including the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB"), the SEC and various bodies formed to promulgate and interpret appropriate accounting principles. FASB has in the past issued new or revised accounting standards that superseded existing guidance and significantly impacted the reporting of financial results. Any future change in U.S. GAAP principles and financial reporting requirements or interpretations could also have a significant effect on our reported financial results, and may even affect the reporting of transactions completed before the announcement or effectiveness of a change. It is difficult to predict the impact of future changes to accounting principles or our accounting policies, any of which could negatively affect our reported results of operations.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On November 15, 2021, we completed our IPO. The net proceeds to us from the IPO were \$13.5 billion, after deducting the underwriting discount and commissions of approximately \$185 million. All shares sold were registered pursuant to a

registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-259992), as amended (the “Registration Statement”), which was declared effective by the SEC on November 9, 2021.

The net proceeds from our IPO have been invested in investment grade instruments. There has been no material change in the use of proceeds from our IPO as described in our final prospectus, as filed with the SEC in connection with our IPO.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Index						
Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title	Incorporated by Reference				Filed / Furnished Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Rivian Automotive, Inc.	8-K	001-41042	3.1	11/16/2021	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Rivian Automotive, Inc.	8-K	001-41042	3.2	11/16/2021	
4.1	Specimen Stock Certificate evidencing the shares of Class A common stock	S-1/A	333-259992	4.1	11/01/2021	
4.2	Fifth Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement, dated as of January 19, 2021, by and among the Registrant and certain holders of its capital stock, as amended	S-1/A	333-259992	4.2	10/22/2021	
10.1	Rivian Executive Bonus Plan					*
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)					*
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)					*
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350					**
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350					**
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document					*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					*
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					*
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					*
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document					*
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					*

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.

Dated: November 9, 2022

By: /s/ Robert J. Scaringe
Robert J. Scaringe
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: November 9, 2022

By: /s/ Claire McDonough
Claire McDonough
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)