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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2021

☐ **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: 001-40325

AppLovin Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

45-3264542
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1100 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, California 94304
(Address of registrant's principal executive offices, including zip code)

(800) 839-9646
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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, par value \$0.00003 per share	APP	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

As of November 1, 2021, the number of shares of the registrant's Class A common stock outstanding was 226,413,373 and the number of shares of the registrant's Class B common stock outstanding was 147,807,622.

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NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws, which statements involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements generally relate to future events or our future financial or operating performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “could,” “intend,” “target,” “project,” “contemplate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” or “continue” or the negative of these words or other similar terms or expressions that concern our expectations, strategy, plans, or intentions. Forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q include statements about:

- our future financial performance, including our expectations regarding our revenue, cost of revenue, and operating expenses, and our ability to achieve or maintain future profitability;
- the sufficiency of our cash and cash equivalents to meet our liquidity needs;
- the demand for our Software Platform and Apps;
- our ability to attract and retain business clients and users;
- our ability to develop new products, features, and enhancements for our Core Technologies and Software Platform and to launch or acquire new Apps and successfully monetize them;
- our ability to compete with existing and new competitors in existing and new markets and offerings;
- our ability to successfully acquire and integrate companies and assets and to expand and diversify our operations through strategic acquisitions and partnerships;
- our ability to maintain the security and availability of our Core Technologies, Software Platform, and Apps;
- our expectations regarding the effects of existing and developing laws and regulations, including with respect to taxation and privacy and data protection;
- our ability to manage risk associated with our business;
- our expectations regarding new and evolving markets;
- our ability to develop and protect our brand;
- our expectations and management of future growth;
- our expectations concerning relationships with third parties;
- our ability to attract and retain employees and key personnel;
- our integration plans and expected timing for the closing of the MoPub transaction;
- our ability to maintain, protect and enhance our intellectual property; and
- the increased expenses associated with being a public company.

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.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We have based the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q primarily on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. The outcome of the events described in these forward-looking statements is subject to risks, uncertainties, and other factors, including those described in the section titled “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all risks and uncertainties that could have an impact on the forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We cannot assure you that the results, events, and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur, and actual results, events, or circumstances could differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

Neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. Moreover, the forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update any

forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or to reflect new information or the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions, or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements and you should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, partnerships, mergers, dispositions, joint ventures, or investments we may make.

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 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.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

AppLovin Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except for share and per share data)

	September 30, 2021 <i>(unaudited)</i>	December 31, 2020
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,049,617	\$ 317,235
Accounts receivable, net	412,884	296,964
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	163,864	48,795
Total current assets	1,626,365	662,994
Property and equipment, net	62,910	28,587
Operating lease right-of-use assets	77,435	84,336
Goodwill	997,661	249,773
Intangible assets, net	1,758,796	1,086,332
Other assets	44,593	42,571
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,567,760</u>	<u>\$ 2,154,593</u>
Liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interest, and stockholders' equity (deficit)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 208,539	\$ 147,275
Accrued liabilities	131,877	95,057
Licensed asset obligation	17,808	18,760
Short-term debt	18,310	15,210
Deferred revenue	84,884	86,886
Operating lease liabilities	21,278	22,206
Deferred acquisition costs, current	87,072	212,658
Total current liabilities	569,768	598,052
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term debt	1,731,020	1,583,990
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	65,705	71,755
Other non-current liabilities	152,048	59,032
Total liabilities	2,518,541	2,312,829
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	160	309
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Convertible preferred stock, 100,000,000 and 109,090,908 shares authorized, nil and 109,090,908 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	—	399,589
Class A, Class B and Class F common stock, \$0.00003 par value—1,700,000,000 (Class A 1,500,000,000, Class B 200,000,000, Class F nil) and 429,600,000 (Class A 386,400,000, Class B nil, Class F 43,200,000) shares authorized, 373,641,135 (Class A 225,833,513, Class B 147,807,622, Class F nil) and 226,364,401 (Class A 183,800,251, Class B nil, Class F 42,564,150) shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively	11	7
Additional paid-in capital	3,084,928	453,655
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(27,560)	604
Accumulated deficit	(1,008,320)	(1,012,400)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	2,049,059	(158,545)
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interest, and stockholders' equity (deficit)	<u>\$ 4,567,760</u>	<u>\$ 2,154,593</u>

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

AppLovin Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except for per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue	\$ 726,951	\$ 381,740	\$ 1,999,634	\$ 941,249
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	254,052	163,060	722,966	357,564
Sales and marketing	285,224	153,014	816,200	417,000
Research and development	108,523	51,136	246,861	99,950
General and administrative	34,104	15,276	122,116	41,256
Lease modification and abandonment of leasehold improvements	—	—	—	7,851
Extinguishments of acquisition-related contingent consideration	—	74,712	—	74,712
Total costs and expenses	681,903	457,198	1,908,143	998,333
Income (loss) from operations	45,048	(75,458)	91,491	(57,084)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense and loss on settlement of debt	(18,756)	(20,110)	(72,796)	(57,548)
Other income (expense), net	(9,217)	1,169	(997)	5,347
Total other expense	(27,973)	(18,941)	(73,793)	(52,201)
Income (loss) before income taxes	17,075	(94,399)	17,698	(109,285)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	16,933	(4,485)	13,767	(2,324)
Net income (loss)	142	(89,914)	3,931	(106,961)
Add: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	36	226	149	546
Net income (loss) attributable to AppLovin	178	(89,688)	4,080	(106,415)
Less: Net income attributable to participating securities	(1)	—	(568)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common stock—Basic	177	(89,688)	3,512	(106,415)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stock—Diluted	\$ 177	\$ (89,688)	\$ 3,539	\$ (106,415)
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:				
Basic	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.42)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.50)
Diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.42)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.50)
Weighted average common shares used to compute net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:				
Basic	368,427,532	214,638,272	309,353,304	212,998,263
Diluted	384,324,785	214,638,272	327,426,792	212,998,263

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

AppLovin Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Net income (loss)	\$ 142	\$ (89,914)	\$ 3,931	\$ (106,961)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation gain (loss), net of tax effect of \$5.4 million and \$8.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021	(18,255)	218	(28,164)	278
Interest rate swap gain, net of tax effect of \$1.5 million and \$2.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020	—	4,338	—	4,926
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(18,255)	4,556	(28,164)	5,204
Add: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	36	226	149	546
Total comprehensive loss attributable to AppLovin	\$ (18,077)	\$ (85,132)	\$ (24,084)	\$ (101,211)

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

AppLovin Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(in thousands, except share data)
(unaudited)

	Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest	Convertible Preferred Stock		Class A, Class B and Class F Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ 309	109,090,908	\$ 399,589	226,364,401	\$ 7	\$ 453,655	\$ 604	\$ (1,012,400)	\$ (158,545)
Exercises and vesting of early exercised Class A common stock options	—	—	—	1,232,156	—	10,143	—	—	10,143
Repurchase of Class A common stock	—	—	—	(214,509)	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	29,667	—	—	29,667
Total other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(721)	—	(721)
Net loss	(54)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,521)	(10,521)
Balance as of March 31, 2021	255	109,090,908	399,589	227,382,048	7	493,465	(117)	(1,022,921)	(129,977)
Exercises and vesting of early exercised Class A common stock options	—	—	—	1,020,588	—	5,190	—	—	5,190
Exercise of warrants, net of shares withheld	—	—	—	6,229,081	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Class A common stock in connection with acquisitions	—	—	—	6,320,688	—	342,170	—	—	342,170
Issuance of Class A common stock	—	—	—	12,006	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Class A common stock in connection with initial public offering, net of issuance costs as adjusted for cost reimbursement	—	—	—	22,500,000	1	1,747,970	—	—	1,747,971
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock in connection with initial public offering	—	(109,090,908)	(399,589)	109,090,908	3	399,586	—	—	—
Repurchase of Class A common stock	—	—	—	(390,000)	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	26,852	—	—	26,852
Total other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,188)	—	(9,188)
Net income (loss)	(59)	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,423	14,423
Balance as of June 30, 2021	196	—	—	372,165,319	11	3,015,233	(9,305)	(1,008,496)	1,997,441
Exercises and vesting of early exercised Class A common common stock equity grants	—	—	—	991,787	—	7,782	—	—	7,782
Issuance of Class A common stock in connection with acquisitions	—	—	—	405,205	—	25,000	—	—	25,000
Issuance of Class A common stock	—	—	—	78,824	—	2,503	—	—	2,503
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	34,410	—	—	34,410
Total other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18,255)	—	(18,255)
Net income (loss)	(36)	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	178
Balance as of September 30, 2021	\$ 160	—	\$ —	373,641,135	\$ 11	\$ 3,084,928	\$ (27,560)	\$ (1,008,320)	\$ 2,049,059

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

AppLovin Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(in thousands, except share data)
(unaudited)

	Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest	Convertible Preferred Stock		Class A, Class B and Class F Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ —	109,090,908	\$ 399,589	220,157,922	\$ 7	\$ 235,190	\$ (4,140)	\$ (887,213)	\$ (256,567)
Exercises and vesting of early exercised Class A common stock options	—	—	—	442,503	—	145	—	—	145
Repurchase of unvested Class A common stock related to early exercised stock options	—	—	—	(425,001)	—	—	—	—	—
Repurchase of Class A common stock	—	—	—	(114,000)	—	(760)	—	—	(760)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	3,462	—	—	3,462
Total other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,903)	—	(1,903)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,664	4,664
Balance as of March 31, 2020	—	109,090,908	399,589	220,061,424	7	238,037	(6,043)	(882,549)	(250,959)
Exercises and vesting of early exercised Class A common stock options	—	—	—	37,593	—	117	—	—	117
Repurchase of Class A common stock	—	—	—	(135,000)	—	(1,006)	—	—	(1,006)
Issuance of common stock warrants and options in connection with an acquisition	—	—	—	—	—	39,040	—	—	39,040
Issuance of common stock warrants in connection with lease modification	—	—	—	—	—	433	—	—	433
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	2,556	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	4,747	—	—	4,747
Total other comprehensive income, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,551	—	2,551
Net loss	(320)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(21,391)	(21,391)
Balance as of June 30, 2020	2,236	109,090,908	399,589	219,964,017	7	281,368	(3,492)	(903,940)	(226,468)
Exercises and vesting of early exercised Class A common stock options	—	—	—	2,487,705	—	840	—	—	840
Issuance of Class A common stock in connection with acquisitions	—	—	—	2,479,996	—	106,133	—	—	106,133
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	10,568	—	—	10,568
Total other comprehensive income, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,556	—	4,556
Net loss	(226)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(89,688)	(89,688)
Balance as of September 30, 2020	\$ 2,010	109,090,908	\$ 399,589	224,931,718	\$ 7	\$ 398,909	\$ 1,064	\$ (993,628)	\$ (194,059)

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

AppLovin Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,931	\$ (106,961)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to operating activities:		
Amortization, depreciation and write-offs	315,409	157,223
Amortization of debt issuance costs and discount	8,980	5,753
Stock-based compensation	91,828	19,362
Change in operating right-of-use asset	18,199	4,375
Lease modification and abandonment of leasehold improvements	—	7,851
Loss on extinguishments of acquisition related contingent consideration	—	74,712
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(230)	—
Loss on settlement of debt	16,852	—
Net unrealized gains on fair value remeasurement of financial instruments	(9,305)	(4,400)
Net (gain) loss on foreign currency remeasurement	(4,080)	1,304
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(99,999)	(27,062)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(107,461)	(32,515)
Other assets	7,729	2,572
Accounts payable	49,345	(4,205)
Operating lease liabilities	(18,270)	(3,674)
Accrued and other liabilities	11,211	(2,389)
Deferred revenue	(7,303)	30,780
Net cash provided by operating activities	276,836	122,726
Investing Activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(962)	(2,842)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(1,198,789)	(559,080)
Purchase of non-marketable investments and other	(15,000)	(1,500)
Proceeds from other investing activities	11,358	—
Capitalized software development costs	(2,859)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,206,252)	(563,422)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock in initial public offering, net of issuance costs as adjusted for cost reimbursement	1,745,228	—
Proceeds from debt issuance, net of issuance costs	844,729	331,346
Payments of debt principal	(711,482)	(60,493)
Payments of finance leases	(9,690)	(7,342)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	25,486	1,104
Payments of deferred acquisition costs	(231,664)	(14,442)
Repurchases of common stock	—	(1,766)
Payments of deferred IPO costs	—	(220)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,662,607	248,187
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(809)	65
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	732,382	(192,444)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	317,235	396,247
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 1,049,617	\$ 203,803

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

AppLovin Corporation
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Supplemental non-cash investing and financing activities disclosures:		
Issuance of convertible security related to acquisitions	\$ 342,170	\$ —
Acquisitions not yet paid	\$ 74,347	\$ 16,073
Settlement of convertible security through issuance of common stock	\$ 25,000	\$ —
Assets acquired under finance leases	\$ 12,584	\$ 5,459
Right of use assets acquired under operating leases	\$ 3,508	\$ 6,937
Settlement of bonus compensation through issuance of common stock	\$ 2,503	\$ —
Acquisitions of business through issuance of common stock and common stock warrants	\$ —	\$ 38,167
Settlement of contingent consideration through issuance of common stock	\$ —	\$ 31,422
Deferred IPO costs not yet paid	\$ —	\$ 530
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 72,182	\$ 12,362
Cash paid for interest on debt	\$ 47,021	\$ 44,687

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

AppLovin Corporation
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

1. Description of Business and Principles of Consolidation

Description of Business

AppLovin Corporation (the “Company” or “AppLovin”) was incorporated in the state of Delaware on July 18, 2011. The Company is a leader in the mobile app industry with a focus on building a software-based platform for mobile app developers to improve the marketing and monetization of their apps. The Company also has a globally diversified portfolio of apps—free-to-play mobile games that it operates through its own or partner studios.

The Company’s operations are headquartered in Palo Alto, California, and has several operating locations in the U.S. as well as various international office locations in North America, Asia and Europe.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) for interim financial reporting. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. Therefore, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company’s final prospectus related to its initial public offering (“IPO”) dated April 14, 2021 and filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The condensed consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2020 was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements at that date but does not include all disclosures required by GAAP. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for the fair presentation of the Company’s financial position, results of operations, cash flows and stockholders’ equity for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 shown in this report are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2021 or any other period.

Principles of Consolidation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect the accounts of AppLovin Corporation and its subsidiaries in which the Company has a controlling financial interest. In accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 810, Consolidation, the Company consolidates any variable interest entity (“VIE”) of which the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company engages in business relationships with certain entities in the ordinary course of business to develop game Apps. The typical condition for a controlling financial interest ownership is holding a majority of the voting interests of an entity; however, a controlling financial interest may also exist in entities, such as VIEs, through arrangements that do not involve controlling voting interests. ASC 810 requires a variable interest holder to consolidate a VIE if that party has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The Company does not consolidate a VIE in which it has a majority ownership interest when the Company is not considered the primary beneficiary. The Company evaluates its relationships with all VIEs on an ongoing basis. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Initial Public Offering and Capital Structure Change

The Company’s registration statement on Form S-1 (the “IPO Registration Statement”) related to its IPO was declared effective on April 14, 2021, and the Company’s Class A common stock began trading on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on April 15, 2021. On April 19, 2021, the Company completed its IPO, in which the Company sold 22,500,000 shares of Class A common stock at price to the public of \$80.00 per share. The Company received aggregate net proceeds of \$1.75 billion after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$47.2 million and offering expenses of \$7.9 million subject to certain cost reimbursements. KKR Capital Markets LLC was an underwriter for the IPO and is an affiliate of KKR Denali Holdings L.P. (“KKR Denali”), who is a principal stockholder of the Company. The Company used \$400.0 million of the net proceeds from the IPO to repay the entire outstanding amount under the revolving credit facility (See Note 8). KKR Capital Markets LLC is a lender under the revolving credit facility and an affiliate of KKR Denali, a principal stockholder of the Company.

Following the effectiveness of the IPO Registration Statement, the Company filed its Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, which became effective immediately prior to the closing of the IPO (the "IPO Certificate"). The IPO Certificate authorizes a total of 1,500,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, 200,000,000 shares of Class B common stock, 150,000,000 shares of Class C common stock, and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Upon the filing and effectiveness of the IPO Certificate, all shares of Class F common stock and Series A convertible preferred stock then outstanding automatically converted into the equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock, respectively (the "Capital Stock Conversions"). Following the Capital Stock Conversions and immediately prior to the completion of the IPO, a total of 150,307,622 shares of Class A common stock held by Adam Foroughi, the Company's co-founder, CEO, and Chairperson; Herald Chen, the Company's President and Chief Financial Officer, and a member of the Company's board of directors; and KKR Denali (collectively with certain affiliates, the Class B Stockholders) were exchanged for an equivalent number of shares of Class B common stock pursuant to the terms of certain exchange agreements. Following the closing of the IPO, the Company had two classes of outstanding common stock: Class A common stock and Class B common stock. No shares of the Company's Class C common stock or preferred stock were issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2021.

The rights of the holders of all classes of stock pursuant to the IPO Certificate are as follows:

Common Stock

The rights of the holders of Class A common stock, Class B common stock, and Class C common stock (referred to together as the "common stock") are identical, except with respect to voting and conversion.

Voting Rights

Holders of the Class A common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, holders of the Class B common stock are entitled to 20 votes for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, and holders of the Class C common stock are not entitled to vote on any matter that is submitted to a vote of stockholders, except as otherwise required by law. The holders of the Class A common stock and Class B common stock will vote together as a single class, unless otherwise required by law. Under the IPO Certificate, approval of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of the Class B common stock voting as a separate class will be required to increase the number of authorized shares of the Class B common stock. In addition, Delaware law could require either holders of the Class A common stock, the Class B common stock, or the Class C common stock to vote separately as a single class in the following circumstances:

- if the Company were to seek to amend the IPO Certificate to increase or decrease the par value of a class of stock, then that class would be required to vote separately to approve the proposed amendment; and
- if the Company were to seek to amend the IPO Certificate in a manner that alters or changes the powers, preferences or special rights of a class of stock in a manner that affected its holders adversely, then that class would be required to vote separately to approve the proposed amendment.

Until the date on which the final conversion of all outstanding shares of Class B common stock pursuant to the terms of the IPO Certificate occurs, approval of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Company's Class B common stock voting as a separate class will be required to amend or modify any provision of the IPO Certificate inconsistent with, or otherwise alter, any provision of the IPO Certificate to modify the voting, conversion, or other rights, powers, preferences, privileges, or restrictions of the Company's Class B common stock.

Upon the closing of the IPO, the Class B Stockholders held all of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company's Class B common stock. The Class B Stockholders have entered into a voting agreement (the "Voting Agreement") whereby all Class B common stock held by the Class B Stockholders and their respective permitted entities and permitted transferees will be voted as determined by two of Mr. Foroughi, Mr. Chen, and KKR Denali (one of which must be Mr. Foroughi).

Dividend Rights

Subject to preferences that may apply to any shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time, the holders of the Company's common stock will be entitled to receive dividends out of funds legally available if the Company's board of directors, in its discretion, determines to issue dividends and then only at the times and in the amounts that the Company's board of directors may determine.

No Preemptive or Similar Rights

The Company's common stock will not be entitled to preemptive rights, and is not subject to conversion, redemption or sinking fund provisions.

Right to Receive Liquidation Distributions

If the Company becomes subject to a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, the assets legally available for distribution to the Company's stockholders would be distributable ratably among the holders of the Company's common stock and any participating preferred stock outstanding at that time, subject to prior satisfaction of all outstanding debt and liabilities and the preferential rights of and the payment of liquidation preferences, if any, on any outstanding shares of preferred stock.

Conversion of Class B Common Stock

Each share of Class B common stock will be convertible at any time at the option of the holder into one share of Class A common stock. Following the closing of the IPO, shares of Class B common stock will automatically convert into shares of Class A common stock upon sale or transfer except for certain transfers described in the IPO Certificate, including transfers for estate planning, transfers among KKR Denali and its affiliates, or other transfers among the Class B Stockholders. Withdrawal from the Voting Agreement constitutes a transfer.

Each share of Class B common stock will convert automatically into one share of Class A common stock upon the date fixed by the Company's board of directors that is no less than 61 days and no more than 180 days following the date on which (i) the Voting Agreement is terminated or (ii) Adam Foroughi is no longer involved with the Company as a member of the board of directors or as an executive officer.

Conversion of Class C Common Stock

After the conversion or exchange of all outstanding shares of the Company's Class B common stock into shares of Class A common stock, all outstanding shares of Class C common stock will convert automatically into Class A common stock, on a share-for-share basis, on the date or time specified by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Class A common stock, voting as a separate class.

Preferred Stock

The Company's IPO Certificate also authorizes the issuance of undesignated preferred stock with rights and preferences, including voting rights, designated from time to time by the board of directors.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company generates Business and Consumer revenue. Business Revenue includes fees paid by mobile app advertisers that use the Company's software platform ("Software Platform"), and revenue generated from the sale of digital advertising inventory of the Company's apps ("Apps"). Consumer Revenue consists of mobile in-app purchases ("IAPs") made by users within Apps.

Business Revenue

The Software Platform provides the technology to match advertisers and third-party owners of digital advertising inventory ("Publishers") via auctions at large scale and microsecond-level speeds. The pricing and terms for all mobile advertising arrangements are governed by the Company's terms and conditions and generally stipulate payment terms of 30 days subsequent to the end of the month. The contract is fully cancellable at any time.

For Business Revenue generated through placement of advertisements on mobile applications owned by Publishers, the Company's performance obligation is to provide an advertiser with access to the Software Platform which facilitates the advertiser's purchase of advertising inventory from Publishers. The Company does not control the advertising inventory prior to its transfer to the advertiser, the Company's customer, because the Company does not have the substantive ability to direct the use of, nor obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the advertising inventory. The Company is not primarily responsible for fulfillment and does not have any inventory risk. The Company is an agent as it relates to the sale of third-party advertising inventory and presents revenue on a net basis. The transaction price is the product of either the number of completions of agreed upon actions or advertisements displayed and the contractually agreed upon price per advertising unit with the advertiser less consideration paid or payable to Publishers.

Advertisers purchase Apps advertising inventory either through the Software Platform or through third-party advertising networks ("Ad Networks"). Revenue from the sale of advertising inventory through Ad Networks is recognized net of the amounts retained by Ad Networks as the Company is unable to determine the gross amount paid by the advertisers to Ad Networks.

The Company recognizes mobile advertising revenue when the agreed upon action is completed or when the ad is displayed to users, depending on the agreed upon pricing mechanism with an advertiser or Ad Network. The number of advertisements delivered and completions of agreed upon actions is determined at the end of each month, which resolves any uncertainty in the transaction price during the reporting period.

Consumer Revenue

IAPs include fees collected from users for the purchase of virtual goods to enhance their gameplay experience. The identified performance obligation is to provide users with the ability to acquire, use, and hold virtual items over the estimated period of time the virtual items are available to the user or until the virtual item is consumed. The Company categorizes its virtual goods as either consumable or durable. Consumable virtual goods represent goods that can be consumed by a specific player action in gameplay; accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue from the sale of consumable virtual goods as the goods are consumed and the Company's performance obligation is satisfied. Durable virtual goods represent goods that are accessible to the user over an extended period of time; accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue from the sale of durable virtual goods ratably over the period of time the goods are available to the user and the Company's performance obligation is satisfied, which is generally the estimated average user life ("EAUL"). Payment is required at the time of purchase and the purchase price is a fixed amount. Users make IAPs through the Company's distribution partners. The transaction price is equal to the gross amount charged to users because the Company is the principal in the transaction. IAPs fees are non-refundable. Such payments are initially recorded to deferred revenue.

The EAUL represents the Company's best estimate of the expected life of paying users for the applicable game. The EAUL begins when a user makes a first purchase of durable virtual goods and ends when a user is determined to be inactive. The Company determines the EAUL on a game-by-game basis. For a newly launched game that has limited playing data, the Company determines its EAUL based on the EAUL of a game that has sufficiently similar characteristics. The Company determines the EAUL on a quarterly basis and applies such calculated EAUL to all bookings in the respective quarter. Determining the EAUL is subjective and requires management's judgment. Future playing patterns may differ from historical playing patterns, and therefore the EAUL may change in the future. The EAULs are generally between six and nine months.

The Company presents taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities on a net basis.

Asset Acquisitions and Business Combinations

The Company performs an initial test to determine whether substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets transferred are concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, such that the acquisition would not represent a business. If that test suggests that the set of assets and activities is a business, the Company then performs a second test to evaluate whether the assets and activities transferred include inputs and substantive processes that together, significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs, which would constitute a business. If the result of the second test suggests that the acquired assets and activities constitute a business, the Company accounts for the transaction as a business combination.

For transactions accounted for as business combinations, the Company allocates the fair value of acquisition consideration to the tangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. Acquisition consideration includes the fair value of any promised contingent consideration. The excess of the fair value of acquisition consideration over the fair value of acquired identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. Contingent consideration is remeasured to its fair value each reporting period with changes in the fair value of contingent consideration recorded in general and administrative expenses. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable, and as a result, actual results may differ from estimates. In certain circumstances, the allocations of the excess purchase price are based upon preliminary estimates and assumptions and subject to revision when the Company receives final information, including appraisals and other analyses. During the measurement period, which is one year from the acquisition date, the Company may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the

measurement period, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to earnings. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

For transactions accounted for as asset acquisitions, the cost, including certain transaction costs, is allocated to the assets acquired on the basis of relative fair values. The Company generally includes contingent consideration in the cost of the assets acquired only when the uncertainty is resolved. The Company recognizes contingent consideration adjustments to the cost of the acquired assets prospectively using the straight-line method over the remaining useful life of the assets. No goodwill is recognized in asset acquisitions.

Services and Development Agreements

The Company enters into strategic agreements with mobile gaming studios ("Partner Studios"). The Company has historically allowed these Partner Studios to continue their operations with a significant degree of autonomy. In some cases, the Company bought Apps from Partner Studios and entered into service and development agreements whereby Partner Studios provide support in improving existing Apps and developing new Apps. The substantial majority of payments associated with service agreements for existing Apps are expensed to research and development when the services are rendered as the payments primarily relate to developing enhancements for the Apps. Payments for new Apps associated with development agreements are generally made in connection with the development of a particular App, and therefore, the Company is subject to development risk prior to the release of the App. Accordingly, payments that are due prior to completion of an App are generally expensed to research and development over the development period as the services are incurred. Payments due after completion of an App are generally capitalized and expensed as cost of revenue. See Note 6, "Acquisitions" for additional information.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Issued and Not Yet Adopted)

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-06, *Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity*, to simplify the accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity, including convertible instruments and contracts on an entity's own equity. The standard eliminates beneficial conversion feature and cash conversion models resulting in more convertible instruments being accounted for as a single unit; and simplifies classification of debt on the balance sheet and earnings per share calculation. These changes will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2022. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of these changes.

In May 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-04, *Issuer's Accounting for Certain Modifications or Exchanges of Freestanding Equity-Classified Written Call Option*. The ASU requires the issuers to account for modifications or exchanges of freestanding equity-classified written call options that remain equity classified after the modification or exchange based on the economic substance of the modification or exchange. Under the guidance, an issuer determines the accounting for the modification or exchange based on whether the transaction was done to issue equity, to issue or modify debt, or for other reasons. These changes will become effective for the Company on January 1, 2022. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of these changes.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Issued and Adopted)

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, *Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*. The ASU impacts various topic areas within ASC 740, including accounting for taxes under hybrid tax regimes, accounting for increases in goodwill, allocation of tax amounts to separate company financial statements within a group that files a consolidated tax return, intra period tax allocation, interim period accounting, and accounting for ownership changes in investments, among other minor codification improvements. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2021 with no material financial statement impact upon adoption.

In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-01, *Clarifying the Interactions between Investments—Equity Securities, Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures, and Derivatives and Hedging*. This ASU clarifies the interaction among the accounting standards for equity securities, equity method investments and certain derivatives. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2021 with no material financial statement impact upon adoption.

3. Revenue

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table presents revenue disaggregated by type (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Business Revenue - Apps	\$ 156,208	\$ 132,583	\$ 475,394	\$ 327,915
Business Revenue - Software Platform	193,307	39,841	427,390	127,262
Total Business Revenue	349,515	172,424	902,784	455,177
Consumer Revenue	377,436	209,316	1,096,850	486,072
Total Revenue	\$ 726,951	\$ 381,740	\$ 1,999,634	\$ 941,249

Revenue disaggregated by geography, based on user location, consists of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
United States	437,501	234,430	1,209,846	586,330
Rest of the World	289,450	147,310	789,788	354,919
Total Revenue	\$ 726,951	\$ 381,740	\$ 1,999,634	\$ 941,249

Contract Balances

Contract liabilities consist of deferred revenue and include payments received in advance of the satisfaction of performance obligations. During the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized \$63.1 million and \$44.0 million of revenue that was included in deferred revenue as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized \$86.9 million and \$8.2 million of revenue that was included in deferred revenue as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Unsatisfied Performance Obligations

All of the Company's unsatisfied performance obligations relate to contracts with an original expected length of one year or less.

4. Fair Value Measurements

The following table sets forth the Company's financial instruments that were measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy on a recurring basis as of the dates indicated (in thousands):

	Balance Sheet Location	Total	As of September 30, 2021		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:					
Money market funds	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 820,594	\$ 820,594	\$ —	\$ —
Marketable equity securities	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,165	5,165		
Total financial assets		<u>\$ 825,759</u>	<u>\$ 825,759</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Financial Liability:					
Convertible security	Deferred acquisition costs, current	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ —	\$ —
	Balance Sheet Location	Total	As of December 31, 2020		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:					
Money market funds	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,413	\$ 6,413	\$ —	\$ —
Embedded derivative	Long-term debt	5,680	—		5,680
Total financial assets		<u>\$ 12,093</u>	<u>\$ 6,413</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,680</u>
Financial Liability:					
Convertible security	Deferred acquisition costs, current	\$ 46,500	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 46,500

Convertible Security

In November 2020, the Company issued a convertible security as part of the consideration exchanged for certain mobile game Apps acquired from an independent foreign-based mobile game developer (the "Seller"). The Company elected to account for the convertible security using the fair value option. Under the fair value option, the financial liability is initially measured at its issue-date estimated fair value and subsequently remeasured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis at each reporting period date. The fair value of the convertible security was determined using the probability-weighted expected return method ("PWERM"). This valuation methodology is based on unobservable estimates and judgements, and therefore is classified as a Level 3 fair value measurement. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the convertible security is the expected timing of occurrence of an IPO and a discount for lack of marketability derived based on the remaining term of the lock up period related to the Company's Class A common stock into which the convertible security is convertible. Fair value measurements are highly sensitive to changes in this input and significant changes in this input would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recorded a total loss of \$1.0 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, in other income (expense), net in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations due to the change in fair value of the convertible security. The convertible security is recorded in deferred acquisition costs, current, in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. In August 2021, the Seller elected to convert 50% of the convertible security with a stated value of \$20.0 million into 405,205 shares of the Company's Class A common stock at a conversion price of \$49.4 per share. The lock-up period to which the Class A common stock was subject expired during the three-month period ended September 30, 2021. As such, the fair value of the related convertible security was transferred from Level 3 to Level 1.

Embedded Derivative

Loans issued under Company's credit agreement with the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent for the lenders (the "Credit Agreement"), contain certain interest adjustment features which were determined to be an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation and separate accounting as the features are not clearly and closely related to the host debt instrument. The embedded derivative was initially valued and remeasured using the "with-and-without" method. The "with-and-without" methodology involves valuing the whole instrument with and without the embedded derivative using a discounted cash flow approach. The difference of the estimated fair value between the instrument with the embedded derivative and the instrument without the embedded derivative is the fair value of the embedded derivative. This valuation methodology is based on unobservable estimates and judgements, and therefore is classified as a Level 3 fair value measurement. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement of the embedded derivative is the expected timing of occurrence of an IPO. Fair value measurements are highly sensitive to changes in these inputs and significant changes in these inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value. The initial fair value of the embedded derivative was determined to be nominal for term loans issued prior to 2021 and \$5.6 million for the term loans issued in February 2021, which was accounted for as a reduction to the carrying amount of the term loans. After the effectiveness of the IPO Registration Statement, the applicable margins for both the Term Loans and the Revolving Credit Loans were reduced by 0.25% on April 16, 2021 in accordance with the pre-existing terms of the Credit Agreement. As a result, the embedded derivative for the contingent interest adjustment feature related to the term loans was settled. The Company remeasured the embedded derivative to its fair value of \$17.8 million on the settlement date, and then reclassified it to the carrying amount of the term loans. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recorded a total gain of nil and \$7.6 million, respectively, in other income (expense), net in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations due to the change in fair value of the embedded derivative. There was no gain or loss related to the change in fair value of the embedded derivative during the same periods in 2020.

Marketable Equity Securities

The Company's marketable equity securities consist entirely of its investment in the ordinary shares of Huuuge, Inc., a foreign-based independent mobile game developer, which completed its initial public offering and became listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange in the first quarter of 2021. The Company had carried the investment at cost in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets in prior fiscal years. The cost basis of the investment was immaterial. The fair value of the marketable equity securities was based on the quoted market price of Huuuge, Inc.'s ordinary shares as of September 30, 2021, and therefore was classified as a Level 1 fair value measurement. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recorded a total unrealized gain of \$0.4 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, in other income (expense), net in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations as a result of remeasuring the investment to fair value.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Company's financial asset and liability measured at fair value as of September 30, 2021 using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), and the change in fair value (in thousands):

	Embedded Derivative	Convertible Security
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ 5,680	\$ 46,500
Addition related to the issuance of term loans in February 2021	5,630	—
Extinguishment of term loans in February 2021	(1,130)	—
Change in fair value recognized in earnings	7,640	3,500
Settlements	(17,820)	(25,000)
Transfers	—	(25,000)
Balance as of September 30, 2021	\$ —	\$ —

5. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

In May 2021, the Company amended a certain agreement with a cloud service provider to increase the aggregate spend commitment from \$130.0 million to \$300.0 million through May 2026.

Contingencies

From time to time, the Company may have certain contingent liabilities that arise in the ordinary course of business activities. The Company accrues a liability for such matters when it is probable that future expenditures will be made, and such expenditures can be reasonably estimated.

Letters of Credit

As of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 the Company had outstanding letters of credit in the aggregate amount of \$11.1 million, which were issued as security for certain leased office facilities under the Credit Agreement. These letters of credit have never been drawn upon.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved from time to time in litigation, claims, and proceedings. The outcomes of the Company's legal proceedings are inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainty.

The Company records a liability when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If it is determined that a loss is reasonably possible and the loss or range of loss can be estimated, the reasonably possible loss is disclosed. The Company evaluates developments in legal matters that could affect the amount of liability that has been previously accrued, and related reasonably possible losses disclosed, and makes adjustments as appropriate. Significant judgment is required to determine the likelihood of matters and the estimated amount of losses related to such matters. To date, losses in connection with legal proceedings have not been material.

The Company expenses legal fees in the period in which they are incurred.

Indemnifications

The Company enters into indemnification provisions under agreements with other parties in the ordinary course of business, including certain customers, business partners, investors, contractors and the Company's officers, directors and certain employees. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential loss under these indemnification provisions due to the Company's limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular provision. To date, losses recorded in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations in connection with the indemnification provisions have not been material. As of September 30, 2021, the Company did not have any material indemnification claims that were probable or reasonably possible.

Non-income Taxes

The Company may be subject to audit by various tax authorities with regard to non-income tax matters. The subject matter of non-income tax audits primarily arises from different interpretations on tax treatment and tax rates

applied. The Company accrues liabilities for non-income taxes that may result from examinations by, or any negotiated agreements with, these tax authorities when a loss is probable and reasonably estimable, and the expense is recorded as a reduction of revenue or to general and administrative expenses depending on the nature of the liability.

6. Acquisitions

2021 Acquisitions

Business Combinations

On April 20, 2021, the Company acquired adjust GmbH ("Adjust"), a mobile application tracking and analytics company. The Company purchased all of the outstanding shares of the capital stock of Adjust and settled all of Adjust's debt for the stated purchase consideration of \$980.0 million, which was composed of \$352.0 million stated value of convertible securities convertible into a variable number of shares of the Company's Class A common stock at a variable conversion price, \$50.0 million of cash holdback, and remaining amount of \$578.0 million in cash consideration. The fair value of the convertible securities and fair value of the cash holdback are estimated to be \$342.2 million and \$47.6 million, respectively. As such, the fair value of the acquisition consideration is determined to be \$967.8 million. The transaction is expected to expand the Company's Software solutions and has been accounted for as a business combination. Transaction costs incurred by the Company in connection with the acquisition, including professional fees, were \$3.1 million.

The following table summarizes the preliminary allocation of the purchase consideration to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	12,155
Accounts receivable and other current assets		21,840
Intangible assets		
Customer Relationships—estimated useful life of 12 years		155,000
Developed Technology—estimated useful life of 6 years		77,000
Tradename—estimated useful life of 5 years		8,000
Goodwill		776,147
Operating lease right-of-use assets		8,130
Property and equipment, net		1,897
Finance lease right-of-use assets		43,156
Other assets		3,191
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other current liabilities		(15,540)
Deferred revenue		(5,600)
Operating lease liabilities		(8,130)
Finance lease liabilities		(43,156)
Deferred income tax liability		(66,273)
Total purchase consideration	\$	967,817

The fair values assigned to assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on management's best estimates and assumptions as of the reporting date. The Company has completed a preliminary valuation and expects to finalize it as soon as practical, but no later than one year from the acquisition date.

The income approach was used to determine the preliminary fair value of the customer relationships, developed technology and tradename. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the preliminary fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date and is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce and expected synergies at the time of the acquisition. For tax purposes, an estimated tax deductible goodwill of \$692.5 million was generated as a result of this acquisition.

The Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 includes Adjust's revenue of \$49.4 million and pretax loss of \$29.6 million for the period from the acquisition date of April 20, 2021 to September 30, 2021.

See Pro forma results of operations below under "Supplemental Pro Forma Information".

In May 2021, the convertible securities were converted into 6,320,688 shares of the Company's Class A common stock. As a result, the fair value of the convertible securities was reclassified into the stockholders' equity.

Asset Acquisitions

In April 2021, the Company completed two separate transactions to acquire certain mobile Apps from two foreign-based independent mobile game developers in exchange for an aggregate upfront cash consideration of \$300.0 million and potential future earn-out payments. The Company incurred a total transaction cost of \$6.0 million related to these transactions. Both transactions were accounted for as asset acquisitions with \$306.0 million allocated to the acquired mobile Apps, which will be amortized over approximately eight years. Concurrent with the closings of these transactions, the Company entered into a development services agreement with each of the independent mobile game developers to support the acquired mobile Apps, as well as to develop new mobile Apps during the four-year term of the agreement. With respect to the first transaction, the potential future earn-out payments are contingent on the revenue generated by the acquired mobile Apps exceeding a certain revenue threshold, which will be measured and payable (if applicable) each year for four years from the date of the transaction. With respect to the second transaction, the potential future earn-out payments will be determined in a manner similar to the first transaction, in addition to a potential one-time earn-out payment of \$50.0 million contingent on the achievement of a certain monthly revenue milestone within the four years following the date of the transaction.

In June 2021, the Company acquired certain mobile Apps from a foreign-based independent mobile game developer in exchange for an upfront cash consideration of \$130.0 million and future earn-out payments. The Company incurred a total transaction cost of \$4.0 million related to the transaction. The transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition with \$134.0 million allocated to the acquired mobile Apps, which will be amortized over nine years. Concurrent with the closing of the transaction, the Company entered into a development services agreement with the independent mobile game developer to support the acquired mobile Apps, as well as to develop new mobile Apps during the four-year term of the agreement. With respect to all initially acquired mobile Apps, the potential future earn-out payments are contingent on the revenue and/or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") generated by the acquired mobile Apps exceeding certain thresholds.

In August 2021, the Company acquired certain mobile Apps from a foreign-based independent mobile game developer in exchange for a total cash consideration of \$150.0 million. The transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition with \$150.0 million allocated to the acquired mobile Apps, which will be amortized over 6 years.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company also completed a number of other asset acquisitions for an aggregate upfront cash consideration of \$28.8 million and \$36.8 million, respectively, as well as potential future earn-out payments that are contingent on the revenue and/or profit generated by the acquired mobile Apps.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recognized total earn-out costs of \$9.9 million and \$97.5 million, respectively, of which \$0.7 million and \$68.6 million were related to an asset acquisition closed in 2020. These earn-out costs increased the book value of the acquired mobile Apps, and are amortized over the remaining useful life of the originally acquired mobile Apps.

In January 2021 the Company paid \$60.0 million to Recoded, an independent foreign-based mobile game developer, in relation to a new mobile App acquired in 2020. In February 2021, the Company paid an additional \$90.0 million to Recoded related to deferred cash consideration for the acquisition that closed in 2019.

2020 Acquisitions

Business Combinations

Geewa—On January 31, 2020, the Company acquired Geewa A.S. ("Geewa"), a privately held company specializing in mobile gaming. The transaction expanded the Company's Apps portfolio and was accounted for as a business combination. The Company purchased all of the outstanding shares of the capital stock of Geewa for a total consideration of \$25.6 million, of which \$23.5 million was paid in cash and the unpaid balance was attributed to a \$2.1 million indemnity holdback that was paid in January 2021. Transaction costs incurred by the Company in connection with the acquisition, including professional fees, were \$0.3 million.

The following table summarizes the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

Cash	\$	1,043
Accounts receivable and other current assets		1,457
Intangible assets		
Apps—estimated useful life of 5 years		17,040
Tradenname—estimated useful life of 5 years		260
Developed Technology—estimated useful life of 2 years		590
Property, equipment and other tangible assets		369
Goodwill		9,805
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other liabilities		(4,935)
Total purchase consideration	\$	25,629

The income approach was used to value the developed Apps and tradenname. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date and is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce and expected synergies at the time of the acquisition. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

Pro forma results of operations have not been presented because the effect of the acquisition was not material to the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Redemption Games—On April 6, 2020, the Company acquired Redemption Games, Inc. ("Redemption Games"), a privately held company specializing in mobile gaming. The transaction expanded the Company's Apps portfolio and was accounted for as a business combination. As part of the transaction, the Company purchased 95.5% of the outstanding shares of the capital stock of Redemption Games for an aggregate total consideration of \$53.7 million. Based on the consideration paid and the percent acquired, the transaction implied a total value for Redemption of \$56.2 million. Transaction costs incurred by the Company in connection with the acquisition, including professional fees, were \$0.6 million. In November 2020, the Company increased its ownership in Redemption Games to 98.2% by exchanging 2.7% of minority shares for the Company's Class A common stock. The difference between the \$4.5 million in fair value of the Class A common stock issued and the \$1.5 million in fair value of the minority shares was recognized as stock-based compensation in research and development expenses.

The following table summarizes the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

Cash	\$	2,787
Accounts receivable, net		1,850
Intangible assets		
Apps—estimated useful life of 5 years		44,000
Tradenname—estimated useful life of 5 years		900
Goodwill		20,198
Other tangible assets		131
Accounts payable		(2,492)
Other liabilities		(11,142)
Total valuation		56,232
Redeemable noncontrolling interest		(2,556)
Total purchase consideration	\$	53,676

The income approach was used to value the developed Apps and tradenname. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date and is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce and expected synergies at the time of the acquisition. Goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

Pro forma results of operations have not been presented because the effect of the acquisition was not material.

Machine Zone, Inc.—On May 19, 2020, the Company acquired Machine Zone, Inc. ("Machine Zone"), a privately held company specializing in mobile gaming. The transaction expanded the Company's Apps portfolio and was accounted for as a business combination. The Company purchased all of the outstanding shares of the capital stock of Machine Zone and settled all Machine Zone debt for an aggregate acquisition price of \$328.6 million comprising \$287.1 million cash paid to Machine Zone lenders, common stock warrants issued to Machine Zone lenders and preferred stockholders with the aggregate fair value of \$38.2 million and a settlement of the preexisting accounts receivable balance of \$3.3 million. Transaction costs incurred by the Company in connection with the acquisition, including professional fees, were \$2.8 million.

The Company also assumed an intellectual property license agreement with a third-party game content provider that was included in the Machine Zone acquisition. The term of the intellectual property license agreement is set to expire in December 2021 with the option to renew for additional terms by the mutual agreement of the parties. The remaining future fixed payments under the intellectual property license agreement as of the date of the Machine Zone acquisition amounted to \$37.1 million.

The following table summarizes the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

Cash	\$	37,767
Accounts receivable and other current assets		27,284
Intangible assets		
Tradenname—estimated useful life of 10 years		13,000
Apps—estimated useful life of 3—5 years		272,000
Intellectual property license—useful life of 2 years		28,551
Goodwill		82,353
Right-of-use assets under operating leases		125,639
Property, equipment and other tangible assets		42,312
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other liabilities		(81,591)
Deferred revenue		(43,200)
License obligation		(35,685)
Operating lease liabilities		(139,875)
Total purchase consideration	\$	328,555

The income approach was used to value the developed Apps and tradenname. The replacement cost approach was used to value the intellectual property license asset. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date and is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce and expected synergies at the time of the acquisition. Goodwill is deductible for tax purposes.

Contemporaneously with the closing of the acquisition, the Company exited from one of Machine Zone's real estate leases. The Company accounted for this lease termination as a transaction separate from the business combination since the lease termination was negotiated primarily for the benefit of the combined entity; the Company was the party who directly negotiated this lease amendment with the lessor; and such negotiation took place contemporaneously with the negotiation of the business combination. The Company decreased the operating lease right-of-use asset and operating lease liability by \$57.6 million and \$63.1 million, respectively. The Company also wrote-off \$15.0 million of leasehold improvements and other assets related to this real estate lease. In connection with this transaction, the Company issued a common stock warrant with the fair value of \$0.4 million.

The Company's consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2020 includes Machine Zone's revenue of \$64.2 million and pretax loss of \$66.2 million for the period from the acquisition date of May 19, 2020 to September 30, 2020.

See Pro forma results of operations below under "Supplemental Pro Forma Information".

Asset Acquisitions

Zenlife asset acquisition—In June 2020, the Company acquired certain mobile Apps from an independent foreign-based mobile game developer in exchange for an upfront cash consideration of \$160.0 million and future earn-out payments for each of the four years from the date of the transaction based on the excess, if any, of

revenue generated by the initially acquired mobile App for such year above the sum of (i) an annual fixed baseline revenue and (ii) the aggregate earn-out payments made in prior years. The transaction was accounted for as an asset acquisition with \$173.3 million allocated to the acquired mobile Apps and \$13.3 million to deferred tax liability. The recorded value of acquired mobile Apps is amortized over five years. Additionally, the Company entered into a service and development agreement with the independent mobile game developer to support the initially acquired mobile Apps as well as to develop new mobile Apps during the four-year term of the agreement. The Company is also required to make future earn-out payments for newly developed mobile Apps determined under the similar approach as for the initially acquired mobile Apps.

In March and April 2020, the Company completed two asset acquisitions to acquire two mobile Apps from two separate independent foreign-based mobile game developers in exchange for an aggregate upfront cash consideration of \$35.0 million and future earn-out payments. Both transactions were accounted for as asset acquisitions with \$35.0 million allocated to the acquired mobile Apps, which will be amortized over three and five years. Additionally, the Company entered into service and development agreements with the independent mobile game developers to support the initially acquired mobile Apps as well as to develop new mobile Apps. With respect to the first asset acquisition, future earn-out payments are based on a predetermined percentage of revenue net of certain direct costs generated by the initially acquired mobile App, or additional mobile Apps developed under the service and development agreement, over the term of the agreement, which is initially two years, but which may renew for an additional two-year term. With respect to the second asset acquisition, future earn-out payments for each of the four years from the date of the transaction are based on (i)(a) the revenue generated by the initially acquired mobile App and any additional mobile Apps developed under the service and development agreement over the term of four years in excess of (b) a baseline revenue threshold, multiplied by (ii) tiered revenue multiples, up to a cumulative amount of \$45.0 million.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company recognized total earn-out costs of \$12.4 million and \$26.1 million, respectively, related to all acquired mobile Apps. These earn-out costs increased the book value of the acquired mobile Apps, and are amortized over the remaining useful life of the originally acquired mobile Apps.

Modification of asset acquisition-related contingent consideration—In September 2020, the Company amended the terms of an asset acquisition to settle the acquisition holdback and the earn-out due to the sellers 12 months following the acquisition's closing in 2019. Under the terms of the amendment, the Company agreed to settle a \$34.8 million liability related to an acquisition holdback and earn-out, with a combination of a cash payment of \$3.4 million and the Company's Class A common stock at the fair value of \$106.1 million as of the settlement date, resulting in a \$74.7 million extinguishment loss of the acquisition-related contingent consideration.

Supplemental Pro Forma Information

The unaudited supplemental pro forma information below presents the combined historical results of operations of the Company, Machine Zone and Adjust for each of the periods presented as if Adjust had been acquired as of January 1, 2020 and Machine Zone had been acquired as of January 1, 2019 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue	\$ 727,633	\$ 429,062	\$ 2,034,908	\$ 1,156,144
Net income (loss)	(51)	(102,917)	3,963	(230,779)

The unaudited supplemental pro forma information above include the following adjustments to net income (loss) in the appropriate pro forma periods (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
An (increase) in amortization expense related to the fair value of acquired identifiable intangible assets, net of the amortization expense already reflected in actual historical results	\$ —	\$ (5,934)	\$ (7,325)	\$ (42,058)
A net increase in revenue related to fair value adjustment	682	22,542	1,219	31,584
A decrease (increase) in expenses related to transaction expenses	—	—	14,115	(2,617)
An decrease (increase) in interest expense related to new debt financing, net of interest expense related to pre-existing debt settled as part of the acquisitions	—	(2,652)	(2,640)	97,107
A (decrease) in other income - liability classified warrants	—	—	—	(1,730)
An (increase) in tax provision	(156)	(3,201)	(1,232)	(18,877)

The unaudited supplemental pro forma information has been presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of results of operations that would have been achieved had the acquisitions taken place on the date indicated, or of the Company's future consolidated results of operations. The supplemental pro forma information presented above has been derived from the Company's historical consolidated financial statements and from the historical accounting records of Adjust and Machine Zone.

7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

The following table presents goodwill activity (in thousands):

December 31, 2020	\$ 249,773
Goodwill acquired	776,147
Foreign currency translation	(28,259)
September 30, 2021	\$ 997,661

Intangible assets, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Weighted-Average Remaining Useful Life (Years)	As of September 30, 2021			As of December 31, 2020		
		Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Long-lived intangible assets:							
Apps	4.9	\$ 1,905,750	\$ (439,885)	\$ 1,465,865	\$ 1,222,417	\$ (232,832)	\$ 989,585
Customer Relationships	11.6	149,389	(5,533)	143,856	—	—	—
User base	4.5	68,817	(24,931)	43,886	68,817	(17,617)	51,200
License asset	0.2	28,551	(24,107)	4,444	28,551	(10,918)	17,633
Developed technology	5.4	89,532	(17,645)	71,887	14,946	(8,489)	6,457
Other	6.3	33,868	(5,010)	28,858	23,321	(1,864)	21,457
Total long-lived intangible assets		2,275,907	(517,111)	1,758,796	1,358,052	(271,720)	1,086,332
Short-lived intangible assets:							
Apps	0.4	38,779	(36,886)	1,893	29,869	(25,599)	4,270
Total intangible assets		\$ 2,314,686	\$ (553,997)	\$ 1,760,689	\$ 1,387,921	\$ (297,319)	\$ 1,090,602

As of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, short-lived mobile Apps were included in prepaid expenses and other current assets.

The Company recorded amortization expenses related to acquired intangible assets as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cost of revenue	\$ 96,059	\$ 65,535	\$ 273,444	\$ 137,673
Sales and marketing	6,765	3,050	16,008	8,470
Total	\$ 102,824	\$ 68,585	\$ 289,452	\$ 146,143

8. Credit Agreement

On August 15, 2018, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement which provided for senior secured term loans in an aggregate principal amount of \$820.0 million (the "Closing Term Loans") and a revolving credit facility of \$50.0 million.

On April 23, 2019, the Credit Agreement was amended to increase the senior secured term loan facility by \$400.0 million, on terms identical to those applicable to the Closing Term Loans (together with the Closing Term Loans, the "Initial Term Loans").

On April 27, 2020, the Credit Agreement was further amended to modify certain negative covenants.

On May 6, 2020, the Credit Agreement was further amended (the "Third Amendment") to increase the senior secured term loan facility by an additional \$300.0 million (the "Third Amendment Term Loans").

On October 27, 2020, the Credit Agreement was further amended to increase the aggregate principal amount of the revolving credit facility by an additional \$540.0 million.

On November 30, 2020, the Company borrowed \$150.0 million under the revolving credit facility.

On February 12, 2021, the Company amended the Credit Agreement to 1) increase the senior secured term loan facility by an aggregate principal amount of \$597.8 million (the "Fifth Amendment Term Loans", and together with the Initial Term Loans, the "Term Loans"), on terms identical to those applicable to the existing Initial Term Loans, the proceeds of which was partially used to repay in full the outstanding principal and accrued and unpaid interest of the Third Amendment Term Loans, totaling \$298.2 million, in accordance with the pre-existing early redemption option in the Credit Agreement, and 2) increase the aggregate principal amount of the revolving credit facility by an additional \$10.0 million, on terms identical to those applicable to the existing revolving credit facility. According to the amended Credit Agreement, the Company is required to make equal quarterly repayments of \$4.6 million with respect to the Term Loans. In connection with this amendment, the Company paid \$0.8 million in fees to KKR Capital Markets LLC, who is affiliated with KKR Denali, one of the Company's principal stockholders.

The Company evaluated the accounting for the Fifth Amendment Term Loans on a creditor-by-creditor basis. For existing creditors who participated in the Fifth Amendment Term Loans, the transaction was accounted for as a debt modification because the present value of the cash flows between the two debt instruments before and after the transaction was less than 10%. For new creditors, the transaction was accounted for as an issuance of new debt. As a result, \$2.9 million of the \$3.5 million third-party issuance costs related to the modified debt was recorded in other income (expense), net on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2021, with the remaining \$0.6 million related to the new debt recorded as a reduction to the carrying amount of the Term Loans. In addition, the Company recorded \$5.6 million for an embedded derivative related to the contingent interest adjustment feature of the Fifth Amendment Term Loans, which was bifurcated and accounted for separately as the feature is not clearly and closely related to the host instrument. For details regarding the fair value measurement of the embedded derivative, see Note 4. The debt discount, comprising of 1) the deferred third-party issuance costs, 2) the bifurcated embedded derivative and 3) the debt discount of the Initial Term Loans that were modified as part of the amendment, is being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method over the remaining contractual term of the Term Loans.

The Company accounted for the early repayment of the Third Amendment Term loans as a debt extinguishment. As a result, the Company recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of \$16.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2021, which was recorded in interest expense and loss on extinguishment of debt on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations. The loss on debt extinguishment consisted primarily of the unamortized original issue discount and debt issuance cost.

On March 31, 2021, the Company drew down an additional \$250.0 million from the Company's \$600.0 million revolving credit facility. A lender under the revolving credit facility is an affiliate of KKR Denali, a principal stockholder of the Company. Following such draw down, the Company had an aggregate amount of \$400.0 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility, which was repaid in full with the net proceeds from the IPO in April 2021.

After the effectiveness of the IPO Registration Statement, the applicable margins for both the Term Loans and the Revolving Credit Loans were reduced by 0.25% on April 16, 2021 in accordance with the pre-existing terms of the Credit Agreement. As a result, the embedded derivative for the contingent interest adjustment feature related to the Term Loans was settled. The Company remeasured the embedded derivative to its fair value of \$17.8 million on the settlement date by recording a gain of \$1.1 million in other income (expense), net in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations, and then reclassified it to the carrying amount of the Term Loans as an additional debt discount. The new unamortized discount balance is subsequently amortized using the new effective interest rate determined on the settlement date of the embedded derivative.

As of September 30, 2021, the Company was in compliance with all of the covenants.

9. Cash Flow Hedges

The Company manages exposure to market risk associated with fluctuating interest rates with the use of interest rate derivative financial instruments, namely interest rate swaps. The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. On November 14, 2018, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement as part of its interest rate risk management strategy in connection with the term loan. The notional amount for the swap was \$410.0 million. The swap was a receive-variable (one-month LIBOR) and pay-fixed (2.9065%) interest rate swap with settlement date commencing on the last calendar day of each month and reset date on first day of each month beginning December 31, 2018.

The Company applied the hedge accounting provisions of the critical terms match hedge, and formally documented at inception all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the various hedges. The critical terms of the swap and hedged item coincided (notional amount, interest rate reset dates, interest rate payment dates, and underlying index), the hedge was expected to offset changes in expected cash flows due to fluctuations in one-month LIBOR over the term of the hedge. Therefore, the effectiveness of the hedge relationship was assessed each quarter by comparing the current terms of the swap and the debt to assure they continued to coincide and through an evaluation of the continued ability of the counterparty to the swap to honor its obligations under the swap. Had the critical terms no longer matched exactly, hedge effectiveness (both prospective and retrospective) would have to be assessed by evaluating the cumulative dollar-offset ratio for the actual derivative and the hedged item.

Unrealized changes in the fair value of derivatives accounted for as a critical term match hedge were reported in other comprehensive income (loss) and subsequently reclassified to earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affected earnings. The interest rate swap contract expired on December 31, 2020 and the settlement value of the interest rate swap liability was reclassified to interest expense and loss on settlement of debt. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2020, the Company recognized \$2.9 million and \$6.7 million of realized loss related to hedged transaction, respectively, which were recorded in interest expense and loss on settlement of debt in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2020, the settlement value of the interest rate swap liability before tax effect was \$2.9 million and was included in accrued liabilities and reported in other comprehensive income net of tax effect.

10. Stock-based Compensation

In March 2021, the Company's board of directors adopted, and its stockholders approved, the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan, the 2021 Partner Studio Incentive Plan and the Employee Stock Purchase Plan, all of which became effective on the business day immediately prior to the effective date of the IPO Registration Statement:

2021 Equity Incentive Plan

The 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan") provides for the grant of incentive stock options, within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), to the Company's employees and any parent and subsidiary companies' employees, and for the grant of nonstatutory stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), performance units, and performance shares to the Company's employees, directors, and consultants and the Company's parent and

subsidiary companies' employees and consultants. A total of 39,000,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock were reserved for issuance pursuant to the 2021 Plan. The number of shares available for issuance under the 2021 Plan will also include an annual increase on the first day of each fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2021, equal to the least of (a) 39,000,000 shares, (b) five percent (5%) of the outstanding shares of all classes of the Company's common stock as of the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, or (c) such other amount as the Company's board of directors may determine. Immediately prior to the effectiveness of the 2021 Plan, the 2011 Plan was terminated, and no further awards will be granted thereunder. All outstanding awards will continue to be governed by their existing terms.

In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 the Company granted 870,410 and 6,908,924 RSUs to certain employees under the 2021 Plan at the weighted average grant date fair value of \$58.92 and \$58.60 per RSU, respectively. The RSUs generally vest over an approximate period of four to five years of continuous service from their respective vesting commencement dates.

2021 Partner Studio Incentive Plan

The 2021 Partner Studio Incentive Plan (the "2021 Partner Plan") provides for the grant of nonstatutory stock options, restricted stock, RSUs, SARs, performance units, and performance shares to individuals or entities engaged by the Company or a parent or subsidiary of the Company to render bona fide services to the party engaging such individual or entity. A total of 390,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock are reserved for issuance pursuant to the 2021 Partner Plan.

In August 2021, the Company granted 359,623 RSUs under the 2021 Partner Plan. The RSUs generally vest over an approximate period of four to five years of continuous service and have a grant date fair value of \$57.19 per RSU.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP") permits participants to purchase shares of the Company's Class A common stock through contributions (in the form of payroll deductions or otherwise to the extent permitted by the administrator) of up to 15% of their eligible compensation. Amounts contributed and accumulated by the participant will be used to purchase shares of the Company's Class A common stock at the end of each 6-month purchase period with the purchase price of the shares being 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the Company's Class A common stock on the first day of an offering period or on the exercise date. A participant may purchase a maximum of 590 shares of the Company's Class A common stock during a purchase period. The ESPP provides for consecutive, overlapping 24-month offering periods, subject to certain rollover mechanism as defined in the ESPP. Participants may end their participation at any time during an offering and will be paid their accrued contributions that have not yet been used to purchase shares. Participation ends automatically upon termination of employment with the Company. The initial offering period is from April 15, 2021 through November 19, 2023.

A total of 7,800,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock are available for sale under the ESPP. The number of shares of the Company's Class A common stock that will be available for sale under the ESPP also includes an annual increase on the first day of each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2022, equal to the least of: (a) 7,800,000 shares, (b) one percent (1%) of the outstanding shares of all classes of the Company's common stock as of the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, or (c) such other amount as the Company's board of directors may determine.

2011 Equity Incentive Plan

The Company's 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan") provides for the grant of stock options to employees, consultants, and advisors of the Company. Options granted under the 2011 Plan may be either incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options. Incentive stock options may be granted only to Company employees, including directors who are also employees. As noted above, immediately prior to the effectiveness of the 2021 Plan, the 2011 Plan was terminated, and no further awards will be granted thereunder. All outstanding awards will continue to be governed by their existing terms.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense for the periods indicated as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Cost of revenue	\$ 922	\$ 126	\$ 1,504	\$ 204
Sales and marketing	4,774	1,571	8,814	2,812
Research and development	20,110	6,823	40,148	10,692
General and administrative	8,919	2,348	41,362	5,654
Total	\$ 34,725	\$ 10,868	\$ 91,828	\$ 19,362

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, total stock-based compensation expense included \$0.3 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, associated with awards that may be settled in stock of one of the Company's subsidiaries.

Early Exercise of Stock Options—The 2011 Plan allowed, subject to the Board's approval for the early exercise of options granted. Under the terms of the 2011 Plan, option holders, upon early exercise, must sign a restricted stock purchase agreement that gives the Company the right to repurchase any unvested shares, at the original exercise price, in the event the optionee's employment terminates for any reason. The right to exercise options before they are vested does not change existing vesting schedules in any way and the early exercised options may not be sold or transferred before they are vested. The repurchase right lapses over time as the shares vest at the same rate as the original option vesting schedule. The cash amounts received in exchange for these early exercised shares are recorded as a liability on the accompanying balance sheets and reclassified into common stock and additional paid-in-capital as the shares vest. The Company's right to repurchase these shares lapses by 1/4th of the shares on the one year anniversary of the vesting start date and ratably each month over the next 36 months. The Company has 879,600 and 19,800 shares of Class A common stock subject to repurchase as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively. The liability for the shares of Class A common stock subject to repurchase as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 was \$2.4 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, which was included in the accrued liabilities in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

During 2020 and 2019, the Company provided financing to certain employees in the form of promissory notes to early exercise stock options. These promissory notes are partially collateralized by shares and, for accounting purposes, in-substance are nonrecourse. For accounting purposes, exercised options via nonrecourse promissory notes are not substantive and are continued to be treated as options. In February 2021, promissory notes issued to executive officers in the amount of \$20.9 million were settled through either share repurchase, in the amount of \$17.2 million, or cash payment, in the amount of \$3.7 million. In connection with the repurchase of shares, the Company accelerated vesting of 60,968 shares of Class A common stock for one of the Company's officers. The acceleration of vesting was accounted as an option modification with an immaterial impact to the stock-based compensation expense. As of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company had 2,884,999 and 8,022,499 shares of Class A common stock options, respectively, that were exercised via nonrecourse promissory notes, of which 841,563 and 4,136,677 shares, were unvested and subject to repurchase, respectively. The principal balances of nonrecourse promissory notes outstanding amounted to \$15.1 million and \$40.4 million as of September 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

11. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders is computed in conformity with the two-class method required for participating securities. The Company considers its convertible preferred stock, options exercised in exchange for nonrecourse promissory notes, early exercised unvested stock options and unvested restricted stock awards to be participating securities. Under the two-class method, the net loss attributable to common stockholders is not allocated to convertible preferred stock, options exercised in exchange for nonrecourse promissory notes, early exercised unvested common stock options and unvested restricted stock awards as the holders of these instruments do not have a contractual obligation to share in the Company's losses. Net income is attributed to common stockholders and participating securities based on their participation rights. Basic net loss per share attributable to common stockholders is computed by dividing the net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share attributable to common stockholders adjusts basic earnings per share for the potentially dilutive impact of stock options.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Basic EPS				
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to AppLovin	\$ 178	\$ (89,688)	\$ 4,080	\$ (106,415)
Less:				
Income attributable to convertible preferred stock	—	—	(499)	—
Income attributable to options exercised via promissory notes	(1)	—	(49)	—
Income attributable to unvested early exercised options	—	—	(13)	—
Income attributable to unvested RSAs	—	—	(7)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common stock—Basic	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ (89,688)</u>	<u>\$ 3,512</u>	<u>\$ (106,415)</u>
Denominator:				
Weighted-average shares used in computing net income (loss) per share—Basic	<u>368,427,532</u>	<u>214,638,272</u>	<u>309,353,304</u>	<u>212,998,263</u>
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stock—Basic	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ (0.42)</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ (0.50)</u>
Diluted EPS				
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to AppLovin	\$ 178	\$ (89,688)	\$ 4,080	\$ (106,415)
Less:				
Income attributable to convertible preferred stock	—	—	(475)	—
Income attributable to options exercised via promissory notes	(1)	—	(47)	—
Income attributable to unvested early exercised options	—	—	(12)	—
Income attributable to unvested RSAs	—	—	(7)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common stock—Diluted	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ (89,688)</u>	<u>\$ 3,539</u>	<u>\$ (106,415)</u>
Denominator:				
Weighted-average shares used in computing net income (loss) per share—Basic	<u>368,427,532</u>	<u>214,638,272</u>	<u>309,353,304</u>	<u>212,998,263</u>
Weighted-average dilutive stock options, RSUs, warrants and other convertible securities	<u>15,897,253</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18,073,488</u>	<u>—</u>
Weighted-average shares used in computing net income (loss) per share—Diluted	<u>384,324,785</u>	<u>214,638,272</u>	<u>327,426,792</u>	<u>212,998,263</u>
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stock—Diluted	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ (0.42)</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>	<u>\$ (0.50)</u>

The following table presents the forms of antidilutive potential common shares:

	As of September 30,	
	2021	2020
Convertible preferred stock	—	109,090,908
Stock options exercised for promissory notes	2,884,999	7,862,499
Shares issuable upon conversion of Athena convertible security	334,946	—
Early exercised stock options	879,600	19,800
Unvested RSAs	242,316	1,908,687
Stock options	23,736	20,439,544
Unvested RSUs	2,828	—
ESPP	223,448	—
Total antidilutive potential common shares	<u>4,591,873</u>	<u>139,321,438</u>

12. Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. and in foreign jurisdictions. The Company bases its interim tax accruals on an estimated annual effective tax rate applied to year-to-date income and record the discrete tax items in the period to which they relate. In each quarter, the Company updates its estimated annual effective tax rate and makes a year-to-date adjustment to its tax provision as necessary. The Company's calendar year 2021 annual effective tax rate differs from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to net excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation, foreign derived intangible income deduction, valuation allowance against losses which cannot be realized and the foreign tax rate differential.

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA") was enacted. The ARPA contains numerous income tax provisions, such as expanding the definition of covered employees. The ARPA has no impact on the income tax provision (benefit) for the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2021, there were no material changes to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits, and the Company does not expect material changes in its unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months.

13. Related Party Transactions

On February 12, 2021, the Company amended the Credit Agreement. See Note 8. In connection with this amendment, the Company paid \$0.8 million in fees to KKR Capital Markets LLC, which is affiliated with KKR Denali, one of the Company's principal stockholders.

On March 31, 2021, the Company drew down an additional \$250.0 million from the Company's \$600.0 million revolving credit facility. A lender under the revolving credit facility is an affiliate of KKR Denali, a principal stockholder of the Company. Following such draw down, the Company had an aggregate amount of \$400.0 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility, which was repaid in full with the net proceeds from the IPO in April 2021. See Note 8.

On May 6, 2020, the Company amended the Credit Agreement. See Note 8. In connection with this amendment, the Company paid \$1.5 million in fees to KKR Capital Markets LLC, which is affiliated with KKR Denali, one of the Company's principal stockholders.

The Company had no other material related parties for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020.

14. Subsequent Events

In October 2021, the remaining 50% of the convertible security with a stated value of \$20.0 million was converted into 324,156 shares of the Company's Class A common stock at a conversion price of \$61.7 per share.

On October 6, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire from Twitter, Inc. the MoPub business for approximately \$1.05 billion in cash. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions and is expected to close in 2022.

On October 25, 2021, the Company amended the Credit Agreement to increase the senior secured term loan facility by an aggregate principal amount of \$1.50 billion. In connection with this amendment, the Company paid \$1.4 million in fees to KKR Capital Markets LLC, who is affiliated with KKR Denali, one of the Company's principal stockholders.

Due to the timing of these transactions, as of the date of issuance of these condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company is in the process of finalizing the valuation and related accounting for these transactions.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in our final prospectus related to our initial public offering, or IPO, dated April 14, 2021. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include those identified below and those discussed in the section titled "Risk Factors" and other parts of this Form 10-Q. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future.

Overview

Our mission is to grow the mobile app ecosystem by enabling the success of mobile app developers. Our software solutions provide advanced tools for mobile app developers to grow their businesses by automating and optimizing the marketing and monetization of their apps. Since inception, our platform has driven over six billion mobile app installs for mobile app developers. Our software, coupled with our deep industry knowledge and expertise, has allowed us to rapidly scale a successful and diversified portfolio of owned mobile apps. We have also accelerated our market penetration through an active acquisition and partnership strategy. Our scaled and integrated business model sits at the nexus of the mobile app ecosystem, which creates a durable competitive advantage that has fueled our clients' success and our strong growth.

Since our founding in 2011, we have been focused on building a software-based platform for mobile app developers to improve the marketing and monetization of their apps. Our founders, who are mobile app developers themselves, quickly realized the real impediment to success and growth in the mobile app ecosystem was a discovery and monetization problem—breaking through the congested app stores to efficiently find users and successfully grow their business. Their first-hand experience with these developer challenges led to the development of our infrastructure and software—AppLovin Core Technologies and AppLovin Software Platform. We capitalized on our success and understanding of the mobile app ecosystem by launching AppLovin Apps in 2018. Our Apps now consist of a globally diversified portfolio of over 350 free-to-play mobile games across five genres, run by eighteen studios.

For the three months ended September 30, 2021, our revenue grew 90% year-over-year, from \$381.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2020 to \$727.0 million in the comparative period in 2021. We generated a net income of \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021, and a net loss of \$89.9 million in the comparative period in 2020. We generated Adjusted EBITDA of \$190.7 million, and \$84.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Additionally, we have generated strong cash flows, with net cash provided by operating activities of \$276.8 million and \$122.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. This has allowed us to reinvest in our expansion and growth and consummate strategic acquisitions and partnerships. See the section titled "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for a definition of Adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss), the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP.

Our Business Model

We collect revenue from two sources—business clients and consumers. During the three months ended September 30, 2021, Business Revenue represented 48.1% of total revenue and Consumer Revenue represented 51.9% of total revenue.

Business Revenue

We generate Business Revenue from fees paid by mobile app advertisers, or business clients, that use our Software Platform to grow and monetize their apps. We also collect Business Revenue from business clients that purchase the digital advertising inventory of our portfolio of Apps. We are able to grow our Business Revenue by improving our Software Platform, adding more apps to our Apps portfolio and increasing engagement on our existing Apps.

Business clients include a wide variety of advertisers, from indie developer studios to some of the largest global internet platforms, such as Facebook and Google. While we have thousands of business clients as of September 30, 2021, the vast majority of our revenue is derived from our Enterprise Clients and Software Platform Enterprise Clients. See "Key Metrics" below for additional information on how we calculate Enterprise Clients and Software Platform Enterprise Clients. Approximately 96% of our Business Revenue for the twelve months ended September 30, 2021 came from our 325 Enterprise Clients. Our Enterprise Clients had a Net Dollar-Based

Retention Rate of approximately 176% for the twelve months ended September 30, 2021¹. We see multiple opportunities to gain new business clients, and to increase spend from existing business clients, as we help them grow their businesses and make them more successful. Business Revenue from our Apps was 44.7% of total Business Revenue in the three months ended September 30, 2021.

Our Software Platform includes AppDiscovery, Adjust and MAX. Business clients use AppDiscovery to automate, optimize, and manage their user acquisition investments. They set marketing and user growth goals, and AppDiscovery optimizes their ad spend in an effort to achieve their return on advertising spend targets and other marketing objectives. AppDiscovery comprises the vast majority of revenue from our Software Platform. Revenue is generated from our advertisers, typically on a performance-based, cost-per-install basis, and shared with our advertising publishers, typically on a cost per impression model. Approximately 92% of our Business - Software Platform Revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2021 came from our 449 Software Platform Enterprise Clients. Our Software Platform Enterprise Clients had a Net Dollar-Based Retention Rate of approximately 255% for the three months ended September 30, 2021².

Business clients use Adjust's SaaS mobile marketing platform to better understand their users' journey while allowing marketers to make smarter decisions through measurement, attribution and fraud prevention. Revenue from Adjust is primarily generated from an annual software subscription fee.

Business clients use MAX to optimize purchases of app ad inventory. The Compass Analytics tool within MAX provides insights to manage against key performance indicators, understand the long-term value of users, and help manage profitability. Revenue from MAX is generated based on a percentage of client spend. As more developers move to in-app bidding monetization, we expect growth in the adoption of, and revenue from, MAX.

Business clients that purchase advertising inventory from our Apps are able to target highly relevant users from our diverse and global portfolio of over 350 mobile games. Our clients leverage a broad set of high-performing mobile ad formats, including playable and rewarded video, and are able to match these ads with relevant users resulting in a better return on their advertising spend. By increasing the number of users and their engagement, as well as better matching ads with the appropriate target audience, we are able to increase our revenue from business clients that purchase advertising inventory from our Apps. Revenue from business clients related to our Apps is generated from ads purchased by advertisers, as well as from revenue-sharing agreements between some of our studios and a selection of third-party studios for which they publish and monetize games.

Consumer Revenue

Consumer Revenue is generated when a user of one of our Apps makes an in-app purchase (IAP). Our Apps are generally free-to-play mobile games and generate Consumer Revenue through IAPs. IAPs consist of virtual goods used to enhance gameplay, accelerate access to certain features or levels, and augment other mobile game progression opportunities for the user. IAPs drive more engagement and better economics from our Apps. The vast majority of our IAP revenue flows through two app stores, Apple App Store and Google Play, which charge us a standard commission on IAPs.

During the three months ended September 30, 2021, we had an average of 2.9 million Monthly Active Payers (MAPs) across our portfolio of Apps. Over that period, we had an Average Revenue Per Monthly Active Payer (ARPMAP) of \$44. Leveraging the benefit of our integrated Platform and Apps, we see opportunities to grow our App-related revenue streams by increasing MAPs and expanding ARPMAP within existing games and through new game development, acquisitions and partnerships. See "Key Metrics" below for additional information on how we calculate MAPs and ARPMAP.

¹ We measure Net Dollar-Based Retention Rate for the twelve months ended September 30, 2021 for our Enterprise Clients as current period revenue divided by prior period revenue. Prior period revenue is measured as revenue for the twelve months ended September 30, 2020 from our Enterprise Clients as of September 30, 2020. Current period revenue is revenue for the twelve months ended September 30, 2021 from our Enterprise Clients as of September 30, 2021, and excludes revenue from any new Enterprise Clients during the twelve months ended September 30, 2021.

² We measure Net Dollar-Based Retention Rate for the three months ended September 30, 2021 for our Software Platform Enterprise Clients as current period revenue divided by prior period revenue. Prior period revenue is measured as revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2020 from our Software Platform Enterprise Clients as of September 30, 2020. Current period revenue is revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2021 from Software Platform Enterprise Clients as of September 30, 2020.

Key Metrics

We review the following key metrics on a regular basis in order to evaluate the health of our business, identify trends affecting our performance, prepare financial projections, and make strategic decisions.

Annual Key Metrics

Enterprise Clients. We focus on the number of Enterprise Clients, which are third-party business clients from whom we have collected greater than \$125,000 of revenue in the trailing 12 months to a given date. Enterprise Clients generate the vast majority of our Business Revenue and Business Revenue growth. We expect to increase the revenue from Enterprise Clients over time.

Revenue Per Enterprise Client (RPEC). We define RPEC as (i) the total revenue derived from our Enterprise Clients in a twelve-month period, divided by (ii) Enterprise Clients as of the end of that same period. RPEC shows how efficiently we are monetizing each Enterprise Client. We expect to increase RPEC over time as we enhance our Software Platform and Apps.

The following table shows our Enterprise Clients as of September 30, 2021 and 2020, and our RPEC for the twelve months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020.

	Twelve months ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Enterprise Clients	325	156
Revenue Per Enterprise Client (in thousands)	\$ 3,435	\$ 3,931

Quarterly Key Metrics

Software Platform Enterprise Clients. We focus on the number of Software Platform Enterprise Clients, which are third-party business clients from whom we have collected greater than \$31,250 of Software Platform revenue in the three months to a given date, equating to an annual run-rate of \$125,000 in revenue. Software Platform Enterprise Clients generate the vast majority of our Business Revenue - Software Platform and Business Revenue - Software Platform growth.

Revenue Per Software Platform Enterprise Client (Revenue per SPEC). We define Revenue per SPEC as (i) the total revenue derived from our Software Platform Enterprise Clients in a three-month period, divided by (ii) Software Platform Enterprise Clients as of the end of that same period. Revenue per SPEC shows how efficiently we are monetizing each SPEC. We expect to increase Revenue per SPEC over time as we enhance our Software Platform and Apps.

The following table shows our Software Platform Enterprise Clients and Revenue per SPEC for the three months September 30, 2021 and 2020.

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Software Platform Enterprise Clients	449	111
Revenue per SPEC (thousands)	\$ 398	\$ 360

Total Software Transaction Value ("TSTV"). Business Software Platform revenue is from third-party clients using our Software Platform to find new customers. We do not recognize revenue from our own spend on our Software Platform. Therefore, we use TSTV to measure the scale and growth rates of our Software Platform, as it reflects the total value on our Software Platform including our first-party studios as though they were stand-alone businesses.

The following table shows our Total Software Transaction Value for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020.

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Total Software Transaction Value	\$ 275,619	\$ 62,283

Monthly Active Payers (MAPs). We define a MAP as a unique mobile device active on one of our Apps in a month that completed at least one IAP during that time period. A consumer who makes IAPs within two separate Apps on the same mobile device in a monthly period will be counted as two MAPs. MAPs for a particular time period longer than one month are the average MAPs for each month during that period. We estimate the number of MAPs by aggregating certain data from third-party attribution partners. Some of our Apps do not utilize such third-party attribution partners, and therefore our MAPs figure for any period does not capture every user that completed an IAP on our Apps. We estimate that our counted MAPs generated approximately 98% of our Consumer Revenue during the three months ended September 30, 2021, and as such, management believes that MAPs are still a useful metric to measure the engagement and monetization potential of our games. We expect to increase our MAPs over time as we increase the number of our Apps and enhance the engagement and monetization of our Apps.

Average Revenue Per Monthly Active Payer (ARPMAP). We define ARPMAP as (i) the total Consumer Revenue derived from our Apps in a monthly period, divided by (ii) MAPs in that same period. ARPMAP for a particular time period longer than one month is the average ARPMAP for each month during that period. ARPMAP shows how efficiently we are monetizing each MAP. We expect to increase ARPMAP over time as we enhance the monetization of our Apps.

The following table shows our Monthly Active Payers and Average Revenue Per Monthly Active Payer for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020.

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Monthly Active Payers (millions)	2.9	1.5
Average Revenue Per Monthly Active Payer	\$ 44	\$ 46

Our key metrics are not based on any standardized industry methodology and are not necessarily calculated in the same manner or comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. Similarly, our key metrics may differ from estimates published by third parties or from similarly titled metrics of our competitors due to differences in methodology. The numbers that we use to calculate TSTV, MAP, and ARPMAP are based on internal data. While these numbers are based on what we believe to be reasonable judgments and estimates for the applicable period of measurement, there are inherent challenges in measuring usage and engagement. We regularly review and may adjust our processes for calculating our internal metrics to improve their accuracy.

Non-GAAP Financial Metrics

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin

We define Adjusted EBITDA for a particular period as net income (loss) before interest expense and loss on settlement of debt, other (income) expense, net (excluding certain recurring items), provision for (benefit from) income taxes, amortization, depreciation and write-offs and as further adjusted for stock-based compensation expense, acquisition-related expense and transaction bonus, loss (gain) on extinguishments of acquisition related contingent consideration, non-operating foreign exchange losses, lease modification and abandonment of leasehold improvements, and change in the fair value of contingent consideration. We define Adjusted EBITDA margin as Adjusted EBITDA divided by revenue for the same period.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin are key measures we use to assess our financial performance and are also used for internal planning and forecasting purposes. We believe Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin are helpful to investors, analysts, and other interested parties because they can assist in providing a more consistent and comparable overview of our operations across our historical financial periods. In addition, these measures are frequently used by analysts, investors, and other interested parties to evaluate and assess performance. We use Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin in conjunction with GAAP measures as part of

our overall assessment of our performance, including the preparation of our annual operating budget and quarterly forecasts, to evaluate the effectiveness of our business strategies, and to communicate with our board of directors concerning our financial performance.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin are non-GAAP financial measures and are presented for supplemental informational purposes only and should not be considered as alternatives or substitutes to financial information presented in accordance with GAAP. These measures have certain limitations in that they do not include the impact of certain expenses that are reflected in our consolidated statement of operations that are necessary to run our business. Our definitions may differ from the definitions used by other companies and therefore comparability may be limited. In addition, other companies may not publish these or similar metrics. Furthermore, these metrics have certain limitations in that they do not include the impact of certain expenses that are reflected in our consolidated statement of operations that are necessary to run our business. Thus, our Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin should be considered in addition to, not as substitutes for, or in isolation from, measures prepared in accordance with GAAP.

The following table provides our Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA margin for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, and a reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Net income (loss)	\$ 142	\$ (89,914)	\$ 3,931	\$ (106,961)
Adjusted as follows:				
Interest expense and loss on settlement of debt	18,756	20,110	72,796	57,548
Other (income) / expense, net ⁽¹⁾	103	(1,658)	(6,852)	(6,181)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	16,933	(4,485)	13,767	(2,324)
Amortization, depreciation and write-offs	119,436	73,519	315,409	157,223
Non-operating foreign exchange (gain) losses	(235)	691	(1,510)	731
Stock-based compensation ⁽²⁾	34,725	10,868	94,119	19,362
Acquisition-related expense and transaction bonus	1,066	422	14,060	5,633
Loss on extinguishments of acquisition related contingent consideration	—	74,712	—	74,712
Lease modification and abandonment of leasehold improvements	—	—	—	7,851
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(230)	—	(230)	—
Adjusted EBITDA	190,696	84,265	505,490	207,594
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	26.2 %	22.1 %	25.3 %	22.1 %

⁽¹⁾ Excludes recurring operational foreign exchange gains and losses and write-off of an investment that is included in amortization, depreciation and write-offs line item above.

⁽²⁾ The nine months ended September 30, 2021 includes \$2.3 million of bonus compensation settled in stock outside of the scope of ASC 718.

Factors Affecting Our Performance

We believe that the future success of our business depends on many factors, including the factors described below. While each of these factors presents significant opportunities for our business, they also pose important challenges that we must successfully address in order to continue to grow profitably while maintaining strong cash flow.

Continue to invest in innovation

We have made, and intend to continue to make, significant investments in our Core Technologies and Software Platform to enhance their effectiveness and value proposition for our business clients. We expect that these investments will require spending on research and development, and acquisitions and partnerships related to technology components and products. We believe investments in our Core Technologies, such as our launch of AXON and acquisition of MAX, will further improve their effectiveness for developers. Our investments will also allow us to enter new mobile app sectors outside of gaming. While our investments in research and development and acquisitions and partnerships may not result in revenue in the near term, we believe these investments position us to increase our revenue over time.

Retain and grow existing business clients

We rely on existing business clients for a significant portion of our revenue. As we improve our Software Platform and Apps, we can attract additional spend from these business clients. Our business clients include indie studio developers and some of the largest mobile advertising platforms in the world. We believe there is significant room for us to further expand our relationships with these clients and increase their usage of our Software Platform. We have invested in targeted sales and account-based marketing efforts to identify and showcase opportunities to business clients and plan to continue to do so in the future.

In the past, our business clients have generally increased their usage of our Software Platform and Apps, and as a result, growth from existing business clients has been a primary driver of our revenue growth. We must continue to retain our existing business clients and expand their spend with us over time to continue to grow our revenue, increase profitability and drive greater cash flow.

Add new business clients globally

Our future success depends in part on our ability to acquire new business clients. We recently increased our focus on markets outside the United States to serve the needs of business clients globally. During the three months ended September 30, 2021, only 43% of our revenue from business clients was generated from outside of the United States. We believe that the global opportunity is significant and will continue to expand as developers and advertisers outside the United States adopt our Software Platform and advertise on our Apps. We also see opportunities to acquire new business clients outside of mobile gaming, as the capabilities of our Core Technologies and Software Platform are relevant to the broader mobile app ecosystem. We are investing in direct sales, product development, education, and other capabilities to drive increased awareness and adoption of our Software Platform and Apps, which investments may impact our profitability in the near term as we seek further scale. We must continue to acquire new business clients to grow our revenue, increase profitability, and drive greater cash flow.

Optimization, growth, and expansion of our AppLovin Apps

We plan to continue to invest in developing new Apps and enhancing existing Apps. Because our Apps are typically free to download and use, economically acquiring users and monetizing through advertising and IAPs is critical to the future success of our Apps. We plan to launch several new Apps per year, as well as continue to make investments by acquiring and partnering with studios in mobile gaming and other mobile app sectors.

Given our expertise in app marketing, we are able to pursue a highly-optimized and scaled user acquisition investment playbook. During the three months ended September 30, 2021, we invested \$285.2 million in sales and marketing, a large percentage of which was invested in user acquisition to grow the number of users engaging with our Apps. We believe the scale, insights, and effective monetization strategies provided through our Software Platform and integrated business model allow us to optimize ad spend across our portfolio of Apps. We also invest in the growth of our Apps by improving in-game monetization, optimizing game economies and in-game conversion, and opt-in business services, such as creative services and localization. We must continue to optimize, grow, and expand our Apps portfolio to grow our revenue, increase profitability, and drive greater cash flow.

Continued execution of strategic acquisitions and partnerships

We intend to continue to make strategic acquisitions and enter into strategic partnerships to grow our portfolio of Apps and add complementary software and tools to our Core Technologies. From the beginning of 2018 through September 30, 2021, we have invested over \$2.5 billion in 26 strategic acquisitions and partnerships with mobile app developers and for technologies to enhance our Software Platform including the acquisition of MAX in 2018, Adjust in April 2021 and the pending acquisition of MoPub. We have been very successful in growing mobile apps that we have added to our Apps portfolio.

While we have a strong pipeline of strategic acquisition and partnership opportunities, we believe our future results of operations will be affected by our ability to continue to identify and execute such transactions that are accretive to our growth and profitability.

Growth and structure of the mobile app ecosystem

Our business and results of operations will be impacted by industry factors that drive overall performance of the mobile app ecosystem. The mobile app ecosystem has grown rapidly in recent years. We expect that any acceleration, or slowing, of this growth would affect our business and results of operations. In addition, even if the mobile app ecosystem continues to grow at its current rate, our ability to position ourselves within the market will impact our business and results of operations.

Mobile app developers, including AppLovin, rely on third-party platforms, such as the Apple App Store and Google Play Store, among others, to distribute games, collect payments made for IAPs, and target users with relevant advertising. We expect this to continue for the foreseeable future. These third-party platforms have significant market power and discretion to set platform fees, select which apps to promote, and decide how much consumer information to provide to advertising networks that enable our Software Platform to target users with personalized and relevant advertising and allocate marketing campaigns in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Any changes made in the policies of third-party platforms could drive rapid change across the mobile app ecosystem. For example, in June 2020, Apple announced a plan to overhaul IDFA as part of a new proposed application tracking transparency framework that, among other things, would require opt-in consent for certain types of tracking. This transparency framework, which began being rolled out in late April 2021, has had a limited aggregate impact and may in the future have an impact on the effectiveness of our advertising practices and/or our ability to efficiently generate revenue for our Apps. We rely in part on IDFA to provide us with data that helps our Software Platform better market and monetize Apps. The proposed IDFA and transparency changes may require us to further engage in significant changes to our data collection practices, which may require our expenditure of substantial costs and resources, and to the extent we are unable to utilize IDFA or a similar offering, or if the transparency changes and any related opt-in or other requirements result in decreases in the availability or utility of data relating to Apps, our Software Platform may not be as effective, we may not be able to continue to efficiently generate revenue for our Apps, and our revenue and results of operations may be harmed. Additionally, Apple implemented new requirements for consumer disclosures regarding privacy and data processing practices in December 2020, which has resulted in increased compliance requirements and could result in decreased usage of our Apps. These or any similar changes to the policies of Apple or Google may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. To date, these data privacy changes have had a relatively muted impact on our overall operations.

New tools for developers, industry standards, and platforms may emerge in the future. We believe our focus on the mobile app ecosystem has allowed us to understand the needs of our business clients and our relentless innovation has enabled us to quickly adapt to changes in the industry and pioneer new solutions. We must continue to innovate and stay ahead of developments in the mobile app ecosystem in order for our business to succeed and our results of operations to continue to improve.

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting social distancing and shelter-in-place orders put in place around the world have caused widespread disruption in global economies, productivity, and financial markets and have altered the way in which we conduct our day-to-day business. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic we have temporarily closed our offices around the world, including our corporate headquarters in Palo Alto, California, and implemented travel restrictions. Our Software Platform and Apps do not require physical interaction, thus, our ability to meet the needs of our clients and users has not been materially affected. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy and the extent to which the pandemic may impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations in the future remains uncertain. See the section titled "Risk Factors—The COVID-19 pandemic and responses thereto across the globe have altered how individuals interact with each other and affected how we and our business partners are operating, and the extent to which this situation will impact our future results of operations remains uncertain" for additional information.

Definitive Agreement to Acquire MoPub

On October 6, 2021, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire from Twitter, Inc. the MoPub business for approximately \$1.05 billion. The closing of the transaction is subject to customary conditions and regulatory approvals. We plan to integrate MoPub's reach and product features into our existing Software Platform to better maximize revenue growth and improve efficiencies for our combined customers.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

We collect Business Revenue from advertisers spending on our Software Platform and Apps. Business Revenue from our Software Platform is generated from our advertisers, typically on a performance-based, cost-per-install basis, then shared with our advertising publishers, typically on a cost per impression model. Business Revenue generated from our Apps comes from advertisers that purchase ad inventory from our diverse portfolio of Apps. Business Revenue from our Apps was 45% of total Business Revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2021.

We generate Consumer Revenue from IAPs made by users within our Apps.

Cost of Revenue and Operating Expenses

Cost of revenue. Cost of revenue consists primarily of third-party payment processing fees for distribution partners, amortization of acquired technology related intangible assets, and expenses associated with operating our network infrastructure. Third-party payment processing fees relate to Consumer Revenue. The fees for IAPs are processed and collected by third-party distribution partners. Network operating costs include bandwidth, energy, other equipment costs related to our co-located data centers and costs for third-party cloud service providers. We expect our cost of revenue to increase in absolute dollars over the long term as our business and revenue continue to grow. We also expect our cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue to fluctuate period-over-period.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of user acquisition costs, other advertising expenses, personnel-related expenses for salaries, employee benefits, and stock-based compensation for employees engaged in sales and marketing, and amortization of acquired user-related intangible assets, marketing programs, travel, customer service costs, and allocated facilities and information technology costs.

We plan to continue to invest in sales and marketing to grow our customer base and increase brand awareness. As a result, we expect sales and marketing expenses to increase in absolute dollars. We also expect our sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenue to fluctuate period-over-period in the near term as we invest to grow our customer base and increase brand awareness, and to decrease over the long term as we benefit from greater scale.

Research and development. Research and development expenses consist primarily of product development costs, including personnel-related expenses for salaries, employee benefits, and stock-based compensation for employees engaged in research and development, professional services costs related to development of new apps by third parties, consulting costs, regulatory compliance costs, and allocated facilities and information technology costs.

We plan to continue to invest in research and development to continue to enhance our Core Technologies and Software Platform, and to improve existing games and develop new games. As a result, we expect research and development expenses to increase in absolute dollars. We also expect our research and development expenses as a percentage of revenue to fluctuate period-over-period in the near term as we invest to enhance our Core Technologies and Software Platform and improve our existing Apps and develop new Apps, and to decrease over the long term as we benefit from greater scale.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs incurred to support our business, including personnel-related expenses for salaries, employee benefits, and stock-based compensation for employees engaged in finance, accounting, legal, human resources and administration, professional services fees for legal, accounting, recruiting, and administrative services (including acquisition-related expenses), insurance, travel, and allocated facilities and information technology costs.

We plan to continue to invest in our general and administrative function to support the growth of our business. In addition, we expect to incur additional general and administrative expenses as a result of operating as a public company, including expenses related to compliance and reporting obligations of a public company, increased insurance and investor relations expenses, and increased professional services fees (including acquisition-related expenses). As a result, we expect general and administrative expenses to increase in absolute dollars. We also expect our general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue to fluctuate period-over-period in the near term as we invest to support the growth of our business, and to decrease over the long term as we benefit from greater scale.

Other Income and Expenses

Interest expense and loss on settlement of debt. Interest expense and loss on settlement of debt consists primarily of loss related to debt extinguishment, interest expense associated with our outstanding debt, including accretion of debt discount, and changes in fair value of interest rate swap accounted for as a cash flow hedge related to the stream of variable interest payments associated with a portion of our outstanding debt.

Other income (expense), net. Other income (expense), net, includes interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents, gains and losses related to embedded derivatives and other financial instruments accounted for at fair value, and foreign currency exchange gains (losses), which consist primarily of remeasurement of transactions and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency at the end of the period.

Provision for (benefit from) income taxes. We are subject to income taxes in the United States and foreign jurisdictions in which we do business. These foreign jurisdictions have different statutory tax rates than those in the United States. Additionally, certain of our foreign earnings may also be taxable in the United States. Accordingly, our

effective tax rate will vary depending on the relative proportion of foreign to domestic income, impacts from acquisition restructuring, deduction benefits related to foreign-derived intangible income, future changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, and changes in tax laws. Additionally, our effective tax rate can vary based on the amount of pre-tax income or loss.

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes our historical condensed consolidated statements of operations data:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Revenue	\$ 726,951	\$ 381,740	\$ 1,999,634	\$ 941,249
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	254,052	163,060	722,966	357,564
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	285,224	153,014	816,200	417,000
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	108,523	51,136	246,861	99,950
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	34,104	15,276	122,116	41,256
Lease modification and abandonment of leasehold improvements	—	—	—	7,851
Extinguishments of acquisition-related contingent consideration	—	74,712	—	74,712
Total costs and expenses	681,903	457,198	1,908,143	998,333
Income (loss) from operations	45,048	(75,458)	91,491	(57,084)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense and loss on settlement of debt	(18,756)	(20,110)	(72,796)	(57,548)
Other income (expense), net	(9,217)	1,169	(997)	5,347
Total other expense	(27,973)	(18,941)	(73,793)	(52,201)
Income (loss) before income taxes	17,075	(94,399)	17,698	(109,285)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	16,933	(4,485)	13,767	(2,324)
Net income (loss)	\$ 142	\$ (89,914)	\$ 3,931	\$ (106,961)

(1) Includes stock-based compensation expense as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Cost of revenue	\$ 922	\$ 126	\$ 1,504	\$ 204
Sales and marketing	4,774	1,571	8,814	2,812
Research and development	20,110	6,823	40,148	10,692
General and administrative	8,919	2,348	41,362	5,654
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 34,725	\$ 10,868	\$ 91,828	\$ 19,362

(2) Includes amortization expense related to acquired intangibles as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Cost of revenue	\$ 96,059	\$ 65,535	\$ 273,444	\$ 137,673
Sales and marketing	6,765	3,050	16,008	8,470
Total amortization expense related to acquired intangibles	\$ 102,824	\$ 68,585	\$ 289,452	\$ 146,143

The following table sets forth the components of our condensed consolidated statements of operations for each of the periods presented as a percentage of revenue⁽¹⁾:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenue	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue	35 %	43 %	36 %	38 %
Sales and marketing	39 %	40 %	41 %	44 %
Research and development	15 %	13 %	12 %	11 %
General and administrative	5 %	4 %	6 %	4 %
Lease modification and abandonment of leasehold improvements	— %	— %	— %	1 %
Extinguishments of acquisition-related contingent consideration	— %	20 %	— %	8 %
Total costs and expenses	94 %	120 %	95 %	106 %
Income (loss) from operations	6 %	(20) %	5 %	(6) %
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense and loss on settlement of debt	(3) %	(5) %	(4) %	(6) %
Other income (expense), net	(1) %	0 %	— %	1 %
Total other expense	(4) %	(5) %	(4) %	(6) %
Income (loss) before income taxes	2 %	(25) %	1 %	(12) %
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	2 %	(1) %	1 %	0 %
Net income (loss)	0 %	(24) %	0 %	(11) %

(1) Totals of percentages of revenue may not foot due to rounding.

Comparison of Our Results of Operations for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Revenue

	Three Months Ended September 30,		2020 to 2021 % change	Nine Months Ended September 30,		2020 to 2021 % change
	2021	2020		2021	2020	
Business Revenue – Apps	\$ 156,208	\$ 132,583	18 %	\$ 475,394	\$ 327,915	45 %
Business Revenue – Software Platform	193,307	39,841	385 %	427,390	127,262	236 %
Total Business Revenue	349,515	172,424	103 %	902,784	455,177	98 %
Consumer Revenue	377,436	209,316	80 %	1,096,850	486,072	126 %
Total Revenue	\$ 726,951	\$ 381,740	90 %	\$ 1,999,634	\$ 941,249	112 %

Three Months Ended September 30, 2021 Compared to Three Months Ended September 30, 2020

Total revenue increased by \$345.2 million, or 90%, for the three months ended September 30, 2021 compared to the prior year period due to increases in Business Revenue – Software Platform of 385%, Business Revenue – Apps of 18% and Consumer Revenue of 80%.

For the three months ended September 30, 2021, our Business Revenue increased by \$177.1 million from the prior year period. For the three months ended September 30, 2021, our Business Revenue from our Software Platform increased by \$153.5 million from the prior year period primarily due to AppDiscovery where installations increased 74% and price per installation increased 161% compared to the prior year period as well as our addition of Adjust during the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase in our Business Revenue from Apps of \$23.6 million was primarily a result of increased advertising revenue from acquired Apps which contributed \$25.6 million of the increase while existing Apps and new Apps developed by our Owned and Partner Studios contributed a partially offsetting decrease. Our Business Revenue from Apps grew due to a 62% increase in the volume of advertising impressions partially offset by a 27% decrease in price per advertising impression compared to the prior year period. Usage of advertising inventory by our Owned Studios and Partner Studios represented 20% of installations during the three months ended September 30, 2021. We do not recognize Business Revenue from transactions with our Owned Studios and Partner Studios.

For the three months ended September 30, 2021, our Consumer Revenue increased by \$168.1 million from the prior year period, primarily due to a 82% increase in the volume of in-app purchases, partially offset by a 1% decrease in price per in-app purchase. Existing and newly developed Apps by our Owned and Partner Studios contributed \$96.2 million of the increase, while Apps acquired since September 30, 2020 generated the remaining increase.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2020

Total revenue increased by \$1,058.4 million, or 112%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2021 compared to the prior year period due to increases in Business Revenue – Software Platform of 236%, Business Revenue – Apps of 45% and Consumer Revenue of 126%.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, our Business Revenue increased by \$447.6 million from the prior year period. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, our Business Revenue from our Software Platform increased by \$300.1 million from the prior year period primarily due to AppDiscovery where installations increased 79% and price per installation increased 66% compared to the prior year period as well as our addition of Adjust during the period. Our Business Revenue from Apps grew due to a 43% increase in the volume of advertising impressions and a 1% increase in price per advertising impression compared to the prior year period. Usage of advertising inventory by our Owned Studios and Partner Studios represented 23% of installations during the nine months ended September 30, 2021. We do not recognize Business Revenue from transactions with our Owned Studios and Partner Studios.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, our Consumer Revenue increased by \$610.8 million from the prior year period, primarily due to a 116% increase in the volume of in-app purchases, as well as a 4% increase in price per in-app purchase.

Cost of revenue

	Three Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change
	2021	2020			2021	2020		
	(in thousands, except percentages)				(in thousands, except percentages)			
Cost of revenue	\$ 254,052	\$ 163,060		56 %	\$ 722,966	\$ 357,564		102 %
Percentage of revenue	35 %	43 %			36 %	38 %		

Cost of revenue in the three months ended September 30, 2021 increased by \$91.0 million, or 56%, compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in the three months ended September 30, 2021 was primarily due to an increase of \$44.2 million in third-party payment processing fees as a result of the growth in Consumer Revenue, \$32.5 million in depreciation & amortization of acquired-technology driven by an increase in acquisition activity, and an increase of \$6.6 million in expenses associated with operating our network infrastructure driven by the growth in our operations.

Cost of revenue in the nine months ended September 30, 2021 increased by \$365.4 million, or 102%, compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in the nine months ended September 30, 2021 was primarily due to an increase of \$171.2 million in third-party payment processing fees as a result of the growth in Consumer Revenue, \$139.9 million in depreciation & amortization of acquired-technology driven by an increase in acquisition activity, and an increase in expenses associated with operating our network infrastructure driven by the growth in our operations of \$34.3 million.

Sales and marketing

	Three Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change
	2021	2020			2021	2020		
	(in thousands, except percentages)				(in thousands, except percentages)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 285,224	\$ 153,014		86 %	\$ 816,200	\$ 417,000		96 %
Percentage of revenue	39 %	40 %			41 %	44 %		

Sales and marketing expenses in the three months ended September 30, 2021 increased by \$132.2 million, or 86%, compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to a \$108.9 million increase in user acquisition costs.

Sales and marketing expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2021 increased by \$399.2 million, or 96%, compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to a \$353.1 million increase in user acquisition costs.

Research and development

	Three Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change
	2021	2020			2021	2020		
	(in thousands, except percentages)				(in thousands, except percentages)			
Research and development	\$ 108,523	\$ 51,136		112 %	\$ 246,861	\$ 99,950		147 %
Percentage of revenue	15 %	13 %			12 %	11 %		

Research and development expenses in the three months ended September 30, 2021 increased by \$57.4 million, or 112%, compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in the three months was primarily due to an increase of \$34.5 million in professional services costs related to development of new games by third parties and an increase of \$21.0 million in personnel-related expenses related to an increase in stock-based compensation as a result of higher fair value of our common stock and an increase in headcount.

Research and development expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2021 increased by \$146.9 million, or 147%, compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in the nine months was primarily due to an increase of \$75.4 million in professional services costs related to development of new games by third parties and an increase of \$63.2 million in personnel-related expenses related to an increase in stock-based compensation as a result of higher fair value of our common stock and an increase in headcount.

General and administrative

	Three Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change
	2021	2020			2021	2020		
	(in thousands, except percentages)				(in thousands, except percentages)			
General and administrative	\$ 34,104	\$ 15,276		123 %	\$ 122,116	\$ 41,256		196 %
Percentage of revenue	5 %	4 %			6 %	4 %		

General and administrative expenses in the three months ended September 30, 2021 increased by \$18.8 million, or 123%, compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in the three months was primarily due to an increase of \$8.2 million in personnel-related expenses related to an increase stock-based compensation expense due to higher fair value of our common stock and an increase in headcount to support our growth and an increase of \$4.7 million in professional services costs primarily associated with audit, tax and legal support.

General and administrative expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2021 increased by \$80.9 million, or 196% compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in the nine months was primarily due to an increase of \$60.6 million in personnel-related expenses related to an increase stock-based compensation expense due to higher fair value of our common stock and an increase in headcount to support our growth and an increase of \$9.7 million in professional services costs primarily associated with audit, tax and legal support.

Extinguishments of acquisition-related contingent consideration

In 2020, we reached an agreement to amend the terms of an asset acquisition agreement to settle the acquisition holdback and a portion of the earn-out due to the seller 12 months following the acquisition's closing in 2019. We recorded an extinguishment loss of \$74.7 million in 2020 in connection with this subsequent agreement and recognized a loss equal to the excess of the fair value of consideration paid to the seller and the fair value of the contingent consideration determined immediately prior to this amendment. We agreed to settle for a combination of a cash payment and issuance of certain shares of our Class A common stock.

Lease modification and abandonment of leasehold improvements

We recognized a net loss of \$7.9 million in 2020 in connection with the termination of one of Machine Zone's leases and the write-off of leasehold improvements and other assets related to this real estate lease.

Interest expense and loss on settlement of debt

	Three Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change
	2021	2020			2021	2020		
	(in thousands, except percentages)				(in thousands, except percentages)			
Interest expense and loss on settlement of debt	\$ (18,756)	\$ (20,110)		(7) %	\$ (72,796)	\$ (57,548)		26 %
Percentage of revenue	(3)%	(5)%			(4)%	(6)%		

In the three months ended September 30, 2021, interest expense and loss on settlement of debt decreased by \$1.4 million, or 7% compared to the same period in the prior year.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2021, interest expense and loss on settlement of debt increased by \$15.2 million, or 26% compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily due to a loss on the settlement of term loans of \$16.9 million during the period.

Other income (expense), net

	Three Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,			2020 to 2021 % Change
	2021	2020			2021	2020		
	(in thousands, except percentages)				(in thousands, except percentages)			
Other income (expense), net	\$ (9,217)	\$ 1,169		(888)%	\$ (997)	\$ 5,347		(119)%
Percentage of revenue	(1)%	— %			— %	1 %		

In the three months ended September 30, 2021, other income (expense), net decreased by \$10.4 million, or 888%, compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to the write-off of an investment in non-marketable securities of \$10.0 million.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2021, other income (expense), net decreased by \$6.3 million, or 119% compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to a net write-off of investments in securities of \$4.8 million, \$3.5 million in fair value remeasurement of convertible securities, and \$3.4 million in debt issuance costs, partially offset by \$3.2 million in fair value remeasurement of embedded derivatives and \$3.0 in net foreign exchange gains.

Provision for (benefit from) Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended September 30,						Nine Months Ended September 30,					
	2021		2020		2020 to 2021		2021		2020		2020 to 2021	
	(in thousands, except percentages)						(in thousands, except percentages)					
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$	16,933	\$	(4,485)	(478) %		\$	13,767	\$	(2,324)	(692) %	
Percentage of revenue		2 %		(1) %				1 %		— %		

In the three months ended September 30, 2021, provision for (benefit from) income taxes increased by \$21.4 million compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in net income before taxes of \$111.5 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to a net loss before taxes during the three months ended September 30, 2020, an increase in the foreign tax rate differential of \$16.0 million, establishment of valuation allowance against losses which cannot be realized of \$5.5 million, offset by an increase in foreign derived intangible income deduction of \$8.0 million, an increase in net excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation of \$3.0 million, and a decrease in extinguishments of acquisition-related contingent consideration of \$7.6 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2021, provision for (benefit from) income taxes increased by \$16.1 million compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in net income before taxes of \$127.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to a net loss before taxes in the nine months ended September 30, 2020, establishment of valuation allowance against losses which cannot be realized of \$21.1 million, offset by a decrease in foreign tax rate differential of \$2.3 million, an increase in foreign derived intangible income deduction of \$7.9 million, an increase in net excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation of \$7.5 million, and a decrease in extinguishments of acquisition-related contingent consideration of \$8.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2021.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since inception, we financed our operations primarily through payments received from business clients using our Software Platform and advertising on our Apps, and from user IAPs from our Apps, and through net proceeds we received from the sales of our convertible preferred stock and borrowings made under our Credit Agreement. On April 19, 2021, we completed our IPO, in which we sold 22,500,000 shares of Class A common stock at price to the public of \$80.00 per share. We received aggregate net proceeds of \$1.75 billion after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$47.2 million and offering expenses of \$7.9 million subject to certain cost reimbursements. As of September 30, 2021, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$1.05 billion.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents would be sufficient to satisfy our anticipated working capital and capital expenditures needs for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements, however, will depend on many factors, including our growth rate; expansion of sales and marketing activities; timing and extent of spending to support our research and development efforts; capital expenditures to purchase hardware and software; and our continued need to invest in our IT infrastructure to support our growth. In addition, we may enter into additional strategic partnerships as well as agreements to acquire or invest in teams and technologies, including intellectual property rights, which could increase our cash requirements. As a result of these and other factors, we may be required to seek additional equity or debt financing sooner than we currently anticipate. If additional financing from outside sources is required, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us, or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when required, or if we cannot expand our operations or otherwise capitalize on our business opportunities because we lack sufficient capital, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

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

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
	(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 276,836	\$ 122,726
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,206,252)	(563,422)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,662,607	248,187

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$276.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, primarily consisting of \$3.9 million of net income, adjusted for certain non-cash items, which included \$315.4 million of amortization, depreciation and write-offs, \$91.8 million of stock-based compensation expense, \$18.2 million of change in operating right of use asset, \$16.9 million of loss on settlement of debt, \$9.3 million of net unrealized gains on fair value remeasurement of financial instruments, and \$9.0 million of amortization of debt issuance costs and discount, partially offset by a net increase in the operating assets and liabilities of \$164.7 million. The net increase in the operating assets and liabilities was primarily driven by an increase in accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other current assets and decrease in operating lease liabilities partially offset by higher accounts payable and accrued and other liabilities.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$122.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, primarily consisting of \$107.0 million of net loss, adjusted for certain non-cash items, which included \$157.2 million of depreciation and amortization expense, \$74.7 million of loss on extinguishment of acquisition related contingent consideration, \$19.4 million of stock-based compensation expense, \$7.9 million of lease modification and abandonment of leasehold improvements, \$5.8 million of amortization of debt issuance costs and discount, and \$4.4 million of change in operating right of use asset, partially offset by a net increase in the operating assets and liabilities of \$36.5 million. The net increase in the operating assets and liabilities was primarily driven by an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets, decrease in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities, operating lease liabilities partially offset by an increase in deferred revenue and lower accounts receivable and other assets.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$1,206.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, primarily consisting of \$1,198.8 million related to acquisitions, \$15.0 million in purchases of non-marketable investments and other and \$11.4 million in proceeds from other investing activity.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$563.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, primarily related to acquisitions.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1,662.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, primarily consisting of \$1,745.2 million of proceeds from issuance of common stock in our IPO, net of issuance costs as adjusted for cost reimbursement, \$844.7 million of proceeds from debt issuance and \$25.5 million proceeds from exercise of stock awards partially offset by payments for the principal repayment of debt of \$711.5 million, deferred acquisition costs of \$231.7 million and finance leases of \$9.7 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$248.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2020, primarily consisting of \$331.3 million of proceeds from debt issuance partially offset by payments for the principal repayment of debt of \$60.5 million, deferred acquisition costs of \$14.4 million and finance leases of \$7.3 million.

Credit Agreement

We are party to a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement"), which provides for senior secured term loans and a revolving credit facility. We used proceeds from our IPO to repay in full the aggregate amount of \$400.0 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility in April 2021. As of September 30, 2021, our total outstanding indebtedness under the Credit Agreement was \$1.78 billion, consisting of outstanding term loans. See Note 8, Credit Agreement, in the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information.

In October 2021, we amended the credit agreement whereby certain additional lenders agreed to provide incremental loans in an aggregate amount of \$1.5 billion.

Contractual Obligations

In April 2021, we completed two separate transactions to acquire certain mobile game Apps from two foreign-based independent mobile game developers in exchange for an aggregate upfront cash consideration of \$300.0 million and potential future earn-out payments. With respect to the first transaction, the potential future earn-out payments are contingent on the revenue generated by the acquired mobile game Apps exceeding a certain revenue threshold, which will be measured and payable (if applicable) each year for four years from the date of the transaction. With respect to the second transaction, the potential future earn-out payments will be determined in a manner similar to the first transaction, in addition to a potential one-time earn-out payment of \$50.0 million contingent on the achievement of a certain monthly revenue milestone within the four years following the date of the transaction. Because these contingent consideration arrangements are based on the success of relevant Apps and are not guaranteed, we do not expect our results of operations would be materially and adversely affected by the payment of amounts under such arrangements.

In May 2021, we amended a certain agreement with a cloud service provider to increase the aggregate spend commitment from \$130.0 million to \$300.0 million through May 2026.

In June 2021, we acquired certain mobile game Apps from a foreign-based independent mobile game developer in exchange for an upfront cash consideration of \$130.0 million and future earn-out payments. The potential future earn-out payments for the acquired mobile Apps are contingent on the revenue and/or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") generated by the acquired Apps exceeding certain thresholds. Because these contingent consideration arrangements are based on the success of relevant Apps and are not guaranteed, we do not expect our results of operations would be materially and adversely affected by the payment of amounts under such arrangements.

With the exception of the transactions described above and except for scheduled payments from the ongoing business, there were no material changes in our commitments under contractual obligations as of December 31, 2020 as disclosed in our final prospectus related to our IPO dated April 14, 2021 (the "Prospectus") and filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2021, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in our financial condition, revenue, or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources that are material to investors.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported revenue generated and expenses incurred during the reporting periods. Our estimates are based on our historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the amount of revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions. Our actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates during the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to those disclosed in our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations set forth in the Prospectus.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2, "Summary of Accounting Pronouncements," of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business, which primarily relate to fluctuations in interest rates.

As of September 30, 2021, we had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$1.05 billion. A hypothetical 10% change in interest rates would not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations due to the short-term nature of our cash equivalents.

As of September 30, 2021, we had a debt balance of \$1.78 billion. A hypothetical 50 basis point change in interest rates as of September 30, 2021 would not have a material impact on our net income for the three months ended September 30, 2021.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in management's evaluation pursuant to Rules 13a-15(d) or 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act 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.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Due to inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business, as well as governmental and other regulatory investigations and proceedings. In addition, third parties may from time to time assert claims against us in the form of letters and other communications. We are not currently a party to any legal proceedings that, if determined adversely to us, would, in our opinion, have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. Future litigation may be necessary to defend ourselves and our business partners and to determine the scope, enforceability, and validity of third-party proprietary rights, or to establish our proprietary rights. The results of any current or future litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below together with all of the other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes and the section titled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” Our business, financial condition, results of operations, or prospects could also be adversely affected by risks and uncertainties that are not presently known to us or that we currently believe are not material. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be adversely affected. In that event, the market price of our Class A common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risk Factor Summary

Investing in our Class A common stock involves a high degree of risk because our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, as fully described below. The principal factors and uncertainties that make investing in our Class A common stock risky include, among other things:

- We have a limited operating history, especially with respect to our AppLovin Apps, which makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future performance and the risks we may encounter.
- Our results of operations are likely to fluctuate from period-to-period, which could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.
- The mobile app ecosystem is intensely competitive. If business clients or users prefer our competitors’ products or services over our own, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.
- The mobile app ecosystem is subject to rapid technological change, and if we do not adapt to, and appropriately allocate our resources among, emerging technologies and business models, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.
- The failure to attract new business clients, the loss of clients, or a reduction in spending by these clients could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.
- If we are unable to launch or acquire new Apps and successfully monetize them, or continue to improve the experience and monetization of our existing Apps, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.
- If we fail to retain existing users or add new users cost-effectively, or if our users decrease their level of engagement with Apps, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.
- We have experienced significant growth through strategic acquisitions and partnerships, and we face risks related to the integration of such acquisitions and the management of such growth.
- We plan to continue to expand and diversify our operations through strategic acquisitions and partnerships. We face a number of risks related to these transactions.
- We rely on third-party platforms to distribute our Apps and collect revenue, and if our ability to do so is harmed, or such third-party platforms change their policies in such a way that restricts our business, increases our expenses, or limits the information we derive from our Apps, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

- The multi-class structure of our common stock and the Voting Agreement among the Class B Stockholders have the effect of concentrating voting power with the Class B Stockholders, which will limit your ability to influence the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and the approval of any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other major corporate transaction.
- We are considered a “controlled company” within the meaning of the Nasdaq corporate governance requirements, and, as a result, we qualify for, and intend to rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We have a limited operating history, especially with respect to our AppLovin Apps, which makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future performance and the risks we may encounter.

Our limited operating history, especially with respect to our AppLovin Apps, which we launched in 2018, may make it difficult to evaluate our current business and our future performance. We have encountered and will continue to encounter risks and difficulties frequently experienced by growing companies in rapidly changing industries, such as the mobile app ecosystem, including our ability to:

- accurately forecast our revenue and plan our operating expenses;
- attract new and retain existing business clients using our AppLovin Software Platform and users of our Apps;
- successfully compete with current and future competitors, some of whom are also our clients;
- successfully expand our business in existing markets and enter new markets and geographies;
- successfully execute strategic acquisitions and partnerships;
- develop a scalable, high-performance technology infrastructure that can efficiently and reliably handle increased usage, as well as the deployment of new features and services;
- comply with existing and new laws and regulations applicable to our business;
- anticipate and respond to macroeconomic changes and changes in the markets in which we operate;
- establish and maintain our brand and reputation;
- adapt to rapidly evolving trends in the ways businesses and consumers interact with technology;
- effectively manage our rapid growth;
- avoid interruptions or disruptions in our AppLovin Core Technologies, Software Platform, or Apps; and
- hire, integrate, and retain key personnel.

Further, because we have limited historical financial data, including limited data regarding the integration of our strategic acquisitions and partnerships, and operate in a rapidly evolving market, any financial planning and forecasting, including predictions about our future revenue and expenses, may not be as accurate as they would be if we had a longer operating history or operated in a more predictable market. If our assumptions regarding these risks and uncertainties, which we use to plan and operate our business, are incorrect or change, or if we do not address these risks successfully, our results of operations could differ materially from our expectations. If we fail to address the risks and uncertainties that we face, including those described elsewhere in this “Risk Factors” section, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our results of operations are likely to fluctuate from period-to-period, which could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Our results of operations have fluctuated in the past and are likely to fluctuate significantly from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year in the future for a variety of reasons, many of which are outside of our control and difficult to predict. As a result, you should not rely upon our historical results of operations as indicators of future performance. Numerous factors can influence our results of operations, including:

- our ability to maintain and grow our business client and user bases;

- changes to our Core Technologies, Software Platform, Apps, or other offerings, or the development and introduction of new software or development of new mobile apps by our studios or our competitors;
- changes to the policies or practices of companies or governmental agencies that determine access to third-party platforms, such as the Apple App Store and the Google Play Store, or to our Software Platform, Apps, website, or the internet generally;
- changes to the policies or practices of third-party platforms, such as the Apple App Store and the Google Play Store, including with respect to Apple's Identifier for Advertisers (IDFA), which helps advertisers assess the effectiveness of their advertising efforts, and with respect to transparency regarding data processing;
- the diversification and growth of revenue sources beyond our current Software Platform and Apps;
- the actions of our competitors, both with respect to their own offerings and, to the extent such competitors are also our clients, with respect to their use of our Software Platform;
- costs and expenses related to the strategic acquisitions and partnerships, including costs related to integrating mobile gaming studios or other companies that we acquire, as well as costs and expenses related to the development of our Core Technologies, Software Platform, or Apps;
- our ability to achieve or maintain profitability;
- increases in and timing of operating expenses that we may incur to grow and expand our operations and to remain competitive;
- system failures or outages, or actual or perceived breaches of security or privacy, and the costs associated with preventing, responding to, or remediating any such outages or breaches;
- changes in the legislative or regulatory environment, including with respect to privacy and data protection, or actions by governments or regulators, including fines, orders, or consent decrees;
- charges associated with impairment of any assets on our balance sheet or changes in our expected estimated useful life of property and equipment and intangible assets;
- adverse litigation judgments, settlements, or other litigation-related costs and the fees associated with investigating and defending claims;
- changes in the legislative or regulatory environment, such as with respect to privacy and data protection;
- the overall tax rate for our business, which may be affected by the mix of income we earn in the United States and in jurisdictions with comparatively lower tax rates;
- the impact of changes in tax laws or judicial or regulatory interpretations of tax laws, which are recorded in the period such laws are enacted or interpretations are issued and may significantly affect the effective tax rate of that period;
- the application of new or changing financial accounting standards or practices; and
- changes in regional or global business or macroeconomic conditions, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which may impact the other factors described above.

In particular, it is difficult to predict if, when, or how quickly newly-launched software may begin to generate revenue or decline in popularity. Further, we cannot be certain if a new App will become popular amongst users and generate revenue. The success of our business depends in part on our ability to develop and enhance our Software Platform and consistently and timely launch new Apps. It is difficult for us to predict with certainty when we will expand our Software Platform suite or launch a new App as we may require longer development schedules or soft launch periods to meet our quality standards and expectations. If our business clients do not adopt our new Software Platform offerings, or develop or further invest in their own competing alternatives, or if we are unable to successfully launch or acquire new Apps or maintain or improve existing Apps, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected. Fluctuations in our results of operations may cause such results to fall below our financial guidance or the expectations of analysts or investors, which could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.

The mobile app ecosystem is intensely competitive. If business clients or users prefer our competitors' products or services over our own, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We face significant competition in the mobile app ecosystem. We offer a suite of solutions for developers to get their mobile apps discovered and downloaded by the right users, optimize return on marketing spend, and maximize the monetization of their engagement. We collect revenue from business clients for fees paid by mobile app advertisers, including developers, that use our Software Platform and from the sale of advertising inventory of our Apps. Advertisers often engage with several advertising platforms and networks to purchase advertisements on mobile apps and developers often engage with multiple tools to market and monetize their apps. Accordingly, we face significant competition from traditional, online and mobile businesses that provide ad networks and platforms, mobile apps and games, media, and other services for advertisers to reach relevant audiences. We also face competition from providers of developer tools that enable developers to reach their audiences or manage or optimize their advertising campaigns. These companies vary in size and include Facebook, Google, Twitter, and Unity Software as well as various private companies. Several of these companies, including Facebook, Google, and Unity Software, are also our partners and Enterprise Clients. Additionally, our studios build many of our Apps using the development kits offered by Unity Software. Clients who are also competitors may decide to invest in their own offerings rather than continue to use our Software Platform or advertise on our Apps.

Additionally, we also compete with businesses that develop online and mobile games and other mobile apps, which vary in size and include companies such as Activision Blizzard, Tencent, and Zynga, as well as other public and private companies. Many of these companies are also our partners and clients. As we expand our global operations and mobile app offerings, we increasingly face competition from high-profile companies with significant online presences that may introduce new or expanded offerings, such as Apple, Facebook, Google, Microsoft, and Snap. In addition, other large companies that to date have not actively focused on mobile apps or gaming may decide to develop mobile apps or gaming offerings, such as Amazon's recently introduced games platform, or partner with other developers. Some of these current and potential competitors have significantly greater resources that can be used to develop, acquire, or brand additional mobile apps or gaming alternatives, and may have more diversified revenue sources than we do and therefore may be less severely affected by changes in consumer preferences, regulations, or other developments that may impact our business or industry.

Further, as there are relatively low barriers to entry to develop and publish a mobile app, we expect new competitors to enter the market and existing competitors to allocate more resources towards developing and marketing competing games and apps. Because our mobile games are free-to-play, our Apps compete primarily on the basis of user experience rather than price. The proliferation of apps makes it difficult for us to differentiate ourselves from our competitors and compete for users and the success of our Apps will depend in part on our Software Platform continuing to provide effective marketing and monetization tools.

We also face competition for advertising spending and for the discretionary spending, leisure time, and attention of our users from game platforms such as personal computer and console games, and other leisure time activities, such as television, movies, music, sports, and the internet. In addition, non-game applications for mobile devices, such as social media and messaging, television, movies, music, dating, and sports, have become increasingly popular, making the overall mobile app ecosystem highly fragmented and making it more difficult for any mobile app to differentiate itself. To the extent we explore new business opportunities in the mobile app ecosystem or otherwise, we may also compete with established businesses with more experience in such areas. Our future growth depends in part on the overall health of the mobile app ecosystem and in particular, mobile gaming. Increasing competition could result in decreases in our App users, increased user acquisition costs, lower engagement with our Apps, and loss of key personnel, all of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Some of our current and potential competitors may be domiciled in different countries and subject to political, legal, and regulatory regimes that enable them to compete more effectively than us, particularly outside of the United States. Some of our current and potential competitors may have greater resources, more diversified revenue streams, better technological or data analytics capabilities, or stronger brands or competitive positions in certain product segments, geographic regions, or user demographics than we do. If business clients or users prefer our competitors' products or services over our own, or if our competitors are better able to adapt to changes in the preferences of advertisers or users, regulations, or other developments, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The mobile app ecosystem is subject to rapid technological change, and if we do not adapt to, and appropriately allocate our resources among, emerging technologies and business models, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Technology changes rapidly in the mobile app ecosystem. Our future success depends in part on our ability to adapt to trends and to innovate. To attract new business clients and users and increase revenue from our current business clients and users, we will need to enhance and improve our Core Technologies, Software Platform, and Apps. Enhancements of our existing technology and offerings, and new offerings, may not be introduced in a timely or cost-effective manner and may contain errors or defects.

Our business also currently depends in part on the growth and evolution of the internet, especially mobile internet-enabled devices. The number of people using mobile internet-enabled devices has increased rapidly over time, and we expect that this trend will continue. However, the mobile app ecosystem may not grow in the way we anticipate. We must continually anticipate and adapt to emerging technologies to stay competitive. As the technological infrastructure for internet access improves and evolves, consumers will be presented with more opportunities to access apps and play games on a variety of devices and platforms and to experience other leisure activities that may compete with mobile apps. Forecasting the financial impact of these emerging technologies and business models is inherently uncertain and volatile. If we decide to support a new technology or business model in the future, it may require partnering with a new platform, technology, or business partner, which may be on terms that are less favorable to us than those for traditional technologies or business models.

To invest in a new technology or expand our offerings, we must invest financial resources and management attention. We may invest significant resources in a new offering or in a strategic acquisition or partnership, which could prove unsuccessful or prevent us from directing these resources towards other opportunities. We may never recover the often-substantial up-front costs of developing and marketing emerging technologies or business models, or recover the opportunity cost of diverting management and financial resources. Further, our competitors may adopt an emerging technology or business model more quickly or effectively than we do, creating products that are technologically superior to ours or attract more users than ours.

If, on the other hand, we do not continue to enhance our Core Technologies, Software Platform, or Apps, or do not appropriately allocate our resources amongst opportunities, or we otherwise elect not to pursue new business models that achieve significant commercial success, we may face adverse consequences. For example, we do not currently offer our Apps on all devices or all gaming platforms. If the devices on which our Apps are available decline in popularity or become obsolete faster than anticipated, or if new platforms emerge other than those on which our games are offered, we could experience a decline in revenue and in our number of App users, and we may not achieve the anticipated return on our development efforts. It may take significant time and expenditures to shift product development resources to new technologies, and it may be more difficult to compete against existing products incorporating such technologies. If new technologies render mobile devices obsolete or we are unable to successfully adapt to and appropriately allocate our resources amongst current and new technologies, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The failure to attract new business clients, the loss of clients, or a reduction in spending by these clients could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

A significant portion of our revenue is Business Revenue. We collect Business Revenue from advertisers spending on our Software Platform and Apps. Business Revenue from our Software Platform, which is mostly from AppDiscovery, is generated from our advertisers, typically on a performance-based, cost-per-install basis, then shared with our advertising publishers, typically on a cost per impression model. Business Revenue generated from our Apps comes from advertisers that purchase ad inventory from our diverse portfolio of mobile games. As is common in the mobile app ecosystem and in the advertising industry, our business clients do not have long-term advertising commitments with us. Our success depends in part on our ability to satisfy our advertising partners.

Business Revenue could also be impacted by a number of other factors, including:

- our ability to attract and retain business clients;
- our ability to improve the effectiveness and predictability of our advertising and matching algorithms;
- our ability to maintain or increase advertiser demand and third-party publisher supply, the quantity, or quality of advertisements shown to users, or our pricing of advertisements;
- our ability to continue to increase user access to and engagement with our Apps;

- mobile app changes or inventory management decisions we may make that change the size, format, frequency, or relative prominence of advertisements displayed on our Apps;
- our ability to recruit, train, and retain personnel to support continued growth of our Software Platform;
- our ability to establish and maintain our brand and reputation;
- loss of market share to our competitors, including if competitors offer lower priced, more integrated, or otherwise more effective products;
- the development and success of technologies designed to block the display of advertisements or block our ad measurement tools, which have in the past impacted and may in the future impact our business, or technologies that make it easier for users to opt out of behavioral targeting;
- the availability, accuracy, utility, and security of analytics and measurement solutions offered by us or third parties that demonstrate the value of our Software Platform to advertisers, developers and publishers, or our ability to further improve such tools;
- government actions or legislative, regulatory, or other legal developments relating to advertising, including developments that may impact our ability to deliver, target, or measure the effectiveness of advertising;
- changes that limit our ability to deliver, target, or measure the effectiveness of advertising, including changes to policies by mobile operating system and third-party platform providers, and the degree to which users opt out of certain types of ad targeting as a result of changes and controls implemented in connection with such policy changes and with the E.U. General Data Protection Regulation (the GDPR), ePrivacy Directive, the California Consumer Privacy Act (the CCPA), and the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (the COPPA);
- decisions by business clients to reduce their advertising due to concerns about legal liability or uncertainty regarding their own legal and compliance obligations, or due to negative publicity, regardless of its accuracy, involving us, our user data practices, advertising metrics or tools, our Software Platform or Apps, or other companies in our industry; and
- the impact of macroeconomic conditions, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and responses thereto, and seasonality, whether in the advertising industry in general, or among specific types of advertisers or within particular geographies.

From time to time, certain of these factors have adversely affected our revenue to varying degrees. The occurrence of any of these or other factors in the future could result in a reduction in demand for our Software Platform and use of our Apps, which may reduce the prices we receive for our advertisements or cause business clients to stop advertising with us altogether, either of which would adversely affect our business and results of operations. The failure to attract new business clients, loss of business clients, or reduction in spending by business clients could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we are unable to launch or acquire new Apps and successfully monetize them, or continue to improve the experience and monetization of our existing Apps, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our business depends in part on launching or acquiring, and continuing to service, mobile apps that users will download and spend time and money using. We have devoted and we expect to continue to devote substantial resources to the research, development, analytics, and marketing of our Apps. Our development and marketing efforts are focused on improving the experience of our existing Apps, developing new Apps, and successfully monetizing our Apps. Our Apps generate revenue primarily through the sale of advertising, a substantial portion of which comes from other mobile gaming clients, and in-app purchases (IAPs). For Apps distributed through third-party platforms, we are required to share a portion of the proceeds from in-game sales with the platform providers, which share may be subject to changes or increases over time. In order to achieve and maintain our profitability, we need to generate sufficient revenue from our existing and new Apps to offset our ongoing development, marketing, and other operating expenses.

Successfully monetizing our Apps is difficult and requires that we deliver user experiences that a sufficient number of users will pay for through IAPs or we are able to otherwise sufficiently monetize our Apps, including by serving in-app advertising. The success of our Apps depends in part on unpredictable and volatile factors beyond our control including user preferences, competing apps, new third-party platforms, and the availability of other

entertainment experiences. If our Apps do not meet user expectations or if they are not brought to market in a timely and effective manner, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

In addition, our ability to successfully launch or acquire Apps and their ability to achieve commercial success will depend in part on our ability to:

- effectively market our Apps to existing and new users;
- achieve a positive return on investment from our marketing and user acquisition costs or achieve organic user growth;
- adapt to changing trends, user preferences, new technologies, and new feature sets for mobile and other devices, including determining whether to invest in development for any new technologies, and achieve a positive return on the costs associated with such adaptation;
- continue to adapt mobile app feature sets for an increasingly diverse set of mobile devices, including various operating systems and specifications, limited bandwidth, and varying processing power and screen sizes;
- achieve and maintain successful user engagement and effectively monetize our Apps;
- develop mobile games that can build upon or become franchise games and expand and enhance our mobile games after their initial releases;
- develop Apps other than mobile games;
- identify and execute strategic acquisitions and partnerships;
- attract advertisers to advertise on our Apps;
- partner with third-party platforms and obtain featuring opportunities;
- compete successfully against a large and growing number of competitors;
- accurately forecast the timing and expense of our operations, including mobile app and feature development, marketing, and user acquisition;
- minimize and quickly resolve bugs or outages;
- acquire, or invest in, and successfully integrate high quality mobile app companies or technologies; and
- retain and motivate talented and experienced developers and other key personnel from such acquisitions and investments.

These and other uncertainties make it difficult to know whether we will succeed in continuing to develop and launch new Apps. Even if successful, certain genres of mobile apps, such as casual games, may have a relatively short lifespan. Further, as our Apps expand into additional genres of mobile games or additional categories of mobile apps, we will face risks as well as market, legal and regulatory challenges specific to those genres or categories. For example, in mid-core games, there is typically a higher upfront investment prior to the launch of a game compared to casual games, which means publishing a new game in that genre will expose us to greater risks as our financial condition and results of operations will be more significantly adversely affected to the extent such a game does not become popular and commercially successful. If we are not successful in launching new mobile games or expanding into other genres of mobile games or categories of mobile apps, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

If we fail to retain existing users or add new users cost-effectively, or if our users decrease their level of engagement with Apps, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The size of our user base and the level of user engagement with our Apps are critical to our success. Our results of operations have been and will continue to be significantly determined by our success in acquiring and engaging App users. We expect that the number of our App users may fluctuate or decline in one or more markets from time to time, particularly in markets where we have achieved higher penetration rates. In addition, if people do not perceive our Apps as useful or entertaining, we may not be able to attract or retain users or otherwise maintain or increase the frequency and duration of their engagement, which could harm our revenue. A number of mobile apps that achieved early popularity have since seen their user bases or user engagement levels decline. There is no guarantee that we will not experience a similar erosion of our App users or user engagement levels. Our user engagement patterns have changed over time, and user engagement can be difficult to measure, particularly as we

introduce new and different Apps. Any number of factors can adversely affect user growth and engagement, including if:

- users increasingly engage with mobile apps offered by competitors or mobile apps in categories other than those of our Apps;
- we fail to introduce new Apps or features that users find engaging or that achieve a high level of market acceptance or we introduce new Apps, or make changes to existing Apps that are not favorably received;
- users feel that their experience is diminished as a result of the decisions we make with respect to the frequency, prominence, format, size, and quality of advertisements that we display;
- users have difficulty installing, updating, or otherwise accessing our Apps as a result of actions by us or third parties;
- we are unable to continue to develop Apps that work with a variety of mobile operating systems and networks; and
- questions about the quality of our Apps, our data practices or concerns related to privacy and sharing of personal information and other user data, safety, security, or other factors.

Additionally, we expect it will become increasingly difficult and more expensive for us to acquire users for our Apps for a variety of reasons, including the increasingly competitive nature of the mobile app ecosystem and the significant amount of time and attention users are dedicating to competing entertainment options. Further, we believe that changes that Apple has implemented during the last several years to its platform, particularly the removal of the Top Grossing rankings and decreasing the prominence of the Top Free rankings, may adversely affect the number of organic downloads of our Apps. If our competitors increase their user acquisition spending, we could experience higher costs per an install for our Apps, which would adversely affect our revenue and margins. Furthermore, our spending on user acquisition is based on certain assumptions about their projected behavior, particularly for new Apps for which we do not have similar Apps in our portfolio to aid us in our modeling efforts. If we are unable to grow our user base and increase our user engagement levels, or unable to do so cost effectively, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We have experienced significant growth through strategic acquisitions and partnerships, and we face risks related to the integration of such acquisitions and the management of such growth.

As part of our growth strategy, we have frequently acquired companies, businesses, personnel, and technologies in the past, and we intend to continue to evaluate and pursue strategic acquisitions and partnerships. For example, since 2018, we have invested over \$2.5 billion across more than 26 strategic acquisitions and partnerships, including for the acquisition of PeopleFun, Inc. in the first quarter of 2018, MAXAdvertising Systems, Inc. in the third quarter of 2018, SafeDK Mobile Ltd. in July 2019, Machine Zone, Inc. (Machine Zone) in May 2020, and adjust GmbH (Adjust) in April 2021. In addition, in October 2021, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire from Twitter, Inc. the MoPub business for approximately \$1.05 billion. Each of these acquisitions requires unique approaches to integration due to, among other reasons, the structure of the acquisitions, the size, locations, and cultural differences among their teams and ours, and has required, and will continue to require, attention from our management team. As we continue to grow, the size of our acquisitions and investments may increase. For instance, our acquisitions of Machine Zone and Adjust were our largest acquisitions to date. In addition to the larger purchase prices associated with such acquisitions and investments, larger acquisitions and investments may also require additional management resources to integrate more significant and often more complex businesses into our company. We will continue to explore and evaluate additional acquisitions, some of which may be the same size or even larger in scale and investment than the Machine Zone and Adjust acquisitions.

Our future success depends in part on our ability to integrate these acquisitions and manage these businesses, partnerships, and transactions effectively. If we are unable to obtain the anticipated benefits or synergies of such acquisitions, or we encounter difficulties integrating acquired businesses with ours, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Challenges and risks from such strategic acquisitions and partnerships include:

- diversion of our management's attention in the acquisition and integration process, including oversight over acquired businesses which continue their operations under contingent consideration provisions in acquisition agreements;

- declining employee morale and retention issues resulting from changes in compensation, or changes in management, reporting relationships, or future performance;
- the need to integrate the operations, systems, technologies, products, and personnel of each acquired company, the inefficiencies and lack of control that may result if such integration is delayed or not implemented, and unforeseen difficulties and expenditures that may arise in connection with integration;
- the need to implement internal controls, procedures, and policies appropriate for a larger, U.S.-based public company at companies that prior to acquisition may not have as robust controls, procedures, and policies, in particular, with respect to the effectiveness of internal controls, cyber and information security practices and incident response plans, compliance with privacy and other regulations protecting the rights of clients and users, and compliance with U.S.-based economic policies and sanctions which may not have previously been applicable to the acquired company's operations;
- the difficulty in accurately forecasting and accounting for the financial impact of an acquisition transaction, including accounting charges, write-offs of deferred revenue under purchase accounting, and integrating and reporting results for acquired companies that have not historically followed generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP);
- the implementation of restructuring actions and cost reduction initiatives to streamline operations and improve cost efficiencies;
- the fact that we may be required to pay contingent consideration in excess of the initial fair value, and contingent consideration may become payable at a time when we do not have sufficient cash available to pay such consideration;
- in the case of foreign acquisitions, the need to integrate operations across different cultures and languages and to address the particular economic, currency, political, and regulatory risks associated with specific countries as well as tax risks that may arise from the acquisition;
- increasing legal, regulatory, and compliance exposure, and the additional costs related to mitigate each of those, as a result of adding new offices, employees and other service providers, benefit plans, equity, job types, and lines of business globally; and
- liability for activities of the acquired company before the acquisition, including intellectual property, commercial, and other litigation claims or disputes, cyber and information security vulnerabilities, violations of laws, rules and regulations, including with respect to employee classification, tax liabilities, and other known and unknown liabilities.

If we are unable to successfully integrate and manage our acquisitions and strategic partnerships, we may not realize the expected benefits of such transactions or become exposed to additional liabilities, and our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We plan to continue to expand and diversify our operations through strategic acquisitions and partnerships. We face a number of risks related to these transactions.

We plan to continue to expand and diversify our operations with additional strategic acquisitions or partnerships, strategic collaborations, joint ventures, or licensing arrangements. As we continue to grow, these transactions may be larger and require significant investments, such as our acquisitions of Machine Zone and Adjust, and our pending acquisition of the MoPub business. We may be unable to identify or complete prospective acquisitions or partnerships for many reasons, including our ability to identify suitable targets, increasing competition from other potential acquirers, the effects of consolidation in our industries, potentially high valuations of acquisition candidates, and the availability of financing to complete larger acquisitions. Even if we do complete any such transactions, we may incur significant costs, such as professional service fees. In addition, applicable antitrust laws and other regulations may limit our ability to acquire targets, particularly larger targets, or force us to divest an acquired business. If we are unable to identify suitable targets or complete acquisitions, our growth prospects could be adversely affected, and we may not be able to realize sufficient scale and technological advantages to compete effectively in all markets.

Further, completing larger acquisitions or other strategic transactions is significantly riskier in that such transactions require additional consideration and management attention to complete, and could introduce additional exposure to regulatory and compliance risk. To complete these transactions, we may need to spend large amounts of cash, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all, or issue equity or equity-linked consideration, which may dilute our current stockholders. For example, in connection with our acquisition of Adjust

in April 2021, we issued convertible securities that converted into an aggregate of 6,320,688 shares of our Class A common stock. Further, we generally devote more time and resources towards performing diligence on larger transactions and may be required to devote more resources towards regulatory requirements in connection with such transactions. To the extent that we do not perform sufficient diligence on a larger acquisition or such a transaction does not generate the expected benefits, our business, financial condition, and results of operations will be harmed, and to a greater extent than would occur with a smaller transaction.

Absent such strategic transactions, we would need to undertake additional development or commercialization activities at our own expense. If we elect to fund and undertake such additional efforts on our own, we may need to obtain additional expertise and additional capital, which may not be available to our company on acceptable terms, if at all. If we are unable to do any of the foregoing, we may not be able to develop our Core Technologies, Software Platform, and Apps effectively or achieve our expected product roadmap on a timely basis, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The benefits of a strategic acquisition or partnership may also take considerable time to develop, and we cannot be certain that any particular strategic acquisition or partnership will produce the intended benefits. Further, acquisitions could result in potential dilutive issuances of equity securities, use of significant cash balances or incurrence of debt (and increased interest expense), contingent liabilities or amortization expenses related to intangible assets, or write-offs of goodwill and intangible assets. If we are unable to identify and complete strategic acquisitions or partnerships, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our strategic acquisitions and partnerships may expose us to tax risks.

From time to time, we have acquired and may acquire companies, assets, businesses, and technologies and we have entered into and may enter into other strategic partnerships and transactions. We face a variety of tax risks related to such transactions, including that we may be required to make tax withholdings in various jurisdictions in connection with such transactions or as part of our continuing operations following a transaction, and that the companies or businesses we acquire may cause us to alter our international tax structure or otherwise create more complexity with respect to tax matters. Additionally, while we typically include indemnification provisions in our definitive agreements related to strategic acquisitions and partnerships, these indemnification provisions may be insufficient in the event that tax liabilities are greater than expected or in areas that are not fully covered by indemnification. If we are unable to adequately predict and address such tax issues as they arise, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We have entered into strategic partnerships with mobile gaming studios, and a failure to maintain such relationships may harm our ability to launch new Apps as well as our brand and reputation.

From time to time, we have entered into strategic partnerships with mobile gaming studios (our Partner Studios). We have historically allowed these Partner Studios to continue their operations with a degree of autonomy. In certain of these transactions, we have bought games from such Partner Studios and entered into development agreements whereby such Partner Studios provide us support in developing and improving games and grant us a right of first refusal with respect to future games. These agreements typically have a fixed term, after which our Partner Studios may choose not to continue working with us. Any deterioration in our relationship with these Partner Studios may harm our ability to monetize the games we purchase and launch future mobile games developed by these Partner Studios and may lead to such Partner Studios choosing not to renew their partnerships with us. Further, if a Partner Studio becomes dissatisfied with us, our brand and reputation may be harmed and we may have more difficulty entering into similar partnerships in the future. Additionally, our international Partner Studios may be located in areas with less certain legal and regulatory regimes or more potential risks, which may increase our costs to maintain such strategic partnership. If we are unable to maintain any of these partnerships, we may be required to invest significant resources in expanding our other studios or entering into agreements with additional mobile gaming studios in order to continue producing the same volume and quality of Apps, and our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We rely on third-party platforms to distribute our Apps and collect revenue, and if our ability to do so is harmed, or such third-party platforms change their policies in such a way that restricts our business, increases our expenses, or limits the information we derive from our Apps, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The mobile app ecosystem depends in part on a relatively small number of third-party distribution platforms, such as the Apple App Store, the Google Play Store, and Facebook, some of which are direct competitors. We derive significant revenue from the distribution of our Apps through these third-party platforms and almost all of our IAPs are made through the payment processing systems of these third-party platforms. We are subject to the

standard policies and terms of service of such third-party platforms, which generally govern the promotion, distribution, content, and operation of applications on such platforms. Each platform provider has broad discretion to change and interpret its terms of service and other policies with respect to us and other mobile app companies, and those changes may be unfavorable to us. A platform provider may also change its fee structure, add fees associated with access to and use of its platform, alter how mobile apps are labeled or are able to advertise on its platform, change how the personal information of its users is made available to developers on its platform, limit the use of personal information for advertising purposes, restrict how users can share information on its platform or across platforms, or significantly increase the level of compliance or requirements necessary to use its platform. For example, in June 2020, Apple announced a plan to overhaul IDFA as part of a new proposed application tracking transparency framework that, among other things, would require opt-in consent for certain types of tracking. This transparency framework, which began being rolled out in late April 2021, has had a limited impact and may in the future have an impact on the effectiveness of our advertising practices and/or our ability to efficiently generate revenue for our Apps. We rely in part on IDFA to provide us with data that helps our Software Platform better market and monetize Apps. The proposed IDFA and transparency changes may require us to engage in significant changes to our data collection practices, which may require our expenditure of substantial costs and resources, and to the extent we are unable to utilize IDFA or a similar offering, or if the transparency changes and any related opt-in or other requirements result in decreases in the availability or utility of data relating to Apps, our Software Platform may not be as effective, we may not be able to continue to efficiently generate revenue for our Apps, and our revenue and results of operations may be harmed. Additionally, Apple implemented new requirements for consumer disclosures regarding privacy and data processing practices in December 2020, which has resulted in increased compliance requirements but to date has not resulted in any significant decrease in the usage of our Apps. These or any similar changes to the policies of Apple or Google may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we violate, or a distribution platform provider believes we have violated, a distribution platform's terms of service, or if there is any change or deterioration in our relationship with such distribution provider, that platform provider could limit or discontinue our access to its platform. For example, in August 2020, Apple and Google removed a mobile game developed by one of our competitors from their platforms for violating their standard policies and terms of service. If one of our distribution platform partners were to limit or discontinue the distribution of our Apps on their platform, it could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We also rely on the continued popularity, user adoption, and functionality of third-party platforms. In the past, some of these platform providers have been unavailable for short periods of time or experienced issues with their in-app purchasing functionality. In addition, third-party platforms also impose certain file size limitations, which may limit the ability of users to download some of our larger Apps in over-the-air updates. Aside from these over-the-air file size limitations, a larger game file size could cause users to delete our mobile games once the file size grows beyond the capacity of their devices' storage limitations or could reduce the number of downloads of these mobile games.

If issues arise with third-party platforms that impact the visibility or availability of our Apps, our users' ability to access our Apps or our ability to monetize our Apps, or otherwise impact the design or effectiveness of our Software Platform, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our revenue has been concentrated in various ways and the loss of, or a significant reduction in, any such revenue source, or our failure to successfully expand and diversify our revenue sources could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We have historically experienced revenue concentration with respect to certain Apps as well as other facets of our business. Our future success depends, in part, on launching or acquiring and successfully monetizing additional Apps and on establishing and maintaining successful relationships with a diverse set of business clients. While our Apps consist of over 350 mobile games, currently a limited number of those are responsible for a significant portion of our revenue. In the nine months ended September 30, 2021, three games, Project Makeover, Matchington Mansion and Wordscapes, collectively represented approximately 31% of our revenue. The loss or failure to successfully monetize one of these Apps could have a significant impact on our results of operations. Similarly, our future success depends, in part, on the ability of our Owned Studios and Partner Studios to launch and monetize additional mobile games and other mobile apps, as well as, on our ability to successfully acquire and monetize additional mobile games and other mobile apps, and these Apps may not successfully diversify our revenue concentration. If we are unable to successfully launch or acquire new Apps, our reliance on a limited number of Apps may increase. Additionally, certain genres of games typically rely on only a small portion of their total users for a significant amount of their revenue, and as we expand our number of Apps in these genres, such as mid-core, we

may experience these effects and need to attract, engage, and increase the spending levels of these particular users to achieve success.

More generally, we face concentration risk in that our Software Platform and Apps operate in the mobile app ecosystem and specifically mobile gaming. As such, our business depends, in part, on the continued health and growth of these app ecosystems. Further, a significant amount of our total revenue is derived through a limited number of third-party distribution platforms, such as the Apple App Store, the Google Play Store, and Facebook. Because Facebook and Google are also significant partners of Adjust, a deterioration in our or Adjust's relationship with such companies would have a greater impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. If any of these concentrated portions of our revenue are harmed or are lost, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We have experienced recent rapid growth, which may not be indicative of our future growth. We may be unable to effectively manage the growth of our business, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We have experienced rapid growth in the scale, scope, and complexity of our business. For example, while we only launched our Apps in 2018, today, our Apps consist of a globally diversified portfolio of over 350 free-to-play mobile games across five genres, run by eighteen studios. Our growth in any prior period should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance, as we may not be able to sustain our growth rate in the future. Even if our revenue continues to increase, we expect that our revenue growth rate may decline in the future as a result of a variety of factors, including because of more difficult comparisons to prior periods and the saturation of the market. The overall growth of our revenue depends in part on our ability to execute on our growth strategies.

Additionally, the growth and expansion of our business has placed and continues to place a significant strain on our management, operations, financial infrastructure, and corporate culture. Our future success depends in part on our ability to manage this expanded business and to continue to grow both our Software Platform and Apps. If not managed effectively, this growth could result in the over-extension of our management systems and information technology systems and our internal controls and procedures may not be adequate to support this growth. Failure to adequately manage our growth in any of these ways may cause damage to our brand and reputation and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our future growth may involve expansion into new business opportunities, and any efforts to do so that are unsuccessful or are not cost-effective could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In the past, we have grown by expanding our offerings into new business opportunities and we expect to continue to do so. We have dedicated resources to expanding into adjacent business opportunities in which large competitors have an established presence, as was the case with our Apps. Additionally, our future growth may include expansion into additional genres of mobile games, other mobile app sectors, or other opportunities which may require significant investment in order to launch and which may not be prove successful. Further, any such expansion may subject us to new or additional laws and regulations, compliance with which may be burdensome and costly. Our future growth depends in part on our ability to correctly identify areas of investment and to cost-effectively execute on our plans. We have in the past and may in the future expend significant resources in connection with strategic acquisitions and partnerships to expand into new business opportunities. Even if successful, the growth of any new business opportunity could create significant challenges for our management and operational resources and could require considerable investment. The deployment of significant resources towards a new opportunity that proves unsuccessful, or our inability to choose the correct investment opportunities for our future, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our international operations are subject to increased challenges and risks.

We expect to continue to expand our international operations in the future by opening new offices, entering into strategic partnerships with new international game studios, acquiring companies that may have international operations, and providing our Apps in additional countries and languages. For example, our studios that we own (Owned Studios) and others that we partner with (Partner Studios) are located throughout the world, including in areas with less certain legal and regulatory regimes or more potential risks, such as China and Vietnam. Expanding our international operations may subject us to risks associated with:

- recruiting and retaining talented and capable management and employees in foreign countries;
- the diversion of senior management attention;
- challenges caused by distance, language, and cultural differences;

- developing and customizing Software Platform and Apps that appeal to the tastes and preferences of users in international markets;
- the inability to offer certain Software Platform or Apps in certain foreign countries;
- competition from local mobile app developers with intellectual property rights and significant market share in those markets and with a better understanding of user preferences;
- utilizing, protecting, defending, and enforcing our intellectual property rights;
- negotiating agreements with local distribution platforms that are sufficiently economically beneficial to us and protective of our rights;
- the inability to extend proprietary rights in our brand, content, or technology into new jurisdictions;
- implementing alternative payment methods for features and virtual goods in a manner that complies with local laws and practices and protects us from fraud;
- compliance with applicable foreign laws and regulations, including anti-bribery laws, privacy laws, and laws relating to content and consumer protection (for example, the United Kingdom's Office of Fair Trading's 2014 principles relating to IAPs in free-to-play games that are directed toward children 16 and under);
- credit risk and higher levels of payment fraud;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- protectionist laws and business practices that favor local businesses in certain countries;
- double taxation of our international earnings and potentially adverse tax consequences due to changes in the tax laws in the United States or the foreign jurisdictions in which we operate;
- political, economic, and social instability;
- public health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which can result in varying impacts to our employees, clients, users, advertisers, app developers, and business partners internationally;
- higher costs associated with doing business internationally, including costs related to local advisors;
- export or import regulations; and
- trade and tariff restrictions.

Our ability to successfully gain market acceptance in any particular international market is uncertain and, in the past, we have experienced difficulties and have not been successful in all the countries we have entered. If we are unable to continue to expand internationally or manage the complexity of our global operations successfully, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our business depends in part on our ability to increase in-app purchases, manage the economies in our Apps and respond to changes with respect to in-app purchases, and any failure to do so could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business and future growth depend in part on our ability to increase the amount of IAPs in our Apps, which requires our studios to effectively design mobile games and other apps that create features and virtual goods for which users will pay. Users make IAPs because of the perceived in-app value of virtual goods, which is dependent on the relative ease of obtaining an equivalent good by playing our mobile games. The perceived in-app value of these virtual goods can be impacted by various actions that we take in the mobile games including offering discounts for virtual goods, giving away virtual goods in promotions, or providing easier non-paid means to secure these goods. Managing virtual economies is difficult and relies on our assumptions and judgement. Further, changes in user preferences, including with respect to how they interact with mobile apps and general views towards IAPs, could decrease levels of spending on IAPs on our Apps and in the mobile app ecosystem generally. If we fail to manage our virtual economies properly or fail to promptly and successfully respond to any disruption in such economies, our reputation may be harmed and our users may be less likely to play our mobile games and to purchase virtual goods from us in the future, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, changes in the policies of Apple, Google, or other third-party platforms, or changes in accounting policies promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and national accounting standards bodies

affecting software and virtual goods revenue recognition, could further significantly affect the way we report revenue related to IAPs, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Any changes in user, third-party platform, or regulator views towards IAPs, or any inability by us to respond to changing trends with respect to IAPs, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are highly dependent on our co-founder and chief executive officer, as well as our senior management team, and our business and growth may be adversely affected if we fail to attract, retain, and motivate key personnel.

Our future success depends in significant part on the continued service of our key management and engineering personnel, including our co-founder, CEO, and Chairperson, Adam Foroughi. Our ability to compete and grow depends in part on the efforts and talents of these employees and executives, who are important to our vision, strategic direction, culture, products, and technology. We do not have employment agreements, other than offer letters, with Mr. Foroughi or other members of our senior management team, and we do not maintain key-man insurance for members of our senior management team. The loss of Mr. Foroughi or any other member of our senior management team could cause disruption and adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

In addition, our ability to execute our strategy depends in part on our continued ability and the continued ability of our Partner Studios to identify, hire, develop, motivate, and retain highly skilled employees, particularly in the competitive fields of game development, product management, engineering, and data science. We believe that our corporate culture has been an important factor in our ability to hire and retain key employees, and if we are unable to maintain our corporate culture as we grow, we may be unable to foster the innovation, creativity, and teamwork we believe we need to support our growth. While we believe we compete favorably, competition for highly skilled employees is intense, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area, where our headquarters is located. Interviewing, hiring, and integrating new employees has been and will continue to be particularly challenging during the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of our global remote working plans, throughout the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have and will continue to devote increased efforts to maintaining our collaborative culture, including through the use of videoconferencing and other online communication and sharing tools, and to monitoring the health, safety, morale, and productivity of our employees, including new employees, as we evaluate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business and employees. If we are unable to identify, hire, and retain highly skilled employees, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We have historically hired a number of key personnel and added additional team members working on our Apps through strategic acquisitions and partnerships, and as competition within the mobile app ecosystem for attractive target companies with a skilled employee base persists and increases, we may incur significant expenses and difficulty in continuing this practice. The loss of talented employees with experience in the assets we acquire could result in significant disruptions to our business and the integration of acquired assets and businesses. If we do not succeed in recruiting, retaining, and motivating these key employees, we may not achieve the anticipated results of acquisitions.

Security breaches, improper access to or disclosure of our data or user data, other hacking and phishing attacks on our systems, or other cyber incidents could harm our reputation and adversely affect our business.

The mobile app ecosystem is prone to cyberattacks by third parties seeking unauthorized access to our data or the data of our clients or users or to disrupt our ability to provide service. Our Software Platform, Apps, and other offerings involve the collection, storage, processing, and transmission of a large amount of data, including personal information, and we and our third-party service providers otherwise store and process information, including our confidential and proprietary business information, and personal information and other information relating to our employees and business clients or other third parties. We also store and implement measures designed to secure the source code for our Software Platform and Apps as they are created. Any failure to prevent or mitigate security breaches or incidents impacting our systems or other systems used in our business, or improper access to or disclosure of our data, including source code, or user data, including personal information, content, or payment information from users, or information from business clients or other third parties, that is stored or otherwise processed in our business could result in the unauthorized loss, modification, disclosure, destruction, or other misuse of such data, or unavailability of data or of our Software Platform, Apps, or other offerings. Any such event, or the perception it has occurred, could adversely affect our business and reputation, damage our operations, result in claims, litigation or regulatory investigations or enforcement actions, fines, penalties, or other liability or obligations, and diminish our competitive position. In particular, a breach or incident, whether physical, electronic, or otherwise, impacting systems on which source code or other sensitive data are stored could lead to loss, disruption,

unavailability, or piracy of, or damage to, our offerings, lost or reduced ability to protect our intellectual property, and diminished competitive position.

Computer malware (including ransomware), viruses, social engineering (predominantly spear phishing attacks or credential stuffing), and general hacking have become more prevalent in the mobile app ecosystem. Some of these have occurred on our systems and otherwise in our business in the past, and we expect will continue to occur in the future. We regularly encounter attempts to create false or undesirable user accounts or take other actions for purposes such as spamming or other objectionable ends. Any actual or attempted breaches, incidents, or attacks may cause disruptions or interruptions to our Software Platform, Apps, or other offerings, degrade the user experience, impair, disrupt, or interrupt our internal systems and other systems and networks used in our business, or adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our efforts to protect our data, user data, and information from clients, partners, and other third parties, and to disable or otherwise respond to undesirable activities on our Software Platform, Apps, or other offerings, may also be unsuccessful due to software bugs or other technical defects, errors, or malfunctions; employee, contractor, vendor, or partner error or malfeasance, including defects or vulnerabilities in information technology systems or offerings; cyberattacks, attacks designed to disrupt systems or facilities, or breaches of physical security of our facilities or technical infrastructure; or other threats that evolve. Additionally, any such breach, incident, attack, malfunction, defect, or vulnerability, or the perception that any of these has occurred, may cause clients or users to lose and confidence and trust in our Software Platform or Apps and otherwise harm our reputation and market position.

In addition, some developers or other business partners, such as those that help us measure the effectiveness of advertisements, may receive or store information provided by us or by our users through mobile or web apps or other means. These third parties may misappropriate our information and engage in unauthorized use of it. If these third parties fail to adopt or adhere to adequate data security practices, or experience a breach of, or other security incident impacting, their networks or systems, our data or our users' data may be improperly accessed, modified, disclosed, or otherwise misused. In such an event, or if such an event is perceived to have occurred, we may suffer damage to our reputation, may have increased costs arising from the restoration or implementation of additional security measures, and we may face claims, demands, investigations and other proceedings by private parties or governmental actors, and fines, penalties, and other liability or obligations, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Any theft or unauthorized use or publication of our trade secrets and other confidential business information as a result of such an event could also adversely affect our business, competitive position, and results of operations.

Cyberattacks continue to evolve in sophistication and volume, and inherently may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Although we have developed systems and processes that are designed to protect our data, user data, and information from our partners; to prevent data loss, disable undesirable accounts and activities on our Software Platform or Apps; and to prevent and detect security breaches; we cannot assure you that such measures will provide comprehensive security, that we will be able to identify breaches or other incidents or to react to them in a timely manner or that our remediation efforts will be successful. We experience cyberattacks and other security incidents of varying degrees from time to time, and we may incur significant costs in investigating, protecting against, litigating, or remediating such incidents. We may face increased risks of cyberattacks and other security incidents during the COVID-19 pandemic as a result of more employees working remotely, our use of third-party systems designed to enable the transition to a remote workforce introducing security risks and increased cyberattacks, such as phishing attacks by threat actors using the attention placed on the COVID-19 pandemic as a method for targeting personnel.

Additionally, our Software Platform and other offerings operate in conjunction with, and we are dependent upon, third-party products, services, and components. Our ability to monitor our third-party service providers' data security is limited, and in any event, attackers may be able to circumvent our third-party service providers' data security measures. There have been and may continue to be significant attacks on certain third-party providers, and we cannot guarantee that our or our third-party providers' systems and networks have not been breached or that they do not contain exploitable defects or bugs that could result in a breach of or disruption to our systems and networks or the systems and networks of third parties that support us and our platform and service. If there is a security vulnerability, error, or other bug in one of these third-party products, services, and components and if there is a security exploit targeting them, we could face increased costs, claims, liability, and additional or new obligations, reduced revenue, and harm to our reputation or competitive position. We and our service providers may be unable to anticipate these techniques, react, remediate or otherwise address any security vulnerability, breach or other security incident in a timely manner, or implement adequate preventative measures.

In addition to our efforts to mitigate cybersecurity risks, we are making significant investments in privacy, safety, security, and content review efforts to combat misuse of our services and user data by third parties. As a

result of these efforts, we anticipate that we will discover incidents of misuse of user data or other undesirable activity by third parties. We may not discover all such incidents or activity, whether as a result of our data limitations, the scale of activity on our Software Platform, challenges related to our personnel working remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic, the re-allocation of resources to other projects, or other factors, and we may be notified of such incidents or activity by users, the media, or other third parties. Such incidents and activities have in the past, and may in the future, include the use or other processing of user data or our systems in a manner inconsistent with our terms, contracts or policies, the existence of false or undesirable user accounts, improper advertising practices, activities that threaten people's safety on- or offline or instances of spamming, scraping, data harvesting, or unsecured datasets. We may also be unsuccessful in our efforts to enforce our policies or otherwise remediate or respond to any such incidents effectively or in a timely manner. Any of the foregoing developments, or any reports of them occurring or the perception that any of them has occurred, could adversely affect user trust and engagement, harm our brand and reputation, require us to change our business practices, result in claims, demands, investigations, and other proceedings by private parties or governmental actors, and fines, penalties, and other liability or obligations, and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to a variety of laws and regulations in the United States and abroad relating to cybersecurity and data protection, a number of which also provide a private right of action. Affected users or government authorities could initiate legal or regulatory actions against us in connection with any actual or perceived security breaches or improper access to or disclosure of data, which has occurred in the past and which could cause us to incur significant expense and liability, distract management and technical personnel, and result in orders or consent decrees forcing us to modify our business practices. Such actual or perceived incidents or our efforts to remediate such incidents may also result in a decline in our active user base or engagement levels. Any of these events could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may not extend to all types of privacy and data security breaches or other incidents, and it may be insufficient to cover all costs and expenses associated with such incidents. Further, such insurance may not continue to be available to us in the future on economically reasonable terms, or at all, and insurers may deny us coverage as to any future claim. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceed available insurance coverage, or the occurrence of changes in our insurance policies, including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements, could have a material adverse effect on our business, including our reputation, financial condition, or results of operations.

We anticipate increasing our operating expenses in the future, and we may not be able to achieve or maintain our profitability in any given period. If we cannot achieve or maintain our profitability, our business could be adversely affected.

Although we have been profitable on a GAAP basis and had positive cash flow from operations in certain prior periods, we may not always achieve sufficient revenue or manage our expenses in order to achieve positive cash flow from operations or profitability in any given period. Our operating expenses may continue to rise as we implement additional initiatives designed to increase revenue, potentially including: developing our Software Platform and technology stack, expanding our Software Platform, launching Apps, strategic acquisitions and partnerships, business client and user acquisition spending, international expansion, hiring additional employees, and taking other steps to strengthen and grow our company. We are likely to recognize costs associated with these investments earlier than some of the anticipated benefits, and the return on these investments may be lower, or may develop more slowly, than we expect. We also anticipate that the costs of acquiring new business clients and mobile app users, and otherwise marketing our Software Platform and Apps, will continue to rise. Further, we may continue to incur significant costs in connection with strategic acquisitions and partnerships, which costs may increase or become more concentrated to the extent we enter into larger transactions. If we are not able to maintain positive cash flow in the long term, we may require additional financing, which may not be available on favorable terms or at all, and which may be dilutive to our stockholders. If we are unable to generate adequate revenue growth and manage our expenses, we may incur significant losses in the future and may not be able to maintain positive cash flow from operations or profitability.

Our Software Platform and Apps, as well as our internal systems, rely on software and hardware that is highly technical, and any errors, bugs, or vulnerabilities in these systems, or failures to address or mitigate technical limitations in our systems, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our Software Platform and Apps, as well as our internal systems, rely on software and hardware that is highly technical and complex. In addition, our Software Platform and Apps, as well as our internal systems, depend in part on the ability of such software and hardware to store, retrieve, process, and manage immense amounts of data. The

software and hardware on which we rely has contained, and will in the future contain, errors, bugs, or vulnerabilities and our systems are subject to certain technical limitations that may compromise our ability to meet our objectives. Some errors, bugs, or vulnerabilities inherently may be difficult to detect and may only be discovered after the code has been released for external or internal use. Errors, bugs, vulnerabilities, design defects, or technical limitations within the software and hardware on which we rely have in the past led to, and may in the future lead to, outcomes including a negative experience for clients and users who use our offerings, compromised ability of our offerings to perform in a manner consistent with our terms, contracts, or policies, delayed product or App launches or enhancements, targeting, measurement, or billing errors, compromised ability to protect the data of our users and/or our intellectual property, or reductions in our ability to provide some or all of our services. To the extent such errors, bugs, vulnerabilities, or defects impact our Software Platform or the accuracy of data in any such Software Platform, our clients may become dissatisfied with our offerings, our brand and reputation may be harmed, and we may make operational decisions, such as with respect to our Apps using such Software Platform or any future strategic acquisition, that are based on inaccurate data. Any errors, bugs, vulnerabilities, or defects in our systems or the software and hardware on which we rely, failures to properly address or mitigate the technical limitations in our systems, or associated degradations or interruptions of service or failures to fulfill our commitments to our clients may lead to outcomes including damage to our reputation, increased product engineering expenses, regulatory inquiries, litigation, or liability for fines, damages, or other remedies, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business depends in part on our ability to maintain and scale our technical infrastructure, and any significant disruption to our Software Platform or Apps could damage our reputation, result in a potential loss of engagement, and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our reputation and ability to attract and retain our business clients and users depends in part on the reliable performance of our Software Platform and Apps. We have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, interruptions in the availability or performance of our offerings from time to time. Our systems may not be adequately designed or may not operate with the reliability and redundancy necessary to avoid performance delays or outages that could be harmful to our business. If our offerings are unavailable when users attempt to access them, or if they do not load as quickly as expected, users may not use our offerings as often in the future, or at all, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. As we continue to grow, we will need an increasing amount of technical infrastructure, including network capacity and computing power, to continue to satisfy our needs and the needs of our business clients and users. It is possible that we may fail to continue to effectively scale and grow our technical infrastructure to accommodate these increased demands, which may adversely affect our user engagement and revenue growth. Additionally, we rely in part on third-party data centers and cloud hosting infrastructure. Our business may be subject to interruptions, delays, or failures resulting from natural disasters and other events outside of our control that impact us or these third-party providers. If such an event were to occur, users may be subject to service disruptions or outages and we may not be able to recover our technical infrastructure and user data in a timely manner to restart or provide our services. If we fail to efficiently scale and manage our infrastructure, or if events disrupt our infrastructure or those of our third-party providers, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

The COVID-19 pandemic and responses thereto across the globe have altered how individuals interact with each other and affected how we and our business partners are operating, and the extent to which this situation will impact our future results of operations remains uncertain.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and resulting social distancing and shelter-in-place orders put in place around the world have caused widespread disruption in global economies, productivity, and financial markets and have altered the way in which we conduct our day-to-day business.

The full extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic and the various responses thereto impact our business, operations, and results of operations will depend on numerous evolving factors that we may not be able to accurately predict, including: the duration and scope of the pandemic, including any potential future waves of the pandemic; governmental, business, and individual actions that have been and continue to be taken in response to the pandemic; the effect on our clients; disruptions or restrictions on our employees' ability to work and travel; the availability and cost to access the capital markets; and interruptions related to our cloud networking and mobile app infrastructure and that impact our business partners, platform providers, clients, and customer service and support providers. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have temporarily closed some of our offices around the world and implemented travel restrictions. While substantially all of our business operations can be performed remotely and we are planning reopening for certain offices, many of our employees are juggling additional work-related and personal challenges. With the general shift to remote work, we are able to tap into candidate pools previously unavailable to us, but candidates have also sought increased flexibility and may have more options available to

them. We will continue to actively monitor the issues raised by the COVID-19 pandemic and may take further actions that alter our business operations, including as may be required by federal, state, local, or foreign authorities or that we determine are in the best interests of our employees, users, business partners, and stockholders.

In addition to the potential direct impacts to our business, the global economy has been, and is likely to continue to be, significantly weakened as a result of the actions taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and future government intervention remains uncertain. A weakened global economy may negatively impact our business partners as well as our users' in-app purchasing decisions and users' buying decisions across the globe generally, which could adversely affect advertiser activity. We may experience heightened levels of variability in the pricing of advertising both in terms of user acquisition and as it relates to our Software Platform and Apps. If these conditions result in significant decreased pricing of advertising, the revenue we make from our Software Platform and advertisers paying to display advertisements in our Apps could be adversely affected, particularly if the levels of user engagement in our Apps are not sufficient to offset these declines, and we may experience increased pressure on our overall margins. If we are not able to respond to and manage the direct and indirect impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, then our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our company culture has contributed to our success and if we cannot maintain this culture as we grow, our business could be harmed.

We believe that our company culture has been critical to our success and will be important for our continued growth. We face a number of challenges that may affect our ability to sustain our corporate culture, including: failure to identify, attract, reward, and retain people in leadership positions in our organization who share and further our culture and values; the increasing size and geographic diversity of our workforce; competitive pressures to move in directions that may divert us from our culture and values; the continued challenges of a rapidly-evolving industry; the increasing need to develop expertise in new areas of business that affect us; a negative perception of our treatment of employees or our response to employee sentiment related to political or social causes or actions of management; and the integration of new personnel and businesses from acquisitions. If we are not able to maintain our culture, we could lose the innovation, passion, and dedication of our team and as a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

If we do not successfully or cost-effectively invest in, establish, and maintain awareness of the AppLovin brand, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We believe that establishing and maintaining the AppLovin brand is critical to maintaining and creating favorable relationships with, and our ability to attract, new business clients, particularly Enterprise Clients, and key personnel. Increasing awareness of the AppLovin brand will depend largely upon our marketing efforts and our ability to successfully differentiate our Software Platform from the offerings of our competitors. In addition, successfully globalizing and extending our brand requires significant investment and extensive management time. If we fail to maintain and increase brand awareness and recognition of our Software Platform, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We generally do not have long-term agreements with our business clients.

Our business clients are not required to enter into long-term agreements with us and may choose to stop using our Software Platform at any time. For example, our advertising agreements can be executed in as little as one day and can be terminated for convenience on two days' notice. In order to continue to grow our Software Platform, we must consistently provide offerings that clients see as valuable and choose to use. If we fail to maintain our relationships with our clients, or if the terms of these relationships become less favorable to us, our results of operations would be harmed. Additionally, as certain of our Enterprise Clients are also our competitors, these clients may choose to invest in their own offerings rather than continue to use our Software Platform. Any failure to maintain our relationships with business clients could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If our Apps do not meet user expectations, or contain objectionable content, our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Expectations regarding the quality, performance, and integrity of our Apps are high. We must continually adapt to changing user preferences including the popularity of various game categories, style of play, and IAP options. Users may be critical of our Apps, business models, or business practices for a wide variety of reasons, including perceptions about gameplay, fairness, game content, features, or services. Independent industry analysts may publish reviews of our Apps from time to time, as well as those of our competitors, and perception of our Apps in the marketplace may be significantly influenced by these reviews. We have no control over what users or these industry

analysts report. If users and industry analysts negatively respond to our Apps or changes that we make to our Apps, or provide negative reviews of our Apps, our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Further, despite reasonable precautions, some users may be offended by certain mobile app content, advertisements displayed in our Apps or by the treatment of other users. For example, if users believe that an advertisement displayed in an App contains objectionable content, we could experience damage to our brand and reputation and users could refuse to play such game and pressure platform providers to remove the App from their platforms. While such content may violate our terms and we may subsequently remove it, our brand and reputation may nonetheless be harmed and our clients may become dissatisfied with our services. Furthermore, steps that we may take in response to such instances, such as temporarily or permanently shutting off access of a user to our Apps, could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Any failure to meet user expectations or provide our Apps without objectionable content could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The proliferation of “cheating” programs and scam offers that seek to exploit our mobile games and users may adversely affect game-playing experiences and lead users to stop playing our mobile games. Our failure to maintain a customer support ecosystem may enhance these risks.

Our users rely on our customer support organization to resolve any issues relating to our mobile games. Customer support is important for satisfying user expectations regarding the quality, performance, and integrity of our mobile games. We currently have limited customer support operations, which we recently acquired through Machine Zone. If we do not effectively train, supplement, and manage our customer support organization to assist our users, and if that support organization does not succeed in helping users quickly resolve issues or provide effective ongoing support, we could experience decreased user engagement and harm to our reputation with potential new users.

Additionally, unrelated third parties have developed, and may continue to develop, “cheating” programs that enable users to exploit vulnerabilities in our mobile games, play them in an automated way, collude to alter the intended game play, or obtain unfair advantages over other users who do play fairly. These programs harm the experience of users who play fairly and may disrupt the virtual economies of our mobile games and reduce the demand for certain IAPs. In addition, unrelated third parties have attempted to scam our users with fake offers for virtual goods or other game benefits. These unauthorized or fraudulent transactions are usually arranged on third-party websites and the virtual goods offered may have been obtained through unauthorized means, such as exploiting vulnerabilities in our mobile games, or may be fraudulent offers. We do not generate any revenue from these transactions. These unauthorized purchases and sales from third-party sellers have in the past and could in the future impede our revenue and profit growth.

There can be no assurance that our customer support and other efforts to detect, prevent, or minimize these unauthorized or fraudulent transactions will be successful, that these actions will not increase over time or that our customer support efforts will be successful in resolving user issues. Any failure to maintain adequate customer support or success of third-party cheating programs or scams may negatively affect game-playing experiences and lead users to stop playing our mobile games, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business is subject to economic, market, public health, and geopolitical conditions as well as to natural disasters beyond our control.

Our business is subject to economic, market, public health, and geopolitical conditions, as well as natural disasters beyond our control. Our revenue is driven in part by discretionary consumer spending habits and preferences, and by advertising spending patterns. Historically, consumer purchasing and advertising spending have each declined during economic downturns and periods of uncertainty regarding future economic prospects or when disposable income or consumer lending is lower. General macro-economic conditions, such as a recession or economic slowdown in the United States or internationally, including those resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical issues, could create uncertainty and adversely affect discretionary consumer spending habits and preferences as well as advertising spending. Uncertain economic conditions may also adversely affect our business clients. As a result, we may be unable to continue to grow in the event of future economic slowdowns. We are particularly susceptible to market conditions and risks associated with the mobile app ecosystem, which also include the popularity, price, and timing of our Apps, changes in user demographics, the availability and popularity of other forms of entertainment, and critical reviews and public tastes and preferences, which may change rapidly and cannot necessarily be predicted.

Additionally, our principal offices are located in the San Francisco Bay Area, an area known for earthquakes and susceptible to fires, and are thus vulnerable to damage. All of our facilities are also vulnerable to damage from natural or manmade disasters, including power loss, earthquakes, fires, explosions, floods, communications failures, terrorist attacks, contagious disease outbreak (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), and similar events. If any disaster were to occur, our ability to operate our business at our facilities could be impaired and we could incur significant losses, recovery from which may require substantial time and expense.

Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Matters

We are subject to laws and regulations concerning privacy, information security, data protection, consumer protection, advertising, tracking, targeting, and protection of minors, and these laws and regulations are continually evolving. Our actual or perceived failure to comply with these laws and regulations could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We receive, store, and process personal information and other data, including data relating to individuals and households, and we enable our users to share their personal information with each other and with third parties, including within our Apps. There are numerous federal, state, and local laws around the world regarding privacy and the collection, storing, sharing, use, processing, disclosure, deletion, and protection of personal information and other data, including data relating to individuals and households, the scope of which are changing, subject to differing interpretations, and may be inconsistent between countries or conflict with other rules.

Various government and consumer agencies have called for new regulation and changes in industry practices and are continuing to review the need for greater regulation for the collection of information concerning consumer behavior on the internet, including regulation aimed at restricting certain targeted advertising practices. For example, the GDPR, which became effective in May 2018, created new individual privacy rights and imposed worldwide obligations on companies processing personal data of European Union ("EU") users, which has created a greater compliance burden for us and other companies with European users, and subjects violators to substantial monetary penalties. The United Kingdom has implemented legislation that substantially implements the GDPR and which also provides for substantial monetary penalties. In June 2021, the European Commission announced a decision of "adequacy" concluding that the United Kingdom ensures an equivalent level of data protection to the GDPR, which provides some relief regarding the legality of continued personal data flows from the European Economic Area to the United Kingdom. Such adequacy decision must, however, be renewed after four years and may be modified or revoked in the interim. We cannot fully predict how United Kingdom data protection laws or regulations may develop in the medium to longer term, nor the effects of divergent laws and guidance regarding how data transfers to and from the United Kingdom will be regulated.

With regard to transfers to the United States of personal data (as such term is used in the GDPR and applicable EU member state legislation) from our employees and European users and other third parties, we have relied upon the EU-U.S. and Swiss-U.S. Privacy Shield as well as certain standard contractual clauses approved by the EU Commission (the "SCCs"); however, both the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield and the SCCs have been subject to legal challenge, and on July 16, 2020, the Court of Justice of the EU, Europe's highest court, held in the *Schrems II* case that the E.U.-U.S. Privacy Shield was invalid, and imposed additional obligations in connection with the use of the SCCs. This decision imposes restrictions on the ability to transfer personal data from the EU and Switzerland to the United States, and with the exit of the United Kingdom from the EU, we and other companies face additional restrictions on transfers of personal data from the United Kingdom. EU regulators since have issued additional guidance regarding these additional requirements that we and other companies must consider and undertake when using the SCCs. On June 4, 2021, the European Commission adopted new SCCs, taking into account the *Schrems II* case and reflecting requirements under the GDPR. The decision foresees an 18-month grace period for companies to adopt the new SCCs, subject to obligations to use the SCCs for new contracts and data processing operations as of September 27, 2021. We are in the process of assessing these developments and their impact on our data transfer mechanisms. The SCCs and other cross-border data transfer mechanisms may face additional legal challenges or be the subject of additional legislative activity and regulatory guidance. We and many other companies may need to implement different or additional measures to establish or maintain legitimate means for the transfer and receipt of personal data from the European Economic Area, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom to the United States, and we may, in addition to other impacts, experience additional costs associated with increased compliance burdens, and we and our clients face the potential for regulators to apply different standards to the transfer of personal data from the European Economic Area, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom to the United States, and to block, or require ad hoc verification of measures taken with respect to, certain data flows from the European Economic Area, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom to the United States. We also may be required to engage in contract negotiations with third parties that aid in processing data on our behalf, to the extent that any of our service providers, or consultants have been relying on invalidated or insufficient contractual protections for

compliance with evolving interpretations of and guidance for cross-border data transfers pursuant to the GDPR, Swiss privacy laws, and UK privacy laws. In such cases, we may not be able to find alternative service providers which could limit our ability to process personal data from the European Economic Area, Switzerland, or the United Kingdom and increase our costs and/or impact our Core Technologies, Software Platform, Apps, or other offerin. We and our clients may face a risk of enforcement actions by data protection authorities in the European Economic Area, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom relating to personal data transfers. Any such enforcement actions could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, distract management and technical personnel, and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Similar to GDPR, in September 2020, Brazil enacted the Brazilian General Data Protection Law ("LGPD") and in August 2021, China passed a new data privacy law known as "PIPL", effective November 1, 2021. Any of these developments may have an adverse effect on our business.

Moreover, the GDPR and other similar regulations require companies to give specific types of notice and in some cases seek consent from consumers and other data subjects before collecting or using their data for certain purposes, including some marketing activities. In addition to the GDPR, the European Commission has another draft regulation in the approval process that focuses on a person's right to conduct a private life. The proposed legislation, known as the Regulation of Privacy and Electronic Communications (ePrivacy Regulation), would replace the current ePrivacy Directive. Originally planned to be adopted and implemented at the same time as the GDPR, the ePrivacy Regulation is still being negotiated. In February 10, 2021, the Council of the EU agreed on its version of the draft ePrivacy Regulation. If adopted, the earliest date for entry into force is in 2023, with broad potential impacts on the use of internet-based services and tracking technologies, such as cookies. Aspects of the ePrivacy Regulation remain for negotiation between the European Commission and the Council.

Another example is the State of California's passage of the CCPA, which went into effect on January 1, 2020, with implementing regulations taking effect August 14, 2020, and which created new privacy rights for users residing in the state, including a private right of action for data breaches. The California Privacy Rights Act (the "CPRA") was approved by California voters in November 2020, goes into effect on January 1, 2023, and will significantly modify the CCPA, potentially resulting in further uncertainty and requiring us to incur additional costs and expenses in an effort to comply. Additionally, other states appear to be following California's lead and are considering new, comprehensive privacy legislation, some of which contemplate private rights of action, which may increase the likelihood of class action litigation, that could also adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, and results operations. Nevada, Virginia, and Colorado have similarly enacted comprehensive privacy laws - the Nevada Privacy Law taking effect October 1, 2019, the Consumer Data Protection Act taking effect on January 1, 2023, and the Colorado Privacy Act taking effect on July 1, 2021, respectively - all of which emulate the CCPA and CPRA in many respects. Our efforts to comply with the GDPR, CCPA, COPPA, and similar legal requirements, such as the LGPD and the privacy laws of China, has required us and will continue to require us to devote significant operational resources and incur significant expenses. Our privacy and data protection compliance and oversight efforts will require significant time and attention from our management and board of directors.

Further, children's privacy has been a focus of recent enforcement activities and subjects our business to potential liability that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, or operating results. Enforcement of COPPA, which requires companies to obtain parental consent before collecting personal information from children known to be under the age of thirteen or from child-directed websites or online services, has increased in recent years. In addition, the GDPR prohibits certain processing of the personal information of children under the age of thirteen to sixteen (depending on jurisdiction) without parental consent where consent is used as the lawful basis for processing that personal information. The CCPA requires companies to obtain the consent of children in California known to be under the age of sixteen (or parental consent for children under the age of thirteen) before selling their personal information. Although we take reasonable efforts to comply with these laws and regulations, we may in the future face claims under COPPA, the GDPR, the CCPA, or other laws relating to children's privacy.

All of our mobile games are subject to privacy policies and terms of service located in application storefronts, within our mobile games, and on our respective websites. We endeavor to comply with industry standards and are subject to the terms of our privacy-related obligations and commitments to users and third parties. We strive to comply with all applicable laws, policies, legal obligations, and certain industry codes of conduct relating to privacy and data protection, to the extent reasonably attainable. However, it is possible that these obligations may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other rules or our practices. It is also possible that new laws, policies, legal obligations, or industry codes of conduct may be passed, or existing laws, policies, legal obligations, or industry codes of conduct may be interpreted in such a way that could prevent us from being able to offer services to citizens of a certain jurisdiction or may make it costlier or more difficult for us to do so. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with laws and regulations concerning

privacy, information security, data protection, consumer protection, and protection of minors; our privacy policy and terms of service; our or other privacy-related obligations to users or other third parties, or our privacy-related legal obligations, or any compromise of security that results in the unauthorized release or transfer of personally identifiable information or other user data, may result in governmental enforcement actions, litigation, or public statements against us by consumer advocacy groups or others and could cause our users to lose trust in us, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. Additionally, if third parties we work with, such as users, developers, vendors, service providers, or other business partners violate applicable laws or our policies, such violations may also put our users' information at risk and could in turn adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business is subject to a variety of U.S. and foreign laws, many of which are unsettled and still developing, which could subject us to claims or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to a variety of laws in the United States and abroad that affect our business, including state and federal laws regarding consumer protection, electronic marketing, protection of minors, data protection, and privacy, competition, taxation, intellectual property, money transmission, money laundering, investment screening, export, and national security, which are continuously evolving and developing. The scope and interpretation of the laws that are or may be applicable to us are often uncertain and may be conflicting, particularly laws outside the United States. There is a risk that existing or future laws may be interpreted in a manner that is not consistent with our current practices and which could adversely affect our business. As our Software Platform grows and evolves and our Software Platform and our Apps are used in a greater number of countries, we may also become subject to laws and regulations in additional jurisdictions or other jurisdictions may claim that we are required to comply with their laws and regulations.

With respect to our Apps, we are potentially subject to a number of foreign and domestic laws and regulations that affect the offering of certain types of content, such as content that depicts violence, the social casino game genre, or loot boxes, many of which are ambiguous or still evolving and could be interpreted in ways that could adversely affect our business or expose us to liability. Some state attorney generals as well as other international regulatory bodies have brought and may continue to bring legal actions against social casino app developers and the third-party distribution platforms for such apps. Further, several jurisdictions have been regulating and continue to regulate the use of loot boxes in mobile games. Loot boxes are a commonly used monetization technique in free-to-play mobile games in which a user can acquire a virtual loot box, typically through mobile game play or by using virtual goods, but the user does not know which virtual good(s) he or she will receive (which may be a common, rare, or extremely rare item, and may be a duplicate of an item the user already has in his or her inventory) until the loot box is opened. The user will always receive one or more virtual goods when he or she opens the loot box, but the user does not know exactly which item(s) until the loot box is opened. In April 2018, each of the Belgian Gaming Commission and the Dutch Gambling Authority declared that loot boxes as implemented in certain games by other companies that they reviewed constituted illegal gambling under each country's laws. Further, the Federal Trade Commission (the FTC) has examined consumer protection issues related to loot boxes and various other jurisdictions, including certain U.S. states, Australia, Brazil, and the United Kingdom are reviewing or have indicated that they intend to review the legality of loot boxes and whether they constitute gambling. Additionally, in 2021, Germany approved a new Youth Protection Act, that came into effect on May 1, 2021, which makes it unlawful to sell video games that contain loot boxes to minors. In some of our mobile games, certain mechanics may be deemed as "loot boxes". New regulation by the FTC, U.S. states, or other international jurisdictions could require that these game mechanics be modified or removed from games or that such apps be changed entirely, both of which could increase the costs of operating our mobile games, impact user engagement and monetization, or otherwise adversely affect our business. In addition, the increased attention focused upon liability issues as a result of lawsuits and legislative proposals could harm our reputation or otherwise impact the growth of our business. It is difficult to predict how existing or new laws may be applied to these or similar game mechanics or genres. Further, laws or regulations may vary significantly across jurisdictions.

It is possible that a number of laws and regulations may be adopted or construed to apply to us in the United States and elsewhere that could restrict the mobile app ecosystem, including user privacy, advertising, communications, taxation, content suitability, copyright, distribution, and antitrust. Furthermore, the growth and development of electronic commerce and virtual goods may prompt calls for more stringent consumer protection laws that may impose additional burdens on companies such as ours conducting business through the internet and mobile devices. For example, China implemented a new policy in September 2021 that restricts online gaming for those under age 18 to one hour in the evening on Fridays, weekends and public holidays. We anticipate that scrutiny and regulation of our industry will increase and we will be required to devote legal and other resources to

addressing such regulation. For example, existing laws or new laws regarding the marketing of IAPs, labeling of free-to-play mobile games, or regulation of currency, banking institutions, unclaimed property or money transmission may be interpreted to cover our mobile games and the virtual currency, goods, or payments that we receive. We may also expand into new business opportunities that subject us to additional laws and regulations. As such, we may be required to seek licenses, authorizations, or approvals from relevant regulators, the granting of which may be dependent on us meeting certain capital and other requirements and we may be subject to additional regulation and oversight, all of which could significantly increase our operating costs. Changes in current laws or regulations or the imposition of new laws and regulations in the United States or elsewhere regarding these activities may lessen the growth of the mobile app ecosystem. Any costs incurred as a result of adapting to laws and regulations, or as a result of liability in connection therewith, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and similar anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, and non-compliance with such laws could subject us to criminal penalties or significant fines and adversely affect our business and reputation.

We are subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the FCPA), the U.S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. § 201, the U.S. Travel Act, and similar anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws applicable in the jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws have been enforced aggressively in recent years, are interpreted broadly and prohibit companies, their employees, and third party business partners, representatives, and agents from promising, authorizing, making or offering improper payments or other benefits, directly or indirectly, to government officials and others in the private sector in order to influence official action, direct business to any person, gain any improper advantage, or obtain or retain business. As we continue to expand our business internationally, our risks under these laws increase.

We and our third-party business partners, representatives, and agents may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state-owned or affiliated entities and we may be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of our employees, third-party business partners, representatives, and agents, even if we do not explicitly authorize such activities. These laws also require that we keep accurate books and records and maintain internal controls and compliance procedures designed to prevent any such actions. While we have policies and procedures to address compliance with such laws, we cannot assure you that our employees, third-party business partners, representatives, and agents will not take actions in violation of our policies or applicable law, for which we may be ultimately held responsible and our exposure for violating these laws increases as our international presence expands and as we increase sales and operations in foreign jurisdictions.

Any violation of the FCPA or other applicable anti-corruption laws could result in whistleblower complaints, adverse media coverage, investigations, loss of export privileges, severe criminal or civil sanctions, suspension or disbarment from U.S. government contracts, substantial diversion of management's attention, significant legal fees and fines, severe criminal or civil sanctions against us, our officers, or our employees, disgorgement of profits, other sanctions and remedial measures, and prohibitions on the conduct of our business, any of which could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to governmental export controls and economic sanctions laws that could impair our ability to compete in global markets or subject us to liability if we violate the controls.

Our Core Technologies, Software Platform, and Apps may be subject to U.S. export controls. Exports of our products and the underlying technology may require export authorizations, including by license, a license exception, or other appropriate government authorizations, including the filing of an encryption classification request or self-classification report, as applicable.

Furthermore, our activities are subject to U.S. economic sanctions laws and regulations administered by the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control that prohibit the shipment of most technologies to embargoed jurisdictions or sanctioned parties without the required export authorizations. If we need to obtain any necessary export license or other authorization for a particular sale, the process may be time-consuming and may result in the delay or loss of opportunities to sell our products.

We take precautions to prevent our products and the underlying technology from being provided, deployed or used in violation of export control and sanctions laws, including implementation of IP address blocking and sanctioned person screening, and are in the process of further enhancing our policies and procedures relating to export control and sanctions compliance. However, we cannot assure you that our policies and procedures relating to export control and sanctions compliance will prevent violations in the future by us or our partners or agents. If we are found to be in violation of U.S. sanctions or export control regulations, including failure to obtain appropriate

import, export, or re-export licenses or permits, it can result in significant penalties and government investigations, as well as reputational harm and loss of business. Knowing and willful violations can result in possible incarcerations for responsible employees and managers.

In addition to the United States, various other countries regulate the import and export of certain encryption and other technology, including import and export licensing requirements, and have enacted laws that could limit our ability to distribute our products or could limit our clients' ability to implement our products in those countries. Changes in our Core Technologies, Software Platform, or Apps, or future changes in export and import regulations may create delays in the introduction of our products and the underlying technology in international markets, prevent our clients with global 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 technology.

Our growth strategy includes further expanding our operations and client and user base in international markets and acquiring companies that may operate in countries where we do not already do business. Such acquisitions may subject us to additional or expanded export regulations. Further, any change in export or import regulations or controls, economic sanctions or related legislation, 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 clients with global operations. Any decreased use of our products or limitation on our ability to export or sell our products in major international markets could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Changes in tax laws or tax rulings could adversely affect our effective tax rates, business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The tax regimes we are subject to or operate under are unsettled and may be subject to significant change. Changes in tax laws (including in response to the COVID-19 pandemic) or tax rulings, or changes in interpretations of existing laws, could cause us to be subject to additional income-based taxes and non-income taxes (such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, digital tax, net worth, property, and goods and services taxes), which in turn could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. For example, in December 2017, the U.S. federal government enacted the tax reform legislation known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the 2017 Tax Act). The 2017 Tax Act significantly changed the existing U.S. corporate income tax laws by, among other things, lowering the U.S. corporate tax rate, implementing a partially territorial tax system, and imposing a one-time deemed repatriation tax on certain post-1986 foreign earnings. There is currently significant tax legislation pending before Congress which, among other tax provisions, repeals and/or modifies key provisions of the 2017 Tax Act. If passed, this legislation could materially impact our tax obligations, including by increasing our effective tax rate. In addition, many countries in the European Union, as well as a number of other countries and organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, have recently proposed or recommended changes to existing tax laws or have enacted new laws that could impact our tax obligations. Some of these or other new rules could result in double taxation of our international earnings. Any significant changes to our future effective tax rate could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may have exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities.

Our income tax obligations are based in part on our corporate operating structure and intercompany arrangements, including the manner in which we develop, value, manage, and use our intellectual property and the valuation of our intercompany transactions. The tax laws applicable to our business, including the laws of the United States and other jurisdictions, are subject to interpretation and certain jurisdictions are aggressively interpreting their laws in new ways in an effort to raise additional tax revenue. Our existing corporate structure and intercompany arrangements have been implemented in a manner we believe is in compliance with current prevailing tax laws. However, the taxing authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for valuing developed technology or intercompany arrangements, which could impact our worldwide effective tax rate and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, changes to our corporate structure and intercompany agreements, including through acquisitions, could impact our worldwide effective tax rate and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, we are subject to federal, state, and local taxes in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in evaluating our tax positions and our worldwide provision for (benefit from) taxes. During the ordinary course of business, there are many activities and transactions for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Our tax obligations and effective tax rates could be adversely affected by changes in the relevant tax, accounting, and other laws, regulations, principles, and interpretations, including those relating to income tax nexus, by our earnings being lower than anticipated in jurisdictions where we have lower

statutory rates and higher than anticipated in jurisdictions where we have higher statutory rates, by challenges to our intercompany relationships and transfer pricing arrangements. The relevant taxing authorities may disagree with our determinations as to the income and expenses attributable to specific jurisdictions. If such a disagreement were to occur, and our position were 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 business, with some changes possibly affecting our tax obligations in future or past years. We believe that our financial statements reflect adequate reserves to cover such a contingency, but there can be no assurances in that regard.

Taxing authorities may successfully assert that we should have collected or in the future should collect sales and use, value added or similar taxes, and any such assessments could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We do not collect sales and use, value added, and similar taxes in all jurisdictions in which we have sales, based on our belief that such taxes are not applicable in certain jurisdictions. Sales and use, value added, and similar tax laws and rates vary greatly by jurisdiction. Certain jurisdictions in which we do not collect such taxes may assert that such taxes are applicable or that our presence in such jurisdictions is sufficient to require us to collect taxes, which could result in tax assessments, penalties, and interest, and we may be required to collect such taxes in the future. Such tax assessments, penalties, and interest or future requirements may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Further, in June 2018, the Supreme Court held in *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.* that states could impose sales tax collection obligations on out-of-state sellers even if those sellers lack any physical presence within the states imposing the sales taxes. Under the *Wayfair* decision, a person requires only a “substantial nexus” with the taxing state before the state may subject the person to sales tax collection obligations therein. An increasing number of states (both before and after the publication of the *Wayfair* decision) have considered or adopted laws that attempt to impose sales tax collection obligations on out-of-state sellers. The Supreme Court’s *Wayfair* decision has removed a significant impediment to the enactment and enforcement of these laws, and it is possible that states may seek to tax out-of-state sellers on sales that occurred in prior tax years, which could create additional administrative burdens for us, put us at a competitive disadvantage if such states do not impose similar obligations on our competitors, and decrease our future sales, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we are found liable for content that is distributed through or advertising that is served through our Software Platform or Apps, our business could be adversely affected.

As a distributor of content, we face potential liability for negligence, copyright, patent or trademark infringement, public performance royalties, or other claims based on the nature and content of materials that we distribute. The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (the DMCA) is intended, in part, to limit the liability of eligible service providers for caching, hosting, or linking to user content that includes materials that infringe copyrights or other rights. We rely on the protections provided by the DMCA in conducting our business. Similarly, Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act (Section 230) protects online distribution platforms, such as ours, from actions taken under various laws that might otherwise impose liability on the platform provider for what content creators develop or the actions they take or inspire.

However, the DMCA, Section 230, and similar statutes and doctrines that we may rely on in the future are subject to uncertain judicial interpretation and regulatory and legislative amendments. Future regulatory or legislative changes may ultimately require us to take a more active approach towards content moderation, which could diminish the depth, breadth, and variety of content we offer and, in so doing, reduce our revenue. Moreover, the DMCA and Section 230 provide protections primarily in the United States. If the rules around these statutes and doctrines change, if international jurisdictions refuse to apply similar protections, or if a court were to disagree with our application of those rules to our business, we could incur liability and our business could be adversely affected. If we become liable for these types of claims as a result of the content that is included in our Apps or the advertisements that are served through our Software Platform, then our business may be adversely affected. Litigation to defend these claims could be costly and the expenses and damages arising from any liability could adversely affect our business. Our insurance may not be adequate to cover these types of claims or any liability that may be imposed on us.

In addition, regardless of any legal protections that may limit our liability for the actions of third parties, we may incur significant legal expenses and other costs if copyright holders assert claims, or commence litigation, alleging copyright infringement against our third-party developers. While we prohibit mobile apps without distribution rights from the copyright holder, and we maintain processes and systems for the reporting and removal of infringing mobile apps, such prohibitions, processes, and systems may not always be successful. If other developers,

licensees, platform providers, business partners, and personnel are influenced by the existence of types of claims or proceedings and are deterred from working with us as a consequence, our ability to maintain or expand our business, including through international expansion plans, could be adversely affected.

We will incur increased costs and demands upon management as a result of complying with the laws and regulations affecting public companies, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Dodd-Frank Act), and the rules and regulations of the SEC and the Nasdaq listing standards. The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly, and current reports with respect to our business and results of operations. Compliance with these requirements has increased and will continue to increase our legal, accounting, and financial compliance costs and increase demand on our systems, making some activities more time-consuming and costly. We expect these rules and regulations to make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to maintain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on our board of directors or as our executive officers. As a public company, we expect to incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort toward ensuring compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In that regard, we will need to hire additional accounting and financial staff with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge. In addition, as a public company, we may be subject to shareholder activism, which can lead to substantial costs, distract management, and impact the manner in which we operate our business in ways we cannot currently anticipate.

As a result of disclosure of information in our public filings with the SEC as required of a public company, our business and financial condition will become more visible, which we believe may result in threatened or actual litigation, including by competitors and other third parties. If such claims are successful, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected, and even if the claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, these claims, and the time and resources necessary to resolve them, could divert the resources of our management and our board of directors and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Legal or regulatory proceedings and settlements could cause us to incur additional expenses or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are involved in or may become involved in claims, suits, government investigations, including formal and informal inquiries from government authorities and regulators, and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business, including actions with respect to intellectual property claims, securities claims, privacy, data protection, or law enforcement matters, tax matters, labor and employment claims, commercial and acquisition-related claims, and other matters. We may become the subject of investigations, inquiries, data requests, requests for information, actions, and audits in the United States, Europe, and around the world, particularly in the areas of privacy, data protection, law enforcement, consumer protection, and competition, as we continue to grow and expand our operations. In addition, we are currently, and may in the future be, subject to regulatory orders or consent decrees. For example, data protection, competition, and consumer protection authorities in the European Union have initiated actions, investigations, or administrative orders seeking to restrict the ways in which we collect and use information, or impose sanctions, and other authorities may do the same.

Any such claims, suits, government investigations, and proceedings are inherently uncertain and their results cannot be predicted with certainty. Regardless of their outcomes, such legal or regulatory proceedings can have an adverse impact on us because of legal costs, diversion of management and other personnel attention, and other factors. In addition, it is possible that a resolution of one or more such proceedings could result in substantial costs, civil and criminal liability, penalties, or sanctions, as well as judgments, consent decrees, or orders preventing us from offering certain features, functionalities, products or services, or requiring a change in our business practices, products or technologies, which could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

Many of our products and services contain open source software, and we license some of our software through open source projects, which may pose particular risks to our proprietary software, products, and

services in a manner that could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We use open source software in our Core Technologies, Software Platform, and Apps and expect to continue to use open source software in the future. In addition, we contribute software source code to open source projects under open source licenses or release internal software projects under open source licenses, and anticipate continuing to do so in the future. The terms of many open source licenses to which we are subject have not been interpreted by U.S. or foreign courts, and there is a risk that open source software licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to provide or distribute our products or services. Additionally, under some open source licenses, if we combine our proprietary software with open source software in a certain manner, third parties may claim ownership of, a license to, or demand release of, the open source software or derivative works that we developed using such software, which could include our proprietary source code. Such third parties may also seek to enforce the terms of the applicable open source license through litigation which, if successful, could require us to make our proprietary software source code freely available, purchase a costly license, or cease offering the implicated products or services unless and until we can re-engineer them to avoid infringement. This re-engineering process could require significant additional research and development resources, and we may not be able to complete it successfully. In addition to risks related to open source license requirements, use of certain open source software may pose greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, since open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on the origin of software. Any of these risks could be difficult to eliminate or manage, and, if not addressed, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our ability to acquire and maintain licenses to intellectual property may affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Competition for these licenses may make them more expensive and increase our costs.

While most of the intellectual property we use in our Core Technologies, Software Platform, and Apps is created by us, from time to time, we also acquire rights to third-party intellectual property. Proprietary licenses may limit our use of intellectual property to specific uses and for specific time periods, require time and attention of licensors in providing guidance and related approvals, and include other contractual obligations with which we must comply. Additionally, competition for these licenses is intense and often results in increased advances, minimum payment guarantees, and royalties to the licensor, and as such we may be unable to identify suitable licensing targets or complete licensing arrangements. If we are unable to obtain and remain in compliance with the terms of these licenses or obtain additional licenses on reasonable economic terms, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected. Further, if the mix of IAPs shifts toward mobile games in which we use licensed intellectual property or if we develop additional Apps that require licensing of third-party intellectual property, our overall margins may be reduced due to royalty obligations.

In addition, many of our Apps are built on proprietary source code of third parties, such as Unity Software. Unity Software offers certain solutions that may compete with our offerings. If we are unable to renew licenses to proprietary source code underlying our mobile games, or the terms and conditions of these licenses change at the time of renewal, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected. We rely on third parties, including Unity Software, to maintain versions of their proprietary engines that allow us to distribute our mobile games on multiple platforms. If a third party from whom we license source code discontinues support for one or more of these platforms, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Failure to protect or enforce our proprietary and intellectual property rights or the costs involved in such enforcement could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We regard our Core Technologies, Software Platform, and Apps and related source code as proprietary and rely on a variety of methods, including a combination of copyright, patent, trademark, and trade secret laws and employee and third-party non-disclosure agreements, to protect our proprietary rights. We view the protection of our trade secrets, copyrights, trademarks, service marks, trade dress, domain names, patents, and other product rights as critical to our success. We strive to protect our intellectual property rights by relying on federal, state, and common law rights, as well as contractual restrictions and business practices. We also enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and contractors and confidentiality agreements with parties with whom we conduct business in order to limit access to, and disclosure and use of, our proprietary information. However, these contractual arrangements and business practices may not prevent the misappropriation of our proprietary information or deter independent development of similar technologies by others.

We own or license, and pursue the registration of, copyrights, trademarks, service marks, domain names, and patents in the United States and in certain locations outside the United States. This process can be expensive and

time-consuming, may not always be successful depending on local laws or other circumstances, and we also may choose not to pursue registrations in every location depending on the nature of the project to which the intellectual property rights pertain. We may, over time, increase our investments in protecting our creative works.

We are aware that some unauthorized copying of our Apps occurs, and if a significantly greater amount of unauthorized copying of our Apps were to occur, it could adversely affect our business. In addition, even if authorized copying of our Apps occurs, third-party platforms may not remove infringing material. We also cannot be certain that existing intellectual property laws will provide adequate protection for our products in connection with emerging technologies. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets, or determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights claimed by others. Any litigation of this nature, regardless of outcome or merit, could result in substantial costs, adverse publicity, and diversion of management and technical resources. If we fail to maintain, protect, and enhance our intellectual property rights, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We are, and may in the future be, subject to intellectual property disputes, which are costly to defend and could require us to pay significant damages and could limit our ability to use certain technologies in the future.

From time to time, we have faced, and we may face in the future, allegations that we have infringed the trademarks, copyrights, patents, and other intellectual property rights of third parties, including from our competitors, non-practicing entities and former employers of our personnel. Intellectual property litigation may be protracted and expensive, and the results are difficult to predict. As the result of any court judgment or settlement, we may be obligated to alter our Software Platform or Apps, in a particular geographic region or worldwide, pay royalties or significant settlement costs, purchase licenses, or develop substitutes.

In certain of our agreements we also indemnify our licensees and other business partners. We may incur significant expenses defending these business partners if they are sued for intellectual property infringement based on allegations related to our technology. If a business partner were to lose a lawsuit and in turn seek indemnification from us, we also could be subject to significant monetary liabilities. In addition, because our Core Technologies, Software Platform, and Apps often involve the use of third-party technology, this increases our exposure to litigation in circumstances where there is a claim of infringement asserted against one of our mobile games or other products and services in question, even if the claim does not pertain to our technology.

Risks Related to Financial and Accounting Matters

If we fail to maintain an effective system of disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could be impaired.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and the rules and regulations of the applicable Nasdaq listing standards. We expect that the requirements of these rules and regulations will continue to increase our legal, accounting, and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming and costly, and place significant strain on our personnel, systems, and resources.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. We are continuing to develop and refine our disclosure controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we will file with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that information required to be disclosed in reports under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our principal executive and financial officers. We are also continuing to improve our internal control over financial reporting, which includes hiring additional accounting and financial personnel to implement such processes and controls.

In order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we have expended, and anticipate that we will continue to expend, significant resources, including accounting-related costs and significant management oversight. If any of these new or improved controls and systems do not perform as expected, we may experience further deficiencies in our controls.

Our current controls and any new controls that we develop may become inadequate because of changes in conditions in our business. Further, to the extent we acquire other businesses, the acquired company may not have a sufficiently robust system of controls and we may discover deficiencies. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls or any difficulties encountered in their implementation or improvement could adversely affect our

results of operations or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and may result in a restatement of our financial statements for prior periods. Any failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting also could adversely affect the results of periodic management evaluations and annual independent registered public accounting firm attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that we will eventually be required to include in our periodic reports that will be filed with the SEC. Ineffective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which would likely cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we may not be able to remain listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Prior to our IPO, we were not required to comply with the SEC rules that implement Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and were therefore not required to make a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for that purpose. As a public company, we are required to provide an annual management report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting commencing with our second annual report on Form 10-K.

Our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting commencing with our second annual report on Form 10-K. At such time, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our internal control over financial reporting is documented, designed, or operating. Any failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations and could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Our results of operations could be adversely affected by changes in financial accounting standards or by the application of existing or future accounting standards to our business as it evolves.

Our reported results of operations are impacted by the accounting standards promulgated by the SEC and accounting standards bodies and the methods, estimates, and judgments that we use in applying our accounting policies. A change in accounting standards could have a significant effect on our reported financial results, and may even affect the reporting of transactions completed before the announcement or effectiveness of a change. The frequency of accounting standards changes could accelerate, including conversion to unified international accounting standards. Accounting standards affecting revenue recognition have affected, and could further significantly affect, the way we account for revenue. Any future changes to accounting standards may cause our results of operations to fluctuate. For example, if the accounting standards for revenue derived from free-to-play mobile games were to change, particularly with respect to revenue generated from digital storefronts, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Further, although we believe our estimates are reasonable based on available user information, we may revise such estimates in the future in the event our users' average playing period changes. Any adjustments arising from changes in the estimates of the lives of these virtual goods would be applied to the current quarter and prospectively on the basis that such changes are caused by new information indicating a change in the user behavior patterns of our users. As we enhance, expand and diversify our business and product offerings, the application of existing or future financial accounting standards could adversely affect our results of operations.

We rely on assumptions and estimates to calculate certain of our key metrics and real or perceived inaccuracies in such metrics could adversely affect our reputation and our business.

Certain of the metrics that we disclose are calculated using internal company data that has not been independently verified or data from third-party attribution partners. While these metrics and figures are based on what we believe to be reasonable calculations for the applicable period of measurement, there are inherent challenges in measuring these metrics and figures across our worldwide client base and user base. We regularly review and may adjust our processes for calculating our metrics and other figures to improve their accuracy, but these efforts may not prove successful and we may discover material inaccuracies. In addition, our methodology for calculating these metrics may differ from the methodology used by other companies to calculate similar metrics and figures. We may also discover unexpected errors in the data that we are using that resulted from technical or other errors. If we determine that any of our metrics or figures are not accurate, we may be required to revise or cease reporting such metrics or figures. Any real or perceived inaccuracies in our metrics and other figures could harm our reputation and adversely affect our business.

Conversion of key internal systems and processes, particularly our enterprise resource planning system, and problems with the design, implementation, or operation of these systems and processes could interfere with, and therefore adversely affect, our business and operations.

We converted certain key internal business systems and processes, including our enterprise resource planning system, to a cloud-based system. We have invested, and will continue to invest, significant capital and human resources in the design, implementation, and operation of these business systems and processes. Any problems in the functioning of these systems or processes, particularly any that impact our operations, could adversely affect our ability to process payments, record and transfer information in a timely and accurate manner, recognize revenue, file SEC reports in a timely manner, or otherwise run our business and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be required to record a significant charge to earnings if our goodwill becomes impaired.

We are required under GAAP to review our goodwill for impairment at least annually or more frequently when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors that may be considered a change in circumstances, indicating a requirement to reevaluate whether our goodwill continues to be recoverable, include a significant decline in the market price of our Class A common stock and our market capitalization, slower growth rates in our industry, or other materially adverse events. We may be required to record a significant charge to earnings in our financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our goodwill is determined.

We have substantial indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities and our obligations thereunder may limit our operational flexibility or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are party to a credit agreement that provides for senior secured credit consisting of term loans and a revolving credit facility, which are scheduled to mature in 2025. As of September 30, 2021, the aggregate principal amount of our outstanding indebtedness under our credit facilities was \$1.78 billion, consisting of term loans. In October 2021, we amended our credit facility and issued an additional \$1.5 billion of term loans. There can be no assurance that we will be able to repay this indebtedness when due, or that we will be able to refinance this indebtedness on acceptable terms or at all.

Our indebtedness could adversely impact us. For example, these obligations could among other things:

- make it difficult for us to pay other obligations;
- increase our cost of borrowing;
- make it difficult to obtain favorable terms for any necessary future financing for working capital, capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions and partnerships, debt service requirements, or other purposes;
- restrict us from making strategic acquisitions and partnerships or cause us to make divestitures or similar transactions;
- adversely affect our liquidity and result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition upon repayment of the indebtedness;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to service and repay the indebtedness, reducing the amount of cash flow available for other purposes;
- increase our vulnerability to adverse and economic conditions;
- increase our exposure to interest rate risk from variable rate indebtedness;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our less leveraged competitors; and
- limit our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in our business.

In addition, from time to time we have entered into interest rate swap instruments to limit our exposure to changes in variable interest rates. While our hedging strategy is designed to minimize the impact of increases in interest rates applicable to our variable rate debt, including our credit facility, there can be no guarantee that our hedging strategy will be effective, and we may experience credit-related losses in some circumstances.

Our credit agreement also imposes restrictions on us and requires us to maintain compliance with specified covenants. Our ability to comply with these covenants may be affected by market, economic, financial, competitive, legislative, and regulatory factors, as well as other factors that are beyond our control. A breach of any of the covenants in the credit agreement governing our credit facilities could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could trigger acceleration of our indebtedness and an increase in the interest rates applicable to such indebtedness, and may result in the acceleration of or default under any other debt we may incur in the future to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. In addition, we have granted a security interest in a

significant portion of our assets to secure our obligations under our credit facility. During the existence of an event of default under our credit agreement, the applicable lenders could exercise their rights and remedies thereunder, including by way of initiating foreclosure proceedings against any assets constituting collateral for our obligations under the credit facility. The acceleration of the indebtedness under our credit agreement or under any other indebtedness could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our significant debt service obligations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and results of operations, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory, and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, or interest on our indebtedness. If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay strategic acquisitions and partnerships, capital expenditures, and payments on account of other obligations, seek additional capital, restructure or refinance our indebtedness, or sell assets. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and could require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

If we are unable to repay or otherwise refinance our indebtedness when due, or if any other event of default is not cured or waived, the applicable lenders could accelerate our outstanding obligations or proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness, which could force us into bankruptcy or liquidation. In the event the applicable lenders accelerate the repayment of our borrowings, we and our subsidiaries may not have sufficient assets to repay that indebtedness. Any acceleration of amounts due under the agreements governing our credit facility or the exercise by the applicable lenders of their rights under the security documents could have a material and adverse effect on our business.

We may require additional capital to meet our financial obligations and support business growth, and this capital may not be available on acceptable terms or at all.

We intend to continue to make significant investments to support our business growth and may require additional funds to respond to business challenges, including the need to develop our Software Platform and Software Platform, enhance our existing Apps and develop new Apps and features, improve our operating infrastructure, or enter into strategic acquisitions and partnerships. Accordingly, we may need to engage in equity, equity-linked, or debt financings to secure additional funds. If we raise additional funds through future issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could experience significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences, and privileges superior to those of holders of our Class A common stock. Any debt financing that we secure in the future could involve offering additional security interests and undertaking 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. Our credit agreement, which provides for a term loan and revolving credit facility, contains financial covenants with which we must comply. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all. Additionally, if we seek to access additional capital or increase our borrowing, there can be no assurance that financing and credit may be available on favorable terms, if at all. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms 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, financial condition, or results of operations could be adversely affected.

The London Interbank Offered Rate calculation method may change and LIBOR is expected to be phased out after 2021.

Interest on our term loan and revolving credit facility, which are scheduled to mature in 2025, may be calculated based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). On July 27, 2017, the U.K.'s Financial Conduct Authority (the authority that administers LIBOR) announced that it intends to phase out LIBOR by the end of 2021. It is unclear whether new methods of calculating LIBOR will be established such that it continues to exist after 2021, or if alternative rates or benchmarks will be adopted. Changes in the method of calculating LIBOR, or the

replacement of LIBOR with an alternative rate or benchmark, may adversely affect interest rates and result in higher borrowing costs. This could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows, and liquidity. We cannot predict the effect of the potential changes to LIBOR or the establishment and use of alternative rates or benchmarks. We may need to renegotiate our credit facility or incur other indebtedness, and changes in the method of calculating LIBOR, or the use of an alternative rate or benchmark, may negatively impact the terms of such renegotiated credit facility or such other indebtedness. If changes are made to the method of calculating LIBOR or LIBOR ceases to exist, we may need to amend certain contracts and cannot predict what alternative rate or benchmark would be negotiated. This may result in an increase to our interest expense.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Class A Common Stock and Governance

The multi-class structure of our common stock and the Voting Agreement among the Class B Stockholders have the effect of concentrating voting power with the Class B Stockholders, which will limit your ability to influence the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and the approval of any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other major corporate transaction.

We have three classes of common stock. Our Class A common stock has one vote per share, our Class B common stock has 20 votes per share, and our Class C common stock has no voting rights, except as otherwise required by law. Adam Foroughi, our co-founder, CEO, and Chairperson; Herald Chen, our President and Chief Financial Officer, and a member of our board of directors; and KKR Denali (collectively with certain affiliates, the Class B Stockholders) together hold all of the issued and outstanding shares of our Class B common stock. As of September 30, 2021, the Class B Stockholders collectively held approximately 93% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock in the aggregate. This voting power includes shares of Class A common stock deemed beneficially owned in accordance with Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act. The Class B Stockholders have entered into a voting agreement (the Voting Agreement) whereby all Class B common stock held by the Class B Stockholders and their respective permitted entities and permitted transferees will be voted as determined by two of Mr. Foroughi, Mr. Chen, and KKR Denali (one of which must be Mr. Foroughi). As a result, the Class B Stockholders, in particular, Mr. Foroughi, Mr. Chen, and KKR Denali, will be able to determine or significantly influence any action requiring the approval of our stockholders, including the election of our board of directors, the adoption of amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and the approval of any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other major corporate transaction. The Class B Stockholders may have interests that differ from yours and may vote in a way with which you disagree, and which may be adverse to your interests. This concentrated control may have the effect of delaying, preventing, or deterring a change in control of our company, could deprive our stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their capital stock as part of a sale of our company, and might ultimately affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

Future transfers by the holders of Class B common stock will generally result in those shares automatically converting into shares of Class A common stock, subject to limited exceptions, such as certain transfers effected for estate planning, transfers among KKR affiliates, or other transfers among the Class B Stockholders. In addition, each share of Class B common stock will convert automatically into one share of Class A common stock upon certain events specified in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation.

In addition, because our Class C common stock carries no voting rights (except as otherwise required by law), if we issue Class C common stock in the future, the holders of Class B common stock may be able to elect all of our directors and to determine the outcome of most matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders for a longer period of time than would be the case if we issued Class A common stock rather than Class C common stock in such transactions.

We are considered a “controlled company” within the meaning of the Nasdaq corporate governance requirements, and, as a result, we qualify for, and intend to rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

As a result of our multi-class common stock structure and the Voting Agreement among the Class B Stockholders, the Class B Stockholders collectively hold greater than a majority of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock and the Class B Stockholders have the authority to vote the shares of all Class B common stock, subject to the terms of the Voting Agreement, at their discretion on all matters to be voted upon by stockholders. Therefore, we are considered a “controlled company” as that term is set forth in the Nasdaq corporate governance requirements. Under these corporate governance requirements, a company in which over 50% of the

voting power for the election of directors is held by an individual, a group, or another company is a “controlled company” and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements, including:

- the requirement that a majority of its board of directors consist of independent directors;
- the requirement that we have a nominating/corporate governance committee that is comprised entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee’s purpose and responsibilities;
- the requirement that we have a compensation committee that is comprised entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee’s purpose and responsibilities; and
- the requirement for an annual performance evaluation of the nominating and corporate governance and compensation committees.

We currently utilize, and intend to continue to utilize, certain of these exemptions. As a result, we do not have a majority of independent directors and our compensation committee does not consist entirely of independent directors. Accordingly, you will not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance requirements. In the event that we cease to be a “controlled company” and our Class A common stock continues to be listed on Nasdaq, we will be required to comply with these provisions within the applicable transaction periods.

We cannot predict the effect our multi-class structure may have on the market price of our Class A common stock.

We cannot predict whether our multi-class structure will result in a lower or more volatile market price of our Class A common stock, in adverse publicity, or other adverse consequences. For example, certain index providers have announced restrictions on including companies with multi-class share structures in certain of their indices. In July 2017, FTSE Russell announced that it plans to require new constituents of its indices to have greater than 5% of the company’s voting rights in the hands of public stockholders, and S&P Dow Jones announced that it will no longer admit companies with multi-class share structures to certain of its indices. Affected indices include the Russell 2000 and the S&P 500, S&P MidCap 400, and S&P SmallCap 600, which together make up the S&P Composite 1500. Also in 2017, MSCI, a leading stock index provider, opened public consultations on their treatment of no-vote and multi-class structures and temporarily barred new multi-class listings from certain of its indices and in October 2018, MSCI announced its decision to include equity securities “with unequal voting structures” in its indices and to launch a new index that specifically includes voting rights in its eligibility criteria. Under such announced policies, the multi-class structure of our common stock would make us ineligible for inclusion in certain indices and, as a result, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, and other investment vehicles that attempt to track those indices would not invest in our Class A common stock. These policies are relatively new and it is unclear what effect, if any, they will have on the valuations of publicly-traded companies excluded from such indices, but it is possible that they may depress valuations, as compared to similar companies that are included. Given the sustained flow of investment funds into passive strategies that seek to track certain indices, exclusion from certain stock indices would likely preclude investment by many of these funds and could make our Class A common stock less attractive to other investors. As a result, the market price of our Class A common stock could be adversely affected.

The market price of our Class A common stock could be volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

The market price of our Class A common stock may fluctuate substantially depending on a number of factors, including those described in this “Risk Factors” section, many of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. These fluctuations could cause you to lose all or part of your investment in our Class A common stock. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the market price of our Class A common stock include the following:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time, including fluctuations due to general economic uncertainty or negative market sentiment, in particular related to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- volatility in the market and trading volumes of technology stocks;
- changes in operating performance and stock market valuations of other technology companies generally, or those in our industry in particular;
- sales of shares of our Class A common stock by us or our stockholders;

- rumors and market speculation involving us or other companies in our industry;
- failure of securities analysts to maintain coverage of us, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts who follow our company, or our failure to meet these estimates or the expectations of investors;
- actual or perceived significant data breaches involving our Software Platform or Apps;
- the financial or non-financial metric projections we may provide to the public, any changes in those projections or our failure to meet those projections;
- third-party data published about us or other mobile gaming companies, whether or not such data accurately reflects actual levels of usage;
- announcements by us or our competitors of new products or services;
- the public's reaction to our press releases, other public announcements, and filings with the SEC;
- fluctuations in the trading volume of shares of our Class A common stock or the size of our public float;
- short selling of our Class A common stock or related derivative securities;
- actual or anticipated changes or fluctuations in our results of operations;
- actual or anticipated developments in our business, our competitors' businesses, or the competitive landscape generally;
- our issuance of shares of our Class A common stock;
- litigation or regulatory action involving us, our industry or both, or investigations by regulators into our operations or those of our competitors;
- developments or disputes concerning our intellectual property or other proprietary rights;
- announced or completed acquisitions of businesses or technologies by us or our competitors;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations, or principles;
- major catastrophic events in our domestic and foreign markets;
- any significant change in our management; and
- general economic conditions and slow or negative growth of our markets.

In addition, if the market for technology stocks or the stock market in general experiences a loss of investor confidence, the market price of our Class A common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to our business, financial condition, or results of operations. The market price of our Class A common stock might also decline in reaction to events that affect other companies in our industry even if these events do not directly affect us. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of the liquidity of any trading market, your ability to sell your shares of our Class A common stock when desired, or the prices that you may obtain for your shares of our Class A common stock.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that company. If the market price of our Class A common stock is volatile, we may become the target of securities litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources from our business. Such litigation could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Because we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future, capital appreciation, if any, will be your sole source of gain.

You should not rely on an investment in our Class A common stock to provide dividend income. We do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of our business. In addition, our credit agreement contains, and any future credit facility or financing we obtain may contain, terms limiting the amount of dividends that may be declared or paid on our Class A common stock. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will be dependent upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, and

applicable contractual restrictions. As a result, stockholders should rely on sales of their Class A common stock after price appreciation as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment.

The issuance of additional stock in connection with financings, acquisitions, investments, our equity incentive plans, or otherwise will dilute all other stockholders.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue up to 1,500,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, up to 150,000,000 shares of Class C common stock, and up to 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock with such rights and preferences as may be determined by our board of directors. Subject to compliance with applicable rules and regulations, we may issue shares of Class A common stock or securities convertible into shares of our Class A common stock from time to time in connection with a financing, acquisition, investment, our equity incentive plans, or otherwise. For example, in connection with our acquisition of Adjust in April 2021, we issued convertible securities that converted into an aggregate of 6,320,688 shares of our Class A common stock. Any such issuance could result in substantial dilution to our existing stockholders and cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Our multi-class stock structure, the Voting Agreement, and other provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could make a merger, tender offer, or proxy contest difficult, thereby depressing the market price of our Class A common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that may make the acquisition of our company more difficult, including the following:

- our multi-class common stock structure and the Voting Agreement, which provide the Class B Stockholders with the ability to determine or significantly influence the outcome of matters requiring stockholder approval, even if they own significantly less than a majority of the shares of our outstanding common stock;
- vacancies on our board of directors may be filled only by our board of directors and not by stockholders;
- a special meeting of our stockholders may only be called by a majority of our board of directors, the chairperson of our board of directors, our Chief Executive Officer, or our President;
- advance notice procedures apply for stockholders to nominate candidates for election as directors or to bring matters before an annual meeting of stockholders;
- our amended and restated certificate of incorporation does not provide for cumulative voting;
- our amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes undesignated preferred stock, the terms of which may be established and shares of which may be issued by our board of directors, without further action by our stockholders;
- after the first date on which the outstanding shares of our Class B common stock represent less than a majority of the total combined voting power of our Class A common stock and our Class B common stock (the Voting Threshold Date), our stockholders will only be able to take action at a meeting of stockholders and will not be able to take action by written consent for any matter; and
- certain litigation against us may only be brought in Delaware.

These provisions, alone or together, could discourage, delay, or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of our company. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for stockholders to elect directors of their choosing and to cause us to take other corporate actions they desire, any of which, under certain circumstances, could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our Class A common stock, and could also affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

Our amended and restated bylaws designate a state or federal court located within the State of Delaware and the federal district courts of the United States as the exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to choose the judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or employees.

Our amended and restated bylaws provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, or other employees to us or our stockholders, (iii) any action arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, or our amended and restated bylaws, or (iv) any other action asserting a claim that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall be

the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery does not have jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware), in all cases subject to the court having jurisdiction over indispensable parties named as defendants, and provided that this exclusive forum provision will not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act.

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 bylaws also provide 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. However, while the Delaware Supreme Court ruled in March 2020 that federal forum selection provisions purporting to require claims under the Securities Act be brought in federal court are “facially valid” under Delaware law, there is uncertainty as to whether other courts will enforce our federal forum provision. If the federal forum provision is found to be unenforceable, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters.

Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding or owning (or continuing to hold or own) any interest in any of our securities shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the foregoing bylaw provisions. Although we believe these exclusive forum provisions benefit us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law and federal securities laws in the types of lawsuits to which each applies, the exclusive forum provisions may limit a stockholder’s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum of its choosing for disputes with us or any of our directors, officers, stockholders, or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits with respect to such claims against us and our current and former directors, officers, stockholders, or other employees. Our stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder as a result of our exclusive forum provisions. Further, in the event a court finds either exclusive forum provision contained in our amended and restated bylaws to be unenforceable or inapplicable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could harm our results of operations.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the three months ended September 30, 2021, we issued 405,205 shares of our Class A common stock upon the partial conversion of a convertible security that had been issued in connection with an acquisition.

During the three months ended September 30, 2021, we issued RSUs covering 359,623 shares of our Class A common stock under our 2021 Partner Studio Incentive Plan.

The foregoing transactions did not involve any underwriters, any underwriting discounts or commissions, or any public offering. We believe the offer, sale, and issuance of the above securities was exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Act”) by virtue of Section 4(a)(2) of the Act and Regulation S promulgated under the Act, because the issuance of securities to the recipients did not involve a public offering. The recipients of the securities in the transaction represented their intentions to acquire the securities for investment only and not with a view to or for sale in connection with any distribution thereof, and appropriate legends were placed upon the stock certificates issued in the transaction. All recipients had adequate access, through their relationships with us or otherwise, to information about us. The issuance of these securities was made without any general solicitation or advertising.

Use of Proceeds

On April 19, 2021, we completed our initial public offering (IPO), in which we sold 22,500,000 shares of our Class A common stock and KKR Denali Holdings L.P. sold 2,500,000 shares of Class A common stock at a price to the public of \$80.00 per share. We received aggregate net proceeds of \$1.75 billion, net of underwriting discounts and commissions of \$47.2 million and offering expenses of \$7.9 million subject to certain cost reimbursements.

We utilized approximately \$400.0 million of the net proceeds from our IPO to repay the entire outstanding amount under our revolving credit facility. We intend to use the net proceeds we received from our IPO for general corporate purposes, including working capital, operating expenses and capital expenditures. Additionally, we may use a portion of the net proceeds we received from our IPO to enter into strategic acquisitions and partnerships. The representatives of the underwriters of our IPO were Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC. No payments were made by us to directors, officers or persons owning ten percent or more of our common

stock or to their associates, or to our affiliates, other than payments in the ordinary course of business to officers for salaries and to non-employee directors pursuant to our director compensation policy.

There has been no material change in the planned use of the IPO proceeds as described in our final prospectus filed with the SEC on April 15, 2021, pursuant to Rule 424(b) of the Securities Act.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

We have filed the exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index, which is incorporated herein by reference.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
32.1†	Certifications of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
101	The following financial statements from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2021, formatted in Inline XBRL: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest and Stockholders' Deficit, (v) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.				
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).				

† The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 that accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are deemed furnished and not filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of AppLovin Corporation under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

SIGNATURES

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

APPROVIN CORPORATION

Date: November 12, 2021

By: /s/ Adam Foroughi
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 12, 2021

By: /s/ Herald Chen
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)