

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2026

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: 001-38897

FASTLY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

27-5411834
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**475 Brannan Street, Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94107**
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(844) 432-7859
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address, or 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, \$0.00002 par value	FSLY	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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	☒	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
		Emerging growth company	☐

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 July 24, 2026, 159.3 million shares of the registrant's Class A common stock were outstanding.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of 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”), about us and our industry that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including, without limitation, statements regarding our future results of operations and financial condition, business strategy, and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “design,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potentially,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “would,” “target,” or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements are based on our management’s beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including risks described in the section titled “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, regarding, amongst other things:

- defects, interruptions, outages, delays in performance, or similar problems with our platform;
- our ability to attract new customers, in particular large customers, and to have existing large customers continue and increase their use of our platform;
- the potential loss or significant reduction in usage by one or more of our major customers;
- component delays, shortages, or price increases;
- our history of operating losses;
- the potential that security measures, or those of third parties upon which we rely, are compromised, or the security, confidentiality, integrity, or availability of our information technology, software, services, networks, communications, or data is compromised, limited or fails;
- our ability to efficiently develop and sell new products and respond effectively to rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, changing regulations, and changing customer needs, requirements, or preferences;
- our ability to forecast our revenue accurately and manage our expenditures;
- our ability to effectively develop and expand our marketing and sales capabilities;
- our ability to compete effectively with existing competitors and new market entrants;
- our ability to maintain and enhance our brand;
- our ability to comply with evolving laws, regulations, industry standards, and other obligations;
- our ability to identify and integrate acquisitions, strategic investments, partnerships, or alliances;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- our reliance on the performance of highly skilled personnel, including our senior management and other key employees, and the loss or transition of one or more of such personnel, or of a significant number of our team members;
- our involvement in class-action lawsuits and other litigation matters;
- our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting estimates may prove to be incorrect;
- our ability to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting; and
- stock price volatility, and the potential decline in the value of our common stock.

We caution you that the foregoing list may not contain all of the forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Other sections of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may include additional factors that could harm our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ from those contained in, or implied by, any forward-looking statements.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We cannot assure you that the events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or to conform these statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations. You should read this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the documents that we reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and have filed as exhibits to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the understanding that our actual future results, levels of activity, performance, and achievements may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

In addition, statements that “we believe” and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based upon information available to us as of the filing date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and while we believe such information forms 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. These statements are inherently uncertain and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements.

Investors and others should note that we may announce material business and financial information to our investors using our investor relations website (www.fastly.com/investors), our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, our corporate X (formerly known as Twitter) account (@Fastly), our blog (www.fastly.com/blog), our corporate LinkedIn account (www.linkedin.com/company/fastly), webcasts, press releases, and conference calls. We use these mediums, including our website, to communicate with investors and the general public about us, our products, and other issues. It is possible that the information that we make available on these mediums may be deemed to be material information. We therefore encourage investors and others interested in us to review the information that we make available through these channels.

However, some information we disclose (whether in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or other mediums) is informed by third-party frameworks and the expectations of various stakeholders and, therefore, is not necessarily material for purposes of our securities filings, even if we use words such as “material” or “materiality.” Particularly in the environmental, social, and governance matters context, information often uses definitions of materiality that differ from (and are more expansive than) the definition under U.S. federal securities laws.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

FASTLY, INC. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (in thousands) (unaudited)

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 89,798	\$ 180,563
Marketable securities	247,700	181,196
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$6,967 and \$6,262 as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively	114,216	118,029
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	27,333	26,921
Total current assets	479,047	506,709
Property and equipment, net	220,354	186,785
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	58,213	52,067
Goodwill	670,356	670,356
Intangible assets, net	21,232	25,771
Other assets	54,441	57,789
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,503,643</u>	<u>\$ 1,499,477</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 20,124	\$ 17,612
Accrued expenses	52,937	70,669
Long-term debt, current	—	38,557
Operating lease liabilities, current	30,100	24,427
Deferred revenue	34,266	35,234
Other current liabilities	5,096	7,499
Total current liabilities	142,523	193,998
Long-term debt, net	323,958	323,282
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	44,234	43,921
Other long-term liabilities	2,111	8,698
Total liabilities	512,826	569,899
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock, \$0.00002 par value; 1,000,000,000 shares authorized as of both June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025; 159,073,910 and 151,537,271 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively	3	3
Class B common stock, \$0.00002 par value; 4,191,275 shares authorized as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025; no shares issued and outstanding as of both June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	2,141,909	2,044,103
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(493)	(41)
Accumulated deficit	(1,150,602)	(1,114,487)
Total stockholders' equity	990,817	929,578
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,503,643</u>	<u>\$ 1,499,477</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

FASTLY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue	\$ 183,317	\$ 148,709	\$ 356,338	\$ 293,183
Cost of revenue	67,366	67,593	132,206	135,269
Gross profit	115,951	81,116	224,132	157,914
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	42,071	42,221	84,043	79,650
Sales and marketing	56,735	51,100	111,849	100,413
General and administrative	31,578	24,323	66,568	52,558
Impairment expense	—	415	—	415
Total operating expenses	130,384	118,059	262,460	233,036
Loss from operations	(14,433)	(36,943)	(38,328)	(75,122)
Interest income	2,842	3,084	5,769	6,059
Interest expense	(3,348)	(3,164)	(6,654)	(6,337)
Other (expense) income, net	(400)	39	(780)	(41)
Loss before income taxes	(15,339)	(36,984)	(39,993)	(75,441)
Income tax expense (benefit)	252	557	(3,878)	1,248
Net loss	\$ (15,591)	\$ (37,541)	\$ (36,115)	\$ (76,689)
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.53)
Weighted-average shares used in computing net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	157,596	145,780	155,598	144,539

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

FASTLY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Net loss	\$ (15,591)	\$ (37,541)	\$ (36,115)	\$ (76,689)
Other comprehensive loss:				
Unrealized loss on investments in available-for-sale securities	(70)	(39)	(452)	(69)
Total other comprehensive loss	(70)	(39)	(452)	(69)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (15,661)	\$ (37,580)	\$ (36,567)	\$ (76,758)

There were no material reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss during the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025. Additionally, there was no material tax impact on the amounts presented.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

FASTLY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands; unaudited)

Three months ended June 30, 2026						
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at March 31, 2026	156,368	\$ 3	\$ 2,112,577	\$ (423)	\$ (1,135,011)	\$ 977,146
Exercise of vested stock options	31	—	92	—	—	92
Vesting of restricted stock units	2,178	—	—	—	—	—
Shares issued under employee stock purchase program	497	—	4,609	—	—	4,609
Stock-based compensation	—	—	24,631	—	—	24,631
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(15,591)	(15,591)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(70)	—	(70)
Balance at June 30, 2026	159,074	\$ 3	\$ 2,141,909	\$ (493)	\$ (1,150,602)	\$ 990,817

Three months ended June 30, 2025						
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at March 31, 2025	144,686	\$ 3	\$ 1,989,108	\$ (130)	\$ (1,031,958)	\$ 957,023
Exercise of vested stock options	149	—	279	—	—	279
Vesting of restricted stock units	1,823	—	—	—	—	—
Shares issued under employee stock purchase program	514	—	3,325	—	—	3,325
Stock-based compensation	—	—	19,600	—	—	19,600
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(37,541)	(37,541)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(39)	—	(39)
Balance at June 30, 2025	147,172	\$ 3	\$ 2,012,312	\$ (169)	\$ (1,069,499)	\$ 942,647

Six months ended June 30, 2026						
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2025	151,537	\$ 3	\$ 2,044,103	\$ (41)	\$ (1,114,487)	\$ 929,578
Exercise of vested stock options	255	—	1,135	—	—	1,135
Vesting of restricted stock units	4,605	—	—	—	—	—
Shares issued under bonus program	2,180	—	39,455	—	—	39,455
Shares issued under employee stock purchase program	497	—	4,609	—	—	4,609
Stock-based compensation	—	—	52,607	—	—	52,607
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(36,115)	(36,115)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(452)	—	(452)
Balance at June 30, 2026	159,074	\$ 3	\$ 2,141,909	\$ (493)	\$ (1,150,602)	\$ 990,817

Six months ended June 30, 2025						
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2024	142,086	\$ 3	\$ 1,958,157	\$ (100)	\$ (992,810)	\$ 965,250
Exercise of vested stock options	317	—	687	—	—	687
Vesting of restricted stock units	3,304	—	—	—	—	—
Shares issued under bonus program	951	—	6,898	—	—	6,898
Shares issued under employee stock purchase program	514	—	3,325	—	—	3,325
Stock-based compensation	—	—	43,245	—	—	43,245
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(76,689)	(76,689)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(69)	—	(69)
Balance at June 30, 2025	147,172	\$ 3	\$ 2,012,312	\$ (169)	\$ (1,069,499)	\$ 942,647

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

FASTLY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands; unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (36,115)	\$ (76,689)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	24,612	30,129
Amortization of intangible assets	4,539	9,778
Non-cash lease expense	13,085	11,349
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	767	434
Amortization of deferred contract costs	9,491	9,697
Stock-based compensation	70,153	51,917
Deferred income taxes	(4,353)	749
Provision for credit losses	2,532	1,994
Loss (gain) on disposals of property and equipment	267	(43)
Accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums, net	(1,817)	(1,982)
Impairment expense	—	415
Non-cash interest expense	969	969
Other adjustments	(275)	292
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	1,281	(3,324)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(412)	2,337
Other assets	(1,845)	(8,171)
Accounts payable	8,309	6,021
Accrued expenses	872	(1,806)
Operating lease liabilities	(12,923)	(7,888)
Other liabilities	(10,937)	16,908
Net cash provided by operating activities	68,200	43,086
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of marketable securities	(266,602)	(272,926)
Maturities of marketable securities	201,472	45,805
Purchases of property and equipment	(52,644)	(12,457)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	10	44
Capitalized internal-use software	(7,884)	(9,305)
Net cash used in investing activities	(125,648)	(248,839)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of convertible senior notes	(38,593)	—
Payments of other debt issuance costs	(502)	—
Repayments of finance lease liabilities	—	(2,248)
Proceeds from exercise of vested stock options	1,135	687
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	4,676	3,371
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(33,284)	1,810
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(33)	255
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(90,765)	(203,688)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	180,563	286,175
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 89,798	\$ 82,487

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

FASTLY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS—Continued
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 5,925	\$ 5,733
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds received	\$ 597	\$ 745
Cash paid for finance lease interest	\$ —	\$ 15
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Property and equipment additions not yet paid in cash or financed	\$ 2,416	\$ 2,193
Capitalized stock-based compensation	\$ 3,238	\$ 3,487
Assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations	\$ 14,858	\$ 2,946
Net non-cash change in operating lease assets and liabilities associated with modifications and terminations	\$ 4,374	\$ 11,223
Deployments of prepaid capital equipment	\$ —	\$ 6,498

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature of Business

Fastly, Inc. is an edge cloud platform that can process, serve, and secure its customers' applications as close to their end users as possible. The Company was incorporated in Delaware in 2011 and is headquartered in San Francisco, California.

As used herein, “Fastly,” “the Company,” “its,” and similar terms include Fastly, Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regarding interim financial reporting. As permitted under those rules, certain footnotes or other financial information that are normally required by U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted, and accordingly the balance sheet as of June 30, 2026, and related disclosures, have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements, but do not include all of the information required by U.S. GAAP for complete consolidated financial statements. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflect all normal recurring adjustments that are necessary for the fair statement of the Company’s condensed consolidated financial information. Certain prior year information has been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported results of operations or accumulated deficit.

The accompanying interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related financial information should be read in conjunction with Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, filed with the SEC on February 25, 2026.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements include its accounts and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs and expenses, and related disclosures. Actual results and outcomes could differ significantly from the Company’s estimates, judgments, and assumptions. Significant estimates, judgments, and assumptions used in these financial statements include, but are not limited to, those related to revenue and revenue reserves, the allowance for credit losses, the incremental borrowing rate related to the Company’s lease liabilities, the useful lives of long-lived assets, fair value of financial instruments, the period of benefit for deferred contract acquisition costs, income tax reserves, and accounting for stock-based compensation. Estimates are periodically reviewed in light of changes in circumstances, facts, and experience. The effects of material revisions in estimates are reflected in the condensed consolidated financial statements in the period of change and prospectively from the date of the change in estimate.

The Company has implemented software and hardware initiatives to manage its global network more efficiently and has determined, effective January 1, 2026, that the effective useful life of its servers has increased from five years to six years. As a result, depreciation expense as well as net loss decreased by \$2.9 million and \$6.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2026, respectively.

Significant Accounting Policies

There have been no material changes to the Company’s significant accounting policies as compared to those described in “Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2024, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2024-03 "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses," which aims to improve the disclosures about a public business entity's expenses and address requests from investors for more detailed information about the types of expenses in commonly presented expense captions. The guidance is effective for the Company's annual periods beginning in 2027 and interim periods beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2028. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-04 "Induced Conversions of Convertible Debt Instruments," which amends ASC 470-20 to clarify the requirements related to accounting for the settlement of a debt instrument as an induced conversion. The guidance is effective for the Company's annual periods beginning in 2026 and interim periods within those annual reporting periods. The Company adopted the standard effective January 1, 2026 on a prospective basis. Adoption of the guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06 "Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software," which aims to clarify and modernize the accounting for costs related to internal-use software. The guidance is effective for the Company's interim and annual periods beginning in 2028. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and accounts receivable.

The Company's cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities primarily consisted of U.S. government money market funds, investment-grade commercial paper, corporate notes and bonds, U.S. treasury securities, municipal bonds, and certificates of deposit. The primary focus of its investment strategy is to preserve capital and meet liquidity requirements. The Company's investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure with any one financial institution or commercial issuer. The Company maintains deposits in federally insured financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits. The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of default by the financial institutions holding its cash and cash equivalents to the extent recorded in the balance sheets.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable are primarily limited to certain customers to which the Company makes substantial sales. The Company's customer base consists of a large number of geographically dispersed customers diversified across several industries. For purposes of assessing concentration of credit risk, a group of entities known to the Company to be under common control is considered as a single customer. This definition was previously described as affiliated customers that are business units of a single company. The update to the definition does not impact the nature of the assessment or its conclusions, which are consistent with prior periods presented.

As of June 30, 2026, one customer accounted for 10% of the Company's receivables. As of December 31, 2025, no customers accounted for 10% or more of the Company's receivables.

For the three months ended June 30, 2026, there was one customer who accounted for 11% of the Company's revenue. For the six months ended June 30, 2026, there was one customer who accounted for 10% of the Company's revenue. For the three months ended June 30, 2025, there was one customer who accounted for 10% of the Company's revenue. For the six months ended June 30, 2025, there were no customers who accounted for 10% or more of the Company's revenue.

3. Revenue

Disaggregation of Revenue

Revenue by geography is based on the billing address of the customer. Aside from the United States, no other single country accounted for 10% or more of revenue for the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025. The following table presents the Company's net revenue by geographic region:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)			
United States	\$ 128,745	\$ 112,770	\$ 251,611	\$ 221,541
All other countries	54,572	35,939	104,727	71,642
Total revenue	<u>\$ 183,317</u>	<u>\$ 148,709</u>	<u>\$ 356,338</u>	<u>\$ 293,183</u>

The Company reports its revenue by three product lines: Network Services, Security, and Other. Network Services include solutions designed to improve performance of websites, apps, application programming interfaces ("APIs"), and digital media. Security includes products designed to protect websites, apps, APIs, and users. Other includes Compute solutions that allow developers to build and deploy modern web applications on Fastly's edge cloud platform and Observability solutions that provide real-time logs, data, and metrics streamed from Fastly's edge platform for actionable insights. The following table presents the Company's revenue by product line:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)			
Network Services	\$ 133,897	\$ 114,877	\$ 260,134	\$ 228,106
Security	41,723	29,267	80,485	55,702
Other	7,697	4,565	15,719	9,375
Total revenue	<u>\$ 183,317</u>	<u>\$ 148,709</u>	<u>\$ 356,338</u>	<u>\$ 293,183</u>

Contract Balances

The Company records a contract asset, or unbilled receivable, when a contractual right to consideration exists for both completed and partially completed performance obligations that have not been invoiced. Contract assets are typically related to the Company's subscription services and platform usage. Contract assets are included in accounts receivable, net on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The Company records a contract liability, or deferred revenue, when a contract is billed to customers in advance of revenue being recognized. Deferred revenue primarily consists of the unearned portions of billings for the Company's security subscription services and the unearned portion of committed edge cloud platform usage. Contract liabilities are included in deferred revenue for the current portion and other long term liabilities for the long-term portion on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents the Company's contract assets and contract liabilities as of June 30, 2026 and as of December 31, 2025:

	As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	(in thousands)			
Contract assets	\$	1,319	\$	1,668
Contract liabilities	\$	36,244	\$	40,819

The following table presents revenue recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 from amounts included in contract liability at the beginning of the period:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)			
Revenue recognized in the period from amounts included in contract liability at the beginning of the period	\$ 15,211	\$ 13,473	\$ 24,227	\$ 20,696

Remaining Performance Obligations (“RPO”)

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes deferred revenue and unbilled amounts that will be recognized as revenue in future periods for non-cancelable subscription arrangements and usage commitments. The Company’s RPO excludes performance obligations from on-demand arrangements when there are no minimum purchase commitments associated with these arrangements.

As of June 30, 2026, the aggregate amount of the transaction price in our contracts allocated to remaining performance obligations that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied was \$340.9 million. As of June 30, 2026, the Company expects to recognize approximately 79% of its remaining performance obligations over the next 12 months. The Company’s typical contractual term with its customers is one year, although terms may vary by contract.

4. Investments and Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company measures its cash equivalents and marketable securities at fair value. The Company classifies its cash equivalents and marketable securities within Level 1 or Level 2 because the Company values these investments using quoted market prices or alternative pricing sources and models utilizing market observable inputs.

The Company classifies its investments, which are comprised of corporate notes and bonds, commercial paper, U.S. treasury securities, certificates of deposit, and municipal securities within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because the fair value of these securities is priced by using inputs based on non-binding market consensus prices that are primarily corroborated by observable market data or quoted market prices for similar instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are measured and recorded at fair value on a recurring basis.

The following table summarizes adjusted cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value related to cash equivalents and available-for-sale securities on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025. For certain of the Company’s financial instruments, including cash held in banks, accounts receivable, and accounts payable, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short maturities, and are therefore excluded from the fair value tables below.

	As of June 30, 2026					
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Reported as:	
					Cash equivalents*	Marketable securities:
	(in thousands)					
Level 1:						
Money market funds	\$ 21,652	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21,652	\$ 21,652	\$ —
Level 2:						
U.S. Treasury securities	70,776	—	(87)	70,689	4,783	65,906
Corporate notes and bonds	92,276	—	(158)	92,118	—	92,119
Commercial paper	91,100	—	(134)	90,966	3,691	87,275
Municipal Securities	500	—	—	500	500	—
Certificates of deposit	2,400	—	(1)	2,399	—	2,400
Total	\$ 278,704	\$ —	\$ (380)	\$ 278,324	\$ 30,626	\$ 247,700

* Included in “cash and cash equivalents” in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets in addition to \$59.2 million of cash, as of June 30, 2026.

	As of December 31, 2025											
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Reported as:							
					Cash equivalents*	Marketable securities:						
	(in thousands)											
Level 1:												
Money market funds	\$	44,032	\$	—	\$	44,032	\$	44,032	\$	—		
Level 2:												
U.S. Treasury securities		64,273		27		—		64,300		8,290	56,010	
Corporate notes and bonds		50,942		19		—		50,961		4,570	46,391	
Commercial paper		111,706		20		(2)		111,724		33,928	77,796	
Municipal Securities		1,600		—		—		1,600		1,600	—	
Certificates of deposit		1,399		—		—		1,399		400	999	
Total	\$	273,952	\$	66	\$	(2)	\$	274,016	\$	92,820	\$	181,196

* Included in “cash and cash equivalents” in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets in addition to \$87.7 million of cash, as of December 31, 2025.

The contractual maturities of the Company's marketable securities are all due in one year or less as of June 30, 2026. There were no transfers of assets and liabilities measured at fair value between Level 1 and Level 2, or between Level 2 and Level 3, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company did not record any impairment charges for its marketable debt securities in its condensed consolidated statements of operations.

5. Balance Sheet Information

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Computer and networking equipment	\$ 325,069	\$ 278,181
Leasehold improvements	8,174	8,181
Furniture and fixtures	2,663	2,430
Office equipment	1,225	1,232
Internal-use software	159,344	148,419
Property and equipment, gross	\$ 496,475	\$ 438,443
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(276,121)	(251,658)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 220,354	\$ 186,785

Depreciation on property and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 was approximately \$12.7 million and \$15.0 million, respectively. Included in these amounts was amortization expense for capitalized internal-use software costs of approximately \$5.9 million and \$5.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Depreciation on property and equipment for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 was approximately \$24.6 million and \$30.1 million, respectively. Included in these amounts was amortization expense for capitalized internal-use software costs of approximately \$11.8 million and \$11.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Other Assets

Other assets consisted of the following:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Deferred contract costs, net	\$ 42,890	\$ 47,586
Other assets	11,551	10,203
Total other assets	<u>\$ 54,441</u>	<u>\$ 57,789</u>

During the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized \$4.7 million and \$4.8 million of amortization related to deferred contract costs, respectively. These costs are recorded within sales and marketing expenses on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

During the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized \$9.5 million and \$9.7 million of amortization related to deferred contract costs, respectively. These costs are recorded within sales and marketing expenses on the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
Accrued compensation and related benefits	\$ 28,332	\$ 46,611
Accrued colocation and bandwidth costs	16,619	13,944
Other tax liabilities	4,568	4,800
Other accrued expenses	3,418	5,314
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 52,937</u>	<u>\$ 70,669</u>

6. Leases

The Company has operating leases for corporate offices and data centers (“colocation” leases). The Company’s operating leases have remaining lease terms ranging from less than 1 year to 8 years, some of which include options to extend the leases. The Company also subleases a portion of its corporate office space. The Company’s sublease has a remaining lease term of 4 years.

The components of operating lease cost were as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)			
Operating lease cost	\$ 8,139	\$ 6,719	\$ 15,532	\$ 13,301
Variable lease cost	6,021	5,154	11,397	10,127
Total operating lease costs	<u>\$ 14,160</u>	<u>\$ 11,873</u>	<u>\$ 26,929</u>	<u>\$ 23,428</u>

The short-term lease costs were not material for either of the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025. The Company did not recognize any material impairment charges on its operating lease right-of-use assets for either of the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 or 2025.

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term (in years)	4.08	4.39
Weighted Average Discount Rate	7.13 %	7.16 %

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as of June 30, 2026 were as follows:

		(in thousands)
Remaining 2026	\$	22,150
2027		35,776
2028		19,494
2029		8,744
2030		5,152
Thereafter		15,288
Total future minimum lease payments	\$	106,604
Less: imputed interest		(12,738)
Present value of operating lease liabilities	\$	93,866

As of June 30, 2026, the Company has undiscounted commitments of \$19.5 million for operating leases that have not yet commenced, and therefore are not included in the right-of-use asset or operating lease liability. These operating leases will commence in subsequent quarters of 2026 with lease terms of up to 5 years.

7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company's goodwill was \$670.4 million. The Company did not record an impairment charge on goodwill during either of the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

Intangible Assets, net

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company's intangible assets consisted of the following:

	As of June 30, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
	Gross carrying value	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying value	Gross carrying value	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying value
	(in thousands)					
Intangible assets:						
Customer relationships	\$ 69,100	\$ (49,666)	\$ 19,434	\$ 69,100	\$ (45,347)	\$ 23,753
Developed technology	49,500	(49,500)	—	49,500	(49,500)	—
Trade names	3,300	(3,300)	—	3,300	(3,300)	—
Internet protocol addresses	4,984	(3,186)	1,798	4,984	(2,966)	2,018
Total intangible assets	\$ 126,884	\$ (105,652)	\$ 21,232	\$ 126,884	\$ (101,113)	\$ 25,771

Amortization expense was \$2.3 million and \$4.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Amortization expense was \$4.5 million and \$9.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

The expected amortization expense of intangible assets subject to amortization as of June 30, 2026 is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026 (in thousands)	
Remainder of 2026	\$	4,525
2027		9,051
2028		6,891
2029		378
2030		281
Thereafter		106
Total	\$	21,232

8. Debt Instruments

Senior Secured Credit Facilities Credit Agreement

On February 16, 2021, the Company entered into a Senior Secured Credit Facilities Credit Agreement (as amended, restated, amended and restated, supplemented, restructured, or otherwise modified from time to time, the “Credit Agreement”) with the lenders from time to time party thereto (the “Lenders”) and Silicon Valley Bank, a division of First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company, as a lender and as administrative agent and collateral agent for the Lenders. The Credit Agreement provides for a \$60.0 million senior secured revolving facility, with a maturity date of the earlier of (i) April 30, 2027 and (ii) so long as any of our permitted convertible debt is outstanding after January 30, 2027 and if Net Liquidity (as defined in the Credit Agreement) is less than \$200.0 million (or, if the amount of outstanding permitted convertible debt is less than \$35.0 million, \$120.0 million), such date. The Company recorded \$0.6 million of debt issuance costs associated with the Credit Agreement in other assets on the Company’s condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The revolving loans bear interest, at the Company’s election, at an annual rate based on the ABR (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 1.00% (such loans, the “ABR Loans”) or the Adjusted Term SOFR (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 2.00% (such loans, the “SOFR Loans”).

Interest payments on outstanding borrowings are due, with respect to SOFR Loans, on the last day of each interest period and with respect to ABR Loans, on the last calendar day of each month. The Credit Agreement has a commitment fee on the unused portion of the borrowing commitment, which is payable on the last day of each calendar quarter at a rate per annum of 0.20% to 0.25% depending on the average daily outstanding balance of all loans and letters of credit under the Credit Agreement. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains a financial covenant that requires the Company to maintain a consolidated adjusted quick ratio of at least 1.25 to 1.00 tested on a quarterly basis as well as a springing revenue growth covenant not to be less than 5% on a quarterly basis for certain periods if the Company’s consolidated adjusted quick ratio falls below 1.75 to 1.00 on the last day of any fiscal quarter. The Credit Agreement requires the Company to comply with various affirmative and negative covenants, and contains customary events of default.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company was in compliance with all of the Credit Agreement’s covenants. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, no amounts were drawn down on the Credit Agreement. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, no amounts were outstanding under the Credit Agreement.

Convertible Senior Notes

On March 5, 2021, the Company issued approximately \$948.8 million aggregate principal amount of 0% convertible senior unsecured notes due 2026 (the “2026 Notes”), including the exercise in full by the initial purchasers of their option to purchase up to an additional approximately \$123.8 million principal amount of the 2026 Notes. The 2026 Notes were issued in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. The net proceeds from the issuance of the 2026 Notes were approximately \$930.0 million after deducting the initial purchasers’ discounts and transaction costs.

On May 25, 2022, the Company entered into separate, privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to repurchase (the "Repurchases") \$235.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for an aggregate cash repurchase price of \$176.4 million and aggregate transaction costs of \$0.7 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company entered into several separate privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to repurchase \$367.3 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for an aggregate cash repurchase price of \$309.1 million and aggregate transaction costs of \$2.0 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company entered into separate, privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to exchange \$157.9 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.75% convertible senior unsecured notes due 2028 (the "2028 Notes"), which were issued in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the 2026 Notes matured and were repaid in full.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued \$180.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0% convertible senior unsecured notes due in 2030 (the "2030 Notes") in a private offering to persons reasonably believed to be qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. Concurrently with issuance of the 2030 Notes, the Company also entered into separate, privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to repurchase \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for an aggregate cash repurchase price of \$148.9 million. The repurchase was accounted for as a debt extinguishment and resulted in a net gain of \$0.9 million, which was recorded as non-operating income on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2025.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company's outstanding convertible senior notes (collectively, the "Notes") had a par value totaling \$330.0 million. The following table summarizes further details of the Notes:

Notes	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Principal amount (in thousands)	Coupon Interest Rate	Effective Interest Rate
2028 Notes	December 5, 2024	June 1, 2028	\$ 150,000	7.75 %	7.77 %
2030 Notes	December 9, 2025	December 15, 2030	\$ 180,000	0 %	0.76 %

Capped Calls

In connection with the pricing of the issuance of the 2030 Notes, the Company entered into privately negotiated capped call transactions with certain counterparties (the "Capped Calls") in the year ended December 31, 2025. The Capped Calls associated with the 2030 Notes each had an initial strike price of approximately \$15.26 per share. These Capped Calls had initial cap prices of \$23.04 per share, subject to certain adjustments. The Capped Calls are expected to partially offset the potential dilution to the Company's common stock upon any conversion of the 2030 Notes, with such offset subject to a cap based on the cap price. The Capped Calls are subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of specified extraordinary events affecting the Company, including merger events, tender offers and the announcement of such events. In addition, the Capped Calls are subject to certain specified additional disruption events that may give rise to a termination of the Capped Calls, including nationalization, insolvency or delisting, changes in law, failures to deliver, increased cost of hedging and hedging disruptions. For accounting purposes, the Capped Calls are separate transactions and not part of the terms of the 2030 Notes. As these transactions meet certain accounting criteria, the Capped Calls are recorded in stockholders' equity resulting in an \$18.2 million decrease in additional paid in capital as of December 31, 2025.

Redemption Rights of the Notes

The Company may not redeem the 2028 Notes prior to the maturity date.

The 2030 Notes may not be redeemed by the Company prior to December 20, 2028. On or after December 20, 2028, if the common stock price is at least 130% of the conversion price for the 2030 Notes in effect for at least 20 of any 30 consecutive trading day period, the Company may redeem all or part of the 2030 Notes at a redemption price equal to the principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest with at least 35 days' notice to holders.

If the Company undergoes a fundamental change at any time prior to the maturity date of the 2030 Notes, holders of the 2030 Notes will have the right, at their option, to require the Company to repurchase for cash all or any portion of their 2030 Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2030 Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date.

Conversion Rights of the Notes

Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the conversion date, as noted in the table below, under the following circumstances a holder may exercise their conversion right:

- (1) During any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ended March 31, 2025 for the 2028 Notes and March 31, 2026 for the 2030 Notes (and only during such calendar quarter), if the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day;
- (2) During the five business day period after any five consecutive trading day period in which the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of the respective Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day; or
- (3) Upon the occurrence of specified corporate events.

On or after the respective conversion date, as noted in the table below, holders may convert all or any portion of their respective Notes at any time prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date.

Upon conversion, the Company may satisfy its conversion obligation by paying or delivering, as the case may be, cash, shares of its common stock or a combination of cash and shares of its common stock, at the Company's election.

The conversion rights of the Notes are as follows:

Notes	Conversion Date	Conversion Rate ⁽¹⁾	Conversion Price per share
2028 Notes	March 1, 2028	50.6586	\$ 19.74
2030 Notes	September 16, 2030	65.5136	\$ 15.26

(1) The conversion rate for the Notes is established as a number of shares of the Company's common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes, that is equivalent to the conversion price per share, subject to adjustments in certain events. Upon the occurrence of certain corporate events the Company will increase the conversion rate for a holder that elects to convert its Notes.

The circumstances described in paragraph (1) above were met for the 2030 Notes during the second quarter of 2026 and as a result, the 2030 Notes are convertible at the option of the holder from July 1, 2026 until September 30, 2026.

Carrying Value of the Notes as follows:

	2030 Notes	2028 Notes	2026 Notes
As of June 30, 2026			
Principal amount	\$ 180,000	\$ 150,000	\$ —
Less: unamortized debt discount and issuance costs	(5,963)	(79)	—
Net carrying amount	<u>\$ 174,037</u>	<u>\$ 149,921</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
As of December 31, 2025			
Principal amount	\$ 180,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 38,594
Less: unamortized debt discount and issuance costs	(6,620)	(98)	(37)
Net carrying amount	<u>\$ 173,380</u>	<u>\$ 149,902</u>	<u>\$ 38,557</u>

For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, interest expense related to the Company's debt obligations was \$3.3 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, interest expense related to the Company's debt obligations was \$6.7 million and \$6.3 million, respectively.

The fair values were determined based on the quoted prices of the Notes in an inactive market on the last trading day of the reporting period and have been classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the total estimated fair value of the Notes was \$484.7 million and \$379.5 million, respectively.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Purchase Commitments

As of June 30, 2026, the Company had long-term commitments for cost of revenue related agreements (i.e., bandwidth usage, peering and other managed services with various network service providers, fixed asset vendors, and other third-party vendors). The Company also has non-cost of revenue long-term commitments for various non-cancelable agreements.

Aside from the Company's operating lease commitments, including its colocation operating commitments, which have been disclosed in Note 6 — Leases, the minimum future commitments related to the Company's purchase commitments as of June 30, 2026 were as follows:

	Total Purchase Commitments
Remainder of 2026	\$ 33,092
2027	46,395
2028	14,177
2029	371
2030	108
Thereafter	8
Total	\$ 94,151

Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company has been and may be subject to legal proceedings and claims. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and outcomes are not predictable. The Company accrues for contingencies when it believes that a loss is probable and that the Company can reasonably estimate the amount of any such loss.

On May 24, 2024, a purported securities class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, captioned *Ken Kula v. Fastly, Inc., et al.* (Case No. 4:24-cv-03170), naming the Company and certain of its officers as defendants. Motions for lead plaintiff were filed on July 23, 2024. On August 22, 2024, the court appointed lead plaintiff ("Lead Plaintiff") and lead counsel. On November 1, 2024, Lead Plaintiff filed an amended complaint. The amended complaint alleges violations of Section 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act purportedly on behalf of all those who purchased or acquired Fastly securities between November 15, 2023 and August 7, 2024. The complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages, and other relief. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss on January 15, 2025. Lead Plaintiff filed an opposition to the defendants' motion to dismiss on March 17, 2025. Defendants filed a reply in support of the motion to dismiss on April 30, 2025. On September 24, 2025, the court issued an order granting in part and denying in part the motion to dismiss. On October 24, 2025, Lead Plaintiff filed a second amended complaint. On December 9, 2025, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the second amended complaint. On January 26, 2026, Lead Plaintiff filed an opposition. Defendants filed a reply in support of the motion to dismiss the second amended complaint on February 19, 2026. A hearing scheduled for April 30, 2026 on Defendants' motion to dismiss the second amended complaint was vacated, and the Company is awaiting a ruling on the motion. It is possible that additional lawsuits will be filed, or allegations made by stockholders, regarding these same or other matters and also naming as defendants the Company and its officers and directors.

On June 12, 2024, certain of the Company's officers and directors were named as defendants in a stockholder derivative action filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, captioned *Roy v. Nightingale, et al.* (Case No. 3:24-cv-03549-JCS). On July 1, 2024, a stockholder derivative complaint was also filed against certain of the Company's officers and directors in the same court, captioned *Steffens v. Nightingale et al.* (Case No. 4:24-cv-03984-DMR). The derivative complaints are based on substantially similar allegations as those in the securities class action. The derivative complaints assert that defendants breached their fiduciary duties as directors and/or officers of the Company, as well as claims of unjust enrichment, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets, aiding and abetting, violations of

Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act, and contribution under Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Exchange Act. The court consolidated and stayed the derivative actions until after resolution of the Company's motion(s) to dismiss in the above-referenced securities class action. On August 23, 2024, a substantially similar stockholder derivative complaint was filed against certain of the Company's officers and directors in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, captioned *Sweitzer v. Nightingale, et al.* (Case No. 1:24-cv-00969-GBW) (the "Sweitzer Action"). On September 26, 2024, the court stayed the Sweitzer Action until after resolution of the Company's motion(s) to dismiss in the above-referenced securities class action. On December 20, 2024, a substantially similar stockholder derivative complaint was filed against certain of the Company's officers and directors in the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware, captioned *Bushansky v. Nightingale, et al.* (Case No. 2024-1322) (the "Bushansky Action"). On January 8, 2025, the court stayed the Bushansky Action until after resolution of the Company's motion(s) to dismiss in the above-referenced securities class action. On June 29, 2026, a substantially similar stockholder derivative complaint was filed against certain of the Company's officers and directors in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, captioned *Suver v. Nightingale, et al.* (Case No. 3:26-cv-06483-TSH) (the "Suver Action"). It is possible that additional lawsuits will be filed, or allegations made by stockholders, regarding these same or other matters and also naming as defendants the Company and its officers and directors.

The Company is also party to various disputes that management considers routine and incidental to its business. Management does not expect the results of any of these routine actions to have a material effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial conditions, or cash flows.

The pending lawsuits and any other related lawsuits are subject to inherent uncertainties, and the actual defense and disposition costs will depend upon many unknown factors. The outcome of the pending lawsuits and any other related lawsuits is necessarily uncertain. The Company could be forced to expend significant resources in the defense of the pending lawsuits and any additional lawsuits, and it may not prevail. In addition, the Company may incur substantial legal fees and costs in connection with such lawsuits. The Company is not currently able to estimate the possible cost to it from these matters, as the pending lawsuits are currently at an early stage, and it cannot be certain how long it may take to resolve the pending lawsuits or the possible amount of any damages that it may be required to pay. Such amounts could be material to the Company's financial statements if the Company does not prevail in the defense against the pending lawsuits and any other related lawsuits, or even if it does prevail.

As of June 30, 2026, the Company has not recorded any significant accruals for loss contingencies associated with the above mentioned lawsuits as it does not believe an outcome resulting in a loss is probable. It will accrue for loss contingencies if it becomes both probable that it will incur a loss and if the Company can reasonably estimate the amount or range of the loss.

Indemnification

The Company enters into standard indemnification agreements in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company agrees to indemnify, hold harmless, and reimburse the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, generally the Company's business partners or customers, in connection with its provision of its services. Generally, these obligations are limited to claims relating to infringement of a patent, copyright, or other intellectual property right, breach of the Company's security or data protection obligations, or its negligence, willful misconduct, or violation of law. Subject to applicable statutes of limitation, the term of these indemnification agreements is generally for the duration of the agreement. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, the Company carries insurance that covers certain third-party claims relating to the Company's services and could limit its exposure in that respect.

The Company has agreed to indemnify each of its officers and directors during his or her lifetime for certain events or occurrences that happen by reason of the fact that the officer or director is, was, or has agreed to serve as an officer or director of the Company. The Company has director and officer insurance policies that may limit its exposure and may enable it to recover a portion of certain future amounts paid.

To date, the Company has not encountered material costs as a result of such indemnification obligations and has not accrued any related liabilities in its financial statements. In assessing whether to establish an accrual, the Company considers such factors as the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss.

10. Stockholders' Equity

Equity Incentive Plans

The Company maintains five equity incentive plans: the 2019 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2019 Plan”), 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (“2011 Plan”), 2019 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”), the Signal Sciences Corp. 2014 Stock Option and Grant Plan, as amended (the “Signal Plan”), and the 2025 Employment Inducement Incentive Plan (the “2025 Inducement Plan”). The 2019 Plan became effective in May 2019 and replaced the 2011 Plan. The Company’s 2019 Plan provides for the issuance of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock units, performance-based stock awards, and other forms of equity compensation, which are collectively referred to as stock awards to its employees, directors, and consultants. The Signal Plan includes 251,754 registered shares which can be exercised to purchase shares of Fastly’s common stock. The 2025 Inducement Plan provides for the grant of non-statutory stock options, restricted stock units, performance based stock awards, and other forms of equity compensation.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were 7.2 million and 5.8 million shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2019 Plan, respectively. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, a total of 0.3 million and 0.5 million shares were available for grant under the 2025 Inducement Plan, respectively. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, 159.1 million and 151.5 million shares of common stock were issued and outstanding, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units (“RSUs”)

The Company began granting RSUs under the 2019 Plan during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 as well as under the 2025 Inducement Plan during the three months ended September 30, 2025. The fair value of RSUs is based on the grant date fair value and is expensed on a straight-line basis over the applicable vesting period. RSUs granted to new hires typically vest over three or four years, at the rate of 33% or 25%, respectively, on the first anniversary of the vesting start date and ratably on a quarterly basis over the remaining 24-month or 36-month period thereafter, respectively. RSUs granted to existing employees typically vest in equal quarterly installments over a three or four-year service period. All vesting is contingent on continued service. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur.

The following table summarizes RSU activity during the six months ended June 30, 2026:

	Number of Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Unvested RSUs as of December 31, 2025	14,001	\$ 8.25
Granted	6,377	19.89
Vested	(6,088)	12.92
Cancelled/forfeited	(940)	8.55
Unvested RSUs as of June 30, 2026	13,350	\$ 11.65

During the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense related to RSUs of \$18.5 million and \$21.7 million, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense related to RSUs of \$41.1 million and \$43.5 million, respectively.

Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units (“PSUs”)

Performance Stock Awards for Executive Officers (“Executive PSUs”)

Pursuant to the Company’s 2019 Plan, the Company grants certain employees shares of Executive PSUs, which are to vest based on the level of achievement of certain Company-wide targets related to the Company’s operating plan for the relevant fiscal year. The Company has accounted for these awards as equity-based awards and will recognize stock-based compensation expense over the employees’ requisite service period based on the expected attainment of the Company-wide targets as of the end of each reporting period.

	Number of Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Nonvested PSUs as of December 31, 2025	1,445	\$ 7.08
Granted	1,039	20.04
Vested	(586)	7.16
Cancelled/forfeited	(242)	6.98
Nonvested PSUs as of June 30, 2026	1,656	\$ 15.20

During the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized \$3.4 million of stock-based compensation expense and \$0.4 million of stock-based compensation benefit associated with these awards, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized \$5.4 million and \$0.4 million of stock-based compensation expense associated with these awards, respectively.

Company-wide Bonus Programs (“Bonus Programs”)

In February 2025, the Compensation Committee approved a Bonus Program, including performance targets, to most of the Company’s employees on active payroll in fiscal year 2025 (“2025 Bonus Program”). Shares awarded under the program were paid out in February 2026 in fully vested RSUs and based on the final attainment of Company-wide performance targets which were tied to its operating plan for fiscal year 2025. The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense over the employees’ requisite service period, based on the final attainment of the Company-wide targets. In February 2026, the Company paid out 2.2 million restricted stock units associated with the 2025 Bonus Program, and correspondingly recorded a charge to additional paid-in-capital of \$39.5 million.

In February 2026, the Compensation Committee approved a Bonus Program, including performance targets, for the current fiscal year to most of the Company’s employees on active payroll in fiscal year 2026 (“2026 Bonus Program”). Shares awarded under the program will be in fully vested RSUs and will be based on the final attainment of Company-wide performance targets which are tied to its operating plan for fiscal year 2026. The payout of the 2026 Bonus Program will vary linearly between 50%, 100%, and 150% based on the achievement of these targets. Employees are required to be employed through the payout date to earn the awards. The Company has accounted for these awards as liability-based awards, since the monetary value of the obligation associated with the award is based predominantly on a fixed monetary amount known at inception, and it has an unconditional obligation that it must or may settle by issuing a variable number of its equity shares. The Company is recognizing the stock-based compensation expense over the employees’ requisite service period, based on the expected attainment of the Company-wide targets as of the end of each reporting period.

During the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized \$12.3 million and \$8.6 million of stock-based compensation expense associated with the Bonus Programs, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized \$20.8 million and \$12.3 million of stock-based compensation expense associated with the Bonus Programs, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”)

The ESPP allows eligible employees to purchase shares of the Company’s common stock through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their eligible compensation. The ESPP provides for six-month offering periods, commencing in May and November of each year. At the end of each offering period employees are able to purchase shares at 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the Company’s common stock on the first trading day of the offering period or on the date of purchase.

During the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recognized \$1.1 million and \$0.4 million in stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 the Company recognized \$2.1 million and \$0.5 million in stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP, respectively.

During each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, 0.5 million shares of the Company's common stock was purchased under the ESPP offering period that commenced in November of the previous year.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The following table summarizes the components of total stock-based compensation expense included in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)			
Cost of revenue	\$ 2,757	\$ 2,573	\$ 5,293	\$ 4,512
Research and development	11,902	11,755	21,932	20,648
Sales and marketing	10,344	8,176	19,697	14,869
General and administrative	10,169	3,831	23,231	11,888
Total stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 35,172</u>	<u>\$ 26,335</u>	<u>\$ 70,153</u>	<u>\$ 51,917</u>

For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company capitalized \$1.7 million and \$1.9 million of stock-based compensation expense, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company capitalized \$3.2 million and \$3.6 million of stock-based compensation expense, respectively.

11. Net Loss Per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by basic weighted-average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by diluted weighted-average shares outstanding, including potentially dilutive securities.

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share of common stock:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (15,591)	\$ (37,541)	\$ (36,115)	\$ (76,689)
Weighted-average shares used in computing net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	157,596	145,780	155,598	144,539
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.26)</u>	<u>\$ (0.23)</u>	<u>\$ (0.53)</u>

The following securities were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share of common stock for the periods presented as their effect would have been antidilutive:

	Number of Shares As of June 30,	
	2026	2025
	(in thousands)	
Stock options	1,456	1,823
RSUs	13,350	15,589
PSUs	2,378	1,337
Shares issuable pursuant to the ESPP	326	649
Convertible senior notes (if-converted)	19,391	9,433
Total	36,901	28,831

The dilution table above excludes RSUs to be awarded under the Company's 2026 Bonus Program, which is expected to have an impact on its outstanding awards in the first quarter of 2027. Refer to Note 10 — Stockholders' Equity for further details on the Company's 2026 Bonus Program.

12. Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income taxes for interim periods is determined using an estimate of its annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any, that arise during the period. Each quarter, the Company updates its estimate of the annual effective tax rate, and if the estimated annual effective tax rate changes, the Company makes a cumulative adjustment in such period.

The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance on the Company's U.S. Federal and state net deferred tax assets.

In the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, primarily due to foreign tax expense. In the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company recorded income tax benefit of \$3.9 million and income tax expense of \$1.2 million, respectively. The tax benefit for the six months ended June 30, 2026 was primarily due to the recognition of a previously unrecognized tax benefit of \$4.3 million which resulted from the lapse of the applicable statute of limitations in the UK. The tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2025 was primarily due to foreign tax expense.

13. Segment and Geographic Information

Segment

The Company operates as one single operating and reportable segment. The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the Company's Chief Executive Officer, who reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by disaggregated information about its revenue, for purposes of making operating decisions, assessing financial performance and allocating resources.

Net loss is the Company's primary measure of profit or loss, and all costs and expense categories on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations, as well as stock-based compensation, depreciation and amortization expenses, are significant. Refer to Note 10 — Stockholders' Equity for additional information about the Company's stock-based compensation expense. Refer to Note 5 — Balance Sheet Information for additional information about the Company's depreciation and amortization expenses. The Company's other segment items include interest income, interest expense, other expense, and net and income tax expense on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Revenue

Revenue by geography is based on the billing address of the customer. Refer to Note 3 — Revenue for more information on net revenue by geographic area.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company's property and equipment and operating lease right-of-use assets, each net, by geographic area were as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	(in thousands)	
United States	\$ 182,440	\$ 168,887
All other countries	96,127	69,965
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 278,567</u>	<u>\$ 238,852</u>

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes that are included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, filed with the SEC. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements based upon current plans, expectations, and beliefs that involve risks and uncertainties as described under the heading Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements following the Table of Contents of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under “Risk Factors” and in other parts of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Our fiscal year ends on December 31.

As used herein, “Fastly,” “we,” “our,” “the Company,” and similar terms include Fastly, Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Overview

Organizations around the world are more dependent on the quality of digital experiences they provide than ever before. As the internet approaches an inflection point where automated, artificial intelligence (“AI”)-driven traffic increases demands on infrastructure, Fastly is the essential platform to deliver resilient, highly performant, always-on software and services at global scale.

The edge cloud is a category of Infrastructure as a Service (“IaaS”) that enables software engineers to build, secure, and deliver digital experiences at the edge of the Internet. Our platform represents the convergence of the Content Delivery Network (“CDN”) with functionality that has traditionally been delivered by hardware-centric appliances such as Application Delivery Controllers (“ADC”), Web Application Firewalls (“WAF”), API Management, Bot Detection, Distributed Denial of Service (“DDoS”), Web Application and API Protection (“WAAP”), and infrastructure protection.

Processing at the edge is an ideal way to handle highly dynamic and time-sensitive data, especially when performance matters. Organizations of all sizes, including Fortune 500 companies that run 24/7 operations, leverage our edge cloud platform for a diverse range of critical functions that benefit from processing at the edge, including enhancing user experience, scaling agentic AI workloads, and powering core commerce capabilities to drive conversion and customer success. The edge cloud complements data center, central cloud, and hybrid solutions, and is critical for responsive, safe, and secure AI-centric experiences.

Fastly focuses holistically on the edge cloud from developer creation to end-user experience, with our global footprint and integrated security core to our platform. Our platform is poised to capitalize on the rise of agentic AI, where autonomous agent consumption is driving the bulk of internet traffic. Fastly is uniquely positioned – and has laid the groundwork – to lead the intelligence fabric that helps enterprises adapt to this shift. We are capturing this opportunity by supporting edge workloads and AI traffic management, allowing organizations to optimize AI-driven services alongside human interactions. We play a unique role in helping enterprises optimize and accelerate interactions with authorized AI agents and blocking abuse, powering their differentiation and AI-fueled innovation.

We focus our direct selling efforts on expanding our customers’ use of our platform, which includes companies that are exhibiting significant growth. We engage with and support these customers with our field sales representatives, account managers, and technical account managers who focus on customer satisfaction and drive expansion of their usage of our platform and products. These teams work with technical and business leaders to help our customers’ end users receive the best possible digital experience, while also lowering our customers’ total cost of ownership. These direct selling efforts are reflected by the revenue generated by our large customers. Our Last-Twelve Months Net Retention Rate (“LTM NRR”) metric also measures the revenue growth from existing customers attributable to increased usage of our platform and features, and purchase of additional products and services. For additional details on our key metrics, refer to the “Key Business Metrics” section.

Factors Affecting Our Performance

We are focused on continuing to attract new customers and expanding our relationship with existing customers by enhancing our product experience, investing in technology, and leveraging our partner ecosystem. Our customer base ranges from emerging companies to large enterprises undergoing digital transformation across diverse industries and verticals. Utilizing our direct sales force, we have multiple selling points within organizations to acquire new customers and increase

usage from our existing customers. We will continue to increase our discretionary marketing spend, including account-based, targeted demand generation and brand spend, to drive the effectiveness of our sales teams. As a result, we expect our total operating expenses to increase as we continue to expand. A key component of our cost-efficient customer acquisition strategy is developer outreach, as developers often advocate for the adoption and promotion of our platform within their organizations and across the broader developer community. We will also continue to build out a single, unified platform, simplify customer onboarding and service usage, and simplify our pricing and packaging. This will require us to dedicate significant resources to further develop the market for our platform and differentiate our platform from competitive products and services. We will also need to expand, retain, and motivate our sales and marketing personnel in order to target our sales efforts at larger enterprises and senior management of these potential customers.

We emphasize retaining our customers and expanding their usage of our platform and adoption of our other products. Customers often begin with smaller deployments of one of our products and then expand their usage over time. Our platform includes a variety of offerings across Network Services, Security, and Other product lines, including Compute and Observability. As our customers mature, we assist them in expanding their use of our platform, including the use of additional offerings beyond content delivery or security. In addition, given that customer acquisition costs are incurred largely for acquiring and initial onboarding, we may gain operating leverage to the extent that existing customers expand their use of our platform and products. Our ability to retain customers and expand their usage could be impaired for a variety of reasons, including a customer moving to another provider or reducing usage within the term of their contract. Even if our customers expand their usage of our platform, we cannot guarantee that they will maintain those usage levels for any meaningful period of time or that they will renew their commitments.

We intend to continue expanding our efforts to attract customers outside of the United States by augmenting our sales teams and strategically increasing our presence in the number of markets in select international locations. Our international expansion, including our global sales efforts, continues to add increased complexity and cost to our business. This requires us to continue to expand our sales and marketing capabilities outside of the United States, increase the number of markets we have a presence in around the world to support our customers, and manage the administrative aspects of a global organization, each of which place a strain on our business and culture. In addition, our bandwidth costs are higher in markets outside of the United States and Europe, which may impact our gross margins.

Many jurisdictions have enacted laws on data localization, data sovereignty, and cross-border data transfers, and the evolving enforcement and interpretation of such laws has created uncertainty regarding data stored abroad and transferred across borders, which could impact customer growth and acquisition for customers and potential customers conducting business in Europe and elsewhere outside of the United States. In addition, we cannot be certain what actions the United States or another country's government may take with respect to certain of our customers that may adversely affect our ability to do business with our customers that operate in China, target China as a market or that have strong business ties to China, and any such governmental action could have a negative impact on our business. For additional details, refer to the section titled "Risk Factors."

We are closely monitoring various global conflicts and developments, including, but not limited to, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, conflicts in the Middle East, including the recent military conflict involving Iran, the United States, and Israel, and their global impacts. While the conflicts are still evolving and the outcomes remain highly uncertain, we do not believe these or other conflicts will have a material impact on our business and results of operations. We do not have Points of Presence ("POPs") in Russia, Ukraine, Iran, or Israel. However, some threat actors now engage and are expected to continue to engage in cyber-attacks, including without limitation nation-state actors for geopolitical reasons and in conjunction with military conflicts and defense activities. During times of war and other major conflicts, we, the third parties upon which we rely, and our customers may be vulnerable to a heightened risk of these attacks, including retaliatory cyber-attacks, that could materially disrupt our systems and operations, supply chain, and ability to produce, sell and distribute our goods and services. If such conflicts continue or worsen, leading to greater global economic disruptions and uncertainty, our business and results of operations could be materially impacted.

We must continue to invest in our platform and network infrastructure to maintain our position in the market. We expect our revenue growth to be dependent on an expanding customer base and continued adoption of our edge cloud delivery, security, and other products and services. In anticipation of winning new customers and staying ahead of our customers' needs, we plan to continue to invest in order to expand the scale and capacity of our software-defined modern network. This could result in increased network service provider fees, which could adversely affect our gross margins if we are unable to offset these costs with revenue from new customers and increase revenue from existing customers. Our customers require constant innovation within their own organizations and expect the same from us. Therefore, we will continue to invest in resources to enhance our development capabilities and introduce new products and features on our platform. We believe that investment in research and development will contribute to our long-term growth but may also negatively impact our short-term profitability.

Developers use our platform to build custom applications and require a state-of-the-art infrastructure to test and run these applications. We will continue to invest in our network infrastructure by strategically increasing our POPs. We also anticipate making investments in upgrading our technology and hardware to continue providing our customers a fast and secure platform. Our gross margins and operating results are impacted by these investments. As we continue to experience growth, we may face challenges managing adequate server capacity in our POPs due to potential component delays, shortages, price increases, hardware efficiencies gained through internal development, or any potential changes in server architecture, including due to technological advances or obsolescence. If we have server asset levels in excess of forecasted network capacity needs, we have in the past and may need to continue to write-down or write-off server assets. Conversely, if we underestimate network capacity needs, we may in future periods be unable to meet demand and be required to incur higher costs to secure necessary parts and components of our servers.

In addition, international trade disputes may further disrupt or delay our supply chain for these components or lead to pricing increases. For example, the United States has imposed or indicated an intention to impose tariffs on certain countries which may lead to retaliatory actions such as counter-tariffs and increase production costs and disruptions in our supply chain. The United States and other jurisdictions have also leveraged various trade and value chain requirements, including on environmental and social criteria, which may make sourcing more costly, require us to change suppliers, or otherwise adversely impact our operations. Further, it is possible that government policy changes, including policy changes made with little to no advance notice, and related uncertainty about policy changes could increase market volatility. If our supply of certain components is further disrupted or delayed, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain adequate replacements for the existing components or that supplies will be available on terms and prices that are favorable to us, if at all. In the event that there are errors in software, failures of hardware, damages to a facility or misconfigurations of any of our services, whether caused by our own error, security breaches, third-party error, or natural disasters, we could experience lengthy interruptions in our platform availability as well as delays and additional expenses in arranging new facilities and services. In addition, there can be no assurance that we are adequately prepared for unexpected increases in bandwidth demands by our customers, particularly when we or our customers experience cyber-attacks. The bandwidth we have contracted to purchase may become unavailable for a variety of reasons, including service outages, payment disputes, network providers going out of business, natural disasters, networks imposing traffic limits, or governments adopting regulations that impact network operations.

Key Business Metrics

We use the following key metrics presented in the table below to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, prepare financial projections, and make strategic decisions. The calculation of these key metrics below may differ from other similarly titled metrics used by other companies, analysts, or investors.

	As of June 30,	
	2026	2025
Large Customer Count	624	622
Last-Twelve Months Net Retention Rate ("LTM NRR")	117.2 %	104.4 %

Our definition of a customer consists of identifiable operating entities with which we have a billing relationship in good standing and which we have recognized revenue from during the reporting period, which differs from the definition used for purposes of assessing concentration of credit risk. An identifiable operating entity is defined as a company, a government entity, or a distinct business unit of a larger company that has a relationship with us through direct sales or through one of our reseller partners where charges are identified on an end-customer basis. We may treat separate subsidiaries, segments, divisions, or business units of a single organization that use our platform as unique customers where they have distinct account identifiers. In cases where charges are identified through a reseller partner rather than on an end-customer basis, we would count the reseller as a single customer in our customer count. Our customer groupings may be impacted by changes to our customers' business, including any impact from acquisition activities, internal business reorganizations leading to operational and decision-making changes, and corporate structure changes such as subsidiary consolidation and reorganization that may arise in the future.

Large Customer Count

Historically our revenue has been driven primarily by a subset of our customers, our large customers, who have leveraged our platform substantially from a usage standpoint. We believe that the recruitment and cultivation of large customers is critical to our long-term success. Our large customer count is defined as customers with annualized current quarter revenue in excess of \$100,000. This is calculated by taking the revenue we recognized for each customer in the current quarter and multiplying it by four. As of June 30, 2026, we had 624 of such large customers which generated 94% of the total annualized current quarter revenue for our total customers for the three months ended June 30, 2026. As of June 30, 2025, we had 622 of

such large customers which generated 94% of the total annualized current quarter revenue for our total customers for the three months ended June 30, 2025.

We no longer consider total customer count to be a key business metric. Management believes large customer count, which we continue to disclose, is a more appropriate indicator of the performance of our business, as a majority of our revenue is driven by large customers. Management no longer utilizes total customer count to manage or monitor the performance of our business.

Last-Twelve Months Net Retention Rate

Our ability to generate and increase our revenue is also dependent upon our ability to retain our existing customers. LTM NRR allows us to track customer retention which demonstrates the stickiness of our edge cloud platform.

Our LTM NRR removes some of the volatility that is inherent in a usage-based business model from the measurement of the NRR metric. We calculate LTM NRR by dividing the total customer revenue for the prior twelve-month period (“prior 12-month period”) ending at the beginning of the last twelve-month period (“LTM period”) minus revenue contraction due to billing decreases or customer churn, plus revenue expansion due to billing increases during the LTM period from the same customers by the total prior 12-month period revenue. For the trailing twelve months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, our LTM NRR was 117.2% and 104.4%, respectively.

Remaining Performance Obligations (“RPO”)

RPO represent future committed revenue for periods within current contracts with customers, as well as deferred revenue arising from consideration invoiced for which the related performance obligations have not been satisfied. As of June 30, 2026, the aggregate amount of the transaction price in our contracts allocated to RPO that were unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied was \$340.9 million.

Key Components of Statement of Operations

Revenue

We derive our revenue primarily from usage-based fees earned from customers using our platform. The majority of our customers choose to utilize our platform for Network Services, for which we charge fees based on their committed or actual use of our platform, as measured in gigabytes and requests. Many of our customers generate billings in excess of their minimum commitment. We also earn fixed-rate recurring revenue from Security and Other products and services, including Compute and Observability, as well as professional and other services, such as implementation, account management and enhanced customer support. We charge a flat one-time or recurring monthly fee depending on the additional products and services selected. Typically, the term of our contracts with customers is 12 months and includes a minimum monthly billing commitment in exchange for more favorable pricing terms. In addition, customers can sign up online by providing their credit card information and agreeing to a minimum monthly fee.

Our usage-based fees earned from customers using our platform are generally billed in arrears. Our security products are primarily annual subscriptions that are billed in advance. Many customers have tiered usage pricing which reflects discounted rates as usage increases. For most contracts, usage charges are determined on a monthly basis based on actual usage within the month and do not impact usage charges within any other month. Our larger customers often enter into contracts that contain minimum billing commitments and reflect discounted pricing associated with such usage levels.

The majority of our revenue is usage based and changes in usage by our largest customers can create volatility in our revenue. We receive a substantial portion of our revenue from a limited number of customers and within a limited number of industries, such as media and entertainment. The length of our sales cycles, from initial evaluation to payment, can range from several months to well over a year and can vary substantially from customer to customer. Similarly, the onboarding and ramping process with new as well as existing large customers with new business can take several months and can be subject to delays for unanticipated reasons. The timing of new revenue from our sales efforts and changes in usage by our largest customers can make revenue difficult to predict.

We report our revenue by three product lines: Network Services, Security, and Other. Network Services include solutions designed to improve performance of websites, apps, application programming interfaces (“APIs”), and digital media. Security includes products designed to protect websites, apps, APIs and users. Other includes Compute solutions that allow

developers to build and deploy modern web applications on our edge cloud platform, and Observability solutions that provide real-time logs, data and metrics streamed from our edge platform for actionable insights.

We define United States revenue (“U.S. revenue”) as revenue from customers that have a billing address in the United States, and we define international revenue as revenue from customers that have a billing address outside of the United States.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue consists primarily of fees paid to network providers for bandwidth and to third-party network data centers for housing servers, also known as colocation costs. Cost of revenue also includes employee costs for network operation, build-out and support and services delivery, network storage costs, cost of managed services and software-as-a-service, depreciation of network equipment used to deliver services, and amortization of network-related internal-use software. Our arrangements with network service providers require us to pay fees based on bandwidth use, in some cases subject to minimum commitments, which may be underutilized. Over the long term we expect cost of revenue to decrease as a percentage of revenue as we continue to drive efficiencies in our operations. However, our cost of revenue may fluctuate as a percentage of our revenue from period to period due to the timing and extent of these expenses.

Our gross margin has been and will continue to be affected by a number of factors, including utilization of our network, the timing of our investments in the expansion of our network, which can increase depreciation and colocation costs in advance of expected demand, our ability to manage our network service providers and cloud infrastructure-related fees, the timing of amortization of capitalized software development costs, changes in personnel costs to provide customer support and operate the network, and customer pricing. Over the long term we expect gross margin to increase as we continue to drive efficiencies in our operations and increase our revenue. However, our gross margin may fluctuate from period to period.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, benefits, bonuses, and stock-based compensation. Research and development expenses also include cloud infrastructure fees for development and testing and an allocation of our general overhead expenses. We capitalize the portion of our software development costs that meet the criteria for capitalization.

We continue to focus our research and development efforts on adding new features and products including new use cases, improving the efficiency and performance of our network, and increasing the functionality of our existing products. Over the long term we expect our research and development expenses to decrease as a percentage of our revenue. However, our research and development expenses may fluctuate as a percentage of our revenue from period to period due to the timing and extent of these expenses.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including commissions for our sales employees, salaries, benefits, bonuses, and stock-based compensation. Sales and marketing expenses also include third-party commission costs, expenditures related to advertising, marketing, our brand awareness activities, bandwidth costs for free trial users, costs related to our customer events, including our customer conferences, professional services fees, amortization of our intangible assets, and an allocation of our general overhead expenses.

We focus our sales and marketing efforts on generating awareness of our platform and products, creating sales leads, and establishing and promoting our brand, both domestically and internationally. Over the long term, we expect our sales and marketing expenses to decrease as a percentage of our revenue. However, our sales and marketing expenses may fluctuate as a percentage of our revenue from period to period due to the timing and extent of these expenses.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, benefits, bonuses, and stock-based compensation for our administrative support personnel. General and administrative expenses also include costs related to legal and other professional services fees, an allocation of our general overhead expenses, credit losses, and acquisition-related costs.

In the near term, we expect to continue to incur costs associated with supporting the growth of our business, including international expansion, but expect these costs to decrease as a percentage of our revenue over the long term as we continue to

drive efficiencies in our operations. However, our general and administrative expenses may fluctuate as a percentage of our revenue from period to period due to the timing and extent of these expenses.

Other Income and Expenses

Our interest income consists primarily of interest earned on our cash, cash equivalents, and investments. Our interest expense consists primarily of the amortization of discount, coupon interest expense, and debt issuance costs associated with our debt obligations. Our other expense, net, consists primarily of foreign currency transaction gains and losses.

Income Taxes

Our income tax expense (benefit) consists primarily of income taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions where we conduct business and state minimum income taxes in the United States. We currently maintain a full valuation allowance on our U.S. Federal and state net deferred tax assets. We expect to maintain this valuation allowance for the foreseeable future.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth our results of operations for the period presented:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	(in thousands)			
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations:				
Revenue	\$ 183,317	\$ 148,709	\$ 356,338	\$ 293,183
Cost of revenue	67,366	67,593	132,206	135,269
Gross profit	115,951	81,116	224,132	157,914
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	42,071	42,221	84,043	79,650
Sales and marketing	56,735	51,100	111,849	100,413
General and administrative	31,578	24,323	66,568	52,558
Impairment expense	—	415	—	415
Total operating expenses	130,384	118,059	262,460	233,036
Loss from operations	(14,433)	(36,943)	(38,328)	(75,122)
Interest income	2,842	3,084	5,769	6,059
Interest expense	(3,348)	(3,164)	(6,654)	(6,337)
Other (expense) income, net	(400)	39	(780)	(41)
Loss before income taxes	(15,339)	(36,984)	(39,993)	(75,441)
Income tax expense (benefit)	252	557	(3,878)	1,248
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (15,591)	\$ (37,541)	\$ (36,115)	\$ (76,689)

The following tables set forth our results of operations for the period presented as a percentage of our revenue:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, as a percentage of revenue:*				
Revenue	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Cost of revenue	37	45	37	46
Gross profit	63	55	63	54
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	23	28	24	27
Sales and marketing	31	34	31	34
General and administrative	17	16	19	18
Impairment expense	—	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	71	78	74	79
Loss from operations	(8)	(23)	(11)	(25)
Interest income	1	2	2	2
Interest expense	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other (expense) income, net	—	—	—	—
Loss before income taxes	(9)	(23)	(11)	(25)
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	—	(1)	—
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	(9)%	(23)%	(10)%	(25)%

* Columns may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Revenue

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	% Change	2026	2025	% Change
	(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
Network Services	\$ 133,897	\$ 114,877	17 %	\$ 260,134	\$ 228,106	14 %
Security	41,723	29,267	43 %	80,485	55,702	44 %
Other	7,697	4,565	69 %	15,719	9,375	68 %
Total revenue	\$ 183,317	\$ 148,709	23 %	\$ 356,338	\$ 293,183	22 %
Percentage of revenue:						
Network Services	73 %	77 %	(4)%	73 %	78 %	(5)%
Security	23 %	20 %	3 %	23 %	19 %	4 %
Other	4 %	3 %	1 %	4 %	3 %	1 %

Revenue was \$183.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026, compared to \$148.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$34.6 million, or 23%. Revenue was \$356.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026, compared to \$293.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$63.1 million, or 22%.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, our revenue was primarily generated from transactions with existing customers, as revenue from new customers contributed less than 10% of our revenue. The proportion of the revenue contribution between new and existing customers is consistent with prior periods and typical customer behavior as customers tend to contribute more revenue over time as their use of the platform increases. The remainder of our revenue was generated by our other products and services, including support and professional services.

Network Services revenue was \$133.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026, compared to \$114.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$19.0 million, or 17%. The increase in Network Services revenue was

primarily driven by growth in usage from existing customers. Security revenue was \$41.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026, compared to \$29.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$12.4 million, or 43%. The increase in Security revenue was primarily driven by an increase in Next-Gen WAF revenue. Other revenue was \$7.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026, compared to \$4.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$3.2 million, or 69%. The increase in Other revenue was primarily driven by further adoption of our Compute solutions.

Network Services revenue was \$260.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026, compared to \$228.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$32.0 million, or 14%. The increase in Network Services revenue was primarily driven by growth in usage from existing customers. Security revenue was \$80.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026, compared to \$55.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$24.8 million, or 44%. The increase in Security revenue was primarily driven by an increase in Next-Gen WAF revenue. Other revenue was \$15.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026, compared to \$9.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$6.3 million, or 68%. The increase in Other revenue was primarily driven by further adoption of our Compute solutions.

Cost of Revenue

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	% Change	2026	2025	% Change
	(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
Cost of revenue	\$ 67,366	\$ 67,593	— %	\$ 132,206	\$ 135,269	(2)%

Cost of revenue was \$67.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$67.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, a decrease of \$0.2 million, or 0.3%. The decrease was primarily due to a \$2.6 million decrease in depreciation expense primarily due to a change in the useful life of our servers as well as a \$2.5 million decrease in intangible asset amortization expense due to fully amortized assets. The decrease was partially offset by a \$2.6 million increase in colocation costs, a \$1.4 million increase in software costs, and a \$0.9 million increase in personnel-related costs.

Cost of revenue was \$132.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$135.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, a decrease of \$3.1 million, or 2%. The decrease was primarily due to a \$6.2 million decrease in depreciation expense primarily due to a change in the useful life of our servers as well as a \$5.0 million decrease in intangible asset amortization expense due to fully amortized assets. The decrease was also due to a \$1.6 million decrease in bandwidth costs, and a \$0.4 million decrease in equipment purchases. The decrease was partially offset by a \$4.4 million increase in colocation costs, a \$2.6 million increase in software costs, a \$1.9 million increase in personnel-related costs, a \$0.8 million increase in amortization of capitalized software costs, and a \$0.8 million increase in stock-based compensation expenses.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	% Change	2026	2025	% Change
	(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
Gross profit	\$ 115,951	\$ 81,116	43 %	\$ 224,132	\$ 157,914	42 %
Gross margin	63 %	55 %	8 %	63 %	54 %	9 %

Gross profit was \$116.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$81.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$34.9 million, or 43%. Gross margin was 63% for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 55% for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 8 percentage points. The increase in gross margin was driven by revenue growth during the three months ended June 30, 2026 combined with relatively flat cost of revenue.

Gross profit was \$224.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$157.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$66.2 million, or 42%. Gross margin was 63% for the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to 54% for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of 9 percentage points. The increase in gross margin was driven by revenue growth during the six months ended June 30, 2026 combined with the decreases in cost of revenue.

Operating Expenses

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	% Change	2026	2025	% Change
	(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
Research and development	\$ 42,071	\$ 42,221	— %	\$ 84,043	\$ 79,650	6 %
Sales and marketing	56,735	51,100	11 %	111,849	100,413	11 %
General and administrative	31,578	24,323	30 %	66,568	52,558	27 %
Impairment Expense	—	415	(100)%	—	415	(100)%
Total operating expenses	\$ 130,384	\$ 118,059	10 %	\$ 262,460	\$ 233,036	13 %
Percentage of revenue:						
Research and development	23 %	28 %	(5)%	24 %	27 %	(3)%
Sales and marketing	31 %	34 %	(3)%	31 %	34 %	(3)%
General and administrative	17 %	16 %	1 %	19 %	18 %	1 %

Research and Development

Research and development expenses were \$42.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$42.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, a decrease of \$0.1 million, or 0.4%. The decrease was primarily due to a \$0.7 million decrease in software costs. The decrease was partially offset by a \$0.3 million decrease in capitalized software and a \$0.3 million increase in personnel-related costs.

Research and development expenses were \$84.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$79.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$4.3 million, or 6%. The increase was primarily due to a \$3.4 million increase in personnel-related costs, a \$1.4 million decrease in capitalized software, and a \$1.3 million increase in stock-based compensation expense. The increase was partially offset by a \$1.4 million decrease in software costs as well as a \$0.6 million decrease in corporate costs.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses were \$56.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$51.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$5.6 million, or 11%. The increase was primarily due to a \$2.2 million increase in stock-based compensation expense, a \$1.7 million increase in third-party commission costs, a \$1.6 million increase in personnel-related costs including commission expense, and a \$0.6 million increase in marketing-related expenses. The increase was partially offset by a \$0.3 million decrease of corporate costs as well as a \$0.3 million decrease in software costs.

Sales and marketing expenses were \$111.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$100.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$11.4 million, or 11%. The increase was primarily due to a \$4.8 million increase in stock-based compensation expense, a \$4.7 million increase in personnel-related costs including commission expense, a \$2.4 million increase in third-party commissions, and a \$0.7 million increase in marketing expenses. The increase was partially offset by a \$0.9 million decrease in software costs, as well as \$0.3 million decrease in travel and entertainment costs.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses were \$31.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$24.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$7.3 million, or 30%. The increase was primarily due to a \$6.3 million increase in stock-based compensation expense, a \$1.2 million increase in personnel-related costs, and a \$1.0 million increase in corporate costs. The increase is partially offset by \$0.6 million of tax-related benefits during the three months ended June 30, 2026 and a \$0.2 million decrease in tax-related expenses, as well as a \$0.4 million decrease in professional fees.

General and administrative expenses were \$66.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$52.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, an increase of \$14.0 million, or 27%. The increase was primarily due to a \$11.3 million increase in stock-based compensation expense, a \$2.1 million increase in personnel-related costs, a \$1.0 million increase in corporate costs, and a \$0.7 million increase in executive transition costs. The increase was partially offset by a \$0.8 million decrease in professional fees, and \$0.6 million of tax-related benefits during the six months ended June 30, 2026.

Income Taxes

	Three months ended June 30,			Six months ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	% Change	2026	2025	% Change
	(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 252	\$ 557	(55)%	\$ (3,878)	\$ 1,248	(411)%

Income tax expense was \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2026 compared to \$0.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2025, a decrease of \$0.3 million. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance in the U.S., and the tax expense for the periods were primarily due to foreign tax expense.

Income tax benefit was \$3.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026 compared to income tax expense of \$1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2025, a decrease of \$5.1 million. The decrease was primarily due to the recognition of a previously unrecognized tax benefit of \$4.3 million resulting from the lapse of the applicable statute of limitations in the UK. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance in the U.S. and the tax expense for the periods were primarily due to foreign tax expense.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2026, we had cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities totaling \$337.5 million. Our cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities primarily consisted of U.S. government money market funds, investment-grade commercial paper, corporate notes and bonds, U.S. treasury securities, municipal bonds, and certificates of deposit. As of June 30, 2026, we did not have any marketable securities classified as non-current.

To date, we have financed our operations primarily through equity issuances, payments received from customers, the net proceeds we received through sales of our debt securities, and proceeds from our convertible notes. Our principal uses of cash in the near term have primarily been around funding our operations, our capital expenditures, business acquisitions, and investments and fulfilling our debt and contractual commitments. We have also entered into longer term commitments to support our operations, including arrangements to directly lease and operate our infrastructure assets and colocation facilities. We have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements and do not have any holdings in variable interest entities.

We believe that our cash and cash equivalents balances, available borrowing capacity under our credit facility, and the cash flows generated by our operations, net of the cash outflows used in our operations, will be sufficient to satisfy our anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. We have generated losses from operations in the past and may continue to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future due to the investments and strategic initiatives we intend to make to grow our business. Our uses of cash beyond the next 12 months will depend on many factors, including the general economic environment in which we operate and our ability to generate cash flow from operations, which are uncertain. We may also use our cash to buy back any outstanding debt on our convertible notes or on any future equity issuances.

As of June 30, 2026, our material cash requirements include non-cancelable contractual obligations from the 2028 Notes, 2030 Notes, purchase commitments, and lease obligations. Refer to Notes 6, 8, and 9 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 within this Form 10-Q for more information regarding these material cash requirements.

Senior Secured Credit Facilities Credit Agreement

In 2021, we entered into the Credit Agreement (as defined in Note 8 in our condensed consolidated financial statements). As of June 30, 2026, we were in compliance with the covenants described in Note 8 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and we expect to continue to be in compliance for at least the next 12 months. During the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, no amounts were drawn down on the Credit Agreement.

Convertible Senior Notes

In March 2021, we issued approximately \$948.8 million aggregate principal amount of 0% convertible senior unsecured notes due in 2026 (the “2026 Notes”) in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

On May 25, 2022, we entered into separate, privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to repurchase (the “Repurchases”) \$235.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for an aggregate cash repurchase price of \$176.4 million and aggregate transaction costs of \$0.7 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, we entered into several separate privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to repurchase \$367.3 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for an aggregate cash repurchase price of \$309.1 million and aggregate transaction costs of \$2.0 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, we entered into separate, privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to exchange \$157.9 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.75% convertible senior unsecured notes due 2028 (the “2028 Notes”) and aggregate transaction costs of \$5.8 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we entered into separate, privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to repurchase \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for an aggregate cash repurchase price of \$148.9 million and aggregate transaction costs of \$6.7 million. We also issued \$180.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0% convertible senior unsecured notes due in 2030 (the “2030 Notes”) in private offerings to persons reasonably believed to be qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

During the six months ended June 30, 2026, the 2026 Notes matured and were repaid in full.

Capped Calls

In connection with the pricing of the issuance of the 2030 Notes, the Company entered into privately negotiated capped call transactions with certain counterparties (the “Capped Calls”). The Capped Calls resulted in an \$18.2 million outflow of cash in the three months ended December 31, 2025. Refer to Note 8 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the period indicated:

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
	(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 68,200	\$ 43,086
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (125,648)	\$ (248,839)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (33,284)	\$ 1,810

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2026, cash provided by operating activities was \$68.2 million, consisting primarily of our net loss of \$36.1 million, adjusted for non-cash items of \$120.0 million, and net cash flows used in operating assets and liabilities of \$15.7 million. The main drivers of the changes in operating assets and liabilities were \$12.9 million in operating lease payments, a decrease in other liabilities of \$10.9 million, an increase in other assets of \$1.8 million and a \$0.4 million increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets. This was partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable of \$1.3 million, primarily due to the timing of cash receipts from our customers, an increase in accounts payable of \$8.3 million due to timing of payments, and an increase in accrued expenses of \$0.9 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, cash provided by operating activities was \$43.1 million, consisting primarily of our net loss of \$76.7 million, adjusted for non-cash items of \$115.7 million, and net cash flows provided by operating assets and liabilities of \$4.1 million. The main drivers of the changes in operating assets and liabilities were a \$16.9 million increase in other liabilities, a \$6.0 million increase in accounts payable due to timing of payments, and a \$2.3 million decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets. This was offset by a \$8.2 million increase in other assets, \$7.9 million of net operating lease payments, a net increase of accounts receivable of \$3.3 million, primarily due to the timing of cash receipts from our customers and a \$1.8 million decrease in accrued expenses due to timing of payments.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2026, cash used in investing activities was \$125.6 million, primarily consisting of \$266.6 million purchases of marketable securities, \$52.6 million of payments related to purchases of property and equipment to expand our network, and \$7.9 million of additions to capitalized internal-use software. The cash outflow was partially offset by \$201.5 million of maturities of marketable securities.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, cash used in investing activities was \$248.8 million, primarily consisting of \$272.9 million purchases of marketable securities, \$12.5 million of payments related to purchases of property and equipment to expand our network, and \$9.3 million of additions to capitalized internal-use software. The cash outflow was partially offset by \$45.8 million of maturities of marketable securities.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2026, cash used in financing activities was \$33.3 million, primarily consisting of a \$38.6 million repayment of the remaining balance of 2026 Notes and \$0.5 million from payment of 2030 Notes issuance cost that was unpaid as of December 31, 2025. This was partially offset by \$4.7 million in proceeds from the employee stock purchase plan and \$1.1 million in proceeds from stock option exercises by our employees.

For the six months ended June 30, 2025, cash provided by financing activities was \$1.8 million, primarily consisting of \$3.4 million in proceeds from the employee stock purchase plan (“ESPP”) and \$0.7 million in proceeds from stock option exercises by our employees. The cash inflow was partially offset by \$2.2 million of finance lease payments.

Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

Our principal commitments consist of obligations under operating and finance leases, purchase obligations for capital expenditures, purchase obligations for contracts with our cloud infrastructure providers, network service providers, and other vendors, and outstanding debt. There have not been any material changes in our contractual obligations and commitments from our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, except for those described under Note 6, Note 8, and Note 9 of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Critical Accounting Estimates

We prepare our condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses, and related disclosures. Actual results and outcomes could differ significantly from our estimates, judgments, and assumptions. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and actual results, our future financial statement presentation, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows will be affected.

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting estimates as compared to the critical accounting estimates disclosed in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis – Critical Accounting Estimates” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

There have been no material changes in our market risk exposures for the six months ended June 30, 2026, as compared to those disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

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

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (our principal executive officer) and our Chief Financial Officer (our principal financial officer), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. An effective internal control system, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error or overriding of controls, and therefore can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to reliable financial reporting. Because of its inherent limitations, our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements.

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2026. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded that as of June 30, 2026, our disclosure controls and procedures were, in design and operation, effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The information set forth under “Legal Matters” in Note 9 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

In addition, from time to time, the Company may be subject to legal proceedings and claims arising from the normal course of business, and an unfavorable resolution of any of these matters could materially affect our future results of operations, cash flows, or financial position.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Investors should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including the section titled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes, before deciding to invest in our Class A common stock. Unless otherwise indicated, references to our business being harmed in these risk factors will include harm to our business, reputation, customer growth, results of operations, financial condition, or prospects. Any of these events could cause the trading price of our Class A common stock to decline, which would cause our stockholders to lose all or part of their investment. Our business, results of operations, financial condition, or prospects could also be harmed by risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not believe are material.

We have marked with an asterisk () those risks described below that reflect substantive changes from, or additions to, the risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.*

Select Risk Factors Affecting Our Business

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those risks discussed at length below. These risks include, among others, the following:

- If our platform fails to perform properly due to defects, interruptions, outages, delays in performance, or similar problems, and if we fail to develop enhancements to resolve any defect, interruption, delay, or other problems, we could lose customers, become subject to service performance or warranty claims, or incur significant costs.
- If we are unable to attract new customers, in particular, large customers, and to have existing large customers continue and increase their use of our platform, our business will likely be harmed.
- We receive a substantial portion of our revenues from a limited number of customers within a limited number of industries, and the loss of, or a significant reduction in usage by, one or more of our major customers would result in lower revenues and could harm our business.*
- Component delays, shortages, or price increases could interrupt our ability to complete the construction of our servers or POPs and to meet the usage needs of our customers. Our operating results could be materially harmed if we are unable to adequately manage our infrastructure needs.*
- Our history of operating losses makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and prospects and may increase the risks associated with your investment.
- If our IT Systems or data, or those of third parties upon which we rely, are compromised, limited, or fail, our business could experience materially adverse consequences, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions, litigation, fines and penalties, disruptions of our business operations, loss of revenue or profits, loss of customers or sales, reputational harm, and other adverse consequences.*

- If we fail to efficiently develop and sell new products and respond effectively to rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, changing regulations, and changing customer needs, requirements, or preferences, our products may become less competitive.*
- If we fail to forecast our revenue accurately, or if we fail to manage our expenditures, our operating results could be adversely affected.
- Failure to effectively develop and expand our marketing and sales capabilities could harm our ability to increase our customer base and achieve broader market acceptance of our platform.
- The markets in which we participate are competitive, and if we do not compete effectively, our business will be harmed.
- If we fail to maintain and enhance our brand, our ability to expand our customer base will be impaired and our business, results of operations and financial condition may suffer.
- We are subject, or may become subject, to stringent and evolving U.S. and foreign laws, governmental regulations and rules, contractual obligations, industry standards, policies and other obligations related to privacy, infrastructure, AI, and data security.
- Acquisitions, strategic investments, partnerships, or alliances could be difficult to identify and integrate, divert the attention of management, disrupt our business, and dilute stockholder value.
- The failure to attract and retain qualified personnel could prevent us from executing our business strategy.
- We rely on the performance of highly skilled personnel, including our senior management and other key employees, and the loss or transition of one or more of such personnel, or of a significant number of our team members, could harm our business.
- We are, and may in the future be, involved in class-action lawsuits and other litigation matters that are expensive and time-consuming. If resolved adversely, lawsuits and other litigation matters could seriously harm our business.
- If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting estimates prove to be incorrect, our results of operations could be adversely affected.
- If we are unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, and the market price of our common stock may be seriously harmed.
- Our stock price is volatile, and the value of our common stock may decline.

Risks Related to Our Business, Industry and Technology

If our platform fails to perform properly due to defects, interruptions, outages, delays in performance, or similar problems, and if we fail to develop enhancements to resolve any defect, interruption, delay, or other problems, we could lose customers, become subject to service performance or warranty claims, or incur significant costs.

Our operations are dependent upon our ability to prevent system interruption. The applications underlying our edge cloud computing platform are inherently complex and may contain material defects or errors, which may cause disruptions in availability or other performance problems. We have from time to time found defects and errors in our platform and may discover additional defects or errors in the future that could result in data unavailability, unauthorized access to, loss, corruption, or other harm to our customers' data. These defects or errors could also be found in third-party applications or open source software on which we rely. We may not be able to detect and correct defects or errors before implementing our products. Consequently, we or our customers may discover defects or errors after our products have been deployed.

We currently serve our customers from our POPs located around the world. Our customers need to be able to access our platform at any time, without interruption or degradation of performance. However, we have not developed redundancies for all

aspects of our platform. We depend, in part, on our third-party facility providers' ability to protect these facilities against damage or interruption from natural disasters, extreme weather events, power or telecommunications failures, criminal acts, armed conflict, public health issues, such as a pandemic or epidemic, and similar events. In some cases, third-party cloud providers run their own platforms that we access, and we are, therefore, vulnerable to their service interruptions. In the event that there are any defects or errors in software, failures of hardware, damages to a facility, or misconfigurations of any of our services, we may have to divert resources away from other planned work, could experience lengthy interruptions in our platform, and also incur delays and additional expenses in arranging new facilities and services. Our customers may choose to divert their traffic away from our platform as a result of interruptions or delays. Business continuity arrangements, including the existence of redundant data centers that are designed to become active during certain lapses of service, may not function as intended, and any disruptions to our service could harm our business.

We design our system infrastructure and procure and own or lease the computer hardware used for our platform. Design and mechanical errors, spikes in usage volume, and failure to follow system protocols and procedures could cause our systems to fail, resulting in interruptions on our platform. Moreover, we have experienced and may in the future experience system failures or interruptions in our platform as a result of human error. These outages have resulted and may in the future result in service level agreement claims. Any interruptions or delays in our platform, whether caused by our products or our data centers, third-party error, our own error, natural disasters (such as drought, flooding, wildfires, and storms), or security breaches, whether accidental or willful, could harm our relationships with customers, reduce customers' usage of our platform, cause our revenue to decrease and our expenses to increase, and divert resources away from product development. Climate change and other environmental or social pressures are expected to increase the frequency and severity of certain events, as well as contribute to chronic changes (such as changes in meteorological and hydrological patterns) that may also result in similar or additional risks. Also, in the event of damage or interruption, our insurance policies may not adequately compensate us for any losses that we may incur. These factors in turn could further reduce our revenue, subject us to liability and cause us to issue service credits or cause customers to fail to renew their customer contracts, any of which could harm our business.

The occurrence of any defects, errors, disruptions in service, failures involving redundant data centers, or other performance problems, interruptions, or delays with our platform, whether in connection with the day-to-day operations or otherwise, could result in:

- loss of customers;
- reduced customer usage of our platforms;
- lost or delayed market acceptance and sales of our products, or the failure to launch products or features on anticipated timelines;
- delays in payment to us by our customers;
- injury to our reputation and brand;
- governmental inquiry or oversight;
- legal claims, including warranty and service level agreement claims, against us; or
- diversion of our resources, including through increased service and warranty expenses or financial concessions, and increased insurance costs.

The costs incurred in correcting any material defects, errors, or other performance problems in our platform may be substantial and could harm our business.

If we are unable to attract new customers, in particular, large customers, and to have existing large customers continue and increase their use of our platform, our business will likely be harmed.

To grow our business, we must continue to attract new customers, in particular, large customers, and generate revenue from those new customers. To do so, we must successfully convince potential customers of the benefits and the value of our platform. This may require significant and costly sales efforts that are targeted at larger enterprises and senior management of these potential customers. Sales to large customers may involve longer sales cycles as a result of customers requiring considerable time to evaluate our platform, requiring participation in a competitive purchasing process, having more formal processes for approval of purchases, and more complex requirements. These factors significantly impact our ability to add new

customers and increase the time, resources, and sophistication required to do so. In addition, numerous other factors, some of which are out of our control, may now or in the future impact our ability to acquire new customers, including potential customers' commitments to other providers, real or perceived costs of switching to our platform, our failure to expand, retain, and motivate our sales and marketing personnel, our failure to develop or expand relationships with potential customers and channel partners, failure by us to help our customers to successfully deploy our platform, negative media or industry or financial analyst commentary regarding us or our solutions, litigation, and deteriorating general economic conditions. If we fail to attract new customers, particularly large customers, as a result of these and other factors our business will likely be harmed.

In addition, our ability to grow and generate incremental revenue depends on our ability to maintain and grow our relationships with our existing large customers so that they continue and increase their usage of our platform. If these customers do not maintain and increase their usage of our platform, our revenue may decline and our results of operations will likely be harmed.

For some of our products, we charge our customers based on their usage of our platform. Most of our customers, including some of our largest large customers, do not have long-term contractual financial commitments to us. Some of our customers, who generally do not include our large customers, enter into "click-through" agreements with us via our self-service model, and agree to a minimum monthly fee by signing up online with a credit card, and can easily terminate their subscriptions, or switch to a less expensive plan, at will with little advance notice. In addition, most of our current customer contracts are only one year in duration and these customers may not use our platform in a subsequent year. In order for us to maintain or improve our results of operations, it is important that our customers, in particular, our large customers, use our platform in excess of their commitment levels, if any, and continue to use our platform on the same or more favorable terms. Our ability to retain our largest customers and expand their usage could be impaired for a variety of reasons, including customer budget constraints, customer satisfaction, changes in our customers' underlying businesses, changes in the type and size of our customers, pricing changes, competitive conditions (including customers building their own CDNs), the acquisition of our customers by other companies, governmental actions, or the possibility thereof, and general economic conditions. Because many of our largest customers' minimum usage commitments for our platform are relatively low compared to their expected usage, it can be easy for certain customers to quickly reallocate usage or switch from our platform to an alternative platform altogether. In addition, certain customers may reduce or cease their use of our products at any time without penalty or termination charges, even after they have expanded usage in prior periods.

We base our decisions about expense levels and investments on estimates of our future revenue and anticipated rate of growth. Many of our expenses are fixed cost in nature for some minimum amount of time, such as colocation and bandwidth, so if we do experience slower usage growth on our platform it may not be possible to reduce costs in a timely manner or without the payment of fees to exit certain obligations early. If any of these events were to occur, our business may be harmed.

In addition, many of our customers have negotiated and may continue to negotiate lower rates in exchange for an agreement to renew, expand their usage in the future, or adopt new products. As a result, in certain cases, even though customers have not reduced their usage of our platform, the revenue we derive from that usage has decreased. If our platform usage or revenue fall significantly below the expectations of the public market, securities analysts, or investors, our business would be harmed, which could cause our stock price to decline.

Our future success also depends in part on our ability to expand our existing customer relationships, in particular, with large customers, by increasing their usage of our platform, selling them additional products and upgrading their existing products. The rate at which our customers increase their usage of our platform and purchase products from us depends on a number of factors, including our ability to grow our platform and maintain the security and availability of it, develop and deliver new features and products, maintain customer satisfaction, general economic conditions and pricing and services offered by our competitors. If our efforts to increase usage of our platform by, or sell new and additional products to, our large customers are not successful, our business would be harmed. In addition, even if our largest customers increase their usage of our platform, we cannot guarantee that they will maintain those usage levels for any meaningful period of time. In addition, because many of our products endeavor to deliver increased efficiency and functionality, the successful sale of a new or additional product to an existing customer could result in a reduction of the customer's overall usage of our platform.

We receive a substantial portion of our revenues from a limited number of customers within a limited number of industries, and the loss of, or a significant reduction in usage by, one or more of our major customers would result in lower revenues and could harm our business.*

Our future success depends on establishing and maintaining successful relationships with a diverse set of customers. We currently receive a substantial portion of our revenues from a limited number of customers and within a limited number of industries, such as media and entertainment. Our 10 largest customers accounted for 37% and 31% of revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2026, there was one customer who

accounted for 11% of our revenue. For the six months ended June 30, 2026, there was one customer who accounted for 10% of our revenue. It is likely that we will continue to be dependent upon a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future and, in some cases, the portion of our revenues attributable to individual customers may increase in the future. In addition, changes to our customers' businesses may contribute to further customer concentration, including any impact from acquisition activities, internal business reorganizations leading to operational and decision making changes, and corporate structure changes such as subsidiary consolidation and reorganization that may arise in the future. The loss of one or more key customers or a reduction in usage by any major customers would reduce our revenues. If we fail to maintain existing customers or develop relationships with new customers and across different industries, our business would be harmed.

Component delays, shortages, or price increases could interrupt our ability to complete the construction of our servers or POPs and to meet the usage needs of our customers. Our operating results could be materially harmed if we are unable to adequately manage our infrastructure needs.*

Our business depends on the timely supply of certain parts and components to construct our servers or POPs. We rely on a limited number of suppliers for several components of the equipment we use to operate our network and provide products to our customers. Our reliance on these suppliers exposes us to risks including reduced control over production costs and constraints based on the then current availability, terms, and pricing of these components, including pricing changes as a result of inflationary pressures. The technology industry has experienced and may continue to experience widespread component shortages and delivery delays, including as a result of geopolitical conflict, public health crises, and natural disasters. We have experienced, and may continue to experience, component shortages and pricing increases from certain of our suppliers as a result of increased demand for such components. Moreover, geopolitical conflicts, including international trade disputes, may disrupt or delay our supply chain for these components or lead to pricing increases. For example, the United States has imposed or indicated an intention to impose tariffs on certain countries which may lead to retaliatory actions such as counter-tariffs and increase production costs and disruptions in our supply chain. The United States and other jurisdictions have also leveraged various trade and value chain requirements, including on environmental and social criteria, which may make sourcing more costly, require us to change suppliers, or otherwise adversely impact our operations. Further, it is possible that government policy changes, including policy changes made with little to no advance notice, and related uncertainty about policy changes could increase market volatility. If our supply of certain components is further disrupted or delayed, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain adequate replacements for the existing components or that supplies will be available on terms and prices that are favorable to us, if at all. Any disruption or delay in the supply of our hardware components has in the past and may in the future limit capacity expansion or replacement of defective or obsolete equipment or cause other constraints on our operations that could damage our customer relationships and harm our business.

To ensure adequate supply of parts and components, we must forecast server needs and expenses and place orders sufficiently in advance with our suppliers based on estimates of future demand for network capacity. As we continue to experience growth, we may face challenges managing adequate server capacity due to potential component delays, shortages, price increases, hardware efficiencies gained through internal development, or any potential changes in server architecture including due to technological advances or obsolescence. For example, as a result of increasing deployment and adoption of artificial intelligence ("AI") technologies, demand for network capacity may increase and our server needs and expenses may increase as a result. Additionally, increased energy consumption, including as a result of AI adoption, climate-related events, energy market volatility, and power grid disruptions, may increase energy prices, which could cause increases in the operational costs related to our servers and POPs. We may incur charges in future periods related to server management or incorrectly forecast our network capacity needs in future periods. If we have excess server capacity, we have in the past needed to, and may in the future need to, write-down or write-off server assets, which may materially harm our operating results. For example, in the year ended December 31, 2025, we recognized certain equipment, internal-use software project and right-of-use asset related write-off charges of \$0.4 million. Conversely, if we underestimate network capacity needs, we may in future periods be unable to meet demand and be required to incur higher costs to secure necessary parts and components of our servers, which could adversely affect our customer relationships and harm our business.

Our history of operating losses makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and prospects and may increase the risks associated with your investment.

We were founded in 2011 and have experienced net losses since inception. We have encountered and will continue to encounter risks and difficulties frequently experienced by growth companies in constantly evolving industries, including companies in the technology sector, including the risks described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. If we do not address these risks successfully, our business may be harmed.

We generated a net loss of \$36.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and we had an accumulated deficit of \$1,150.6 million. We will need to generate and sustain increased revenue levels and manage costs in future periods in order to become profitable; even if we achieve profitability, we may not be able to maintain or increase our level of profitability. We

intend to continue to expend significant funds to support further growth and further develop our platform, including expanding the functionality of our platform, expanding our technology infrastructure and business systems to meet the needs of our customers, expanding our direct sales force and partner ecosystem, increasing our marketing activities, and growing our international operations. We have in the past faced, and will continue to face, increased compliance costs associated with growth and expansion of our customer base. Our efforts to grow our business may be costlier than we expect, and we may not be able to increase our revenue enough to offset our increased operating expenses. We may incur significant losses in the future for a number of reasons, including the other risks described herein, and unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications and delays, and other unknown events. If we are unable to achieve and sustain profitability, our business may be harmed.

If our IT Systems or data, or those of third parties upon which we rely, are compromised, limited, or fail, our business could experience materially adverse consequences, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions, litigation, fines and penalties, disruptions of our business operations, loss of revenue or profits, loss of customers or sales, reputational harm, and other adverse consequences.*

Our business depends on providing our customers with fast, efficient, and reliable distribution of applications and content over the Internet, and we rely on IT Systems to provide our products and services, including for internal and external operations that are critical to our business. "IT Systems" includes computer systems, hardware, software, technology infrastructure and websites and networks. In the ordinary course of business, we and the third parties upon which we rely, collect, receive, store, process, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, transmit, and share Sensitive Information. "Sensitive Information" includes our, our customers', and our customers' end users' proprietary, confidential, and sensitive data, including personal information, intellectual property, trade secrets, and encryption keys. Maintaining the security and availability of our platform, IT Systems, and Sensitive Information is a critical issue for us and our customers, and we expend significant resources, and may need to fundamentally change our business activities and modify our practices and operations, in an effort to protect against security incidents and to mitigate, detect, and remediate actual and potential vulnerabilities.

Cyber-attacks, malicious Internet-based activity, online and offline fraud, and other similar activities threaten the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our Sensitive Information and IT Systems, and those of the third parties upon which we rely. Such threats are prevalent and continue to become more so. They are difficult to detect, and come from a variety of sources and threat actors, including "hacktivists," personnel (such as through theft or misuse), sophisticated nation states, and nation-state-supported actors.

Some threat actors engage in cyber-attacks for geopolitical reasons and in conjunction with military conflicts and defense activities. We have in the past been subject to cyber-attacks from third parties, including parties who we believe are sponsored by government actors. Since our customers share our multi-tenant architecture, cyber-attacks on any one of our customers could have a negative effect on our other customers. In the past, these attacks have significantly increased the bandwidth used on our platform and have strained our network. During times of war and other major conflicts, we, the third parties upon which we rely, and our customers may be vulnerable to a heightened risk of these attacks, including retaliatory cyber-attacks, that could materially disrupt our IT Systems and operations, supply chain, and ability to produce, sell, and distribute our services.

We and the third parties upon which we rely are subject to a variety of evolving threats, including but not limited to social-engineering attacks (including through deep fakes, which may be increasingly more difficult to identify as fake, and phishing attacks), malicious code, malware (including as a result of advanced persistent threat intrusions), DDoS attacks, account takeover attacks, credential harvesting, personnel misconduct or error, ransomware attacks, supply-chain attacks, software bugs, server malfunctions, software or hardware failures, attacks facilitated or enhanced by AI such as prompt injection or AI model inversion attacks, loss of data or other information technology assets, adware, telecommunications failures, natural disasters, and other similar threats. For example, we have experienced DDoS attacks of significant size and severity that caused us to invest resources into improving our systems, and we expect to continue to be subject to DDoS and other forms of attacks in the future, particularly as they have become more prevalent in our industry. Similarly, we have been the target of phishing and social engineering schemes that may be designed to, among other things, improperly gain access to our Sensitive Information or fraudulently obtain payments or funds from us. Further, we are not immune from the possibility of a malicious insider compromising our IT Systems or misappropriating our Sensitive Information.

In particular, severe ransomware attacks are becoming increasingly prevalent, and can lead to significant interruptions in our operations, compromise of our or our service providers' IT Systems, loss of Sensitive Information and revenue, reputational harm, and diversion of funds. Extortion payments may alleviate the negative impact of a ransomware attack, but we may be unwilling or unable to make such payments due to a number of factors, including applicable laws or regulations prohibiting such payments.

We are incorporated into the supply chain of a number of companies worldwide and, as a result, if our services are compromised, a significant number or, in some instances, all of our customers and their data could be simultaneously affected.

In addition, supply-chain attacks have increased in frequency and severity, and we cannot guarantee that third parties' infrastructure in our supply chain or our third-party partners' supply chains have not been compromised. The potential liability and associated consequences we could suffer as a result of such a large-scale event could be catastrophic and result in irreparable harm.

Future or past business transactions (such as acquisitions or integrations) could expose us to additional cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities, as our IT Systems could be negatively affected by vulnerabilities present in acquired or integrated entities' systems and technologies. Furthermore, we may discover security issues that were not found during due diligence of such acquired or integrated entities, and it may be difficult to integrate companies into our IT Systems and security program.

We rely on third-party service providers and technologies to operate critical IT Systems and to process Sensitive Information in a variety of contexts, including, without limitation, cloud-based infrastructure, data center facilities, encryption and authentication technology, content delivery to customers, and other functions. Like many other companies, our ability to monitor third parties' information security practices is limited, and these third parties may not have adequate information security measures in place. If our third-party service providers experience a security incident or other interruption, we could experience adverse consequences. While we may be entitled to damages if our third-party service providers fail to satisfy their privacy and data security-related obligations to us, any award may be insufficient to cover our damages, or we may be unable to recover such award.

Any adverse impact to the availability, integrity, or confidentiality of our Sensitive Information or IT Systems, including as a result of the previously identified or similar threats, could cause a security incident or other interruption that could result in unauthorized, unlawful, or accidental acquisition, modification, destruction, loss, alteration, encryption, disclosure of, or access to our Sensitive Information or our IT Systems, or those of the third parties upon whom we rely. A security incident or other interruption could disrupt our ability (and that of third parties upon whom we rely) to provide our platform, products and services.

In addition, as we expand our emphasis on selling security-related products, we may become a more attractive target for attacks on our infrastructure intended to destabilize, overwhelm, or shut down our platform. For example, we have had security incidents in the past that have tested the limits of our infrastructure and impacted the performance of our platform.

In addition to experiencing a security incident, third parties may gather, collect, or infer Sensitive Information about us from public sources, data brokers, or other means that reveals competitively sensitive details about our organization and could be used to undermine our competitive advantage or market position. Further, Sensitive Information of the Company or our customers could be leaked, disclosed, or revealed as a result of or in connection with our employees', personnel's, or vendors' use of generative AI technologies.

Moreover, certain privacy and data security obligations may require us to implement and maintain specific or industry-standard or reasonable security measures to protect our IT Systems and Sensitive Information, and a failure to do so could result in material financial penalties and other materially adverse consequences.

While we have implemented security measures designed to protect against security incidents, there can be no assurance that these measures will be effective. Additionally, we may not be able to detect and remediate all vulnerabilities because the threats and techniques used to exploit the vulnerability change frequently and are often sophisticated in nature. For example, as new technology, particularly AI, makes it easier to detect and understand vulnerabilities, it may become easier for third parties to exploit such vulnerabilities. These vulnerabilities pose material risks to our business, and they may not be detected until after a security incident has occurred or at all. Further, we may need to dedicate greater time and resources to vulnerability detection and remediation than in the past and may experience delays in developing and deploying more advanced measures designed to detect and remediate any identified vulnerabilities.

Applicable privacy and data security obligations may require us to notify relevant stakeholders, including affected individuals, customers, regulators, and investors of security incidents. For example, SEC rules require disclosure on Form 8-K of the nature, scope and timing of any material cybersecurity incident and the reasonably likely impact of such incident. Compliance with such disclosure efforts is costly, and the disclosure or the failure to comply with such requirements could lead to adverse consequences. If we (or a third party upon whom we rely) experience any adverse impact to the availability, integrity, or confidentiality of our IT Systems or Sensitive Information, we may experience adverse consequences, such as government enforcement actions (for example, investigations, fines, penalties, audits, and inspections); additional reporting requirements and/or oversight, restrictions on processing Sensitive Information (including personal data); litigation (including class action claims); indemnification obligations; negative publicity; reputational harm; monetary fund diversions; diversion of management attention; interruptions or degradation of performance in our services (including availability of data); financial loss; and other similar harms. Security incidents and attendant consequences may also impact customers' systems and data, and cause customers to stop using our platform, products, and services, cause us to offer pricing and other concessions, deter new

customers from using our platform, products, and services, result in litigation, and negatively impact our ability to grow and operate our business.

Our contracts may not contain limitations of liability, and even where they do, there can be no assurance that limitations of liability in our contracts are sufficient to protect us from liabilities, damages, or claims related to our privacy and data security obligations. We cannot be sure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or sufficient to protect us from or to mitigate liabilities arising out of our privacy and data security practices, that such coverage will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or that such coverage will pay future claims.

If we fail to efficiently develop and sell new products and respond effectively to rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, changing regulations, and changing customer needs, requirements, or preferences, our products may become less competitive.*

The market in which we compete is relatively new and subject to rapid technological change, evolving industry standards and regulatory changes, as well as changing customer needs, requirements, and preferences. The success of our business will depend, in part, on our ability to adapt and respond effectively to these changes on a timely basis. If we are unable to develop and sell new products that satisfy and are adopted by our customers and provide enhancements, new features, and capabilities to our platform that keep pace with rapid technological and industry change, our revenue and operating results could be adversely affected. Further, some of our prospective customers may require custom development of features as part of their purchase decision, or our existing customers may require us to develop custom features. If we are unable to meet their requirements, they may look to our competitors or internal solutions that eliminate reliance on third-party providers, and our revenue and operating results could be adversely affected. Further, prioritizing such custom features can be difficult to adapt to other customers and may require significant engineering resources. If new technologies emerge that enable large Internet platform companies to utilize their own data centers and implement delivery approaches that limit or eliminate reliance on third-party providers like us, or that enable our competitors to deliver competitive products and applications at lower prices, more efficiently, more conveniently, or more securely, such technologies could adversely impact our ability to compete. If our platform does not allow us or our customers to comply with the latest regulatory requirements, our existing customers may decrease their usage on our platform or leave our platform and new customers will be less likely to adopt our platform.

Our platform must also integrate with a variety of network, hardware, mobile, and software platforms and technologies, and we need to continuously modify and enhance our products and platform capabilities to adapt to changes and innovation in these technologies. If developers widely adopt new software platforms, we would have to attempt to develop new versions of our products and enhance our platform's capabilities to work with those new platforms. These development efforts may require significant engineering, marketing, and sales resources, all of which would affect our business and operating results. Any failure of our platform's capabilities to operate effectively with future infrastructure platforms, technologies, and software platforms could reduce the demand for our platform. If we are unable to respond to these changes in a cost-effective manner, our products may become less marketable and less competitive or obsolete, and our business may be harmed.

In particular, the market for AI solutions is evolving rapidly. We may not be successful in our AI initiatives or our competitors may incorporate AI into their products or market their AI solutions more successfully than us, which could adversely affect our business (such as by impairing our ability to compete effectively against our competitors), reputation, or financial results. For example, we may encounter challenges such as a lack of talented personnel, inability to secure necessary infrastructure, or the possibility that the AI products we utilize or develop may not deliver their intended value. Each of these challenges would adversely impact our ability to effectively execute our strategy of leveraging AI in our products and to enhance our business operations.

In addition to ongoing investments to use AI to enhance our business operations, we are enabling AI workloads for our customers and leveraging AI in a manner that is designed to enhance our platform's usability and capabilities. However, our AI-focused products and services may not be successful or may fail to meet customer expectations, which could impair our ability to compete effectively and adversely affect our financial results. In addition, AI may change the way our industry identifies and responds to cybersecurity threats, and businesses that are slow or fail to adopt or offer new technologies to address increased cybersecurity threats may face a competitive disadvantage. If we are unable to use AI effectively or use AI less successfully than our competitors, it could impair our ability to compete effectively against our competitors, adversely affect our business and result in competitive disadvantages.

Moreover, our platform is highly technical and complex. For example, our delivery products may rely on knowledge of Varnish Configuration Language ("VCL") to utilize certain features. Potential customers may be unfamiliar or opposed to working with VCL and therefore decide to not adopt our platform, which may harm our business.

If we fail to forecast our revenue accurately, or if we fail to manage our expenditures, our operating results could be adversely affected.

We cannot accurately predict customers' usage or renewal rates given the diversity of our customer base across industries, geographies and size, and ability of customers to allocate usage, among other factors. Accordingly, we may be unable to accurately forecast our revenues. Notwithstanding our substantial investments in sales and marketing, infrastructure, and research and development in anticipation of growth in our business, if we do not realize returns on these investments in our growth, our results of operations could differ materially from our forecasts, which would adversely affect our results of operations and could disappoint analysts and investors, causing our stock price to decline. In addition, we have experienced, and may continue to experience, longer payment cycles in collecting accounts receivable from certain of our customers, difficulty in detecting potentially fraudulent self-service customer accounts in a timely manner, and errors in calculating the number of ongoing self-service customer accounts. If we are unable to timely collect accounts receivable from our customers or detect fraudulent self-service customer accounts in a timely manner, our business will be harmed.

Failure to effectively develop and expand our marketing and sales capabilities could harm our ability to increase our customer base and achieve broader market acceptance of our platform.

We have historically benefited from word-of-mouth and other organic marketing to attract new customers. Through this word-of-mouth marketing, we have been able to build our brand with relatively low marketing and sales costs. This strategy has allowed us to build a substantial customer base and community of users who use our products and act as advocates for our brand and our platform, often within their own corporate organizations. However, our ability to further increase our customer base and achieve broader market acceptance of our products will significantly depend on our ability to expand our marketing and sales operations. We plan to continue expanding our sales force and strategic partners, both domestically and internationally. We also plan to continue to dedicate significant resources to sales, marketing, and demand-generation programs, including various online marketing activities as well as targeted account-based marketing. The effectiveness of our targeted account-based marketing has varied over time and may vary in the future. All of these efforts will require us to invest significant financial and other resources and if they fail to attract additional customers, our business will be harmed. We have also used a strategy of offering free accounts on our platform in order to strengthen our relationship and reputation within the developer community by providing these developers with the ability to familiarize themselves with our platform without first becoming a paying customer. However, these developers may not perceive value in the additional benefits and services we offer beyond the free accounts and may choose not to pay for those additional benefits. In addition, we may be subject to potential liabilities, including litigation, as a result of our free account users' use of our network. Moreover, some existing paying customers may choose not to renew their commitment with us in favor of relying on the free version of our platform. Most free accounts do not convert to paid versions of our platform, and to date, only a few users who have converted to paying customers have gone on to generate meaningful revenue. If our other lead generation methods do not result in broader market acceptance of our platform and the users of free versions of our platform do not become, or are unable to convince their organizations to become, paying customers, or if paying customers choose to convert to the free versions of our platform, we will not realize the intended benefits of this strategy, and our business will be harmed.

We believe that there is significant competition for sales personnel, including sales representatives, sales managers, and sales engineers, with the skills and technical knowledge that we require. Our ability to achieve significant revenue growth will depend, in large part, on our success in recruiting, training, incentivizing, and retaining sufficient numbers of sales personnel to support our growth. New hires require significant training and may take significant time before they achieve full productivity. Our recent hires may not become productive as quickly as we expect, if at all, and we may be unable to hire or retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the markets where we do business or plan to do business. In addition, particularly if we continue to grow rapidly, new members of our sales force will have relatively little experience working with us, our platform, and our business model. If we are unable to hire and train sufficient numbers of effective sales personnel, our sales personnel do not reach significant levels of productivity in a timely manner, our sales personnel are not effectively incentivized, or our sales personnel are not successful in acquiring new customers or expanding usage by existing customers, our business will be harmed.

The markets in which we participate are competitive, and if we do not compete effectively, our business will be harmed.

The market for cloud computing platforms, particularly enterprise grade products, is highly fragmented, competitive, and constantly evolving. With the introduction of new technologies and market entrants, we expect that the competitive environment in which we compete will remain intense going forward. Legacy CDN platform solutions like Akamai, application and API security vendors like Akamai, Cloudflare, F5, and Thales (Imperva), and Point CDN players like Bunny CDN, CDNetworks, CDN77, and Qwilt offer products that compete with ours. We also compete with CDN providers that also offer serverless edge compute functionality like Akamai and Cloudflare, public cloud providers that have added CDN and WAF capabilities like Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), and Microsoft (Azure), and traditional on-premise data center appliance vendors for load balancing, WAF, and/or DDoS like F5, Thales (Imperva), and Radware. Some of our competitors have made or may make acquisitions or may enter into partnerships or other strategic relationships that may

provide more comprehensive offerings than they individually had offered. Such acquisitions or partnerships may help competitors achieve greater economies of scale than us. In addition, new entrants not currently considered to be competitors may enter the market through acquisitions, partnerships, or strategic relationships. We compete on the basis of a number of factors, including:

- our platform’s functionality, scalability, performance, ease of use, ease of integration and programmability, reliability, security availability, and cost effectiveness relative to that of our competitors’ products and services;
- our global network coverage and availability;
- our ability to support modern application development processes and utilize new and proprietary technologies to offer services and features previously not available in the marketplace;
- our ability to identify new markets, applications, and technologies;
- our ability to attract and retain customers;
- our brand, reputation, and trustworthiness;
- our credibility with developers;
- the quality of our customer support;
- our ability to recruit software engineers and sales and marketing personnel;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property; and
- our ability to identify opportunities for acquisitions and strategic relationships and successfully execute on them.

We face substantial competition from legacy CDNs, small business-focused CDNs, cloud providers, and traditional data center and appliance vendors. In addition, existing customers have transitioned or notified us of their intent to transition, and existing and potential customers may in the future transition, off of our platform, or may limit their use, because they pursue a “do-it-yourself” approach to develop their own CDN by putting in place equipment, software, and other technology products for content and application delivery within their internal systems; enter into relationships directly with network providers instead of relying on an overlay network like ours; or implement multi-vendor policies to reduce reliance on external providers like us.

Our competitors vary in size and in the breadth and scope of the products and services offered. Many of our competitors and potential competitors have greater name recognition, longer operating histories, more established customer relationships and installed customer bases, larger marketing budgets, and greater resources than we do. While some of our competitors provide a platform with applications to support one or more use cases, many others provide point-solutions that address a single use case. Other potential competitors not currently offering competitive applications may expand their product offerings, and our current customers may develop their own products or features, to compete with our offerings. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly and effectively than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards, and customer requirements. An existing competitor or new entrant could introduce new technology that reduces demand for our platform. In addition to application and technology competition, we face pricing competition. Some of our competitors offer their applications or services at a lower price, which has resulted in pricing pressures. Some of our larger competitors have the operating flexibility to bundle competing applications and services with other offerings, including offering them at a lower price or for no additional cost to customers as part of a larger sale of other products. For all of these reasons, we may not be able to compete successfully and competition could result in the failure of our platform to achieve or maintain market acceptance, the market for our edge cloud platform may grow more slowly than we anticipate, any of which could harm our business.

If we fail to maintain and enhance our brand, our ability to expand our customer base will be impaired and our business, results of operations and financial condition may suffer.

We believe that maintaining and enhancing our brand is important to continued market acceptance of our existing and future products, attracting new customers, and retaining existing customers. We also believe that the importance of brand recognition will increase as competition in our market increases. Successfully maintaining and enhancing our brand will depend largely on the effectiveness of our marketing efforts, our ability to provide reliable products that continue to meet the needs of

our customers at competitive prices, our ability to maintain our customers' trust, our ability to continue to develop new functionality and products, and our ability to successfully differentiate our platform from competitive products and services. Additionally, our brand and reputation may be affected if customers do not have a positive experience with our partners' services. Our brand promotion activities may not generate customer awareness or yield increased revenue, and even if they do, any increased revenue may not offset the expenses we incurred in building our brand. If we fail to successfully promote and maintain our brand, our business may be harmed.

Acquisitions, strategic investments, partnerships, or alliances could be difficult to identify and integrate, divert the attention of management, disrupt our business, and dilute stockholder value.

We have in the past acquired, and we may in the future seek to acquire or invest in, businesses, products, or technologies that we believe could complement or expand our platform, enhance our technical capabilities, or otherwise offer growth opportunities. The pursuit of potential acquisitions may divert the attention of management and cause us to incur various expenses in identifying, investigating, and pursuing acquisitions, whether or not such acquisitions are completed. In addition, we have limited experience in acquiring other businesses, and we may not successfully identify desirable acquisition targets or, when we acquire additional businesses, we may not be able to integrate them effectively following the acquisition. Acquisitions could also result in dilutive issuances of equity securities or the incurrence of debt, which could adversely affect our operating results, may cause unfavorable accounting treatment, may expose us to claims and disputes by third parties, including intellectual property claims, and may not generate sufficient financial returns to offset additional costs and expenses related to the acquisitions. We may also incur significant, and sometimes unanticipated costs in connection with these acquisitions or in integration with our business. In addition, if an acquired business fails to meet our expectations or we do not realize sufficient value, our business may be harmed.

Further, it is possible that there could be a loss of our existing or any acquired company's key employees and customers, disruption of either company's or both companies' ongoing businesses or unexpected issues, higher than expected costs and an overall post-completion process that takes longer than originally anticipated. Specifically, the following issues, among others, must be addressed in combining any company's operations with ours in order to realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition so the combined company performs as the parties hope:

- combining the companies' corporate functions;
- combining their business with our business in a manner that permits us to achieve the synergies anticipated to result from the acquisition, the failure of which would result in the anticipated benefits of the acquisition not being realized in the time frame currently anticipated or at all;
- maintaining existing and new agreements with customers, service providers, and vendors;
- determining whether and how to address possible differences in corporate cultures, management philosophies and strategies relating to channels, resellers, and partners;
- integrating the companies' administrative and information technology infrastructure;
- developing products and technology that allow value to be unlocked in the future; and
- evaluating and forecasting the financial impact of the acquisition transaction, including accounting impacts.

Failure to address any of the above listed issues could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial position. In addition, at times the attention of certain members of our management and resources may be focused on completion of the acquisition and integration planning of the businesses of the two companies and diverted from day-to-day business operations, which may disrupt our ongoing business and the business of the combined company.

We are, and may in the future be, involved in class-action lawsuits and other litigation matters that are expensive and time-consuming. If resolved adversely, lawsuits and other litigation matters could seriously harm our business.

We are, and may in the future be, subject to litigation such as putative class action and stockholder derivative lawsuits brought by stockholders. For example, on May 24, 2024, we and certain of our officers were named as defendants in putative securities class action filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California purportedly brought on behalf of holders of our common stock. On November 1, 2024, the lead plaintiff filed an amended complaint. On June 12, 2024, July 1, 2024, and June 29, 2026, stockholder derivative complaints were filed in the United States District Court for the

Northern District of California against certain of our officers and directors based on substantially similar allegations as those in the putative securities class action. The Court ordered that the June 12 and July 1, 2024 shareholder derivative actions, including any subsequently filed shareholder derivative actions based on substantially similar allegations, be consolidated and stayed pending resolution of our motion(s) to dismiss in the securities class action. On August 23, 2024 and December 20, 2024, substantially similar stockholder derivative complaints were filed against certain of our officers and directors in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware and the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware. These two shareholder derivative actions have also been stayed pending resolution of our motion(s) to dismiss in the above-referenced putative securities class action.

Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the putative securities class action on January 15, 2025. The lead plaintiff filed an opposition to defendants' motion to dismiss on March 17, 2025. Defendants filed a reply in support of the motion to dismiss on April 30, 2025. On September 24, 2025, the court issued an order granting in part and denying in part the motion to dismiss. On October 24, 2025, the lead plaintiff filed a second amended complaint. On December 9, 2025, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the second amended complaint. On January 26, 2026, Lead Plaintiff filed an opposition. Defendants filed a reply in support of the motion to dismiss the second amended complaint on February 19, 2026. A hearing scheduled for April 30, 2026 on Defendants' motion to dismiss the second amended complaint was vacated, and we are awaiting a ruling on the motion. We anticipate that we may be a target for lawsuits in the future, as we have been in the past. 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 and accordingly our business could be seriously harmed. The results of lawsuits and claims cannot be predicted with certainty. Regardless of the final outcome, defending these claims, and associated indemnification obligations, are costly and can impose a significant burden on management and employees, and we may receive unfavorable preliminary, interim, or final rulings in the course of litigation, which could seriously harm our business.

We may not be able to scale our business quickly enough to meet our customers' growing needs. If we are not able to grow efficiently, our business could be harmed.

As usage of our edge cloud computing platform grows and as the breadth of use cases for our platform expands, we will need to devote additional resources to improving our platform architecture, integrating with third-party applications and maintaining infrastructure performance. In addition, we will need to appropriately scale our processes and procedures that support our growing customer base, including increasing our number of POPs around the world and investments in systems, training, and customer support.

Any failure of or delay in these efforts could cause impaired system performance and reduced customer satisfaction. These issues could reduce the attractiveness of our platform to customers, resulting in decreased sales to new customers, lower renewal rates by existing customers, the issuance of service credits, or requested refunds, which would hurt our revenue growth and our reputation. Even if we are able to upgrade our systems and expand our staff, any such expansion will be expensive and complex, and require the dedication of significant management time and attention. We could also face inefficiencies or operational failures as a result of our efforts to scale our cloud infrastructure, such as by over investing in systems and equipment to support anticipated growth in our platform. We cannot be sure that the expansion and improvements to our cloud infrastructure will be effectively implemented on a timely basis, if at all, and such failures would harm our business.

We may have insufficient transmission bandwidth and colocation space, which could result in disruptions to our platform and loss of revenue.

Our operations are dependent in part upon transmission bandwidth provided by third-party telecommunications network providers and access to colocation facilities to house our servers. There can be no assurance that we are adequately prepared for unexpected increases in bandwidth demands by our customers, particularly when customers experience cyber-attacks. The bandwidth we have contracted to purchase may become unavailable for a variety of reasons, including service outages, payment disputes, network providers going out of business, natural disasters, extreme weather events, networks imposing traffic limits, or governments adopting regulations that impact network operations. In some regions, bandwidth providers have their own services that compete with us, or they may choose to develop their own services that will compete with us. These bandwidth providers may become unwilling to sell us adequate transmission bandwidth at fair market prices, if at all. This risk is heightened where market power is concentrated with one or a few major networks. We also may be unable to move quickly enough to augment capacity to reflect growing traffic or security demands. Failure to put in place the capacity we require could result in a reduction in, or disruption of, service to our customers and ultimately a loss of those customers. Such a failure could result in our inability to acquire new customers demanding capacity not available on our platform.

The nature of our business exposes us to inherent liability risks.

Our platform and related applications, including our security solutions, are designed to provide rapid protection against web application vulnerabilities and cyber-attacks. However, no security product can provide absolute protection against all vulnerabilities and cyber-attacks. Our platform is subject to cyber-attacks, and the failure of our platform and related applications to adequately protect against these cyber-attacks may allow our customers to be attacked. Any adverse consequences of these attacks, and our failure to meet our customers' expectations as they relate to such attacks, could harm our business.

Due to the nature of our applications, we are potentially exposed to greater risks of liability for product or system failures than may be inherent in other businesses. Although substantially all of our customer agreements contain provisions that limit our liability to our customers, these limitations may not be sufficient, and we cannot assure you that these limitations will be enforced or the costs of any litigation related to actual or alleged omissions or failures would not have a material adverse effect on us even if we prevail.

Our dedication to our values may negatively influence our financial results.

We have taken, and may continue to take, actions that we believe are in the best interests of our customers, our employees, and our business, even if those actions do not maximize financial results in the short term. For instance, we do not knowingly allow our platform to be used by organizations with a primary objective to promote violence or hate speech and that conflicts with our values, including principles of integrity and trustworthiness, among others. In the past, we have removed customers from our platform who we believed took positions conflicting with these values, and we may continue to do so in the future. While we believe this is beneficial to the long term performance of our business, this approach may not result in the benefits that we expect, and our employees or third parties may disagree with our interpretation of our values, or take issue with how we execute on our values, which may result in us becoming a target for negative publicity, increased scrutiny, lawsuits, or network attacks, in which case our business could be harmed.

Our growth depends in large part on the success of our partner relationships.

We maintain a partner ecosystem of companies who build edge applications to integrate with our platform. We are dependent on these partner relationships to amplify our reach and provide our customers with enhanced value from our platform. Our future growth may be dependent on the success of our partner relationships, including their development of useful applications for our platform. If those partnerships do not provide these benefits or if our partners are unable to serve our customers effectively, we may need to allocate resources internally to provide these services or our customers may not realize the full value of our platform, which could harm our business.

Moreover, our partners' business partners may not completely align with our core values and therefore may do business with companies that we otherwise would not do business with. Our association with these companies could damage our brand and reputation and potentially harm our business.

We operate in an emerging and evolving market, which may develop more slowly or differently than we expect. If our market does not grow as we expect, or if we cannot expand our services to meet the demands of this market, our revenue may decline, or fail to grow, and we may incur operating losses.

The market for edge computing is still developing. There is considerable uncertainty over the size and rate at which this market will grow, as well as whether our platform will be widely adopted. Our success will depend, to a substantial extent, on the widespread adoption of our platform as an alternative to other solutions, such as legacy CDNs, and CDNs focused on enterprise data centers, central cloud, and small businesses. Some organizations may be reluctant or unwilling to use our platform for a number of reasons, including concerns about additional costs, uncertainty regarding the reliability, and security of cloud-based offerings or lack of awareness of the benefits of our platform. Moreover, many organizations have invested substantial personnel and financial resources to integrate traditional on-premise services into their businesses, and therefore may be reluctant or unwilling to migrate to cloud-based services. Our ability to expand sales of our product into new and existing markets depends on several factors, including potential customer awareness of our platform; the timely completion of data centers in those markets; introduction and market acceptance of enhancements to our platform or new applications that we may introduce; our ability to attract, retain and effectively train sales and marketing personnel; our ability to develop relationships with partners; the effectiveness of our marketing programs; the pricing of our services; and the success of our competitors. If we are unsuccessful in developing and marketing our products in new and existing markets, or if organizations do not perceive or value the benefits of our platform, the market for our products might not continue to develop or might develop more slowly than we expect, either of which may harm our business.

The estimates of market opportunity and forecasts of market growth may prove to be inaccurate, and any real or perceived inaccuracies may harm our reputation and negatively affect our business. Even if the market in which we compete achieves the forecasted growth, our business could fail to grow at similar rates, if at all.

Third-party market opportunity estimates and our growth forecasts are subject to significant uncertainty and are based on assumptions and estimates that may not prove to be accurate. The variables that go into the calculation of our market opportunity are subject to change over time, and there is no guarantee that any particular number or percentage of addressable companies or end users covered by our market opportunity estimates will purchase our products at all or generate any particular level of revenues for us. Even if the market in which we compete meets the size estimates and growth forecasted, our business could fail to grow for a variety of reasons, including reasons outside of our control, such as competition in our industry.

Usage of our platform accounts for substantially all of our revenue, and as a result, our operating results could suffer from a reduction in usage.

We expect that we will be substantially dependent on our edge cloud platform to generate revenue for the foreseeable future. As a result, our operating results could suffer due to:

- any decline in demand for our edge cloud platform;
- the failure of our edge cloud platform to achieve continued market acceptance;
- the market for edge cloud computing services not continuing to grow, or growing more slowly than we expect;
- the introduction of products and technologies that serve as a replacement or substitute for, or represent an improvement over, our edge cloud platform;
- technological innovations or new standards that our edge cloud platform does not address;
- sensitivity to current or future prices offered by us or our competitors;
- our customers' development of their own edge cloud platform; and
- our inability to release enhanced versions of our edge cloud platform on a timely basis.

In addition, because substantially all of our usage-based revenue is recognized at the time of use during the term of the relevant contract, downturns or upturns in sales contracts are not immediately reflected in full in our operating results.

If the market for our edge cloud platform grows more slowly than anticipated or if demand for our edge cloud platform does not grow as quickly as anticipated, whether as a result of competition, pricing sensitivities, product obsolescence, technological change, unfavorable economic conditions, uncertain geopolitical environment, budgetary constraints of our customers, or other factors, our business would be harmed.

We expect fluctuations in our financial results and key metrics, making it difficult to project future results, and if we fail to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, our stock price and the value of your investment could decline significantly.

Our operating results, including revenue, gross margin and net income, as well as our key metrics, including our LTM NRR, have fluctuated in the past and are expected to fluctuate in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, our past results may not be indicative of our future performance and period-to-period comparisons of our operating results and key metrics may not be meaningful or accurately measure our business. In addition to the other risks described herein, factors that may affect our operating results include the following:

- fluctuations in demand for or pricing of our platform;
- our ability to attract new customers;
- our ability to retain our existing customers;

- fluctuations in the usage of our platform by our customers, which is directly related to the amount of revenue that we recognize from our customers;
- fluctuations in customer delays in purchasing decisions in anticipation of new products or product enhancements by us or our competitors;
- changes in customers' budgets and in the timing of their budget cycles and purchasing decisions;
- the timing of customer payments and any difficulty in collecting accounts receivable from customers;
- timing of new functionality of our existing platform;
- our ability to control costs, including our operating expenses and transmission bandwidth pricing;
- the amount and timing of payment for operating expenses, particularly research and development and sales and marketing expenses, including commissions;
- the amount and timing of costs associated with recruiting, training, and integrating new employees;
- the effects of acquisitions or other strategic transactions;
- expenses in connection with acquisitions or other strategic transactions;
- our ability to successfully deploy POPs in new regions;
- general economic conditions, both domestically and internationally, as well as economic conditions specifically affecting industries in which our customers participate;
- the ability to maintain our key partnerships;
- the impact of new accounting pronouncements;
- changes in the competitive dynamics of our market, including consolidation among competitors or customers;
- significant security breaches of, technical difficulties with, or interruptions to, the delivery and use of our platform; and
- awareness of our brand and our reputation in our target markets.

Additionally, certain large scale events, such as major elections and sporting events, can significantly impact usage of our platform, which could cause fluctuations in our results of operations. While increased usage of our platform during these events could result in increased revenue, these seasonal and one-time events could also impact the performance of our platform during those events and lead to a sub-optimal experience for some customers. Such annual and one-time events may cause fluctuations in our results of operations as they would impact both our revenue and our operating expenses.

Any of the foregoing and other factors may cause our results of operations to vary significantly. Furthermore, if our quarterly results of operations or our guidance fall below the expectations of investors and securities analysts who follow our stock, the price of our common stock could decline substantially, and our business could be harmed. We cannot assure you that our operating results or projected operating results will meet the expectations of market analysts or our investors.

Our pricing models subject us to various challenges that could make it difficult for us to derive sufficient value from our customers, and we do not have sufficient history with our pricing models to accurately predict the optimal pricing necessary to attract new customers and retain existing customers.

We generally charge our customers for their usage of our platform based on the combined total usage, as well as the features and functionality enabled. Additionally, once our product is purchased, customers can also buy a combination of our add-on products. We do not know whether our current or potential customers or the market in general will continue to accept this pricing model going forward and, if it fails to gain acceptance, our business could be harmed. We also generally purchase bandwidth from Internet service providers and server colocation space from third parties based on expected usage from our customers. Moreover, if our customers use our platform in a manner that is inconsistent with how we have purchased bandwidth, servers, and colocation space, our business could be harmed.

We have limited experience with respect to determining the optimal prices for our products and, as a result, we have in the past changed our pricing model and expect that we may need to do so in the future, including as a result of inflationary pressures. In addition, during 2023 we introduced the option for customers to purchase product packages with single price points and set limits on usage. We generally do not charge for overages on these single price point product packages. This pricing model has been in place for a limited amount of time, and we do not know the impact it will have on our usage-based pricing model over time. As the market for our products matures, or as new competitors introduce new products or services that compete with ours, we may be unable to attract new customers at the same price or based on the same pricing models as we have used historically. Pricing decisions may also impact the mix of adoption among our customers and negatively impact our overall revenue. Moreover, larger organizations may demand substantial price concessions. As a result, in the future we may be required to reduce our prices or develop new pricing models, which could adversely affect our revenue, gross margin, profitability, financial position, and cash flow.

Our sales and onboarding cycles with customers can be long and unpredictable, and our sales and onboarding efforts require considerable time and expense.

The timing of our sales with our large customers and related revenue recognition is difficult to predict because of the length and unpredictability of the sales cycle for these customers. In addition, for our large customers, the lengthy sales cycle for the evaluation and implementation of our products may also cause us to experience a delay between expenses for such sales efforts and the generation of corresponding revenue. The length of our sales cycle for these customers, from initial evaluation to payment, can range from several months to well over a year and can vary substantially from customer to customer. Similarly, the onboarding and ramping process with new large customers, or with existing customers that are moving additional traffic onto our platform, can take several months. As the purchase of our products can be dependent upon customer initiatives, our sales cycle can extend to even longer periods of time. Customers often view a switch to our platform as a strategic decision requiring significant investment and, as a result, frequently require considerable time to evaluate, test, and qualify our products prior to entering into or expanding a contract commitment. During the sales cycle, we expend significant time and money on sales and marketing and contract negotiation activities, which may not result in a completed sale. Additional factors that may influence the length and variability of our sales cycle include:

- the effectiveness of our sales force, particularly new salespeople and sales leadership, as we increase the size of our sales force and train our new salespeople to sell to large customers;
- the discretionary nature of customers' purchasing decisions and budget cycles;
- customers' procurement processes, including their evaluation of competing products;
- economic conditions and other factors affecting customer budgets;
- the regulatory environment in which our customers operate;
- integration complexity for a customer deployment;
- the customer's familiarity with edge cloud computing platforms;
- evolving customer demands;

- selling new products to large customers; and
- competitive conditions.

Given these factors, it is difficult to predict whether and when a customer will switch to our platform.

Given that it can take several months for our customers to ramp up their usage of our platform, during that time, we may not be able to generate enough revenue from a particular customer or that customer may not increase their usage in a meaningful way. Moreover, because the switching costs are fairly low, our customers are able to switch from our platform to alternative services relatively easily. As a result, actual usage could be materially below our forecasts, which could adversely affect our results of operations, disappoint analysts and investors, or cause our stock price to decline.

If our platform does not achieve sufficient market acceptance, our financial results and competitive position will suffer.

To meet our customers' rapidly evolving demands, we invest substantial resources in research and development of enhanced products to incorporate additional functionality or expand the use cases that our platform addresses. Maintaining adequate research and development resources, such as the appropriate personnel and development technology, to meet the demands of the market is essential. If we are unable to develop products internally due to inadequate or ineffective research and development resources, we may not be able to address our customers' needs on a timely basis or at all. In addition, if we seek to supplement our research and development capabilities or the breadth of our products through acquisitions, such acquisitions could be expensive and we may not successfully integrate acquired technologies or businesses into our business. When we develop or acquire new or enhanced products, we typically incur expenses and expend resources upfront to develop, market, promote, and sell the new offering. Therefore, when we develop or acquire and introduce new or enhanced products, they must achieve high levels of market acceptance in order to justify the amount of our investment in developing or acquiring and bringing them to market. Our new products or enhancements and changes to our existing products could fail to attain sufficient market acceptance for many reasons, including:

- failure to predict market demand for functionality accurately and a failure to supply products that meet this demand in a timely fashion;
- defects, errors, or failures;
- negative publicity about our platform's performance or effectiveness;
- changes in the legal or regulatory requirements, or increased legal or regulatory scrutiny, adversely affecting our platform;
- emergence of a competitor that achieves market acceptance before we do;
- delays in releasing enhancements to our platform to the market; and
- introduction or anticipated introduction of competing products by our competitors.

If our platform and any future enhancements do not achieve adequate acceptance in the market, or if products and technologies developed by others achieve greater acceptance in the market, our business could be harmed.

Beyond overall acceptance of our platform by our customers, it is important that we maintain and grow acceptance of our platform among the developers that work for our customers. We rely on developers to choose our platform over other options they may have, and to continue to use and promote our platform as they move between companies. These developers often make design decisions and influence the product and vendor processes within our customers. If we fail to gain or maintain their acceptance of our platform, our business would be harmed.

We rely on third-party providers that may be difficult to replace.

We rely on third-party services such as Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft (Azure), and other cloud providers such as object storage providers, that facilitate our platform. Some of these third-party

services offer competing products to ours and therefore may not continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. These providers may be unwilling to do business with us if they view our platform as a threat. Any loss of the right to use any of these third-party providers could impair our ability to offer our platform and harm our business until we are able to obtain alternative providers.

Our business is exposed to risks associated with credit card and other online payment processing methods.

Many of our customers pay for our service using a variety of different payment methods, including credit and debit cards, prepaid cards, direct debit, and online payment applications and wallets. We rely on internal systems as well as those of third parties to process payments. Acceptance and processing of these payment methods are subject to certain rules and regulations and require payment of interchange and other fees. If we fail to comply with applicable rules and regulations, we may be subject to fines or higher transaction fees, and may lose our ability to accept online payments or other payment card transactions, or fees may increase over time, both of which would adversely affect our revenue, operating results, and financial condition. In addition, from time to time, we encounter fraudulent use of payment methods, which could impact our results of operations and if not adequately controlled and managed could create negative consumer perceptions of our service. If we are unable to maintain our chargeback rate at acceptable levels, card networks may impose fines and our card approval rate may be impacted. If we fail to adequately control fraudulent credit card transactions, we may face civil liability, reputational harm, and significantly higher credit card-related costs, each of which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we do not or cannot maintain the compatibility of our platform with third-party applications that our customers use in their businesses, our business will be harmed.

The functionality and popularity of our platform depends, in part, on our ability to integrate our platform and applications with third-party applications our customers choose to use with our platform. These third parties may change the features of their technologies, restrict our access to their applications, or alter the terms governing use of their applications in a manner that is adverse to our business. Such changes could functionally limit or prevent our ability to use these third-party technologies in conjunction with our platform, which would negatively affect adoption of our platform and harm our business. If we fail to integrate our platform with new third-party applications that our customers use, we may not be able to offer the functionality that our customers need, which would harm our business.

We provide service level commitments under our customer agreements. If we fail to meet these contractual commitments, we could be obligated to provide credits for future service, or face contract termination with refunds of prepaid amounts, which could harm our business.

Most of our customer agreements contain service level commitments. If we are unable to meet the stated service level commitments, including failure to meet the uptime and delivery requirements under our customer agreements, we may be contractually obligated to provide the affected customers with service credits which could significantly affect our revenues in the periods in which the uptime and delivery failure occurs and the credits are applied. In the past, as a result of degradation of service and interruptions to our platform, we have provided service credits to certain of our affected customers with whom we had service level commitments. We could also face customer terminations with refunds of prepaid amounts, which could significantly affect both our current and future revenues. Any service level failures could harm our business.

If we fail to offer high quality support, our business may be harmed.

Our customers rely on our support team to assist them in deploying our products effectively and resolve technical and operational issues. High-quality support is important for the renewal and expansion of our agreements with existing customers. The importance of maintaining high quality support will increase as we expand our business and pursue new customers. If we do not help our customers quickly resolve issues and provide effective ongoing support, our ability to maintain and expand our relationships with existing and new customers could suffer and our business could be harmed. Further, increased demand for customer support, without corresponding revenue, could increase costs and adversely affect our business. In addition, as we continue to grow our operations and expand internationally, we will need to be able to provide efficient customer support that meets our customers' needs globally at scale and our customer support team will face additional challenges, including those associated with delivering support and documentation in multiple languages. Our failure to do so could harm our business.

Scrutiny relating to environmental, social and governance factors may impose additional costs and expose us to new risks.

There is an ongoing focus from certain investors, employees, customers, policymakers, and other stakeholders concerning companies' management of various environmental, social, and governance matters ("ESG"), such as climate change and human capital. Any initiatives, including disclosures, that we engage in to improve our ESG profile and respond to stakeholder expectations may be costly and may not have the desired effect. For example, while we have established a sustainability program focused on emissions quantification, disclosure and reduction initiatives, as climate-related regulatory regimes and stakeholder expectations continue to evolve, we may need to undertake additional measures to comply with new regulations and expectations, which could adversely affect our operating results in future periods. In addition, many ESG initiatives leverage methodologies and data that continue to evolve. As with other companies, our approach to such matters also evolves, and we cannot guarantee that our approach will align with any particular stakeholder's expectations or preferences. Moreover, various stakeholders have different, and at times conflicting expectations. For example, while some policymakers (such as the State of California and the European Union) have adopted requirements for various disclosures or actions on environmental and social matters, policymakers in other jurisdictions have sought to constrain companies' consideration of such matters in certain circumstances. Proponents and opponents of such matters are increasingly resorting to activism, including litigation, to advance their perspectives. Various capital providers and customers also incorporate ESG matters into their investment and procurement considerations. Addressing stakeholder expectations or requirements entails costs and any failure to successfully navigate such expectations, as well as evolving interpretations of any existing governmental laws or requirements, may result in reputational harm, loss of customers or contracts, regulatory or investor engagement, or other adverse impacts to our business. Such risks may also be augmented based on relative performance, both against any initiatives or goals we communicate as well as in comparison to our competitors. Various of our stakeholders are also subject to similar pressures, which may result in additional or novel risks.

Risks Related to Employees and Managing Our Growth

The failure to attract and retain qualified personnel could prevent us from executing our business strategy.

To execute our business strategy, we must attract and retain highly qualified personnel. Competition for executive officers, software developers, sales personnel, product managers, and other key employees in our industry is intense. In particular, we compete with many other companies for software developers with high levels of experience in designing, developing, and managing cloud-based software, including products with AI capabilities, as well as for skilled sales, operations, and security professionals. In addition, we believe that the success of our business and corporate culture depends on employing people with a variety of backgrounds and experiences, and the competition for such personnel is significant. The market for such talented personnel is competitive. Many of the companies with which we compete for experienced personnel have greater resources than we do and can frequently offer such personnel substantially greater compensation than we can offer, including, in some cases, large equity packages and cash incentive bonuses. In addition, prospective and existing employees often consider the value of the equity awards they receive in connection with their employment. If the perceived value of our equity awards declines, experiences significant volatility, or increases such that prospective employees believe there is limited upside to the value of our equity awards, it may adversely affect our ability to recruit and retain key employees. In order to manage attrition, including as a result of stock price decreases and market volatility on the perceived value of our equity awards, we have issued, and may continue to issue, additional equity awards and increased cash compensation to attract and retain employees, which may impact our results of operations or be dilutive to stockholders. Moreover, the increase in the number of equity awards has reduced the number of shares available for us to grant under our equity incentive plan. We also face significant competition in hiring and attracting qualified employees in all aspects of our business, and the move by companies to offer a remote or hybrid work environment has increased the competition for such employees. If we fail to attract new personnel or fail to retain and motivate our current personnel, our ability to maintain and enhance our platform, develop and deliver new products, fix bugs, support our existing customers, attract new customers, respond to competitive pressures, and otherwise execute our business plan would be harmed.

We rely on the performance of highly skilled personnel, including our senior management and other key employees, and the loss or transition of one or more of such personnel, or of a significant number of our team members, could harm our business.

We believe that our success has depended, and continues to depend, on the efforts and talents of senior management and key employees, including Artur Bergman, our Chief Technology Officer. There have been, and from time to time, there may continue to be, changes in our management team resulting from the hiring or departure of executives and key employees, or the transition of executives within our business, which could disrupt our business. For example, Charles Compton began serving as our new Chief Executive Officer, replacing Todd Nightingale, effective June 16, 2025. Such changes in our executive management team may be disruptive to our business. Some of our executive officers and members of our management team have been with us for a short period of time and we continue to develop key functions within various aspects of our business.

We are also dependent on the continued service of our existing software engineers because of the complexity of our platform. Our senior management, including Mr. Compton and Mr. Bergman, and key employees are employed on an at-will basis. We cannot ensure that we will be able to retain the services of any member of our senior management or other key employees or that we would be able to timely replace members of our senior management or other key employees should any of them depart. The loss of one or more of our senior management or other key employees could harm our business.

Our past growth may not be indicative of our future growth and we may not be able to manage our growth effectively.

We have experienced growth in various aspects of our business in prior periods. For example, our revenue was \$183.3 million, and \$148.7 million, for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. In addition, we are expanding, and expect to continue to expand in the future, our international operations. We have also experienced growth in the number of customers, usage, and amount of data delivered across our platform. This growth has placed, and may continue to place, significant demands on our corporate culture, operational infrastructure, and management. Although our business has experienced growth in the past, we cannot provide any assurance that our business will continue to grow at the same rate, or at all. Overall growth of our business depends on a number of factors, including our ability to:

- address new and developing markets, such as large customers outside the United States;
- recruit, hire, train, retain, and manage additional qualified engineers and product managers;
- recruit, hire, train, retain, and manage additional sales and marketing personnel;
- maintain and enhance our corporate culture;
- expand our international operations;
- establish more mature organizational designs and structures, with more skill, technical and leadership depth with experience scaling and expanding global businesses;
- implement and improve our administrative, financial and operational systems, procedures, and controls;
- attract new customers and increase our existing customers' usage on our platform;
- expand the functionality and use cases for the products we offer on our platform;
- provide our customers with customer support that meets their needs;
- successfully identify and acquire or invest in businesses, products, or technologies that we believe could complement or expand our products; and
- recruit experienced leaders and strategists to facilitate successful acquisitions and integrations.

We may not successfully accomplish any of the above objectives. We expect to continue to expend substantial financial and other resources on:

- sales and marketing, including a significant expansion of our sales organization;
- our infrastructure, including POP deployments, systems architecture, management tools, scalability, availability, performance, and security, as well as business continuity measures;
- product development, including investments in our product development team and the development of new products and new functionality for our existing products;
- acquisitions or strategic investments;
- international expansion; and

- general administration, including legal and accounting expenses associated with being a public company.

These activities will require significant investments and allocation of valuable management and employee resources, and our growth will continue to place significant demands on our management and our operational and financial infrastructure. There are no guarantees we will be able to grow our business in an efficient or timely manner, or at all. If we fail to manage the growth of our business and operations effectively, the quality of our services and the efficiency of our operations could suffer, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. If we are unable to return to our prior level of growth, our business will be harmed.

In addition, our past rapid growth may make it difficult to evaluate our future performance. Our ability to forecast our future results of operations is subject to a number of uncertainties. If we fail to achieve the necessary level of efficiency in our company as it grows, or if we are not able to accurately forecast future growth, our business would be negatively impacted.

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

We believe our culture has been a key contributor to our success to date and that the critical nature of the products that we provide promotes a sense of greater purpose and fulfillment in our employees. Any failure to preserve our culture could negatively affect our ability to recruit and retain personnel and to effectively focus on and pursue our corporate objectives. As we grow, we may find it difficult to maintain these important aspects of our culture. In addition, while we have historically benefited from having a dispersed workforce, as we have grown and our resources have become more globally dispersed and our organizational management structures have become more complex, we have found it increasingly difficult to maintain these beneficial aspects of our corporate culture. In addition, we may seek to acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies with differing corporate cultures that could be difficult to integrate. If we fail to maintain our company culture, our business may be harmed.

Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Need for Additional Capital

Our ability to timely raise capital in the future may be limited, or may be unavailable on acceptable terms, if at all, and debt or equity issued to raise additional capital may reduce the value of our common stock.

We have funded our operations since inception primarily through payments received from our customers, sales of equity and debt securities, and borrowings under our credit facilities. We cannot be certain when or if our operations will generate sufficient cash to fully fund our ongoing operations or the growth of our business, or our debt obligations. We also intend to continue to make investments to support our business and may require additional funds to do so. Our future capital requirements may vary materially from those currently planned and will depend on many factors, including our growth rate, our operating cash flow, market acceptance of our platform, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, strategic transactions, as well as overall economic conditions.

We may need to engage in equity or debt financings to secure additional funds, in particular if we are required to repay our outstanding convertible notes in cash. Additional financing may not be available on favorable terms, if at all, and the terms of our existing Senior Secured Credit Facilities Credit Agreement, dated as of February 16, 2021, with the lenders from time to time party thereto and Silicon Valley Bank, a division of First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company (as amended, restated, amended and restated, supplemented, restructured, or otherwise modified from time to time, the “Credit Agreement”) limits our ability to incur additional debt.

If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be forced to reduce or delay our business activities and capital expenditures, unable to invest in future growth opportunities, sell assets, or restructure or refinance all or a portion of our debt on or before maturity, all of which could harm our business, operating results, and financial condition. Furthermore, if we issue additional equity securities, stockholders will experience dilution, and the new equity securities could have rights senior to those of our common stock. Any debt financing we secure may have higher interest rates and could involve additional restrictive covenants relating to our capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. If we were to violate the covenants under our Credit Agreement or any additional restrictive covenants, we could incur penalties, increased expenses and an acceleration of the payment terms of our outstanding debt, which could in turn materially harm our business and financial condition. Because our decision to issue securities in future offerings will depend on numerous considerations, including factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing, or nature of any future issuances of debt or equity securities. As a result, our stockholders bear the risk of future issuances of debt or equity securities reducing the value of our common stock and diluting their interests.

Seasonality may cause fluctuations in our sales and operating results.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience in the future, seasonality in our business, and our operating results and financial condition may be affected by such trends in the future. We generally experience seasonal fluctuations in demand for our platform. For example, we have some customers who increase their usage and requests when they need more capacity during busy periods, especially in the fourth quarter of the year, and then subsequently scale back. Some of our customers host certain large-scale events, such as sporting events or coverage of major elections, increasing their usage on a seasonal or one-time basis which can cause revenue to fluctuate between the periods in which these events occur and subsequent periods. Since we built our network to handle seasonal capacity fluctuations, we may not be able to reduce our capacity in a timely manner, and as such sustain more costs that may not be tied to traffic demand. We believe that the seasonal trends that we have experienced in the past may continue for the foreseeable future, particularly as we expand our sales to larger enterprises. To the extent we experience this seasonality, it may cause fluctuations in our operating results and financial metrics, and make forecasting our future operating results and financial metrics difficult. Additionally, we do not have sufficient experience in selling certain of our products to determine if demand for these products is, or will be, subject to material seasonality.

Our current operations are international in scope and we plan on further geographic expansion, creating a variety of operational challenges.*

A component of our growth strategy involves the further expansion of our operations and customer base internationally. For both the three and six months ended June 30, 2026, the percentage of revenue generated from customers outside the United States was approximately 30% of our total revenue. We continue to adapt to and develop strategies to address international markets but there is no guarantee that such efforts will have the desired effect. As of June 30, 2026, approximately 24.6% of our full-time employees were located outside of the United States. We expect that our international activities will grow over the foreseeable future as we continue to pursue opportunities in existing and new international markets, which will require significant management attention and financial resources. In connection with such expansion, we may face difficulties including costs associated with varying seasonality patterns, potential adverse movement of currency exchange rates, longer payment cycles, difficulties in collecting accounts receivable in some countries, tariffs and trade barriers, a variety of regulatory or contractual limitations on our ability to operate, adverse tax events, reduced protection of intellectual property rights in some countries, and a geographically and culturally diverse workforce and customer base. Failure to overcome any of these difficulties could harm our business. Our current and future international business and operations involve a variety of risks, including:

- changes in a specific country's or region's political or economic conditions;
- longer payment cycles;
- greater difficulty collecting accounts receivable;
- potential or unexpected changes in trade relations, regulations, or laws, including as a result of tariffs imposed by the current administration;
- increased regulatory inquiry or oversight;
- more stringent regulations relating to privacy and data security and the unauthorized use of, or access to, commercial and personal information, particularly in Europe;
- differing labor regulations, especially in Europe and Japan, where labor laws are generally more advantageous to employees as compared to the United States, including deemed hourly wage and overtime regulations in these locations, and where potential labor organizing and works council negotiations in certain of those countries could contribute to increased operational costs or otherwise disrupt our business;
- challenges inherent in efficiently managing an increased number of employees over large geographic distances, including the need to implement appropriate systems, policies, benefits, and compliance programs;
- challenges to our corporate culture resulting from a dispersed workforce;

- difficulties in managing a business in new markets with diverse cultures, languages, customs, legal systems, alternative dispute systems, and regulatory systems;
- increased travel, real estate, infrastructure, and legal costs associated with international operations;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations and the resulting effect on our revenue and expenses, and the cost and risk of entering into hedging transactions if we choose to do so in the future;
- challenges related to providing support and developing products in foreign languages;
- limitations on our ability to reinvest earnings from operations in one country to fund the capital needs of our operations in other countries;
- laws and business practices favoring local competitors or general market preferences for local vendors;
- potential tariffs and trade barriers;
- limited or insufficient scope, strength, and enforcement of intellectual property rights;
- political instability, economic sanctions, terrorist activities, or global conflicts and developments, including, but not limited to, ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, which may raise energy prices or cause disruptions to supply chains and global markets, and impact the operations of our business, the businesses of our customers, or our ability to expand into international markets;
- inflationary pressures, such as those the global market is currently experiencing, labor shortages, and supply chain disruptions, which may increase costs for certain services;
- exposure to liabilities under anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws, and similar laws and regulations in other jurisdictions; and
- adverse tax burdens and foreign exchange controls that could make it difficult to repatriate earnings and cash.

If any of the above risks materialize, it could harm our business and prospects. In addition, our limited experience in operating our business internationally increases the risk that any potential future expansion efforts that we may undertake will not be successful. If we invest substantial time and resources to further expand our international operations and are unable to do so successfully and in a timely manner, our business may be harmed.

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the condensed 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 provided in the section titled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Estimates.” The results of these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, and equity and the amount of revenue 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 the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the trading price of our common stock.

Current and future indebtedness could restrict our operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes in our business or to take specified actions.

Our Credit Agreement contains, and any future indebtedness would likely contain, a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us, including restrictions on our ability to incur additional

indebtedness, grant liens, pay dividends and make distributions, transfer property, make investments, and take other actions that may otherwise be in our best interests. In addition, our Credit Agreement contains a financial covenant that requires us to maintain a consolidated adjusted quick ratio of at least 1.25 to 1.00 tested on a quarterly basis as well as a springing revenue growth covenant not to be less than 5% on a quarterly basis for certain periods if our consolidated adjusted quick ratio falls below 1.75 to 1.00 on the last day of any fiscal quarter. Our ability to meet these financial covenants can be affected by events beyond our control, and we may not be able to continue to meet those covenants. In addition, a breach of a covenant under our Credit Agreement or any other current or future indebtedness above certain thresholds may result in a cross-default under any such indebtedness. If we seek to incur additional indebtedness in the future, we may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. Holders of our existing debt have, and holders of any future debt we may incur would have, rights senior to holders of common stock to make claims on our assets. In addition, the terms of our existing debt do, and the terms of any future debt could, restrict our operations, including our ability to pay dividends on our common stock. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms that are satisfactory to us when we require it, our ability to continue to support our business growth and to respond to business challenges could be significantly impaired, and our business may be harmed.

If we are unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, and the market price of our common stock may be seriously harmed.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal control over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in those internal controls. For example, we are required to perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("Section 404"). Our independent registered public accounting firm also needs to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We designed, implemented, and tested internal control over financial reporting required to comply with this obligation. That process is time-consuming, costly, and complicated.

As detailed in Item 9A in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed February 26, 2025, we and our independent registered public accounting firm identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2024. This material weakness related to deficiencies in the design and operating effectiveness of controls within the revenue process. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we implemented remediation actions to address the material weakness in our internal controls, and as of December 31, 2025, this material weakness has been deemed remediated.

The process of implementing an effective financial reporting system is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a financial reporting system that is adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations. We continue to evaluate and take actions to improve our internal control over financial reporting, which includes but is not limited to hiring additional resources, to address control deficiencies.

While our previous material weakness has been remediated, if we fail to identify future material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, if we are unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 or 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 or expresses a qualified or adverse opinion about the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our common stock could be negatively affected. Moreover, any failure to identify new material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, could result in material misstatements in our financial statements that may continue undetected and cause us to fail to meet our reporting and financial obligations or incur significant additional costs to remediate new material weaknesses, each of which could harm our ability to raise capital on favorable terms in the future or otherwise have a negative impact on our financial condition. In addition, we could become subject to investigations by The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq"), the SEC, and other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

We may not be able to successfully manage the growth of our business if we are unable to improve our internal systems, processes and controls.

We need to continue to improve our internal systems, processes, and controls to effectively manage our operations and growth. We may not be able to successfully implement and scale improvements to our systems and processes in a timely or efficient manner or in a manner that does not negatively affect our operating results. For example, we may not be able to effectively monitor certain extraordinary contract requirements or provisions that are individually negotiated by our sales force as the number of transactions continues to grow. Moreover, as we continue to improve our pricing structure, we will need to

implement and maintain corresponding updates to our systems around payment of sales commissions to account for these new or revised structures. We may experience difficulties in managing improvements to our systems, processes, and controls or in connection with third-party software, which could impair our ability to manage our business, pay sales commissions, or offer our platform to our customers in a timely manner, causing us to lose customers or employees, limit our growth, limit us to smaller deployments of our products, or increase our technical support costs. In addition, our systems and processes may not prevent or detect all errors, omissions, or fraud.

Our financial results may be adversely affected by changes in accounting principles applicable to us.

U.S. GAAP are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC, and other various bodies formed to promulgate and interpret appropriate accounting principles. A change in these principles or interpretations could have a significant effect on our reported financial results for periods prior to and subsequent to such change, and could affect the reporting of transactions completed before the announcement of a change.

Market practices with respect to these new disclosures are continuously evolving, and securities analysts and investors may not fully understand the implications of our disclosures or how or why they may differ from similar disclosures by other companies. Any additional new accounting standards could have a significant effect on our reported results. If our reported results fall below analyst or investor expectations, our stock price could decline.

Risks Related to Laws, Regulations, and the Global Economy

Failure to comply with United States and foreign governmental laws and regulations could harm our business.*

Our business is subject to regulation by various federal, state, local, and foreign governments. If we do not comply with these laws or regulations or if we become liable under these laws or regulations due to the failure of our customers to comply with these laws, we could face direct liability or delivery of content by our platform may be blocked by certain governments. In certain jurisdictions, these regulatory requirements may be more stringent than those in the United States. For example, in June 2020, China passed a national security law for Hong Kong that imposes criminal liability for the violation of content regulations, and in March 2024, Hong Kong enacted the Safeguarding National Security Ordinance which further expanded the scope of criminal liability for acts such as the unlawful disclosure of state secrets and foreign interference. It is not clear how broadly such legislation will be interpreted or applied in relation to our customers or our business, and additional developments in the application of these laws could cause us to remove our POP from Hong Kong. Noncompliance with applicable regulations or requirements could subject us to investigations, sanctions, enforcement actions, disgorgement of profits, fines, damages, civil and criminal penalties, injunctions, reputational harm, or other collateral consequences. If any governmental sanctions are imposed, or if we do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation, our business could be harmed. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a significant diversion of management's attention and resources and an increase in professional services fees. Further, enforcement actions and sanctions could harm our business.

If the United States government prohibits our current or potential customers from doing business with us, whether through policy, regulations or laws, we could face direct liability or our delivery of content by our platform may be blocked. For example, in the current environment of economic trade negotiations and tensions between the Chinese and the United States governments, the United States government has expressed concerns about the ability of companies operating in China to do business in the United States or with United States companies. As a result, we could lose the ability to contract with current or potential customers and usage of our platform may decrease by affected customers, which could harm our business and reputation. Even in the absence of new restrictions or trade actions imposed by the United States or other governments, our customers that operate in China, target China as a market, or that have strong business ties to China, may take actions to reduce dependence on our platform, which could harm our business.

We are subject, or may become subject, to stringent and evolving U.S. and foreign laws, governmental regulations and rules, contractual obligations, industry standards, policies and other obligations related to privacy, infrastructure, AI, and data security. Our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could harm our business, by resulting in regulatory investigations or actions, disputes or litigation, fines and penalties, disruptions of our business operations, adverse publicity and reputational damage, loss of revenue or profits, loss of customers or sales, and other adverse consequences that may negatively affect the value of our business and decrease the price of our common stock. Compliance with such obligations could also result in costs and liabilities to us or inhibit sales of our products.

We receive, store, process, collect, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, transmit, and share information that relates to individuals and/or constitutes "personal data," "personal information," "personally identifiable information," or similar terms under applicable data privacy laws (collectively, "Personal Information"). Our

handling of Personal Information is subject to a variety of obligations related to privacy and data security, including laws and regulations, contractual obligations, internal and external privacy policies, guidance, industry standards, and other obligations that govern the processing of Personal Information. Additionally, we are or may become subject to other laws and regulations around the world with respect to the Internet related to, among other things, content moderation, security requirements, critical infrastructure designations, Internet resiliency, law enforcement access to information, net neutrality, data localization or data sovereignty requirements, and restrictions on social media or other content.

For example, in the United States, federal, state, and local governments have enacted numerous privacy and data security laws, including data breach notification laws, Personal Information privacy laws, consumer protection laws (e.g., Section 5 of the FTC Act), and other similar laws (e.g., wiretapping laws).

In the past few years, numerous U.S. states have enacted comprehensive privacy and data security laws that impose certain obligations on covered businesses, including providing specific disclosures in privacy notices and affording residents with certain rights concerning their Personal Information. As applicable, such rights may include the right to access, correct, or delete certain Personal Information, and to opt-out of certain data processing activities, such as targeted advertising, profiling, and automated decision-making. The exercise of these rights may impact our business and ability to provide our products and services. Certain states also impose stricter requirements for processing certain Personal Information, including sensitive Personal Information, such as conducting data privacy impact assessments or requiring prior consent. These state laws allow for statutory fines for noncompliance. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, collectively ("CCPA") applies to Personal Information of consumers, business representatives, and employees who are California residents, and requires businesses to provide specific disclosures in privacy notices and honor requests of such individuals to exercise certain privacy rights related to their Personal Information. The CCPA allows for statutory fines for noncompliance (up to \$7,988 per violation), as well as a private right of action for individuals affected by certain data breaches to recover significant statutory damages.

Similar laws have been enacted in numerous other states, and proposed at the federal and local levels, and we expect more states to pass similar laws in the future, which could increase our compliance costs and adversely affect our business.

Outside of the United States, an increasing number of foreign laws and regulations apply to privacy and data security. For example, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation ("EU GDPR"), the United Kingdom's GDPR ("UK GDPR" and collectively "GDPR"), Brazil's General Data Protection Law (Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados Pessoais) (Law No. 13,709/2018), Canada's Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act and Canada's Anti-Spam Legislation, and China's Personal Information Protection Law impose strict requirements for processing the Personal Information of individuals. Since we are under the supervision of relevant data protection authorities in both the EEA and the UK, we may be fined under both the EU GDPR and UK GDPR for the same breach. Penalties for certain breaches are up to the greater of EUR 20 million / GBP 17.5 million or 4% of our global annual turnover. In addition to fines, a breach of the GDPR may result in regulatory investigations, reputational damage, orders to cease or change our data processing activities, enforcement notices, assessment notices for a compulsory audit and/or civil claims (including class actions).

We may also become subject to new laws in the EU that regulate cybersecurity and non-personal information. For example, the European Union Data Act ("Data Act") became applicable in September 2025. The Data Act establishes new requirements for providers of data processing services (including cloud and SaaS) into the EU. The Data Act requires providers to enable customers to switch to other providers or on-premise solutions and to port customer data within certain timeframes; remove technical, contractual, and commercial obstacles to service switching (including switching charges); and include certain mandatory terms in customer contracts. Failure to comply with the Data Act can result in regulatory enforcement and fines, civil claims, and reputational damage. Depending on how all these laws are interpreted, we may have to adapt our business practices and products to comply with such obligations.

In relation to such cross border transfers of personal data, we expect the existing legal complexity and uncertainty regarding international personal data transfers to continue, and international transfers to the United States and to other jurisdictions more generally to continue to be subject to enhanced scrutiny by regulators. As the regulatory guidance and enforcement landscape in relation to data transfers continue to develop, we could suffer additional costs, complaints and/or regulatory investigations or fines; we may have to stop using certain tools and vendors and make other operational changes; we may have to implement alternative data transfer mechanisms under the GDPR and/or take additional compliance and operational measures; and/or it could otherwise affect the manner in which we provide our services, and could adversely affect our business, operations and financial condition. In relation to data transfers from the EEA to the United States, the EU-US Data Privacy Framework ("DPF") was approved by the European Commission in July 2023 as an effective EU GDPR data transfer mechanism to U.S. entities self-certified under the DPF. The UK Extension to the DPF followed in October 2023, as an effective UK GDPR data transfer mechanism to U.S. entities self-certified under the UK Extension to the DPF.

In addition to government regulation, privacy advocates, and industry groups may propose new and different self-regulatory standards that may apply to us. We may publish privacy policies, marketing materials and other statements, such as

compliance with certain certifications or self-regulatory principles, regarding privacy and data security. If these policies, materials or statements are found to be deficient, lacking in transparency, deceptive, unfair, or misrepresentative of our practices, we may be subject to investigation, enforcement actions by regulators or other adverse consequences. We may also be bound by contractual obligations related to privacy and data security, and our efforts to comply with such obligations may not be successful. For example, certain privacy and data security laws, such as the GDPR and the CCPA, require our customers to impose specific contractual restrictions on their service providers. Additionally, in limited circumstances, under various privacy and data security laws and other obligations, we may be required to obtain certain consents to process Personal Information. Our inability or failure to do so could result in adverse consequences. Laws relating to the liability of providers of online services for activities of their users and other third parties are currently being tested by a number of claims, including actions based on invasion of privacy and other torts, unfair competition, copyright and trademark infringement, and other theories based on the nature and content of the materials searched, the ads posted, or the content provided by users. Outages of our platform may draw additional scrutiny or focused legislation from regulators.

In addition, the United States or foreign jurisdictions may establish new laws or regulations regarding the Internet or online services. These new laws and regulations may affect our products and infrastructure, which could cause us to incur substantial costs to comply, expose us to regulatory scrutiny, criminal or civil liability, require us to fundamentally change our products or operations, or otherwise have an adverse effect on our business.

Obligations relating to privacy and data security (and customers' data privacy expectations) are evolving, increasingly stringent, and create uncertainty, and may result in increasing scrutiny. Such obligations may be subject to different applications and interpretations, and which may be inconsistent and conflicting among different jurisdictions. Preparing for and complying with these obligations require us to devote significant resources and may necessitate changes to our services, information technologies, systems, and practices and to those of any third parties that process Personal Information on our behalf. Because the interpretation and application of privacy and data security related obligations are uncertain, they may be interpreted or applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our existing data management practices or the functionality of our platform. We could be required to fundamentally change our business activities and practices or modify our software, which could have an adverse effect on our business. Future restrictions on the collection, use, sharing, or disclosure of data or additional requirements for express or implied consent of our customers, partners, or end users for the use and disclosure of such information could require us to incur additional costs or modify our platform, possibly in a material manner, and could limit our ability to develop new functionality.

We may at times fail (or be perceived to have failed) in our efforts to comply with our privacy and data security obligations or other laws and regulations with respect to the Internet. Moreover, despite our efforts, our personnel or third parties on whom we rely may fail to comply with such obligations, which could negatively impact our business operations.

Any failure or perceived failure by us or third parties upon whom we rely to comply with obligations, relating to privacy and data security or the Internet may result in significant consequences including but not limited to reputational harm, governmental investigations and enforcement actions (e.g., investigations, fines, penalties, audits, inspections, and similar), litigation (including class-action claims), additional reporting requirements and/or oversight, bans on processing Personal Information, and orders to destroy or not use Personal Information.

Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, or financial condition, including but not limited to: loss of customers; interruptions or stoppages in our business operations; inability to process personal information or to operate in certain jurisdictions; limited ability to develop or commercialize our products; expenditure of time and resources to defend any claim or inquiry; adverse publicity; or substantial changes to our business model or operations.

Regulatory and legislative developments on the development and deployment of AI technologies could adversely affect our use of such technologies in our business operations or our products and services.*

Our employees and personnel may increasingly use AI to perform their work, and our customers may deploy AI models or technologies using our platform, including because we develop products that enable AI workloads for our customers. However, the regulatory framework for AI is rapidly evolving as many federal, state, and foreign governments have passed and are likely to pass additional laws regulating the development and deployment of AI. For example, in the United States, the current executive administration's approach to investment in, and regulation of, AI technologies has and is expected to continue to deviate from that of the previous administration, and we will need to adapt to any changes that may result from such approach, including as the result of new or changing executive orders. The current administration issued an AI-focused Executive Order on December 11, 2025 entitled "Ensuring a National Policy Framework for Artificial Intelligence". This Executive Order establishes a federal policy favoring a uniform national AI regulatory framework and calls for developing federal standards and legislation that would preempt conflicting state AI regulations and create a federal litigation task force focused on challenging state AI laws in court if implemented. The current administration may continue to rescind other existing federal orders or administrative policies relating to AI, may implement new executive orders or other rule making relating to AI in the future, or challenge state laws regulating AI.

Additionally, several jurisdictions around the world, including in Europe and certain U.S. states, have proposed, enacted, or are considering laws governing the development and deployment of AI. For example, California enacted several new laws in 2024 and 2025 that regulate the use of AI technologies and provide consumers with additional protections around companies' use of AI technologies, such as requiring companies to disclose certain uses of generative AI and provide further transparency about how such AI was developed. Other states have also passed AI-focused legislation, such as Colorado's Automated Decision-Making Technology Act, which repealed and replaced its Artificial Intelligence Act with a narrower framework focused on imposing disclosure and transparency requirements on the developers and deployers of AI technologies; Utah's Artificial Intelligence Policy Act, which establishes disclosure requirements and accountability measures for the use of generative AI in certain consumer interactions; and the Texas Responsible Artificial Intelligence Governance Act, which prohibits the development and deployment of AI systems for certain purposes while establishing a regulatory sandbox. Such additional regulations, the manner in which such new laws are interpreted, and uncertainty around whether they will survive legal challenges or how they will be enforced, may impact our ability to develop, use, procure and commercialize AI and machine learning technologies in the future.

Further, jurisdictions around the world, including the European Union, are considering or have enacted their own AI-focused regulations. The EU Artificial Intelligence Act ("EU AI Act"), which establishes a risk-based governance framework for AI in the EU market, entered into force on August 1, 2024. This framework categorizes AI applications into risk categories such as "unacceptable", "high", "limited", and "minimal". In June 2026, amendments to the EU AI Act were formally adopted as part of the EU's digital "omnibus" simplification package, which, among other things, extend the compliance deadlines for "high" risk AI systems to December 2, 2027 (for stand-alone "high" risk AI systems). AI applications in the "high" risk category will be subject to new ex ante conformity assessments and other new requirements related to risk management, testing, technical documentation and robustness, data training and data governance and log recording, transparency, human oversight, and cybersecurity, while AI applications in the "limited" risk category became subject to the new transparency obligations on August 2, 2026, with output labelling obligations for certain generative AI systems placed on the market before that date applying from December 2, 2026. Fines for breaches of the EU AI Act can be up to the greater of €35 million or 7% of worldwide annual turnover. The EU AI Act, together with developing guidance and/or decisions in this area, may affect our use of AI technologies and our ability to provide, improve or commercialize our services, require additional compliance measures and changes to our operations and processes, result in increased compliance costs and potential increases in civil claims against us, and could adversely affect our business, operations and financial condition. If our current or future AI applications fall within the "high" or "limited" risk categories, the increased cost and complexity to comply could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We expect other jurisdictions will adopt similar laws.

It is possible that further new laws and regulations will be adopted in the United States and in other non-U.S. jurisdictions, or that, existing laws and regulations, including competition, antitrust, data privacy and consumer protection laws, have been and may continue to be interpreted in ways that could affect the use of AI in our operations or require us to change the way we use AI technologies in a manner that negatively affects the performance of our products, services, and business. As a result, implementation standards and enforcement practices are likely to remain uncertain, or may be inconsistent across jurisdictions, for the foreseeable future. We cannot yet completely determine the impact that existing or future laws, regulations, standards, decisions, or market perception of their requirements may have on our business. We may not always be able to anticipate how to respond to these laws or regulations, and this uncertainty may make it harder for us to conduct our business using AI, or could lead to increased costs, legal claims or proceedings, regulatory fines or penalties, require us to change our business practices or comply with additional reporting obligations, retrain AI, or prevent or limit our use of AI. In addition, due to inaccuracies or flaws in the inputs, outputs, or logic of AI, AI models could be biased and could lead us to make decisions that could bias certain individuals (or classes of individuals), and adversely impact their rights, employment, and ability to obtain certain pricing, products, services, or benefits, which could expose us to reputational and competitive harm, customer loss, or legal liability. Furthermore, because AI models are highly complex and their internal logic often lacks transparency, our use of these technologies could result in unintended consequences or outcomes that differ significantly from our expectations or those of our customers. If we cannot use or are restricted in using AI technologies, or deployment of AI by our customers using our platform is affected, our business and results of operations may be harmed, and we may be at a competitive disadvantage.

Activities of our customers or the content of their websites and other Internet properties may violate applicable laws and/or our terms of service and could subject us to lawsuits, regulatory enforcement actions, reputational harm, and/or liability in various jurisdictions.

Through our network, we provide a wide variety of products that enable our customers, including free account users, and our customers' users to exchange information, conduct business, and engage in various online activities both domestically and internationally. Our customers, including free account users, and our customers' users may use our network and products in violation of applicable law or in violation of our terms of service or the customer's own policies. The existing laws relating to the liability of providers of online products and services for activities of their users are highly unsettled and in flux both within the United States and internationally. In the future we may be subject to lawsuits and/or liability arising from the conduct of our customers, including free account users, and our customers' users. Additionally, the conduct of our customers, including free

account users, and our customers' users may subject us to regulatory enforcement actions, reputational harm, and/or liability. There can be no assurance that we will not face litigation in the future or that we will prevail in any litigation we may face. An adverse decision in one or more of these lawsuits could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Several U.S. federal statutes may apply to us with respect to various activities of our customers, including free account users, including the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA"), which provides recourse for owners of copyrighted material who believe their rights under U.S. copyright law have been infringed on the Internet; and section 230, enacted in the Communications Decency Act ("CDA"), which addresses blocking and screening of content on the Internet. Although these and other similar legal provisions provide limited protections from liability for service providers like us, those protections may not be interpreted in a way that applies to us, may be amended or removed in the future, or may not provide us with complete protection from liability claims. If we are found not to be protected by the safe harbor provisions of the DMCA, CDA, or other similar laws, or if we are deemed subject to laws in other countries that may not have the same protections or that may impose more onerous obligations on us, we may owe substantial damages and our brand, reputation, and financial results may be harmed.

Policies and laws in this area remain highly dynamic, and we may face additional theories of intermediary liability in various jurisdictions if these evolving laws begin to apply to our services. For example, policymakers in the United States have called for a re-examination of CDA section 230 and copyright law, and the EU has implemented the Digital Services Act ("DSA") and Digital Markets Act to impose additional legal requirements on certain service providers. The DSA sets out a framework of layered responsibilities targeted at different types of services, including requirements for certain service providers to act on orders against illegal content, publish reports on moderation of content, and update terms and conditions. Member States can also issue rules on penalties for violating the DSA, with fines of up to 6% of annual global revenue. In addition, in 2019, the EU approved a Copyright Directive that imposes additional obligations on service providers and failure to comply could give rise to significant liability. Other laws and pending legislation at the EU level (terrorist content, child sexual abuse materials) and in the UK (online harms), Australia (online harms), and India (Digital India Act), as well as other new laws like them, may also expose Internet companies like us to significant liability and could cause us to change our products, policies, and procedures. We may incur additional costs to comply with these new laws, which may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We could be subject to claims for potential damages based on a significant number of online occurrences under statutory or other damage theories. Such claims may result in liability that exceeds our ability to pay or our insurance coverage. Even if potential claims against us are ultimately unsuccessful, defending against such claims could increase our legal expenses and divert management's attention from the operation of our business, which could materially and adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Our sales to highly regulated organizations and government entities are subject to a number of challenges and risks.

We sell to customers in highly regulated industries such as financial services, insurance, and healthcare, as well as to various governmental agency customers, including state and local agency customers, and foreign governmental agency customers. Sales to such entities are subject to a number of challenges and risks. Selling to such entities can be highly competitive, expensive, and time-consuming, often requiring significant upfront time and expense without any assurance that these efforts will generate a sale. Government contracting requirements may change and in doing so restrict our ability to sell into the government sector until we comply with the revised requirements. Government demand and payment for our offerings are affected by public sector budgetary cycles and funding authorizations, with funding reductions or delays adversely affecting public sector demand for our offerings.

Further, highly regulated and governmental entities may demand shorter contract terms or other contractual provisions that differ from our standard arrangements, including terms that can lead those customers to obtain broader rights in our offerings than would be standard. Such entities may have statutory, contractual, or other legal rights to terminate contracts with us or our partners due to a default or for other reasons, and any such termination may harm our business. In addition, these governmental agencies may be required to publish the rates we negotiate with them, which could harm our negotiating leverage with other potential customers and in turn harm our business.

The success of our business depends on customers' continued and unimpeded access to our platform on the Internet.*

Our customers must have Internet access in order to use our platform. Some Internet providers may take measures that affect their customers' ability to use our platform, such as degrading the quality of the content we transmit over their lines,

giving that content lower priority, giving other content higher priority than ours, blocking our content entirely, or attempting to charge their customers more for using our platform.

In January 2018, the Federal Communications Commission (the “FCC”) repealed the “network neutrality” rules adopted during the Obama Administration, which barred Internet service providers from blocking or slowing down access to online content, protecting services like ours from such interference. The 2018 decision was largely affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, subject to a remand to consider several issues raised by parties that supported network neutrality, and in November 2020 the FCC affirmed its decision to repeal the rules. On October 19, 2023, the FCC adopted a notice of proposed rulemaking that would reinstate the network neutrality rules, and, on April 25, 2024, the FCC voted to adopt an order restoring those rules. On August 1, 2024, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted a stay of those network neutrality rules and on January 2, 2025, the same court struck down those rules, ruling that the FCC lacks statutory authority under Title II of the Communications Act to impose its proposed net neutrality policies and therefore exceeded its authority in imposing the net neutrality regulations. The FCC did not seek further review of that decision, and no federal network neutrality rules are currently in effect. Following the Sixth Circuit’s decision, state laws remain the primary source of network neutrality regulation, and additional states may adopt similar requirements. A number of states have adopted or are adopting or considering legislation or executive actions that would regulate the conduct of broadband providers. For example, California, Vermont, and Maine have state-specific network neutrality laws in effect. We cannot predict whether federal network neutrality requirements will be reinstated through legislation or future FCC action, or whether state initiatives will be enforced, modified, overturned, or vacated by legal action by courts, federal legislation, or the FCC.

To the extent network operators attempt to interfere with our platform, absent network neutrality rules, attempt to interfere with our services, extract fees from us to deliver our platform, or otherwise engage in discriminatory practices, our business could be adversely impacted. Within such a regulatory environment, we could experience discriminatory or anti-competitive practices that could impede our domestic and international growth, cause us to incur additional expense, or otherwise harm our business. At the same time, re-adoption of network neutrality rules could affect the services used by us and our customers by restricting the offerings made by Internet service providers or reducing their incentives to invest in their networks. Such actions could limit or reduce the quality of Internet access services and have an adverse impact on the quality of the services we provide to our customers.

We are subject to anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering and similar laws, and non-compliance with such laws can subject us to criminal and/or civil liability and harm our business.

We are subject to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the United States domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. § 201, the United States Travel Act, the U.K. Bribery Act, and other anti-bribery and anti-money laundering laws in the countries in which we conduct activities. Anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws have been enforced aggressively in recent years and are interpreted broadly to generally prohibit companies and their employees and third-party intermediaries from authorizing, offering or providing, directly or indirectly, improper payments, or benefits to recipients in the public or private sector. As we increase our international sales and business and sales to the public sector, we may engage with business partners and third-party intermediaries to market our platform and to obtain necessary permits, licenses, and other regulatory approvals. In addition, we or our third-party intermediaries may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state-owned or affiliated entities. We can be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of these third-party intermediaries, our employees, representatives, contractors, partners, and agents, even if we do not explicitly authorize such activities.

While we have policies and procedures to address compliance with such laws, we cannot assure you that all of our employees and agents will not take actions in violation of our policies and applicable laws, for which we may be ultimately held responsible. As we increase our international sales and business, our risks under these laws may increase.

Detecting, investigating, and resolving actual or alleged violations can require a significant diversion of time, resources, and attention from senior management. In addition, noncompliance with anti-corruption, anti-bribery, or anti-money laundering laws could subject us to whistleblower complaints, investigations, sanctions, settlements, prosecution or other enforcement actions, disgorgement of profits, significant fines, damages, other civil and criminal penalties or injunctions, suspension or debarment from contracting with certain persons, the loss of export privileges, reputational harm, adverse media coverage, and other collateral consequences. If any subpoenas or investigations are launched, or governmental or other sanctions are imposed or if we do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation, our business could be harmed. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a materially significant diversion of management’s attention and resources and significant defense costs and other professional fees. Enforcement actions and sanctions could further harm our business.

Changes in our effective tax rate or tax liability may harm our business.

Our effective tax rate could be adversely impacted by several factors, including:

- Changes in the relative amounts of income before taxes in the various jurisdictions in which we operate that have differing statutory tax rates;
- Changes in tax laws, tax treaties, and regulations or the interpretation of them;
- Changes to our assessment about our ability to realize our deferred tax assets that are based on estimates of our future results, the prudence and feasibility of possible tax planning strategies, and the economic and political environments in which we do business;
- The outcome of current and future tax audits, examinations, or administrative appeals; and
- Limitations or adverse findings regarding our ability to do business in some jurisdictions.

Should our effective tax rate rise, our business could be harmed.

We could be required to collect additional sales taxes or be subject to other tax liabilities that may increase the costs our clients would have to pay for our offering and harm our business.

An increasing number of states have considered or adopted laws that attempt to impose tax collection obligations on out-of-state companies. Additionally, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc. et al* (“Wayfair”) that online sellers can be required to collect sales and use tax despite not having a physical presence in the buyer’s state. In response to Wayfair, or otherwise, states or local governments may adopt, or begin to enforce, laws requiring us to calculate, collect, and remit taxes on sales in their jurisdictions. A successful assertion by one or more jurisdictions requiring us to collect taxes where we presently do not do so, or to collect more taxes in a jurisdiction in which we currently do collect some taxes, could result in substantial tax liabilities, including taxes on past sales, as well as penalties and interest. The imposition by state governments or local governments of sales tax collection obligations on out-of-state sellers could also create additional administrative burdens for us, put us at a competitive disadvantage if they do not impose similar obligations on our competitors and decrease our future sales, which could harm our business.

Adverse tax laws or regulations could be enacted or existing laws could be applied to us, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We operate, and are subject to taxes, in the United States and numerous other jurisdictions throughout the world. The U.S. federal, state, local, or non-U.S. international tax laws on income, sales, use, indirect, or other tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations, or ordinances on multinational corporations to which we are subject or under which we operate are unsettled in certain respects and may be subject to significant change. For example, many countries in Europe, as well as a number of other countries and organizations, including the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Commission, have recently proposed, recommended, or (in the case of countries) enacted changes to existing tax laws or new tax laws that could significantly increase our tax obligations in the countries where we do business or require us to change the manner in which we operate our business. These proposals, recommendations and enactments include changes to the existing framework in respect of income taxes, as well as new types of non-income taxes (such as taxes based on a percentage of revenue or taxes applicable to digital services), which could apply to our business. These contemplated tax initiatives, if finalized and adopted by countries, may ultimately impact our effective tax rate and could adversely affect our sales activity resulting in a negative impact on our operating results and cash flows.

In addition, existing tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations, or ordinances could be interpreted, modified, or applied adversely to us (possibly with retroactive effect), which could require us to pay additional tax amounts, fines or penalties, and interest for past amounts. The additional tax obligations could relate to our taxes or obligations to report or withhold on customer taxes. We could take steps to collect customer related taxes, but if we are unsuccessful in collecting such taxes from our customers, we could be held liable for such costs, thereby adversely impacting our operating results and cash flows. Further, if our customers must pay additional fines or penalties, it could adversely affect demand for our services.

Legislation enacted in 2017 informally titled the “Tax Act” significantly revised the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). In 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the “IRA”) was enacted, which includes provisions that impact the U.S. federal income taxation of corporations, including imposing a minimum tax on the book income of certain large corporations and an excise tax on certain corporate stock repurchases that is imposed on the corporation repurchasing such stock. On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (“OBGBA”), was enacted in the U.S., which includes significant changes to federal tax law and other regulatory provisions that may impact us. Future legislation or regulatory guidance, including under the OBGBA, Tax Act or the IRA, or other executive or Congressional actions in the United States may occur, and could ultimately increase or lessen the impact of such taxes on our business and financial condition. Stockholders should consult with their legal and tax advisors with respect to this legislation and the potential tax consequences of investing in or holding our common stock.

Our ability to use our net operating losses to offset future taxable income may be subject to certain limitations.

Our net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforwards could expire unused and be unavailable to offset future income tax liabilities because of their limited duration or because of restrictions under United States tax law. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, our NOLs generated in tax years beginning before January 1, 2018 are permitted to be carried forward for 20 years. Our U.S. federal NOLs generated in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 may be carried forward indefinitely, but our use of such U.S. federal NOLs generally is limited to 80% of such year’s taxable income, computed without regard to the NOL deduction and certain other deductions. It is uncertain if, and to what extent, various states will conform to these limitations on the use of U.S. federal NOLs.

In addition, under Section 382 of the Code, a corporation that undergoes an “ownership change” may be subject to limitations on its ability to utilize its pre-change NOLs to offset future taxable income. A detailed analysis was performed through December 31, 2021 for us to determine whether an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code has occurred, and ownership changes were identified in 2013 and 2020. Another detailed analysis was completed through December 31, 2024 and no further ownership changes were identified. As a result of these analyses, we concluded that there is no longer any limitation on our utilization of such NOLs. A detailed analysis was performed for the period March 1, 2014 to October 1, 2020 for Signal Sciences to determine whether an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code has occurred and an ownership change was identified in 2020. As a result of this analysis, we concluded that there is no longer any limitation on our utilization of the NOLs of Signal Sciences. We 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. Furthermore, our ability to utilize NOLs of companies that we have acquired or may acquire in the future may be subject to limitations. For these reasons, we may not be able to utilize a material portion of the NOLs, even if we were to achieve profitability.

Our international operations may subject us to potential adverse tax consequences.

We are expanding our international operations and staff to better support our growth into international markets. Our corporate structure and associated transfer pricing policies contemplate future growth into the international markets, and consider the functions, risks, and assets of the various entities involved in the intercompany transactions. The amount of taxes we pay in different jurisdictions may depend on: the application of the tax laws of the various jurisdictions, including the United States, to our international business activities; changes in tax rates; new or revised tax laws or interpretations of existing tax laws and policies; and our ability to operate our business in a manner consistent with our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements. The taxing authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for pricing intercompany transactions pursuant to our intercompany arrangements or disagree with our determinations as to the income and expenses attributable to specific jurisdictions. If such a challenge or disagreement were to occur, and our position was not sustained, we could be required to pay additional taxes, interest, and penalties, which could result in one-time tax charges, higher effective tax rates, reduced cash flows, and lower overall profitability of our operations. Our financial statements could fail to reflect adequate reserves to cover such a contingency.

We are subject to governmental export and import controls that could impair our ability to compete in international markets or subject us to liability if we violate such controls.

Our products are subject to United States export controls, including the Export Administration Regulations administered by the United States Commerce Department, and economic sanctions administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the United States Treasury Department (“OFAC”). We incorporate encryption technology into certain of our products. These encryption products and the underlying technology may be exported outside of the United States only with the required export authorizations. Other countries also regulate the import and export of certain encryption products and technology through import and export licensing requirements, and have enacted laws that could limit our ability to distribute our products or could limit our customers’ ability to implement our products in those countries. Additionally, export restrictions imposed on Russia,

Belarus, and restricted regions of Ukraine in connection with the military conflict involving Ukraine specifically restrict the export of encryption software to these locations.

Furthermore, our activities are subject to United States economic sanctions laws and regulations that generally prohibit the direct or indirect exportation or provision of products and services to countries, governments, and individuals and entities targeted by United States embargoes or sanctions, except to the extent authorized by OFAC or exempt from sanctions. For example, following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the United States and other countries imposed economic sanctions and severe export control restrictions against Russia, Belarus, and restricted regions of Ukraine, and the United States and other countries could impose wider sanctions and export restrictions and take other actions should the conflict further escalate. Obtaining the necessary export license or other authorization for a particular sale may not always be possible, and, even if the export license is ultimately granted, the process may be time-consuming and may result in the delay or loss of sales opportunities. Violations of United States sanctions or export control laws can result in significant fines or penalties, and possible incarceration for responsible employees and managers could be imposed for criminal violations of these laws.

Changes in our products or future changes in export and import regulations may create delays in the introduction of our products in international markets, prevent our customers with international operations from deploying our products globally, or, in some cases, prevent the export or import of our products to certain countries, governments, or persons altogether. From time to time, various governmental agencies have proposed additional regulation of encryption products and technology, including the escrow and government recovery of private encryption keys. Any change in export or import regulations, economic sanctions or related legislation, increased export and import controls, or change in the countries, governments, persons, or technologies targeted by such regulations could result in decreased use of our products by, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products to, existing or potential customers with international operations. Any decreased use of our products or limitation on our ability to export or sell our products would harm our business.

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Our sales contracts are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, and therefore a majority of our revenue is not subject to foreign currency revaluation. However, a strengthening of the U.S. dollar could increase the real cost of our platform to our customers outside of the United States, which could cause an increase in requests to renegotiate contracts and adversely affect our operating results. Foreign currency exchange rates have recently been and could continue to be subject to increased volatility. In addition, our international sales in the future could become foreign currency denominated sales, increasing our foreign currency risk. In addition, an increasing portion of our operating expenses is incurred outside the United States. These operating expenses are denominated in foreign currencies and are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. As these expenses become more material and if there are significant fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, this could result in significant fluctuations in our operating expenses and results of operations, which could harm our business.

Unfavorable conditions in our industry or the global economy, rising inflation or reductions in information technology spending could harm our business.*

Global economic conditions have impacted, and will likely continue to impact, businesses around the world, including ours. Inflation and other macroeconomic pressures in the U.S. and the global economy such as rising interest rates, banking instability and recession fears are creating a complex and challenging environment for us and our customers. Ongoing military conflicts and resulting geopolitical instability have had negative impacts on the global economy, have contributed to elevated energy prices, and created uncertainty in the global capital markets, and are expected to have further global economic consequences, including disruption of the global supply chain and energy markets. Our results of operations may vary based on the impact of changes in our industry or the global economy on us or our customers and potential customers. Current or future economic uncertainties or downturns could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Global capital markets experienced and continue to experience extreme volatility. While our ability to do business has not been materially affected, the global restrictive measures that have been taken in response to such events, and could be taken in the future, have created significant global economic uncertainty that could prolong and escalate tensions and expand the geopolitical conflict, which could have a lasting impact on regional and global economies, any of which could harm our business and operating results. Further, due to political uncertainty and international military actions, we and the third parties upon which we rely may be vulnerable to a heightened risk of security breaches, computer malware, social-engineering attacks, supply-chain attacks, software bugs, server malfunctions, software or hardware failures, loss of data or other information technology assets, and other cyber-attacks, including attacks that could materially disrupt our systems and operations, supply chain, and ability to do business. These attacks are expected to continue to occur in the future. Furthermore, inflation rates in the U.S. in the past few years have increased to levels not seen in decades, prompting the Federal Reserve to increase interest rates. Negative conditions in the general economy both in the United States and abroad, including conditions resulting from changes in gross domestic product growth, financial and credit market fluctuations, currency and interest rate fluctuations, political turmoil, actual or potential government shutdowns, natural catastrophes, warfare, public health issues, and terrorist attacks on the United States,

Europe, the Asia Pacific region, or elsewhere, could cause a downturn or recession and a decrease in business investments, including spending on information technology, which would harm our business. In addition, international trade disputes may disrupt our supply chain and increase pricing of the equipment components we use to operate our network and provide products to our customers. For example, the United States has imposed or indicated an intention to impose tariffs on certain countries which may lead to retaliatory actions such as counter-tariffs and increase production costs and disruptions in our supply chain. Further, it is possible that government policy changes and related uncertainty about policy changes could increase market volatility. To the extent that our platform and our products are perceived by customers and potential customers as too costly, or difficult to deploy or migrate to, our revenue may be disproportionately affected by delays or reductions in general information technology spending. Also, our competitors, many of whom are larger and have greater financial resources than we do, may respond to market conditions by lowering prices and attempting to lure away our customers. In addition, the increased pace of consolidation in certain industries may result in reduced overall spending on our products. We cannot predict the timing, strength, or duration of any economic slowdown, instability, or recovery, generally or within any particular industry.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

We could incur substantial costs in protecting or defending our intellectual property and proprietary rights, and any failure to adequately protect our rights could impair our competitive position and we may lose valuable assets, experience reduced revenue, and incur costly litigation to protect our rights.

Our success is dependent, in part, upon protecting our intellectual property and proprietary technology. We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, service marks, trade secret laws, and contractual provisions in an effort to establish and protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights. However, the steps we take to protect our intellectual property may be inadequate. While we have issued patents in the United States and other countries and have additional pending patent applications, we may be unable to obtain patent protection for the technology covered in our patent applications or enforce such rights. In addition, any patents issued in the future may not provide us with competitive advantages, or may be successfully challenged by third parties. Any of our patents, trademarks, or other intellectual property rights may be challenged or circumvented by others or invalidated through administrative process or litigation. There can be no guarantee that others will not independently develop similar products, duplicate any of our products, or design around our patents. Furthermore, legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability, and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain and vary by jurisdiction. Despite our precautions, it may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy our products and use information that we regard as proprietary or confidential to create products and services that compete with ours. Some license provisions protecting against unauthorized use, copying, transfer, and disclosure of our products may be unenforceable. To the extent we expand our international activities, our exposure to unauthorized copying and use of our products, intellectual property, and proprietary information may increase.

We enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and consultants and enter into confidentiality agreements with the parties with whom we have strategic relationships and business alliances. No assurance can be given that these agreements will be effective in controlling access to and distribution of our products, intellectual property, and proprietary information. Further, these agreements do not prevent our competitors or partners from independently developing technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our platform.

In order to monitor and protect our intellectual property rights, we may be required to spend significant resources. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights and to protect our trade secrets and other confidential information. Intellectual property litigation could be costly, time consuming, and distracting to management and could result in the impairment or loss of portions of our intellectual property. Furthermore, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights may be met with defenses, counterclaims, and countersuits attacking the validity and enforceability of our intellectual property rights. Our inability to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technology against unauthorized copying or use, as well as any costly litigation or diversion of our management's attention and resources, could, among other things, delay further sales or the implementation of our platform, impair the functionality of our platform, delay introductions of new products, result in our substituting inferior or more costly technologies into our products, or injure our reputation. We will not be able to protect our intellectual property if we are unable to enforce our rights or if we do not detect unauthorized use of our intellectual property. Moreover, policing unauthorized use of our technologies, trade secrets, and intellectual property may be difficult, expensive, and time-consuming, particularly in jurisdictions outside of the United States where the laws may not be as protective of intellectual property rights as those in the United States and where mechanisms for enforcement of intellectual property rights may be weak or inadequate. If we fail to meaningfully protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights, our business and competitive advantage may be harmed.

In addition, there is uncertainty surrounding the applications of intellectual property laws to AI. Intellectual property ownership and rights (including copyright) and the remedies of rights owners surrounding the use and development of AI have

not been fully addressed by courts or other federal or state laws or regulations, and our use of AI or adoption of AI into our products and services may result in disputes with respect to ownership of intellectual property, or exposure to claims of copyright or other intellectual property infringement or misappropriation. Such claims, regardless of merit, could lead to costly litigation, significant settlements, or injunctions forcing us to cease using or redesign AI features.

We may in the future be subject to legal proceedings and litigation relating to intellectual property disputes, which are costly and may subject us to significant liability and increased costs of doing business. Our business may suffer if it is alleged or determined that our technology infringes the intellectual property rights of others.

Our industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, and other intellectual property rights. From time to time, we may be required to defend against litigation claims by other companies based on allegations of infringement or other violations of their intellectual property rights. Many of these companies have the capability to dedicate substantially greater resources than us to enforce their intellectual property rights and to defend claims that may be brought against them. Therefore, we may not be able to withstand any such third-party intellectual property claims. In addition, we may be required to defend against litigation claims by patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners that have no relevant product revenue. If a third party is able to obtain an injunction preventing us from accessing such third-party intellectual property rights, or if we cannot license or develop technology for any infringing aspect of our business, we would be forced to limit or stop selling products impacted by the claim or injunction or cease business activities covered by such intellectual property, and may be unable to compete effectively. Any inability to license third-party technology in the future would have an adverse effect on our business and operating results, and would adversely affect our ability to compete. We may also be contractually obligated to indemnify our customers or other third parties in the event of a claim of infringement of a third party's intellectual property rights. We receive demands for such indemnification from time to time and expect to continue to do so. Responding to and defending such claims, regardless of their merit, can be time consuming, costly, distracting to our management and damage our reputation, business, and brand.

Lawsuits are time-consuming and expensive to resolve and they divert management's time and attention. Although we carry insurance, our insurance may not cover potential claims of this type or may not be adequate to indemnify us for all liability that may be imposed. We cannot predict the outcome of lawsuits, and the results of any such actions may harm our business.

Elements of our platform and our products use open source software, which may restrict the functionality of our platform and our products, or require that we release the source code of certain products subject to those licenses.

Our platform incorporates software licensed under open source licenses. Such open source licenses typically require that source code subject to the license be made available to the public and that any modifications or derivative works to open source software continue to be licensed under open source licenses. Few courts have interpreted open source licenses, and the manner in which these licenses may be interpreted and enforced is therefore subject to some uncertainty. We rely on multiple software programmers to design our proprietary technologies, and because we do not exercise complete control over the development efforts of our programmers, we may not be aware of possible unauthorized actions. We cannot be certain that our programmers have not incorporated open source software into our proprietary products and technologies or that they will not do so in the future. In the event that portions of our proprietary technology are determined to be subject to an open source license, we could be required to publicly release the affected portions of our source code, re-engineer all or a portion of our technologies, or otherwise be limited in the licensing of our technologies, each of which could reduce or eliminate the value of our platform and technologies and materially and adversely affect our ability to sustain and grow our business.

Provisions in various agreements potentially expose us to substantial liability for intellectual property infringement, data protection, and other losses.

Our agreements with customers and other third parties generally include provisions under which we are liable or agree to indemnify them for losses suffered or incurred as a result of claims of intellectual property infringement, data protection, damages caused by us to property or persons, or other liabilities relating to or arising from our platform, services, or other contractual obligations. Some of these agreements provide for uncapped liability for which we would be responsible, and some provisions survive termination or expiration of the applicable agreement. Large liability payments could harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition. Although we often contractually limit our liability with respect to such obligations, we may still incur substantial liability related to them, and in case of an intellectual property infringement indemnification claim, we may be required to cease use of certain functions of our platform as a result of any such claims. Any dispute with a customer with respect to such obligations could have adverse effects on our relationship with that customer, other existing customers, and new customers and harm our business. Even when we have contractual protections against such

customer claims, we may choose to honor a customer's request for indemnification or otherwise seek to maintain customer satisfaction by issuing customer credits, assisting our customer in defending against claims, or in other ways.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

Our stock price is volatile, and the value of our common stock may decline.

Historically, our stock price has been volatile. During the year ended December 31, 2025, our stock traded as high as \$12.59 per share and as low as \$4.65 per share, and from January 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026, our stock price has ranged from \$34.82 per share to \$7.87 per share. The market price of our common stock may continue to be highly volatile and may fluctuate or decline substantially as a result of a variety of factors, some of which are beyond our control or are related in complex ways, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial condition and operating results;
- decreased usage by one or more of our customers;
- variance in our financial performance from expectations of securities analysts or investors;
- changes in the pricing we offer our customers;
- changes in our projected operating and financial results;
- changes in laws or regulations applicable to our operations, platform or related products;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant business developments, acquisitions, or new offerings;
- publicity associated with network outages and problems;
- our involvement in litigation;
- changes in senior management or key personnel;
- the trading volume of our common stock;
- potential equity or debt financings;
- changes in the anticipated future size and growth rate of our market; and
- general political, social, economic, regulatory, and market conditions, in both domestic and our foreign markets, including the effects of global events like the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, on the global economy, labor shortages, supply chain disruptions, inflation, increased interest rates, banking instability, and slow or negative growth of our markets.

Broad market and industry fluctuations, as well as general economic, political, social, regulatory, and market conditions, may impact the market price of our common stock. For example, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, we initially experienced an increase in the usage of our platform, and as a result, the trading price of our common stock significantly increased. Over the past few years, our stock price has declined significantly. There are no assurances that the trading price of our common stock will recover to prior levels. Moreover, the trading price of our common stock could experience further volatility and declines. These fluctuations could cause investors to lose all or part of their investment in our common stock.

In addition, extreme price and volume fluctuations in the stock markets have affected and continue to affect many technology companies' stock prices, including ours. Often, stock prices have fluctuated in ways unrelated or disproportionate to companies' operating performance.

In the past, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their securities have been subject to securities class action litigation. We are currently and may be the target of this type of litigation in the future, which could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention.

We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to repay or settle conversions of the Notes in whole or in part in cash or to repurchase the Notes upon a fundamental change, and our future debt may contain limitations on our ability to pay cash upon conversion or repurchase of the Notes.*

In March 2021, we entered into a purchase agreement for the sale of an aggregate of \$948.8 million principal amount of our 0% convertible senior notes due 2026 (the "2026 Notes"). During the year ended December 31, 2022, we entered into separate, privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to repurchase approximately \$235.0 million aggregate outstanding principal amount of the 2026 Notes for an aggregate cash repurchase price of approximately \$176.4 million. During the year ended December 31, 2024, we entered into several separate, privately negotiated transactions with certain holders of the 2026 Notes to exchange \$157.9 million of aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.75% convertible senior unsecured notes due in 2028 (the "2028 Notes"). In December 2025, we entered into a purchase agreement for the sale (the "Offering") of \$160.0 million principal amount of our 0% convertible senior unsecured notes due 2030 (the "2030 Notes", together with the 2028 Notes, the "Notes"). In connection with the Offering, the initial purchasers exercised in full their option to purchase an additional \$20.0 million principal amount of the 2030 Notes, resulting in the issuance of an aggregate principal amount of \$180.0 million of the 2030 Notes. We used a portion of the net proceeds from the offering of the 2030 Notes to repurchase approximately \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Notes for an aggregate cash repurchase price of approximately \$148.9 million. During the quarter ended March 31, 2026, the 2026 Notes matured and were repaid in full. The 2030 Notes incurred transaction costs of \$6.7 million which were recorded as contra-liability and represent the difference between the principal and carrying amount of the 2030 Notes. The 2028 Notes and the 2030 Notes will mature on June 1, 2028 and December 15, 2030, respectively, unless earlier converted or repurchased. Holders of the Notes will have the right, subject to certain conditions and limited exceptions, to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change at a fundamental change repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid special interest, if any, as described in the indenture governing the Notes. If our stock price is lower than the conversion price of the Notes on maturity, the holders of our Notes will likely not convert and we will have to repay those Notes in cash. In addition, upon conversion of the Notes, unless we elect to deliver solely shares of our common stock to settle such conversion (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we will be required to make cash payments in respect of the Notes being converted as described in the indenture governing the Notes. However, we may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to repay or make repurchases of Notes surrendered therefor or pay cash with respect to Notes being converted. In addition, our ability to repurchase the Notes or to pay cash upon conversions of the Notes may be limited by law, by regulatory authority or by agreements governing our future indebtedness. Our failure to repurchase notes at a time when the repurchase is required by the indenture or to pay any cash payable on future conversions of the Notes as required by the indenture would constitute a default under the indenture. A default under the indenture governing the Notes or the fundamental change itself could also lead to a default under agreements governing our future indebtedness. If the repayment of the related indebtedness were to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods, we may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness and repurchase the Notes or make cash payments upon conversions thereof. Such acceleration could result in our bankruptcy. In a bankruptcy, the holders of the Notes would have a claim to our assets that is senior to the claims of our equity holders.

Conversion of the Notes may dilute the ownership interest of our stockholders or may otherwise depress the price of our common stock.

The conversion of some or all of the Notes will dilute the ownership interests of our stockholders. Upon conversion of the Notes, we have the option to pay or deliver, as the case may be, cash, shares of our common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock. If we elect to settle our conversion obligation in shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, any sales in the public market of our common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock. In addition, the existence of the Notes may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of the Notes could be used to satisfy short positions, or anticipated conversion of the Notes into shares of our common stock could depress the price of our common stock.

Servicing our debt requires a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash flow from our business to pay our substantial debt.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of or to refinance our indebtedness, including any loans incurred under the Credit Agreement and the Notes, depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive, and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to service our debt, including any loans incurred under the Credit Agreement and the Notes, and make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as

selling assets, refinancing or restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance or restructure our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at such time, and if the financial markets become difficult or costly to access, including due to rising interest rates, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates or other changes in economic conditions, our ability to raise additional capital may be negatively impacted. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations. Even if we can refinance or restructure our debt, the revised terms may harm our business.

Regulatory actions and other events may adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of the Notes.

We expect that many investors in, and potential purchasers of, the Notes may employ, or seek to employ, a convertible arbitrage strategy with respect to the Notes. Investors would typically implement such a strategy by selling short the common stock underlying the Notes and dynamically adjusting their short position while continuing to hold the Notes. Investors may also implement this type of strategy by entering into swaps on our common stock in lieu of or in addition to short selling the common stock.

The SEC and other regulatory and self-regulatory authorities have implemented various rules and taken certain actions and may in the future adopt additional rules and take other actions that may impact those engaging in short selling activity involving equity securities (including our common stock). Such rules and actions include Rule 201 of SEC Regulation SHO, the adoption by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and the national securities exchanges of a “Limit Up-Limit Down” program, the imposition of market-wide circuit breakers that halt trading of securities for certain periods following specific market declines, and the implementation of certain regulatory reforms required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. Any governmental or regulatory action that restricts the ability of investors in, or potential purchasers of, the Notes to effect short sales of our common stock, borrow our common stock or enter into swaps on our common stock could adversely affect the trading price and the liquidity of the Notes.

The conditional conversion feature of the Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

In the event the conditional conversion feature of the Notes is triggered, holders of Notes will be entitled to convert their Notes at any time during specified periods at their option. If one or more holders elect to convert their Notes, unless we elect to satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering solely shares of our common stock (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we would be required to settle a portion or all of our conversion obligation through the payment of cash, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, even if holders do not elect to convert their Notes, we could be required under applicable accounting rules to reclassify all or a portion of the outstanding principal of the Notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which would result in a material reduction of our net working capital, which could impact our existing covenants and inhibit our ability to raise future debt. For additional information regarding the conditional conversion feature of the Notes, see Note 8, Debt Instruments.

Future sales and issuances of our capital stock or rights to purchase capital stock could result in dilution of the percentage ownership of our stockholders and could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Future sales and issuances of our capital stock or rights to purchase our capital stock could result in substantial dilution to our existing stockholders. For example, we may issue approximately 19.4 million shares of our common stock if the Notes convert, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments. In addition, we may need to secure additional funds for our existing debt obligations, including repayment of the Notes. We may sell common stock, convertible securities, and other equity securities in one or more transactions at prices and in a manner as we may determine from time to time. If we sell any such securities in subsequent transactions, investors may be materially diluted. New investors in such subsequent transactions could gain rights, preferences, and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock.

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

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could depress the market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. We are unable to predict the effect that such sales may have on the prevailing market price of our common stock.

As of June 30, 2026, we have outstanding a total of 159.1 million shares of common stock. All of our outstanding shares are eligible for sale in the public market, other than shares and options held by directors, executive officers, and other affiliates that are subject to volume limitations under Rule 144 of the Securities Act, various vesting agreements, and shares that must be

sold under an effective registration statement. Additionally, the shares of common stock subject to outstanding options and restricted stock unit awards under our equity incentive plans and the shares reserved for future issuance under our equity incentive plans will become eligible for sale in the public market upon issuance, subject to applicable insider trading policies. The 2030 Notes are convertible at the option of the holders from July 1, 2026 until September 30, 2026, and the 2028 Notes will also become convertible at the option of the holders, subject to certain limitations and restrictions, prior to June 1, 2028.

Future sales also could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline and make it more difficult for investors to sell shares of our common stock.

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

Our stock price and trading volume are heavily influenced by the way analysts and investors interpret our financial information and other disclosures. If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, delay publishing reports about our business, or publish negative reports about our business, regardless of accuracy, our common stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock depends, in part, on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. We do not have any control over these analysts. If the number of analysts that cover us declines, demand for our common stock could decrease and our common stock price and trading volume may decline.

Even if our common stock is actively covered by analysts, we do not have any control over the analysts or the measures that analysts or investors may rely upon to forecast our future results. Over-reliance by analysts or investors on any particular metric to forecast our future results may result in forecasts that differ significantly from our own.

Regardless of accuracy, unfavorable interpretations of our financial information and other public disclosures could have a negative impact on our stock price. If our financial performance fails to meet analyst estimates, for any of the reasons discussed above or otherwise, or one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our common stock or change their opinion of our common stock, our stock price would likely decline.

We do not intend to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock, and we do not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any determination to pay cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and are restricted by the terms of our Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement permits the payment of cash dividends so long as, after giving effect to any such dividend, (i) we maintain a consolidated adjusted quick ratio of at least 1.50 to 1.00, (ii) if our consolidated adjusted quick ratio is less than 1.75 to 1.00, our revenue growth rate for the trailing four fiscal quarters is at least 5%, and (iii) no event of default is continuing or would result under the Credit Agreement. In addition, the Credit Agreement permits us to pay up to \$10.0 million in cash dividends per fiscal year so long as, after giving effect to any such dividend, no event of default is continuing or would result under the Credit Agreement, including a consolidated adjusted quick ratio of at least 1.25 to 1.00. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investments.

We incur significant costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management is required to devote substantial time to compliance with our public company responsibilities and corporate governance practices.

As a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting, and other expenses. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the listing requirements of Nasdaq, and other applicable securities rules and regulations impose various requirements on public companies. As a result, our management and other personnel have to devote a substantial amount of time to compliance with these requirements. Moreover, these rules and regulations increase our legal and financial compliance costs and 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.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents, the indenture governing the Notes, and under Delaware law could make an acquisition of our company more difficult, limit attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current board of directors or management and limit the market price of our common stock.

Provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control or changes in board of directors or our management. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws include provisions that:

- authorize our board of directors to issue, without further action by the stockholders, shares of undesignated preferred stock with terms, rights, and preferences determined by our board of directors that may be senior to our common stock;
- require that any action to be taken by our stockholders be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting and not by written consent;
- specify that special meetings of our stockholders can be called only by our board of directors, the chairperson of our board of directors, or our chief executive officer;
- establish an advance notice procedure for stockholder proposals to be brought before an annual meeting, including proposed nominations of persons for election to our board of directors;
- establish that our board of directors is divided into three classes, with each class serving three-year staggered terms;
- prohibit cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- provide that our directors may be removed for cause only upon the vote of the holders of 66 2/3% or more of the voting power of all our outstanding shares of common stock; and
- provide that vacancies on our board of directors may be filled only by a majority of directors then in office, even though less than a quorum.

These provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board of directors, which is responsible for appointing the members of our management. In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which generally, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any of a broad range of business combinations with any “interested” stockholder for a period of three years following the date on which the stockholder became an “interested” stockholder. Any delay or prevention of a change of control transaction or changes in our management could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

Certain provisions in the indenture governing the Notes may make it more difficult or expensive for a third party to acquire us. For example, the indenture governing the Notes will require us, except as described therein, to repurchase the Notes for cash upon the occurrence of a fundamental change and, in certain circumstances, to increase the conversion rate for a holder that converts its notes in connection with a make-whole fundamental change. A takeover of us may trigger the requirement that we repurchase the Notes, increase the conversion rate, or both, which could make it costlier for a potential acquirer to engage in such takeover. Such additional costs may have the effect of delaying or preventing a takeover of us that would otherwise be beneficial to investors.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and, to the extent enforceable, the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forums for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders’ ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or employees.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the exclusive forum for the following types of actions or proceedings under Delaware statutory or common law:

- any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf;

- any action asserting a breach of fiduciary duty;
- any action asserting a claim against us arising under the Delaware General Corporation Law,
- our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, or our amended and restated bylaws; and
- any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal-affairs doctrine.

This provision would not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Exchange Act. Furthermore, Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all such Securities Act actions. Accordingly, both state and federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain such claims. To prevent having to litigate claims in multiple jurisdictions and the threat of inconsistent or contrary rulings by different courts, among other considerations, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, and several state trial courts have enforced such provisions and required that suits asserting Securities Act claims be filed in federal court, there is no guarantee that courts of appeal will affirm the enforceability of such provisions and a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive forum provisions. In such instance, we would expect to vigorously assert the validity and enforceability of the exclusive forum provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation. This may require significant additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, and there can be no assurance that the provisions will be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions. If a court were to find either exclusive forum provision in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur further significant additional costs associated with litigating Securities Act claims in state court, or both state and federal court, which could seriously harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

These forum provisions 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 lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, and other employees. If a court were to find either exclusive-forum provision in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur further significant additional costs associated with resolving the dispute in other jurisdictions, all of which could harm our business.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Trading Arrangements

During the Company's last fiscal quarter, the Company's directors and officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act) adopted, terminated, or modified certain contracts, instructions or written plans intended to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c) for the purchase or sale of the Company's securities set forth in the table below.

Name and Position	Action	Adoption/ Termination Date	Type of Trading Arrangement		Total Shares of Class A Common Stock to be Sold	Total Shares of Class A Common Stock to be Purchased	Expiration Date
			Rule 10b5- 1*	Non- Rule 10b5- 1**			
Artur Bergman (1)	Adoption	6/04/2026	X	—	1,917,993	—	8/30/2027
Charles Compton (2)	Adoption	5/11/2026	X	—	924,625, plus any shares awarded under the 2026 Bonus Program	—	9/15/2027
Jeffrey Ford (3)	Adoption	5/26/2026	X	—	215,595, plus any shares awarded under the 2026 Bonus Program	—	10/01/2028
Paula Loop (4)	Adoption	5/11/2026	X	—	14,664	—	5/15/2027
Richard Wong (5)	Adoption	5/22/2026	X	—	539,216, plus any shares awarded under the 2026 Bonus Program and ESPP shares to be purchased	—	8/31/2027
* Contract, instruction or written plan intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act.							
** “Non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” as defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act.							

(1) On June 4, 2026, Artur Bergman, the Company's Chief Technology Officer and member of the Company's Board of Directors, entered into a 10b5-1 Plan, providing for the potential sale of up to 1,917,993 shares of the Company's Common Stock. However, because certain of Mr. Bergman's planned sale amounts are equal to a designated percentage of the net number of shares resulting (i) from RSUs vesting or (ii) from the Executive PSUs as detailed in Note 10 — Stockholders' Equity — Performance Stock Awards for Executive Officers (“Executive PSUs”), of which a portion will be surrendered to the Company or sold to cover withholding taxes, depending on how many shares are withheld in these instances, and the level of achievement of certain Company-wide targets related to the Company's operating plan for the fiscal year 2026 (as it relates to the Executive PSUs), the maximum number of shares to be sold may be less. The plan expires on August 30, 2027, or upon the earlier completion of all authorized transactions under the plan.

(2) On May 11, 2026, Charles Compton, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and member of the Company's Board of Directors, entered into a 10b5-1 Plan, providing for the potential sale of up to 924,625 shares of the Company's Common Stock, plus any shares awarded under the Company's 2026 Bonus Program as detailed in Note 10 — Stockholders' Equity — Company-wide Bonus Programs (“Bonus Programs”). However, the maximum number of shares to be sold may be less because certain of Mr. Compton's planned sale amounts are equal to (i) a number of shares, or a designated percentage of shares, not otherwise sold under his previously disclosed Rule 10b5-1 plan, adopted on August 27, 2025, (ii) a designated percentage of the net number of shares resulting from RSUs vesting, or (iii) a designated percentage of the net number of shares resulting from the Executive PSUs as detailed in Note 10 — Stockholders' Equity — Performance Stock Awards for Executive Officers (“Executive PSUs”). Further, in the case of clauses (ii) and (iii), a portion will be surrendered to the Company or sold to cover

withholding taxes, depending on how many shares are withheld in these instances, and in the case of clause (iii), the number of shares actually issued will depend on the level of achievement of certain Company-wide targets related to the Company's operating plan for the fiscal year 2026. The plan expires on September 15, 2027, or upon the earlier completion of all authorized transactions under the plan.

(3) Jeffrey Ford was appointed as the Company's Principal Accounting Officer on June 3, 2026, but was not a Section 16 officer at the time of execution of the listed 10b5-1 Plan, which was adopted on May 26, 2026. Mr. Ford's plan provides for the potential sale of up to 215,595 shares of the Company's Common Stock, plus any shares awarded under the Company's 2026 Bonus Program as detailed in Note 10 — Stockholders' Equity — Company-wide Bonus Programs ("Bonus Programs"). However, because certain of Mr. Ford's planned sale amounts are equal to a designated percentage of the net number of shares resulting from RSUs vesting, of which a portion will be surrendered to the Company or sold to cover withholding taxes, depending on how many shares are withheld in these instances, the maximum number of shares to be sold may be less. The plan expires on October 1, 2028, or upon the earlier completion of all authorized transactions under the plan.

(4) On May 11, 2026, Paula Loop, a member of the Company's Board of Directors, entered into a 10b5-1 Plan, providing for the potential sale of up to 14,664 shares of the Company's Common Stock. The plan expires on May 15, 2027, or upon the earlier completion of all authorized transactions under the plan.

(5) On May 22, 2026, Richard Wong, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, entered into a 10b5-1 Plan, providing for the potential sale of up to 539,216 shares of the Company's Common Stock, plus any shares awarded under the Company's 2026 Bonus Program as detailed in Note 10 — Stockholders' Equity — Company-wide Bonus Programs ("Bonus Programs") and a number of shares to be determined that will be purchased under the ESPP. However, because certain of Mr. Wong's planned sale amounts are equal to a designated percentage of the net number of shares resulting (i) from RSUs vesting or (ii) from the Executive PSUs as detailed in Note 10 — Stockholders' Equity — Performance Stock Awards for Executive Officers ("Executive PSUs"), of which a portion will be surrendered to the Company or sold to cover withholding taxes, depending on how many shares are withheld in these instances, and the level of achievement of certain Company-wide targets related to the Company's operating plan for the fiscal year 2026 (as it relates to the Executive PSUs), the maximum number of shares to be sold may be less. The plan expires on August 31, 2027, or upon the earlier completion of all authorized transactions under the plan.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	Filed Herewith
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.	8-K	001-38897	3.1	May 21, 2019	
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.	8-K	001-38897	3.1	June 10, 2020	
3.3	Amended and Restated Bylaws.	8-K	001-38897	3.1	August 15, 2024	
3.4	Certificate of Retirement.	8-K	001-38897	3.1	July 13, 2021	
4.1	Form of common stock certificate of Fastly, Inc.	S-1/A	333-230953	4.1	May 6, 2019	
4.2	Reference is made to Exhibits 3.1 through 3.4.					
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
32.1*	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
32.2*	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
101.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.					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Schema Linkbase Document.					X
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document.					X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document.					X
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Labels Linkbase Document.					X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document.					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).					X

* The certifications furnished in Exhibit 32.1 and 32.2 hereto are deemed to be furnished with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and will not be deemed to be “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Fastly, Inc. has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

FASTLY, INC.

August 5, 2026

By: /s/ Charles Compton
Charles Compton
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

August 5, 2026

By: /s/ Richard Wong
Richard Wong
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Charles Compton, certify that:

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

Date: August 5, 2026

By: /s/ Charles Compton
Charles Compton
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a) UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Richard Wong, certify that:

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

Date: August 5, 2026

By: /s/ Richard Wong
Richard Wong
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Fastly, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2026 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

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

Date: August 5, 2026

By: /s/ Charles Compton

Charles Compton
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32.2

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Fastly, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2026 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge:

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

Date: August 5, 2026

By: /s/ Richard Wong

Richard Wong
Chief Financial Officer