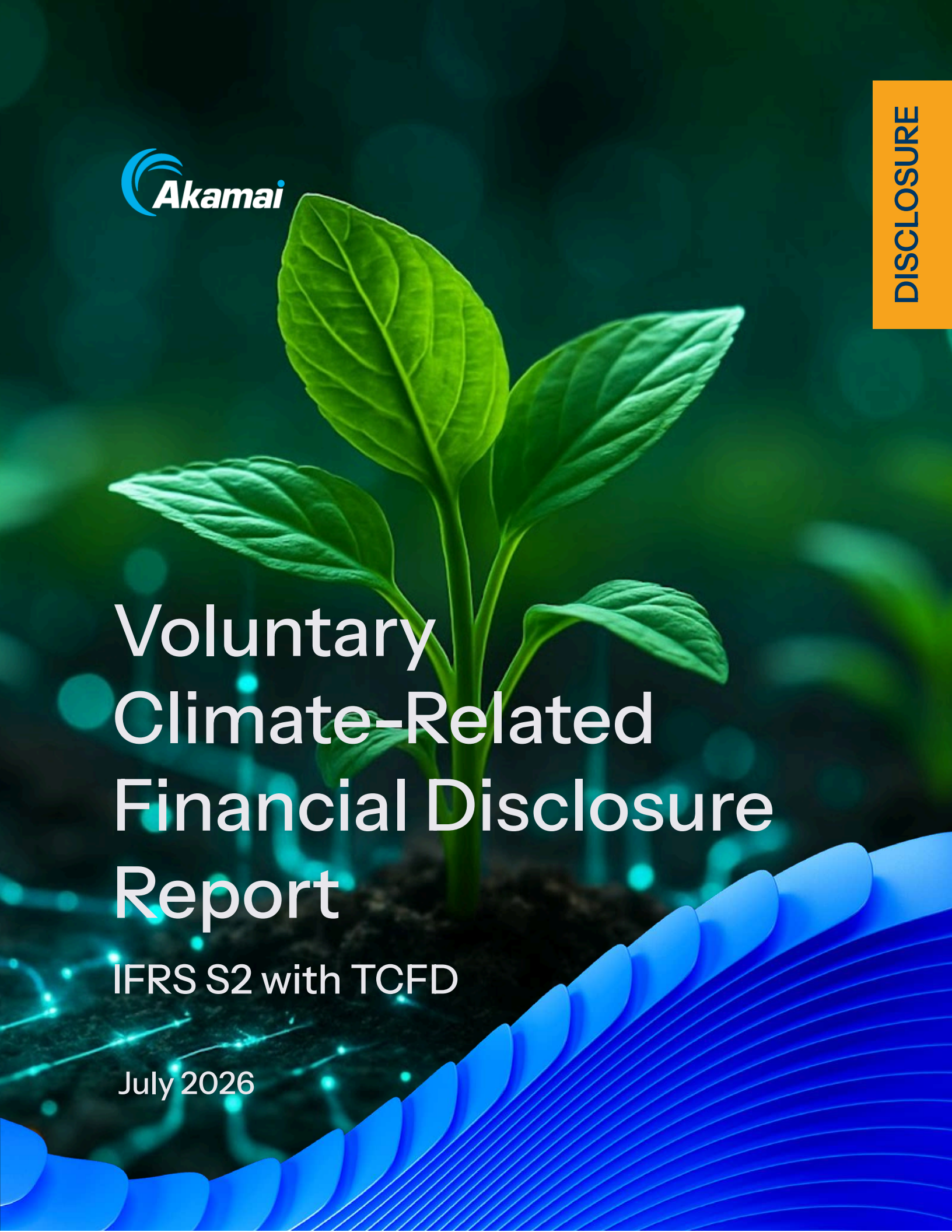

DISCLOSURE

Voluntary Climate-Related Financial Disclosure Report

IFRS S2 with TCFD

July 2026

Contents

Executive Summary

This Climate-Related Financial Disclosure Report has been prepared in accordance with IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), building upon the foundational recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Akamai Technologies, Inc. ("Akamai" or the "Company") is committed to providing stakeholders — including investors, customers, regulatory authorities, and the broader community — with transparent, decision-useful information regarding climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect Akamai's business model, strategy, cash flows, access to finance, and cost of capital over the short, medium, and long term.

As a global leader in cloud services, cybersecurity, and content delivery, Akamai recognizes the significant role that the technology sector plays in both contributing to and mitigating climate change. The Company licenses space and power and operates in an extensive network of managed data centers and edge computing facilities worldwide, which presents both climate-related risks and opportunities. Akamai has committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across its operations and global platform by 2040, with an intermediate target of reducing 100% of combined Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based), and selected Scope 3 emissions by 2030, and powering 100% of global operations with renewable energy by 2030.

This disclosure is organized in accordance with the four pillars established under IFRS S2, which mirror the TCFD framework: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets. Each section provides detailed information responsive to the specific disclosure requirements of IFRS S2, cross-referenced with TCFD recommendations where applicable.

Introduction

At Akamai, responding to the IFRS S2 requirements is essential to demonstrating the Company's commitment to transparency, resilience, and leadership in sustainability. By aligning with IFRS S2 guidelines and the underlying TCFD framework, Akamai provides stakeholders with a clear understanding of how the Company identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain.

IFRS S2-aligned reporting enables Akamai to showcase its proactive approach to addressing climate-related challenges, from reducing greenhouse gas emissions to achieving long-term goals such as net-zero emissions by 2040 and 100% renewable energy procurement by 2030. This framework assists Akamai in integrating climate-related considerations into its enterprise risk management (ERM) and environmental management system (EMS) processes, ensuring that climate action is embedded in both strategic planning and day-to-day operations.

The transition to the ISSB S2 represents a natural evolution in Akamai's commitment to transparency and accountability in addressing climate-related risks and opportunities. Legacy TCFD responses have been incorporated into this disclosure to provide additional context and ensure comprehensive coverage of climate-related matters.

Part 1: Governance

Objective: In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraphs 5–7, this section enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand the governance processes, controls, and procedures Akamai uses to monitor, manage, and oversee climate-related risks and opportunities.

1.1 Board Oversight of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

1.1.1 Governance Structure and Responsibilities

Akamai has established a multi-tiered organizational structure designed to ensure comprehensive management and assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate-related responsibilities are embedded within the Company's governance framework through clearly defined roles and responsibilities:

Board of Directors and ESG Committee: The Board of Directors maintains overall oversight of climate-related matters through its dedicated Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Committee. The ESG Committee is charged with overseeing the Company's sustainability strategy, monitoring progress toward climate-related targets, and ensuring that climate considerations are integrated into major strategic decisions. The terms of reference for the ESG Committee explicitly include responsibility for reviewing and guiding the Company's climate strategy, major plans of action, risk management policies, annual budgets, and business plans as they relate to climate-related matters.

Head of Corporate Sustainability: This executive position is responsible for the development and execution of Akamai's overall environmental and climate strategy, including aligning climate goals with corporate objectives and engaging with external stakeholders. The Head of Corporate Sustainability works closely with the executive leadership team to ensure climate-related initiatives are incorporated into business planning and risk management.

Environmental Management System Committee: The EMS Committee oversees the execution of specific climate-related programs across the organization, including implementing initiatives such as renewable energy projects, energy efficiency programs, and carbon reduction strategies.

Corporate Sustainability Team: This team operates under the leadership of the Head of Corporate Sustainability and focuses on day-to-day management of Akamai's sustainability initiatives, tracking progress against key metrics, and ensuring alignment with long-term climate goals.

1.1.2 Skills, Competencies, and Board Evaluation

Akamai has implemented a robust annual Board evaluation process to ensure that appropriate skills and competencies are available to oversee strategies designed to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. Led by the Chair of the Board and the Chair of the ESG Committee, this review process

elicits the views of all directors regarding Board effectiveness, potential improvements, peer contributions, and performance of the Board and its committees.

The ESG Committee regularly oversees and plans for director succession and refreshment of the Board to ensure a mix of skills, global perspectives, experiences, tenure, and diversity that promotes and supports the Company's long-term strategy, including its climate-related objectives. In undertaking this responsibility, the ESG Committee considers the overall needs, composition, and size of the Board, as well as criteria adopted by the Board regarding director candidate qualifications, including competencies related to climate and sustainability matters.

1.1.3 Frequency of Climate-Related Briefings

The ESG Committee meets at least quarterly to discuss the latest developments in sustainability, climate risk, and progress toward climate-related goals. Senior leadership, including the Head of Corporate Sustainability and the Corporate Sustainability Team, provides these updates. This structured approach ensures the Board remains continuously informed on how climate issues are evolving and affecting Akamai's operations and strategy.

1.1.4 Integration into Strategic Decision-Making

The ESG Committee plays a critical role in integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into Akamai's strategic decision-making across the following key areas:

Corporate Strategy and Major Action Plans: Climate considerations are integral to long-term strategic plans, with the Committee ensuring that sustainability initiatives — such as renewable energy goals and carbon reduction efforts — are embedded into the broader corporate strategy.

Risk Management Policies: Climate-related risks, including physical risks (such as extreme weather and resource shortages) and transition risks (such as changing regulations and shifts in market preferences), are assessed and managed within Akamai's ERM framework.

Annual Budgets and Business Plans: The Sustainability Team ensures that climate-related initiatives, including investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and carbon mitigation technologies, are factored into Akamai's budgeting and business planning processes.

Performance Objectives: Sustainability goals are integrated into Akamai's performance review systems, with climate-related metrics influencing executive compensation and Company-wide objectives.

Capital Expenditures, Acquisitions, and Divestitures: The Head of Corporate Sustainability evaluates significant capital investments and acquisitions to ensure alignment with Akamai's climate goals. Investments in energy-efficient data centers or acquisitions are scrutinized for their environmental impact and contribution to sustainability targets.

1.1.5 Target Setting and Progress Monitoring

The ESG Committee is responsible for overseeing Akamai's progress toward its stated climate-related goals:

- Attaining net-zero emissions across operations and the Akamai global platform

- Achieving 100% renewable energy procurement
- Improving operational energy efficiency
- Engaging suppliers on sustainability performance
- Promoting circularity in operations

Progress against these goals is monitored through key performance indicators (KPIs), which are reviewed regularly by the ESG Committee. Detailed reports on the achievement of climate targets are presented to the Board, ensuring continuous oversight. Any significant variances from climate targets prompt strategic reviews and potential adjustments to ensure the Company remains on course.

The ESG Committee oversees Akamai's compliance with disclosure standards, including IFRS S2, to maintain transparency and demonstrate accountability in climate-related reporting. This governance structure ensures that the ESG Committee is actively involved in guiding Akamai's climate strategy, managing climate risks, and seizing opportunities in alignment with IFRS S2 requirements and TCFD recommendations.

Consideration of Trade-Offs (IFRS S2 Paragraph 6(a)(iv)): In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 6(a)(iv), when overseeing the Company's strategy and making decisions on major transactions, the Head of Corporate Sustainability presents trade-offs to the senior executive management and ESG Committee associated with climate-related risks and opportunities. Examples of trade-offs considered include: (i) the balance between near-term capital expenditure for energy efficiency improvements versus long-term operational cost savings; (ii) the trade-off between expanding into emerging markets with higher-carbon grid electricity versus maintaining lower emissions intensity; (iii) balancing customer demand for high-performance, energy-intensive services with the Company's emissions reduction commitments; and (iv) the timing of renewable energy investments relative to technology maturity and cost-effectiveness.

1.1.6 Climate-Related Remuneration

Climate-related performance metrics are linked to Akamai's remuneration policies, particularly for senior executive management and sustainability teams. Incentives tied to emissions reductions, renewable energy progress, and energy efficiency initiatives align corporate priorities with Akamai's sustainability objectives, driving accountability. Specifically, Akamai aligns executive compensation with performance by tying annual bonuses to specific financial measures, with a modifier based on sustainability objectives.

1.2 Management's Role in Governance

1.2.1 Delegation of Climate Responsibilities

At Akamai, climate-related responsibilities are clearly designated to specific management-level positions and committees. The Head of Corporate Sustainability serves as the primary executive responsible for overseeing the Company's climate-related strategies and initiatives. This position reports regularly to the senior executive leadership and the ESG Committee of the Board of Directors, ensuring a direct line of communication between management and the board on climate matters.

The EMS Committee, composed of cross-functional senior management and individual contributors from key departments including operations, legal, finance, product, engineering, and information

technology, is tasked with assessing and managing climate-related issues across various aspects of the business, including energy efficiency, emissions reduction, and renewable energy procurement.

1.2.2 Monitoring Mechanisms

Head of Corporate Sustainability: Regularly monitors the Company's progress against climate-related goals, such as achieving 100% renewable energy and reducing emissions. The Officer also monitors external factors such as regulatory risks and market shifts, reporting significant developments to the Board's ESG Committee.

Environmental Management System Committee: Meets quarterly to review the implementation of climate-related initiatives, track progress against KPIs, and assess potential risks or opportunities related to climate change. This Committee ensures that necessary adjustments are made to maintain alignment with Akamai's long-term climate goals.

Corporate Sustainability Team: Oversees the collection and analysis of data related to energy use, emissions, and resource consumption across the Company's global operations. The team also interacts with the Company's customers and partners to provide and gather data to help shape the program effectively. Additionally, the team ensures that Akamai's climate-related performance is continuously monitored and that corrective actions are taken when necessary to meet targets or improve program performance.

1.2.3 Controls and Procedures

Management is informed about climate-related issues through several structured controls and procedures:

- **Regular Reporting:** The Corporate Sustainability Team compiles detailed reports on climate risks, progress toward emissions targets, renewable energy initiatives, and emerging regulatory changes. These reports are reviewed by the senior executive leadership team and EMS Committee on a regular basis.

- **Cross-Functional Collaboration:** Climate-related issues are regularly discussed during cross-departmental meetings involving key functions such as finance, legal, engineering and operations. These discussions ensure that climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into Akamai's broader strategic and operational planning.

- **Industry and Regulatory Updates:** The Head of Corporate Sustainability and the Corporate Sustainability Team actively monitor external developments, including changes in climate regulations, market trends, and emerging technologies. These insights are shared with senior management and the EMS Committee to inform decision-making.

Management's oversight of climate-related issues at Akamai is integrated into its broader risk management framework, ensuring that both climate risks and opportunities are systematically addressed at all levels of the organization. This governance structure aligns with IFRS S2 requirements and ensures accountability throughout the Company.

Part 2: Strategy

Objective: In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 8, this section enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand Akamai's strategy for managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Specifically, this section discloses information about the climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect Akamai's prospects; the current and anticipated effects on the business model and value chain; the effects on strategy and decision-making; the effects on financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and the climate resilience of the Company's strategy.

2.1 Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

2.1.1 Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Akamai has identified the following climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the Company's prospects over the short, medium, and long term:

Transition Risks

Regulatory Risks: Changes in regulations related to carbon emissions, energy consumption, and reporting requirements could increase compliance costs. Regions where Akamai operates data centers may introduce stricter emissions limits or energy-efficiency standards. Governments may introduce more aggressive carbon pricing mechanisms or reporting obligations, affecting operational costs. Markets such as the European Union are likely to continue advancing mandatory climate risk disclosure requirements, impacting business operations.

Market and Reputation Risks: Customer demand for climate-resilient and sustainable digital services could impact Akamai's reputation and market share. Failure to meet expectations for transparency or renewable energy sourcing could result in reputational harm.

Technology Transition Risks: Shifts in technology toward greener alternatives (such as low-power processors and carbon-free energy sources) present both risks and opportunities. Investments in cutting-edge, energy-efficient infrastructure will be critical to maintaining competitive positioning.

Long-Term Transition Risks: Over a longer horizon, a significant shift toward a net-zero economy will drive the need for deep decarbonization strategies, including a complete overhaul of energy sourcing and a redesign of data center operations for carbon neutrality.

Physical Risks

Acute Physical Risks: Increased frequency of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes or floods, could disrupt operations at critical infrastructure sites, particularly in vulnerable regions where Akamai maintains key facilities.

Chronic Physical Risks: Long-term effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels and temperature increases, could impact Akamai's physical infrastructure, especially data centers in coastal regions or areas prone to heat stress.

Supply Chain Risks: Climate change could disrupt supply chains, affecting the availability and cost of components critical to Akamai's technology infrastructure.

2.1.2 Classification of Climate-Related Risks

Akamai classifies its identified climate-related risks as follows:

Climate-Related Physical Risks

- Acute physical risks (extreme weather events)
- Chronic physical risks (rising temperatures, sea level rise)
- Supply chain disruption risks

Climate-Related Transition Risks

- Regulatory and policy risks
- Market and reputation risks
- Technology transition risks

2.1.3 Time Horizons

Akamai defines its time horizons based on the useful life of its assets, the pace of technological change, and how climate risks may evolve:

Short-Term (0–3 years): This period aligns with Akamai's annual and operational business planning cycles, focusing on near-term strategies to improve energy efficiency, secure renewable energy supply, and manage regulatory risks. Climate-related risks affecting this period include regulatory compliance requirements and market and reputation considerations.

Medium-Term (3–5 years): This horizon covers the lifecycle of major capital investments, such as data centers and network infrastructure. Climate-related issues during this period include adapting to market shifts toward low-carbon technologies and anticipating regulatory developments such as carbon pricing and enhanced reporting standards. Physical risks from extreme weather events also become material considerations during this time frame.

Long-Term (5–10 years): This period encompasses the full lifecycle of Akamai's infrastructure and the long-term impacts of climate change on business operations, including physical climate risks such as sea level rise and extreme weather events, as well as transitions toward a low-carbon economy. Considerations include achieving longer-term climate goals such as net-zero emissions by 2040.

2.2 Business Model and Value Chain

2.2.1 Current and Anticipated Effects on Business Model

Akamai is assessing the effects of climate-related risks across its three core product pillars:

Cloud Computing: Data center vulnerability increases under all Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios due to rising cooling demands, energy supply disruptions, and physical

damage from storms and floods. Data centers in coastal and heat-prone areas face the highest risks under RCP 6.0–8.5 scenarios.

Security: Cybersecurity threats and physical security risks grow under RCP 4.5 and higher scenarios, as climate-induced disruptions may lead to network outages and create vulnerabilities.

Content Delivery: Network infrastructure could be damaged by extreme weather events, leading to increased latency and bandwidth issues, especially under RCP 6.0–8.5 scenarios. Opportunities include deploying edge computing and adaptive routing technologies to mitigate these risks.

2.2.2 Climate-Related Opportunities by Business Segment

Cloud Computing: The highest opportunities arise under RCP 1.9 and RCP 2.6 scenarios, particularly due to advancements in energy efficiency, renewable energy integration, and edge computing. Opportunities decrease as warming intensifies under higher RCP scenarios.

Security: Significant opportunities exist under lower RCP scenarios, driven by demand for disaster recovery and AI-enhanced security solutions.

Content Delivery: Consistent opportunities across most RCP scenarios, with additional stability as RCP 4.5 and above scenarios create demand for adaptive routing and global network expansion as resilience becomes increasingly important.

2.2.3 Concentration of Risks and Opportunities in the Value Chain

Akamai's global operations, particularly its data centers, are exposed to climate-related risks including extreme weather events and water stress. The Company has responded by optimizing data center efficiency and selecting operational locations that are not prone to significant climate-related impacts. Akamai's decision-making process includes a climate risk assessment for facilities to ensure locations are in areas less vulnerable to climate impacts.

Financial planning includes capital allocation for upgrading existing network hardware and server deployments to improve their energy efficiency and climate resilience, as well as safeguarding critical infrastructure.

2.3 Strategy and Decision-Making

2.3.1 Response to Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Products and Services: Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced Akamai's product development and service offerings. Customer demand for energy-efficient and environmentally responsible services has prompted Akamai to innovate and invest in low-carbon solutions. The Company's commitment to reducing the carbon footprint of its global platform has led to the development of more energy-efficient technologies, which has become a competitive advantage. Financial planning prioritizes investments in more efficient deployments and energy-efficient products, driving long-term revenue opportunities.

Investment in Research and Development: Akamai has increased its focus on R&D to address climate-related challenges, including reducing energy consumption across its global network and developing energy-efficient technologies. R&D investments are directed toward technologies that optimize the energy efficiency of data transmission and content delivery. This investment strategy not only mitigates climate-related risks but also serves as a growth driver by developing solutions that meet rising demand for low-carbon digital services.

Acquisitions and Divestments: Akamai incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities into its mergers and acquisitions strategy. Potential acquisitions are assessed not only for their financial and operational contributions but also for their alignment with Akamai's sustainability goals. Priority is given to acquisitions that enhance operational efficiency and support the Company's long-term sustainability objectives. Divestments are evaluated with a focus on ensuring alignment with Akamai's evolving strategic and environmental priorities.

Access to Capital: Investors are placing increasing emphasis on companies that demonstrate strong climate principles. Akamai's commitment to sustainability, particularly its focus on achieving 100% renewable energy and reducing carbon emissions, has strengthened its appeal to environmentally-focused investors. This approach positions the Company for continued success in the evolving low-carbon economy.

2.3.2 Direct Mitigation and Adaptation Efforts

Akamai's adaptation and mitigation strategies focus on both reducing emissions and building resilience to physical risks posed by climate change. The Company's goal to operate on 100% renewable energy and reduce overall carbon emissions directly influences financial planning. Resources are allocated toward transitioning global operations to renewable energy and upgrading infrastructure.

In terms of adaptation, Akamai invests in climate-resilient infrastructure, particularly in regions prone to extreme weather events, which has shaped long-term capital expenditure plans.

2.3.3 Indirect Mitigation and Adaptation Efforts

Akamai pursues indirect mitigation and adaptation by working with data center partners, suppliers, and customers. While the Company prioritizes reducing emissions within its direct operational control, it recognizes the importance of critical services in colocation data centers, including cooling, lighting, and uninterruptible power supplies. These services contribute significantly to overall energy use, often reflected in metrics such as power usage effectiveness (PUE).

Akamai works collaboratively with partners to address energy consumption and emissions associated with colocation operations, in alignment with 2030 sustainability objectives. The Company has a Responsible Supply Chain Program (RSCP) that evaluates suppliers based on their performance in areas such as environment, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement.

The RSCP has been designed to ensure that suppliers adhere to responsible business practices and promote sustainability across the supply chain. Akamai serves as a trusted partner for customers navigating their own sustainability journeys, providing industry-leading emissions reporting that helps customers address regulatory requirements and board-level sustainability priorities.

2.3.4 Climate Transition Plan

In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 14(a)(iv), Akamai discloses the following information regarding its climate-related transition plan:

Key Commitments: Akamai has committed to transitioning to a low-carbon economy, with specific targets and activities to reduce GHG emissions. The Company's key commitments include:

- Reducing overall carbon emissions for direct, indirect, and certain value chain emissions sources to net zero by 2030 in line with our public goals
- Achieving 100% renewable energy across all global operations by 2030
- Reducing overall carbon emissions to net zero by 2040 in line with The Climate Pledge
- Engaging with suppliers to reduce emissions across the value chain

Key Assumptions and Dependencies: The transition plan is based on the following key assumptions: (i) continued availability and cost-competitiveness of renewable energy in key operating regions; (ii) technological advancement in energy efficiency for data center operations; (iii) continued supplier engagement and willingness to participate in emissions reduction initiatives; and (iv) stable or supportive regulatory environments in key jurisdictions. Key dependencies include the availability of renewable energy certificates (RECs) and virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) in markets where Akamai operates, the pace of grid decarbonization in regions where direct renewable energy procurement is limited, and supplier cooperation in Scope 3 emissions reduction efforts.

To support these goals, Akamai has invested in renewable energy projects, including virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs), and is continuously exploring technologies to reduce energy consumption in its operations. Financial planning prioritizes investments in projects that contribute to emissions reductions and the decarbonization of operations.

Resourcing the Transition Plan (IFRS S2 Paragraph 14(b)): Akamai is resourcing its transition plan through the following mechanisms: (i) dedicated capital allocation for renewable energy procurement, including VPPAs with committed investment of approximately US$20 million over the planning period; (ii) operational expenditure for energy efficiency initiatives across the global network; (iii) allocation of personnel resources through the Corporate Sustainability Team and cross-functional working groups; (iv) engagement of external consultants and advisors for technical support on decarbonization pathways; and (v) investment in monitoring and reporting systems to track progress against targets.

Progress Against Prior Period Plans (IFRS S2 Paragraph 14(c)): Compared to plans disclosed in the prior reporting period, Akamai has made the following progress: (i) renewable energy procurement increased from 56% to 59% of total energy consumption, representing continued advancement toward the 100% renewable energy goal; (ii) combined Scope 1, 2 (market-based), and selected Scope 3 emissions reduction increased from 28% to 35% against the 2019 baseline; (iii) e-waste diversion rate maintained at 100% through certified recycling partners; and (iv) supplier engagement program expanded to include additional sustainability criteria in procurement decisions. No material changes to the transition plan approach were made during the reporting period.

2.3.5 Progress Toward Climate-Related Targets

Akamai has made significant progress toward its climate-related goals:

Emissions Reduction (Net Zero)

- The Company has made significant progress toward reducing 100% of combined Scope 1, 2 (market-based), and 3 (Category 3 and 8) absolute emissions by 2030 compared with the 2019 base year.
- Continued year-over-year progress toward reducing 100% of combined Scope 1, 2 (market-based), and 3 absolute emissions by 2040 compared with the 2019 base year.

Clean Energy (100% Renewable Energy)

- Continued year-over-year progress toward powering 100% of Akamai's global platform and operations with renewable energy by 2030.

Water

- Engaging in voluntary, non-material efforts aimed at supporting general efficiencies in annual water withdrawal, discharge, and consumption where feasible.

E-Waste

- Maintained 100% annual e-waste recycling rate.

2.4 Financial Position, Financial Performance, and Cash Flows

2.4.1 Effects on Financial Position

Climate-related risks and opportunities have not materially affected Akamai's financial position during the reporting period. They have helped the Company become more efficient and have contributed to revenues, while building stronger relationships with customers and employees.

Revenue Impacts: Akamai's focus on sustainability and energy-efficient services may open opportunities for new revenue streams, particularly as clients express increasing preference for solutions with a lower environmental footprint. Sustainable offerings serve as a differentiating factor in the market.

Cost Management: As climate-related regulations and carbon pricing frameworks evolve, there could be implications for operational costs. Akamai proactively manages these potential costs through energy efficiency initiatives and renewable energy procurement.

Assets and Liabilities: Climate-related considerations are factored into decisions about asset management, including the design and location of facilities such as data centers. Investments in energy-efficient infrastructure are intended to enhance asset value over time while mitigating operational costs. Efforts are made to address liabilities associated with physical climate risks by improving infrastructure resilience in vulnerable regions.

2.4.2 Material Adjustments to Carrying Amounts

Currently not applicable; however, Akamai monitors potential factors such as the evolution of global markets and future changes to greenhouse gas accounting.

2.4.3 Expected Changes to Financial Position

Akamai does not expect its financial position to change materially over the short, medium, or long term with regard to its current investment and disposal plans in connection with climate-related risks and opportunities.

2.5 Climate Resilience

2.5.1 Assessment of Climate Resilience

Akamai is committed to strengthening the resilience of its strategies in the face of climate-related risks and opportunities. The Company recognizes that both transition risks associated with the global shift to a low-carbon economy, and physical risks driven by increasing frequency and intensity of climate events, will significantly shape the future of its business. By conducting scenario analysis and integrating these insights into long-term planning, Akamai ensures its strategies are robust and adaptable to various climate futures.

2.5.2 Strategies Affected by Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Transition Risks: The transition to a low-carbon economy presents regulatory, market, and reputational risks. Akamai operates globally and is subject to evolving environmental regulations, such as stricter carbon emissions limits, mandatory disclosures, and carbon pricing schemes. Failure to comply with these regulations could lead to financial penalties, increased operational costs, and reputational damage. Market demand is shifting, with customers and investors increasingly prioritizing companies that demonstrate strong ESG performance. Akamai's strategy includes achieving 100% renewable energy and net-zero emissions across corporate operations and its global platform by 2030 to mitigate these risks and maintain competitive position.

Physical Risks: Climate change is increasing the likelihood of extreme weather events and chronic environmental changes such as rising sea levels, higher temperatures, and water stress. These physical risks may have financial implications for Akamai, such as direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from supply chain disruption. Akamai's data centers, particularly those in coastal locations or regions prone to extreme weather, are assessed for vulnerability to these physical risks, and resilience investments are made accordingly.

2.5.3 Capacity to Adapt

Akamai has capacity to adapt its strategy and business model over the short, medium, and long term in the following areas:

Financial Resource Capacity: To mitigate potential cost impacts, Akamai is committed to closely monitoring evolving cost structures and negotiating with providers to manage expenses proactively.

The Company explores opportunities for strategic partnerships that enhance resilience while maintaining cost efficiency.

Existing Assets: Through lifecycle management services (LMS) across operations, Akamai has maximized the value of hardware assets and increased operational efficiencies. LMS enables reuse and redeployment of hardware assets that still have useful life, repurposing them across global infrastructure. LMS significantly extends the lifespan of hardware assets and improves the reliability of deployed hardware.

Investments: To build resilience and ensure cost-effective operations, Akamai prioritizes the following strategies:

- **Disaster Recovery and Resilience:** Implementing redundancy in critical infrastructure, enhancing disaster recovery plans, and diversifying data center locations to lower climate risks
- **Edge Computing:** Maximizing use of edge computing to reduce dependence on centralized data centers and improve resilience to extreme weather disruptions
- **Cross-Industry Collaboration:** Partnering with organizations such as Clean Energy Buyers Association, Ceres BICEP Network, and ITI to advocate for renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate-resilient policies
- **Energy Efficiency Innovations:** Working with data center partners to deploy AI-driven cooling systems, liquid cooling, and energy-efficient hardware to reduce operational costs and energy usage
- **Employee and Community Engagement:** Fostering a culture of sustainability by embedding sustainability goals into employee assessments and promoting corporate social responsibility programs aimed at environmental education and community resilience

2.5.4 Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

Inputs and Methodology: Akamai employs climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and financial planning, analyzing potential impacts under various temperature rise scenarios. The research report "Adapting to Climate Change: IPCC RCP Analysis for Akamai Technologies" provides a comprehensive analysis of potential climate change impacts on Akamai's global operations under seven climate scenarios, known as Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs): 1.9, 2.6, 3.4, 4.5, 6.0, 7.0, and 8.5. These scenarios help assess potential climate-related transition risks and physical risks in areas such as energy costs, regulatory exposure, and physical risks to infrastructure.

Alignment with International Climate Agreements (IFRS S2 Paragraph 22(b)(i)(4)): In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 22(b)(i)(4), Akamai confirms that its scenario analysis includes scenarios aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change. Specifically, the RCP 1.9 and RCP 2.6 scenarios used in Akamai's analysis are consistent with the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Akamai has included these Paris Agreement-aligned scenarios to assess the resilience of its strategy under a successful global transition to a low-carbon economy, alongside higher-warming scenarios (RCP 4.5, 6.0, 7.0, and 8.5) that represent potential outcomes if global mitigation efforts are less successful.

The analysis focuses specifically on how climate change will affect Akamai's three key business units: cloud computing, security, and content delivery. By analyzing these scenarios, Akamai can better prepare for a wide range of possible futures and align sustainability goals accordingly.

Use in Risk Identification: Akamai integrates climate-related risks into its broader ERM framework to evaluate and address these risks alongside other business challenges. This process ensures that climate-related risks, including both transition and physical risks, are systematically identified, assessed, and managed. The Company's EMS plays a critical role in addressing these risks, providing structured processes to identify, assess, and mitigate climate-related impacts.

Part 3: Risk Management

Objective: In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 24, this section is intended to enable users of general purpose financial reports to understand Akamai's processes to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities, including whether and how those processes are integrated into and inform Akamai's overall risk management process.

3.1 Risk Identification Process

In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 25(a), Akamai discloses information about the processes and related policies it uses to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor climate-related risks. Akamai employs a structured approach to identify both transition risks and physical risks.

Changes to Risk Identification Processes (IFRS S2 Paragraph 25(a)(vi)): Compared with the previous reporting period, Akamai has made the following enhancements to its climate-related risk identification processes: (i) expanded the scope of scenario analysis to include additional RCP pathways (RCP 1.9 and RCP 7.0) to provide a more comprehensive range of potential climate futures; (ii) enhanced integration between the EMS Committee and the enterprise risk management framework to ensure more systematic climate risk assessment; (iii) increased frequency of physical risk assessments for data center facilities from annual to semi-annual reviews; and (iv) expanded supplier engagement to include climate risk assessments as part of the Responsible Supply Chain Program. These changes were implemented to strengthen Akamai's ability to identify emerging climate-related risks and improve the quality of information available for strategic decision-making.

Key components of this process include

Existing and Emerging Regulatory Requirements: Akamai monitors existing regulations and anticipates potential regulatory changes, such as emissions limits, carbon pricing, energy efficiency mandates, and reporting obligations related to climate change. The Company evaluates how these regulations could impact operations, particularly for energy-intensive facilities like data centers.

Physical Climate Risks: The Company assesses vulnerabilities in its infrastructure, particularly data centers, to risks posed by acute climate events (such as storms and flooding) and chronic changes (such as rising temperatures and water stress). This includes reviewing the geographic distribution of facilities and assessing regional climate risks.

Market and Reputational Risks: Akamai evaluates market shifts and reputational risks, understanding that customers and investors are increasingly prioritizing companies that demonstrate strong

environmental and sustainability performance. Market demand for low-carbon, energy-efficient services is incorporated into the risk identification process.

3.2 Environmental Management System in Risk Assessment

Akamai's EMS plays a pivotal role in the identification and management of climate-related risks. The EMS, which has been independently verified as compliant with the ISO 14001:2015 standard, provides a framework to systematically address environmental risks:

Setting Objectives and Targets: The EMS defines specific climate-related goals, such as Akamai's commitment to achieving 100% renewable energy by 2030, which aligns with regulatory and market expectations for carbon reduction.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The EMS supports continuous monitoring of environmental performance across Akamai's operations, ensuring that emerging risks are identified and assessed in real time. This ongoing monitoring allows the Company to adjust strategies to address new or evolving risks, including those related to energy use, emissions, and physical infrastructure vulnerabilities.

Compliance and Reporting: The EMS ensures that Akamai remains compliant with existing environmental regulations and prepares the Company to adapt to new regulatory requirements. Through the EMS, Akamai maintains a structured reporting process that supports transparency in climate-related performance.

3.3 Risk Assessment Process

Akamai evaluates the potential size and scope of identified climate-related risks through a comprehensive risk assessment process:

Scenario Analysis: Akamai uses scenario analysis to evaluate potential impacts of climate-related risks under different climate futures. This includes scenarios aligned with the 2°C or lower pathway, as well as scenarios involving more severe physical risks. Scenario analysis helps the Company assess financial and operational implications over short-, medium-, and long-term horizons.

Business Impact Assessment: The Company assesses how climate risks may affect business operations, particularly in data centers. This includes evaluating potential operational disruptions, energy supply interruptions, and increased costs from extreme weather events or regulatory changes.

Financial Impact Evaluation: Akamai's risk assessment includes evaluating financial implications of climate-related risks, such as compliance costs related to carbon pricing, regulatory penalties for noncompliance, and potential infrastructure adaptation expenses. The Company considers how these risks impact revenues, costs, assets, and liabilities.

Prioritization of Risks: Climate-related risks are prioritized based on their potential to disrupt business operations and their material financial impact. Risks that pose significant operational challenges or financial implications are considered material and integrated into the Company's broader risk management strategy.

3.4 Size and Scope Assessment

Akamai's EMS and risk management processes work together to assess the size and scope of identified risks:

Geographic Exposure: Akamai evaluates the vulnerability of its infrastructure based on location. Facilities located in regions prone to extreme weather events or chronic climate risks, such as water scarcity or temperature extremes, are carefully assessed for potential impacts on operational stability and energy demand.

Regulatory and Compliance Exposure: The Company assesses how evolving climate regulations may affect business operations. This includes understanding the scope of new emissions limits, carbon pricing policies, and energy efficiency standards in regions where Akamai operates.

Customer and Market Impact: Akamai evaluates how market demand for sustainable services influences risk exposure. The growing expectation for low-carbon solutions from clients creates both risks and opportunities.

3.5 Risk Prioritization

Akamai's process for prioritizing climate-related risks is grounded in materiality, considering potential impact on operations, financial performance, and reputation. IPCC RCP scenarios support this prioritization, allowing Akamai to assess risks based on projected climate outcomes:

Financial Impact: Climate-related risks with substantial financial implications, such as increased operational costs from carbon pricing or costs of regulatory noncompliance, are prioritized. These risks are considered material if they could significantly impact revenue streams, capital expenditures, or overall financial position.

Operational Disruption: Risks that could disrupt operations, especially in energy-intensive areas like data centers, are prioritized based on their likelihood and potential severity. For example, extreme weather events projected in RCP 8.5 scenarios that could disrupt energy supplies or damage infrastructure are considered material and managed proactively.

Reputational Impact: Akamai prioritizes risks that could affect its reputation with customers, investors, and stakeholders. Climate-related risks that could undermine ESG performance are prioritized within the risk management process.

Relative Prioritization of Climate-Related Risks (IFRS S2 Paragraph 25(a)(iv)): In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 25(a)(iv), Akamai discloses how it prioritizes climate-related risks relative to other types of risk. Climate-related risks are assessed using the same materiality thresholds and risk matrices as other enterprise risks within the ERM framework. The prioritization considers both quantitative factors (potential financial impact, likelihood of occurrence) and qualitative factors (reputational implications, strategic alignment, stakeholder expectations). Climate-related risks that exceed defined materiality thresholds or that have significant potential to affect strategic objectives are escalated to the ESG Committee and Board for oversight. Currently, climate-related physical risks to data center infrastructure and regulatory transition risks are classified as medium-priority within

Akamai's overall risk portfolio, while climate-related opportunities in low-carbon services are considered strategically important growth drivers.

3.6 Risk Monitoring

Akamai's EMS provides a structured framework for continuous monitoring and improvement of climate-related risk management. The system ensures that Akamai can adapt to new regulations, scientific developments, and market trends. The Company regularly reviews its risk management processes and updates them as necessary to address emerging risks, ensuring resilience and operational stability.

Key terms in Akamai's risk management framework include:

Transition Risks: Risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy, including regulatory, market, and reputational risks.

Physical Risks: Including acute risks, such as extreme weather events, and chronic risks, such as rising temperatures or long-term water shortages.

Materiality: Akamai evaluates climate-related risks based on their potential financial and operational impact. Risks that could significantly disrupt operations or incur high financial costs are considered material and prioritized.

3.7 Climate-Related Opportunities Identification

In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 25(b), Akamai discloses the processes it uses to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor climate-related opportunities, including information about whether and how it uses climate-related scenario analysis to inform its identification of climate-related opportunities. Akamai considers comprehensive climate-related scenario analysis to identify potential opportunities caused by climate change.

Types of Climate-Related Opportunities Identified

In accordance with TCFD guidance, Akamai has identified opportunities across the following categories:

- **Resource Efficiency:** Reduced operating costs through efficiency gains in production and distribution processes, including data center energy efficiency improvements
- **Energy Source:** Reduced operational costs through use of lower-emission sources of energy and participation in renewable energy markets
- **Products and Services:** Competitive advantage from developing low-emission products and services that meet shifting consumer and producer preferences
- **Markets:** Access to new markets through collaboration on the transition to a lower-carbon economy
- **Resilience:** Development of adaptive capacity to respond to climate change, including through edge computing and distributed infrastructure

The Company analyzes operations under seven RCP scenarios: 1.9, 2.6, 3.4, 4.5, 6.0, 7.0, and 8.5 based on AR6 and building off AR5. These scenarios represent varying levels of greenhouse gas emissions and their associated effects on global temperatures, sea levels, and weather patterns through 2100.

Once opportunities are identified, Akamai uses its EMS to assess, prioritize, and monitor those opportunities. The detailed research outlines vulnerabilities these areas may face under different RCP scenarios while highlighting opportunities for innovation and leadership in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

3.8 Integration into Overall Risk Management

Integration with Overall Risk Management (IFRS S2 Paragraph 25(c)): In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 25(c), Akamai discloses the extent to which, and how, its processes for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into and inform the Company's overall risk management process.

Akamai embeds climate-related risk management directly into its ERM framework, ensuring that these risks are assessed and managed alongside other critical business risks. By leveraging IPCC RCP scenarios, Akamai anticipates diverse climate futures, aligning climate risk mitigation with long-term goals.

Holistic ERM Framework: Within Akamai's ERM framework, climate-related risks are assessed across all business areas, ensuring they are treated with the same priority as other strategic risks. Integration of IPCC RCP scenarios enhances this process, enabling identification of risks specific to each region based on potential outcomes.

Scenario Planning with IPCC RCPs: Akamai utilizes IPCC RCP pathways as part of its scenario analysis to understand the range of climate futures. This enables assessment of how each scenario might affect operations, informing both immediate and long-term strategic planning.

Strategic Management of Climate-Related Risks: Akamai's approach to managing climate-related risks is fully aligned with its corporate strategy, allowing for informed decision-making on mitigation, transfer, acceptance, or control of these risks.

Focused Mitigation Efforts: Akamai actively mitigates climate-related risks through investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and resilient infrastructure. The Company's commitment to net zero across operations and global platform, and 100% renewable energy by 2030, directly supports its strategy for mitigating transition risks.

Adaptation and Resilience Planning: In response to physical climate risks, Akamai enhances the resilience of critical infrastructure, particularly in areas vulnerable to extreme weather. Adaptation measures include upgrading energy-efficient systems, improving flood defenses, and reinforcing data center structures.

Risk Transfer and Control Measures: Akamai manages certain climate-related risks through insurance and contractual protections, especially for regions susceptible to physical damage from extreme weather events.

3.9 Decision-Making Process for Managing Climate-Related Risks

Akamai's approach to managing climate-related risks includes several key actions, as informed by TCFD guidance:

Mitigation: Akamai prioritizes mitigating climate-related risks that could impact operations, particularly those tied to regulatory compliance and physical challenges. The commitment to achieving net zero across operations and global platform and 100% renewable energy by 2030 serves as a central mitigation strategy.

Transfer: Where feasible, Akamai transfers risks using insurance policies and contracts. Risks from extreme weather events — such as hurricanes or floods — are mitigated through insurance coverage for physical damage and business continuity.

Acceptance: Akamai may accept certain climate-related risks when they are deemed low-impact or manageable within risk tolerance. Minor operational disruptions from localized weather events may be part of the routine risk landscape, with contingency plans in place.

Control: Akamai exercises control over climate-related risks through ongoing monitoring, compliance, and adaptation strategies. The EMS plays a key role in controlling these risks by setting environmental performance targets, tracking progress, and ensuring compliance.

Part 4: Metrics and Targets

Objective: In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraphs 27-37, this section enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand Akamai's performance in relation to its climate-related risks and opportunities, including progress toward climate-related targets and any targets required by law or regulation. Specifically, this section discloses information relevant to the cross-industry metric categories (greenhouse gases, climate-related transition risks, climate-related physical risks, climate-related opportunities, capital deployment, internal carbon prices, and remuneration), industry-based metrics, and targets set by Akamai to mitigate or adapt to climate-related risks or take advantage of climate-related opportunities.

4.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

4.1.1 Absolute Gross Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Akamai discloses its absolute gross greenhouse gas emissions generated during the reporting period, expressed as metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent, as follows:

Disaggregation of Emissions (IFRS S2 Paragraph 29(a)(iv)): In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 29(a)(iv), Akamai discloses that the Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions presented below relate entirely to the consolidated accounting group (Akamai Technologies, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries). Akamai does not have material emissions attributable to associates, joint ventures, or

unconsolidated subsidiaries that would require separate disclosure. Accordingly, no disaggregation between the consolidated accounting group and other investees is presented.

GHG Emissions Category	Unit	2025	2024	2023	Additional Framework Alignment
Gross Scope 1 Emissions	t CO_2e	70	45	54	GRI 305-1; S&P CSA 2.5.1
Gross Scope 2 (location-based) Emissions	t CO_2e	322,800	262,401	243,301	GRI 2-5; 305-2; S&P CSA 2.5.2
Gross Scope 2 (market-based) Emissions	t CO_2e	173,000	121,001	112,701	GRI 2-5; 305-2; S&P CSA 2.5.2
Gross Scope 3 Emissions	t CO_2e	180,350	174,340	226,615	GRI 2-5; 305-3; S&P CSA 2.5.3

4.1.2 Measurement Methodology

In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 29(a)(ii), Akamai measures its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004). Akamai's emissions reporting follows the ISO 14064-1:2018 and GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, two of the most widely used standards for GHG accounting. ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol provides two structured frameworks for measuring, managing, and reducing emissions, ensuring that Akamai's reporting is consistent with global standards and comparable across the industry.

Consolidation Approach: In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph B27, Akamai uses the operational control approach as its consolidation method for greenhouse gas emissions. This approach was selected because it aligns with how Akamai exercises control over its operations and environmental impacts.

Global Warming Potential Values: In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraphs B20-B22, greenhouse gases are converted into CO_2 equivalent values using global warming potential values based on a 100-year time horizon from the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessment available at the reporting date.

Scope 1 (Direct Emissions): Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources, including fuel combustion for backup generators and fugitive emissions from refrigerant leaks. Akamai tracks and uses incident-based calculation approaches for fuel use and refrigerant management.

Scope 2 (Indirect Emissions from Purchased Energy): Indirect emissions from electricity purchased for operations, such as network equipment and office facilities. Akamai reports both location-based and market-based emissions to reflect the influence of renewable energy purchases.

Scope 3 (Value Chain Emissions): Emissions from upstream and downstream activities outside Akamai's operational control. Akamai's Scope 3 reporting includes:

- Purchased goods and services
- Capital goods
- Fuel and energy-related activities (upstream)
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Waste generated in operations
- Business travel
- Employee commuting and teleworking
- Upstream leased assets

4.1.3 Scope 3 Categories

Purchased Goods and Services: Emissions from procurement of goods and services, including hardware for data centers and network equipment, represent one of the largest contributors to Scope 3 emissions.

Capital Goods: Emissions associated with infrastructure investments, such as manufacturing hardware and capital expenditures. These emissions are calculated to reflect the full lifecycle impact of Akamai's infrastructure investments.

Fuel and Energy-Related Activities (Upstream): These emissions include losses during electricity transmission and distribution.

Upstream Transportation and Distribution: Emissions from transportation of goods into Akamai's facilities, based on freight distances, shipment weights, and standard emission factors.

Waste Generated in Operations: Akamai prioritizes e-waste management, with e-waste responsibly handled through e-Stewards–certified recyclers.

Business Travel: Emissions from corporate commercial, private air, rail, car, and hotel travel are tracked.

Employee Commuting and Teleworking: Emissions from commuting and remote work, including electricity transmission and distribution losses, reflect the evolving nature of hybrid work models (FlexBase).

Upstream Leased Assets: Leased data center spaces contribute significantly to Scope 3 emissions, especially facilities in the Akamai Accelerated Network Partner (AANP) program. Akamai calculates both location- and market-based emissions for leased spaces.

4.2 Climate-Related Risk and Opportunity Metrics

Aligned with IFRS S2 guidelines, Akamai has established key climate-related metrics to monitor transition risks, physical risks, and opportunities:

Carbon Emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3): Akamai reports GHG emissions across all scopes, with historical data available for trend analysis. Scope 1 and Scope 2 data are verified using location- and

market-based methodologies, while Scope 3 emissions data is derived from industry benchmarks and supplier-specific information.

Energy Consumption and Renewable Energy: Akamai's energy consumption is meticulously tracked, particularly for data centers and office spaces, with real-time monitoring enabling continuous efficiency improvements. Renewable energy sourcing metrics are reported to demonstrate progress toward the 100% renewable energy goal.

Water Use: Voluntary tracking of water consumption data is conducted primarily to maintain general awareness of local resource dynamics, particularly in water-stressed regions where Akamai utilizes licensed infrastructure.

Waste Management: Akamai's waste management metrics focus on e-waste, with a high rate of responsible recycling and reuse through certified programs.

4.3 Financial Impact of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Akamai is currently engaged in a voluntary, forward-looking assessment regarding the potential intersection of long-term climate trends and our financial performance. Rather than viewing this through a lens of mere compliance, we are choosing to integrate these insights into our broader strategic planning, examining various global pathways to better understand potential risks and opportunities. A key component of this initiative includes a high-level review of our revenue architecture across diverse scenarios, helping us ensure long-term stability and resilience in an evolving global market.

This initiative remains an active, evolving work in progress, as we continue to deepen our analysis through phased, multi-tiered climate assessments across our major global markets to ensure a comprehensive, localized understanding of our footprint.

4.4 Capital Deployment

In FY25, Akamai spent about $1,800,000 of OpEx for the sustainability program and the company's broader environmental goals.

4.5 Internal Carbon Prices

In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 29(f), Akamai discloses the following information regarding its use of internal carbon pricing:

Application of Internal Carbon Pricing: Akamai has integrated internal carbon pricing as a key component of its strategy to promote low-carbon decision-making and reinforce accountability in emissions management across the organization. By attributing a financial value to carbon emissions, this approach encourages departments to make carbon-conscious choices that align with Akamai's broader sustainability goals. The internal carbon price serves as an incentive to prioritize investments in renewable energy, energy-efficient technologies, and other sustainable initiatives.

Use in Decision-Making: Akamai applies internal carbon pricing in the following areas: (i) investment decisions, including capital expenditure evaluations for data center infrastructure and equipment upgrades; (ii) scenario analysis for climate resilience assessments; and (iii) business case development for renewable energy projects and energy efficiency initiatives.

Price Per Metric Tonne: For fiscal year 2025, Akamai applies an internal carbon price of US$50 per metric tonne of CO_2 equivalent for investment decision-making purposes. This price is reviewed as needed by the ESG Committee and adjusted as necessary to reflect evolving market conditions, regulatory developments, and the Company's decarbonization trajectory.

4.6 Remuneration

In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 29(g), Akamai discloses the following information regarding climate-related executive remuneration:

Description of Climate-Related Considerations in Executive Remuneration: Climate-related performance metrics are linked to Akamai's remuneration policies, particularly for senior executive management and sustainability teams. Incentives tied to emissions reductions, renewable energy progress, and energy efficiency initiatives align corporate priorities with Akamai's sustainability objectives. Specifically, Akamai aligns executive compensation with sustainability performance by tying annual bonuses to specific financial measures, with a modifier based on ESG objectives including progress toward the Company's 100% renewable energy and net-zero emissions goals.

Percentage of Executive Remuneration Linked to Climate-Related Considerations: For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025, approximately 10% of the annual incentive compensation for executive management was linked to climate-related and broader ESG considerations, including progress toward renewable energy targets, emissions reduction milestones, and sustainability program advancement.

4.7 Climate-Related Targets

4.7.1 Emissions Reduction Targets

Metric	Objective	Coverage	Target Period	Milestones	Target Type
Reduce 100% of combined Scope 1, 2 (market-based), and 3 (Category 3 and 8) emissions	Mitigation	Global	2030	2020	Absolute

Reduce 100% of combined Scope 1, 2 (market-based), and 3 emissions	Mitigation	Global	2040	2030	Absolute

Additional GHG Target Disclosures (IFRS S2 Paragraph 36)

In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 36, Akamai provides the following additional information for each greenhouse gas emissions target:

Target Characteristic	2030 Target	2040 Net-Zero Target
Greenhouse gases covered (36(a))	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3 (all seven Kyoto Protocol gases)	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3 (all seven Kyoto Protocol gases)
Scopes covered (36(b))	Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based), Scope 3 (Categories 3 and 8)	Scope 1, Scope 2 (market-based), all material Scope 3 categories
Gross or net target (36(c))	Gross greenhouse gas emissions target	Net greenhouse gas emissions target (gross target also disclosed above)
Sectoral decarbonization approach (36(d))	Not derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach	Not derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach
Planned use of carbon credits (36(e))	Carbon credits are not relied upon to achieve this target	Carbon credits may be used to offset residual emissions that cannot be eliminated through direct reduction efforts. Any carbon credits used will be sourced from verified programs (e.g., Verra, Gold Standard) with preference for nature-based removal projects with demonstrated permanence. The Company does not anticipate significant reliance on carbon credits and will prioritize direct emissions reductions.

4.7.2 Clean Energy Targets

Metric	Objective	Coverage	Target Period	Base Year	Milestones	Target Type
Power Akamai's global operations with 100% clean power by 2030	Adaptation	Global	2030	2019	Year-over-year increase	Absolute

4.7.3 Water Initiatives

Metric	Objective	Coverage	Target Period	Base Year	Milestones	Target Type
Reduce estimated water withdrawal (ML) year over year	Adaptation	Global	Annual	Prior year	Year-over-year reduction	Intensity
Reduce estimated water discharge (ML) year over year	Adaptation	Global	Annual	Prior year	Year-over-year reduction	Intensity
Reduce estimated water consumption (ML) year over year	Adaptation	Global	Annual	Prior year	Year-over-year reduction	Intensity

4.7.4 E-Waste Recycling Targets

Metric	Objective	Coverage	Target Period	Base Year	Milestones	Target Type

Divert 100% of Akamai's global electronic waste through reuse and recycling by 2030	Mitigation	Global	Prior year	Current year	Year-over-year maintain	Absolute

4.7.5 Target Characteristics

Absolute Targets: Akamai has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2040 across its entire value chain (Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3), with intermediate milestones in line with RCP research focused on 1.9 or 2.6 pathways.

Alignment with International Climate Agreements (IFRS S2 Paragraph 33(h)): In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 33(h), Akamai discloses how the latest international agreement on climate change has informed its targets. Akamai's net zero by 2040 target and 100% renewable energy by 2030 target have been informed by the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C. The Company's targets are designed to contribute to the global effort to achieve net-zero emissions by mid-century, consistent with scientific assessments of the emissions pathways required to meet Paris Agreement objectives. Akamai's participation in The Climate Pledge further reinforces its commitment to achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2040 — 10 years ahead of the Paris Agreement's 2050 goal.

Intensity-Based Targets: Akamai also employs intensity-based targets, such as reducing emissions per unit of data delivered, to ensure that emissions reductions align with business growth. These metrics are essential in the context of Akamai's high-volume content delivery operations.

Renewable Energy: Akamai is committed to powering its global platform and operations with 100% renewable energy by 2030.

Water Usage Management: While data center water infrastructure is managed by our facility partners, Akamai seeks alignment with operators who focus on optimization in water-stressed regions. We track intensity metrics—including water consumed per square meter or per megawatt of capacity—to gain visibility into the environmental footprint of our colocation footprint. Because these facilities are owned and operated by third parties, Akamai does not have direct operational control over their water systems or management practices; instead, we utilize this data to inform our partnership selections and support indirect efficiency improvements across our global network.

4.8 Target Setting and Review Process

Akamai supports The Climate Pledge, reinforcing its dedication to achieving net-zero emissions. This strategic alignment complements existing reporting and allows the Company to continue building a resilient, forward-looking sustainability program. Through this approach, Akamai remains steadfast in its pursuit of impactful emissions reductions that are both measurable and aligned with global climate goals.

Targets are reviewed regularly and reported in Akamai's annual reports and key metrics addendum.

Target Review Process (IFRS S2 Paragraph 34(b)): In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 34(b), Akamai's processes for reviewing climate-related targets include: (i) annual review by the Corporate Sustainability Team of progress against all climate-related targets; (ii) quarterly reporting to the EMS Committee on key performance indicators; (iii) at least annual review by the ESG Committee of the Board to assess target appropriateness and progress; and (iv) periodic reassessment of target ambition levels in light of evolving scientific understanding, regulatory requirements, and business circumstances. The most recent comprehensive target review was conducted in Q4 2025.

4.9 Progress Monitoring Metrics

GHG Emissions Reduction Targets: Akamai tracks progress through KPIs such as absolute GHG emissions reductions (in metric tons of CO_2e), emissions intensity (e.g., emissions per petabyte of data delivered), and annual reductions in Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions.

Renewable Energy Goals: Akamai measures renewable energy adoption as a percentage of total energy consumption and tracks progress through KPIs such as annual increase in renewable energy purchases and completion of VPPAs and RECs.

Water Usage Management: Water usage intensity is tracked as water consumed per square meter of facility space or per megawatt of data center capacity to evaluate the indirect footprint of facilities outside of Akamai's direct operational control.

Waste Management and Circular Economy Goals: Akamai tracks metrics such as the percentage of total e-waste responsibly recycled, reductions in landfill disposal, and progress toward zero-waste certifications.

4.10 Performance Against Targets

Target	Unit	2025	2024	2023	Additional Framework Alignment
Reduce 100% of our combined Scope 1, 2 (market-based), and 3 (Category 3 and 8) absolute emissions (compared with our base annual inventory) by 2030	% reduction of base annual inventory	42	47	-	GRI 305-5; S&P CSA 2.5.12

Reduce 100% of our combined Scope 1, 2 (market-based), and 3 absolute emissions (compared with our base annual inventory) by 2040	% reduction of base annual inventory	34	36	-	GRI 305-5; S&P CSA 2.5.12
Power Akamai's global operations with 100% clean power by 2030	% clean energy use	52	59	56	GRI 302-1; S&P CSA 2.2.2; SASB TC-SI-130a.1
Divert 100% of Akamai's global electronic waste through reuse and recycling by 2030	% diversion of e-waste	100	100	100	GRI 2-5; 306-2; 306-3; 306-4; 306-5; S&P CSA 2.3.2

4.11 Non-Material Intensity Metrics

Target	Unit	2025	2024	2023	Additional Framework Alignment
Estimated water withdrawal	ML	49	35	42	GRI 303-3; S&P CSA 2.4.2; SASB TC-SI-130a.2
Estimated water discharge	ML	19	14	16	GRI 303-4; S&P CSA 2.4.2
Estimated water consumption	ML	669	885	790	GRI 303-5; S&P CSA 2.4.2

4.12 Target Methodology

Akamai employs transparent and standardized methodologies to calculate targets, track progress, and provide stakeholders with confidence in reported metrics:

GHG Emissions Calculations: In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 29(a)(iii), Akamai discloses its measurement approach, inputs, and assumptions. Emissions are calculated following GHG Protocol

guidelines, with separate calculations for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Akamai uses the operational control approach as its consolidation method for greenhouse gas emissions. Emission factors and conversion methods are derived from established sources, such as the U.S. EPA, DEFRA, and IEA. Akamai's methodologies include location-based and market-based calculations for Scope 2 emissions.

Changes to Measurement Methodology (IFRS S2 Paragraph 29(a)(iii)(3)): In accordance with IFRS S2 paragraph 29(a)(iii)(3), Akamai discloses changes made to measurement approaches, inputs, and assumptions during the reporting period. During fiscal year 2025, the following changes were made: (i) updated emission factors for Scope 2 location-based emissions to reflect the most recent IEA grid emission factors; (ii) expanded Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased Goods and Services) methodology to include additional supplier categories; and (iii) refined employee commuting and teleworking calculations to better reflect the Company's hybrid work model. These changes did not materially affect the comparability of emissions data with prior periods, and where applicable, prior period data has been restated for consistency.

Renewable Energy Sourcing Methodology: Renewable energy progress is measured based on the proportion of total energy consumption met by renewable sources, including VPPAs and RECs. Each renewable purchase is tracked and verified, with adjustments made for changes in operational demand or energy sourcing contracts.

Water Use and Efficiency Calculations: To evaluate our indirect impact, we rely on consumption data from meters installed at high-use locations by our data center providers. This partner-supplied data is adjusted for occupancy and facility utilization rates, allowing Akamai to estimate our share of resource use where we lack direct operational control.

E-Waste Tracking and Circular Economy Metrics: Akamai monitors e-waste volumes through facility-level reporting, capturing disposal and recycling rates. E-waste is tracked by category to assess resource recovery and recycling efficiency, with data validated by third-party certifications such as e-Stewards.

Part 5: Additional Context from the TCFD Framework

5.1 Business Strategy and Financial Planning

Time Horizons: Short-term (0–3 years) financial planning focuses on immediate investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, while medium-term (3–5 years) planning includes capital investments in resilient infrastructure and climate mitigation technologies. Long-term (5–10 years) planning centers around achieving net-zero emissions and fully transitioning to sustainable operations across the value chain.

Prioritization of Risks and Opportunities: Climate-related risks and opportunities are evaluated and prioritized based on their potential financial significance. Near-term considerations include addressing regulatory requirements around carbon emissions, while medium-term strategies focus on exploring

opportunities for innovation. These risks and opportunities are assessed through scenario analysis and integrated into capital allocation decisions.

Integration of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities into Decision-Making:

R&D and New Technology: Akamai prioritizes R&D in low-energy consumption technologies and energy efficiency measures, ensuring that new product development aligns with climate goals.

Investment and Capital Allocation: Climate-related opportunities, such as investments in energy-efficient infrastructure, renewable energy, and carbon reduction initiatives, are embedded into Akamai's capital planning process. Akamai is flexible in reallocating capital to emerging opportunities to stay ahead of regulatory and market trends.

5.2 Risk Categories and Examples

Transition Risks:

Regulatory Risks: Akamai actively manages regulatory risks related to climate policies, such as emissions limits, carbon pricing, and reporting requirements. The Company monitors regulatory developments across key regions, with the EMS providing a compliance framework.

Market Risks: As customer demand shifts toward sustainable services, Akamai mitigates market risks by offering energy-efficient solutions and digital services with lower carbon footprint.

Physical Risks:

Acute Risks: Akamai addresses risks from extreme weather events by enhancing the resilience of data centers. RCP 8.5 projections for high-impact metro areas are specifically factored into resilience efforts.

Chronic Risks: Akamai manages chronic physical risks, such as rising temperatures and water scarcity, through energy-efficient technologies and optimized water use. Geographic distribution of data centers is reviewed periodically, considering RCP projections.

5.3 Role of the Environmental Management System

The EMS is central to Akamai's management of climate-related risks, providing structured processes to systematically track, monitor, and manage environmental risks:

Monitoring and Reporting: The EMS ensures continuous monitoring of environmental metrics across key operational areas.

Compliance Management: The EMS helps Akamai meet environmental regulations across all regions, tracking developments in emissions limits and energy efficiency standards.

Adaptation and Resilience Planning: The EMS provides a framework for setting adaptation goals and implementing action plans.

5.4 Sector-Specific and Geographic Considerations

Climate-related risks are assessed by sector and geography:

Sector-Specific Risks: Data center operations face risks related to energy consumption and efficiency. Ensuring energy efficiency and reliability are crucial in managing the climate footprint of digital infrastructure.

Geographic Risks: Regions where Akamai's data centers are located, such as areas prone to water stress or extreme weather, are closely monitored. Physical risks are mapped against Akamai's global footprint to ensure resilience planning.

5.5 Historical and Forward-Looking Metrics

To support trend analysis, Akamai provides historical data on key metrics, showing progress over time. Forward-looking metrics, such as projected reductions in emissions and anticipated renewable energy adoption, align with Akamai's business and strategic planning horizons.

Akamai adheres to ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol methodology for calculating and reporting Direct or Scope 1, Indirect or Scope 2, and Value Chain or Scope 3 emissions. This alignment ensures that emissions data is accurate, comparable, and consistent with industry standards. Akamai's Direct, Indirect and Value Chain emissions are reported independently of materiality assessments, reflecting the Company's commitment to transparency.

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About This Report

This Climate-Related Financial Disclosure Report (the "Report") of Akamai Technologies, Inc. (the "Company" or "Akamai") is published as of June 2026 and speaks only as of such date. This Report has been prepared in accordance with IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures and incorporates recommendations from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This Report should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In the event of any inconsistency between this Report and the Company's SEC filings, the SEC filings shall control.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the Company's climate-related targets and goals, expected progress toward those targets, anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities, and the results of scenario analysis. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "anticipate," "expect," "plan," "will," "may," "goal," "target," "commit," "intend," "project," and "estimate."

These statements are based on current expectations and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance. Actual results may differ materially due to factors including: changes in climate-related regulations; technological developments; changes in customer demand; physical climate impacts differing from projections; changes in energy prices and renewable energy availability; macroeconomic conditions; and other factors described in the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required by law.

Aspirational Goals

The goals, targets, and commitments discussed in this Report, including net-zero emissions and renewable energy aspirations, are aspirational objectives and not guarantees or binding undertakings. The Company's ability to achieve these goals is subject to factors beyond its control, and the Company may modify or adjust its goals in response to changing circumstances.

Data and Metrics

The metrics and quantitative data in this Report, including greenhouse gas emissions and environmental metrics, are not based on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and have not been audited. These metrics have been prepared using methodologies that may differ from those used by other companies and may not be directly comparable. Emissions data has been prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and has been subject to third-party verification as described herein; however, such verification is not equivalent to a financial statement

audit. Climate-related information involves significant uncertainty and the use of estimates, projections, and assumptions that may prove incorrect.

This Report contains information derived from third-party sources, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. While the Company believes these sources to be reliable, it has not independently verified this information and makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness.

No Offer of Securities

This Report does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities. This Report is not intended to be relied upon as investment advice and does not take into account any investor's particular circumstances. This Report is not incorporated by reference into any registration statement, prospectus, or offering document, and shall not be deemed part of any securities offering under the Securities Act of 1933.

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For additional information regarding Akamai's sustainability performance, methodology reports, and key metrics, please visit akamaisustainability.com.

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