

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 000-23593

VERISIGN, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
12061 Bluemont Way,
Reston, Virginia
(Address of principal executive offices)

94-3221585
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)
20190
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (703) 948-3200
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share	VRSN	Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically 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, or a smaller reporting 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 checked="" 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 has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2024, was \$10.3 billion based upon the last sale price reported for such date on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. For purposes of this disclosure, shares of Common Stock held by persons known to the Registrant (based on information provided by such persons and/or the most recent Schedule 13Gs filed by such persons) to beneficially own more than 5% of the Registrant's Common Stock and shares held by officers and directors of the Registrant have been excluded because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Number of shares of Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, outstanding as of the close of business on February 7, 2025: 94.6 million shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K where indicated.

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For purposes of this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “Form 10-K”), the terms “Verisign”, “the Company”, “we”, “us”, and “our” refer to VeriSign, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a global provider of critical internet infrastructure and domain name registry services, enabling internet navigation for many of the world’s most recognized domain names. We help enable the security, stability, and resiliency of the Domain Name System (“DNS”) and the internet by providing Root Zone Maintainer services, operating two of the thirteen global internet root servers, and providing registration services and authoritative resolution for the .com and .net top-level domains (“TLDs”), which support the majority of global e-commerce.

We were incorporated in Delaware on April 12, 1995. Our principal executive offices are located at 12061 Bluemont Way, Reston, Virginia 20190. Our telephone number at that address is (703) 948-3200. Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the ticker symbol VRSN. VERISIGN, the VERISIGN logo, and certain other product or service names are registered or unregistered trademarks in the U.S. and other countries. Other names used in this Form 10-K may be trademarks of their respective owners. Our primary website is <https://www.verisign.com>. The information available on, or accessible through, this website is not incorporated in this Form 10-K by reference.

Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), are available, free of charge, on the Investor Relations section of our website as soon as is reasonably practicable after filing such reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at <https://www.sec.gov>.

Pursuant to our agreements with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (“ICANN”), we make available files containing all active domain names registered in the .com and .net registries. Further, we also make available a summary of the active zone count registered in the .com and .net registries and the number of .com and .net domain name registrations in the domain name base. The zone counts and information on how to obtain access to the zone files can be found at <https://www.verisign.com/zone>. The domain name base is the active zone plus the number of domain names that are registered but not configured for use in the respective top-level domain zone file plus the number of domain names that are in a client or server hold status. The domain name base may also reflect compensated or uncompensated judicial or administrative actions to keep in or remove from the active zone an immaterial number of domain names. These files and the related summary data are updated at least once per day. The update times may vary each day. The number of domain names provided in this Form 10-K are as of midnight of the date reported.

We announce material financial information to our investors using our investor relations website <https://investor.verisign.com>, SEC filings, investor events, news and earnings releases, public conference calls and webcasts. We use these channels as well as social media to communicate with our investors and the public about our company, our products and services, and other issues. It is possible that the information we post on social media could be deemed to be material information. Therefore, we encourage investors, the media, and others interested in our company to review the information we post on the social media channels and websites listed below. This list may be updated from time to time on our investor relations website.

<https://verisign.com>

<https://blog.verisign.com>

<https://facebook.com/verisign>

<https://x.com/verisign>

<https://linkedin.com/company/verisign>

<https://youtube.com/user/verisign>

<https://dnib.com>

The contents of these websites are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K or in any other report or document we file.

Services

We operate the authoritative directory, for all .com, .net, and .name domain names (generic top-level domains, “gTLDs”), as well as for certain transliterations of .com and .net in a number of different native languages and scripts (internationalized generic top-level domains, “IDN gTLDs”). We also operate the authoritative directory for all .cc domain names (country code top-level domain, or “ccTLD”). We operate the technical or back-end systems for .edu and certain other gTLDs. As the registry

or service provider for these top-level domains, our services allow individuals and organizations to establish their online identities, while providing the secure, always-on access they need to communicate and transact reliably with online audiences.

We operate the *.com*, *.net*, and *.name* gTLDs and the IDN gTLDs under registry agreements with ICANN and also, with respect to the *.com* gTLD, a Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Department of Commerce (“DOC”). We operate the *.cc* ccTLD under an agreement with Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Under separate agreements, we provide technical or back-end services for *.edu* and for certain other gTLDs.

We also perform the Root Zone Maintainer function under an agreement with ICANN for the core of the internet’s DNS and operate two of the thirteen root zone servers that contain authoritative data for the top of the DNS hierarchy.

Our global constellation of DNS servers provides internet protocol (“IP”) address information in response to queries, enabling the use of browsers, email systems, and other systems on the internet. In addition, we own and maintain our shared registration system that allows registrars to enter new second-level domain names into Verisign-operated central directories and to submit modifications, transfers, re-registrations, and deletions for existing second-level domain names (“Shared Registration System”).

Domain names in the registries we operate can be registered for between one and 10 years. Unlike other gTLDs, the prices we charge for *.com*, *.net* and *.name* domain name registrations are subject to restrictions in our agreements with ICANN and our prices may be increased only according to those restrictions. Retail pricing for these domain name registrations is established by registrars. For *.com* domain name registrations, we pay ICANN on a quarterly basis \$0.2575 for each annual domain name registration and a fixed fee of \$6,250. For *.name* domain name registrations, we pay ICANN on a quarterly basis \$0.25 for each annual domain name registration. For *.net* domain name registrations, we remit to ICANN a \$0.75 fee per annual domain name registration that is collected from registrars.

Revenues for *.cc* domain names and our IDN gTLDs are based on prices that are not subject to the same pricing restrictions as those for the *.com*, *.net* and *.name* gTLDs. The fees for our performance of technical or back-end services for *.edu* and certain other gTLDs are based on the terms of our agreements with those respective businesses.

Operations Infrastructure

Our main operations infrastructure consists of secure data centers in Dulles, Virginia; Ashburn, Virginia; and New Castle, Delaware; as well as more than 200 other points of presence around the world. Our domain name servers refer requestors to the associated authoritative name servers for second level domains in the registries we operate or support, thus enabling DNS resolution for *.com* and *.net* domain names and for domain names in the other registries that we operate, or for which we provide technical or back-end services. Our servers process hundreds of billions of transactions daily. Our operations infrastructure operates continuously, supporting the security, integrity and availability of our services, which are critical for our business and internet users. The performance and availability of our infrastructure are critical for our business. Key features of our operations infrastructure include:

- *Distributed Servers:* We operate a large number of high-speed servers globally to support localized transaction volume and performance demands. In conjunction with our proprietary software, processes and procedures, this purpose-built global constellation of servers offers rapid failover, global and local load balancing, and threshold monitoring on critical servers.
- *Networking:* We deploy and maintain a redundant and diverse global network, maintain high-speed, redundant connections to numerous internet service providers, and maintain network interconnection relationships globally to ensure that our critical services are readily accessible to end users.
- *Security and Availability:* We incorporate architectural concepts such as protected domains, restricted nodes, and distributed access control in our system architecture. In addition, we employ firewalls and intrusion detection software, endpoint and network detection and response systems as well as proprietary security mechanisms at many points across our infrastructure. We perform continuous internal vulnerability testing and periodic controls audits, and also contract with third-party security organizations to perform periodic penetration tests and security risk assessments on our systems. We have engineered resiliency and diversity into how we host classes of products throughout our set of interconnected sites to reduce the risk of unknown vendor defects and zero-day security vulnerabilities.
- *Data Integrity:* We use several proprietary systemic integrity checks and validations to ensure data correctness when updating and publishing the DNS records for the registries we operate.

We continuously seek to enhance our infrastructure and capabilities to support both normal and peak system load plus attack volumes based on historical experience, as well as to address projected internet attack trends.

Call Centers and Service Desk: We provide customer support services over the phone, by email and through web-based self-help systems. Our support teams are staffed with trained technical customer support personnel. Support is available for customers 24 hours a day.

Operations Support and Monitoring: Through our network operations center, we have an extensive monitoring capability that enables us to track the status and performance of our critical systems, network and services. Our network operations center monitors our systems continuously.

Disaster Recovery Plans: We have disaster recovery and business continuity capabilities that are designed to deal with the loss of entire data centers and other facilities. We maintain data centers with mirrored services that allow failover with no data loss and no loss of function or capacity. Our critical data services (including domain name registration) use advanced storage systems and techniques such as synchronous mirroring and remote replication to our global resolution sites to provide data protection. We periodically operate services at alternate data centers during maintenance windows to ensure the availability of our data centers for disaster recovery.

Marketing, Sales and Distribution

We seek to expand our business through focused marketing campaigns and programs that target growth in .com, .net and .cc domain names, both domestically and internationally through our registrars. We provide tools to be used by both registrars and end users to enable them to find relevant domain names. We have marketing and sales offices and account management teams in several countries around the world.

Research and Development

We believe that timely development of new and enhanced capabilities for our DNS registration and resolution infrastructure and of new and enhanced ways to ensure the security, stability, and resiliency of our services, are vital to protect our business in an ever-increasing cyberthreat environment, to adapt to evolving internet protocols and standards, and to remain competitive in the marketplace. We also invest in R&D that benefits the DNS and internet community in which we operate more broadly.

Our future success will depend, in large part, on our ability to continue to maintain and enhance our current technologies and services and to develop new ones. We actively investigate and incubate new concepts and evaluate new business ideas through our innovation pipeline. We expect that most of the future enhancements to our existing services and our new services will be the result of internal development efforts in collaboration with suppliers, other vendors, customers, and the technology community. Under certain circumstances, we may also acquire or license technology from third parties.

Competition

We face competition in the domain name registry space from other gTLD and ccTLD registries that are competing for the business of entities and individuals that are seeking to obtain a domain name registration. In addition to the registries we operate or for which we provide technical or back-end services, there are numerous other operational gTLD registries, ASCII ccTLD registries, IDN ccTLD registries, and IDN gTLD registries. Under our agreements with ICANN, we are subject to certain restrictions in the operation of .com, .net and .name on pricing, bundling, marketing, methods of distribution, introduction of new registry services, and use of registrars, that do not apply to ccTLDs and other gTLDs and therefore may create a competitive disadvantage. Among our competitors operating gTLD and ccTLD registries are China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC), DENIC eG, Nominet, Identity Digital, Public Interest Registry (PIR), CentralNic, Google, .xyz, GoDaddy, and Radix.

Demand for domain names could be negatively impacted to the extent end-users establish their online identities using social media (such as Facebook, Instagram or Tiktok) or transact business on e-commerce platforms (such as Amazon, Etsy and Taobao) instead of registering domain names. Furthermore, demand for domain names could also be negatively impacted by the activities of providers of web and mobile applications that allow end-users to locate and access content.

Alternative namespaces, new technologies and the expansion of existing technologies may increase competitive pressure. Our industry is characterized by collaborative relationships involving our competitors. In the past, certain of our competitors have consolidated or vertically integrated. Our ability to participate and benefit from such collaborative arrangements or consolidations may be limited and such collaborative arrangements and consolidations could harm our competitive position and adversely impact our business.

Industry Regulation

The DNS is governed under a multi-stakeholder model comprised of civil society, the private sector, including for-profit and not-for-profit organizations such as ICANN, governments, including the U.S. government, academia, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations. ICANN plays a central coordination role in this bottom-up multi-stakeholder system. ICANN is mandated through its bylaws to uphold a private sector-led multi-stakeholder approach to internet governance for the public benefit. ICANN's multi-stakeholder policy development processes have created, and will continue to create, policies, programs, and standards that directly or indirectly impact our business. Certain policies can be adopted as Consensus or Temporary Policies, which we are obligated to follow under our agreements with ICANN.

We are also subject to country-level laws and regulations in the United States and in international locations. In China, we are required to maintain licenses for *.com*, *.net*, and *.cc* under regulations issued by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. Additionally, in many jurisdictions in which we operate, including California, the European Union, the United Kingdom, China and elsewhere, strict data security and data privacy regulations have been, or are being, adopted. Because we do not possess extensive personal registrant information, we have not yet experienced significant impacts from these regulations. However, compliance costs and other business impacts could become significant if we begin to receive personal registrant information in our *.com* and *.net* gTLDs. Other regulations, or changes to regulations, including those related to cybersecurity, may also significantly impact our business operations.

.com Generic Top-Level Domain

Our operation of the *.com* gTLD is subject to the terms of a registry agreement with ICANN (as amended, the "*.com* Registry Agreement"). The current term of the *.com* Registry Agreement is six years and must be renewed or extended by November 30, 2030. Although the *.com* Registry Agreement contains a "presumptive" right of renewal, ICANN could terminate or refuse to renew the Registry Agreement in certain prescribed circumstances. See "Risk Factors - Any loss or modification of our right to operate the *.com* and *.net* gTLDs could have a material adverse impact on our business and result in loss of revenues." in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K for further information.

Other significant terms within the *.com* Registry Agreement include performance specifications and service level agreements, including for example, for the availability of our DNS resolution services, our Shared Registration System, and our Registration Data Directory services, which include our Whois and Registration Data Access Protocol services. The *.com* Registry Agreement contains marketing limitations, including limitations on our ability to bundle products and the manner in which we provide marketing support to ICANN-accredited registrars. We are also required under the *.com* Registry Agreement to provide ICANN-accredited registrars with nondiscriminatory access to our systems to register or take other actions related to domain names. In order to introduce new Registry Services or make material changes to existing Registry Services, we must follow prescribed procedures which permit ICANN to review and approve such services.

The *.com* Registry Agreement permits an increase to the Maximum Price (as defined in the *.com* Registry Agreement) of *.com* domain name registrations by up to 7% over the previous year in each of the final four years of each six-year period. The first such six-year period began on October 26, 2018. The restrictions in the *.com* Registry Agreement relating to vertical integration apply solely to the *.com* gTLD.

Our operation of the *.com* gTLD is also subject to the terms of a Cooperative Agreement with the DOC. The Cooperative Agreement has undergone various amendments with the most recent, Amendment 35, on October 26, 2018. On November 30, 2024, the Cooperative Agreement was automatically renewed on the same terms for a successive six-year term and will automatically renew on November 30, 2030, unless the DOC provides written notice of non-renewal within 120 days prior to the end of the then-current term. The Cooperative Agreement requires the mutual consent of the DOC and the Company to change its terms. In addition, under Amendment 35, we have agreed to continue to operate the *.com* gTLD in a content-neutral manner and to work within ICANN processes to promote the development of content-neutral policies for the operation of the DNS.

The Cooperative Agreement further provides that we shall be entitled at any time during the term of the *.com* Registry Agreement to seek to remove the pricing restrictions contained in the *.com* Registry Agreement if we demonstrate to the DOC that market conditions no longer warrant pricing restrictions in the *.com* Registry Agreement, as determined by the DOC.

DOC approval of changes to or the renewal of the *.com* Registry Agreement was limited by Amendment 35 to only the following circumstances: (1) changes to the pricing provisions (other than as approved in Amendment 35, which are described above), (2) changes to the vertical integration provisions, (3) changes to the security, stability and resiliency posture as reflected in the functional or performance specifications (including the service level agreements), (4) changes to the conditions for renewal or termination of the *.com* Registry Agreement, or (5) changes to the Whois service (except as mandated by ICANN through Temporary or Consensus Policies). As was the case with prior amendments, Amendment 35 is not intended to confer federal antitrust immunity on the Company with respect to the *.com* Registry Agreement.

.net Generic Top-Level Domain

Our operation of the *.net* gTLD is subject to the terms of a registry agreement with ICANN (as amended, the “*.net* Registry Agreement”). The *.net* Registry Agreement was renewed on June 29, 2023. The current term of this agreement is six years and must be renewed or extended by July 1, 2029. The terms of the *.net* Registry Agreement are substantially similar to the terms of the *.com* Registry Agreement, except as to ICANN fees as described earlier and that the annual price for new and renewal *.net* domain name registrations may be increased by 10% each year. Our operation of the *.net* gTLD is not subject to the terms of the Cooperative Agreement.

Root Operations

We operate two of the world’s thirteen root servers. Along with the ICANN community, we are involved in discussions to establish criteria for operations of the root server system including the root servers that we operate. We also publish the root zone file, as the Root Zone Maintainer, under the Root Zone Maintainer Service Agreement (“RZMA”) with ICANN. The RZMA was renewed on October 20, 2024 and the current term of the RZMA ends on October 20, 2032. The RZMA is subject to an automatic eight-year renewal, unless earlier modified or terminated.

The descriptions of the *.com* Registry Agreement, the Cooperative Agreement, and the *.net* Registry Agreement are qualified in their entirety by reference to the text of the complete agreements that are incorporated by reference as exhibits in this Form 10-K.

Human Capital Management

Our employees are mission driven and values focused. Their dedication to these principles forms the backbone that enables Verisign to provide for the security, stability, and resiliency of the DNS and the internet. We recognize the importance of talent and culture in driving an environment that fosters high performance, inclusion, and integrity in all aspects of our work.

We are committed to attracting, developing, and retaining the best talent, and we routinely monitor and present our progress in these areas to executive management and the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2024, we had 932 employees, of which 929 were full-time. 863 employees (representing approximately 93% of our total workforce) were based in the U.S., and 69 employees (representing approximately 7% of our total workforce) were based outside the U.S. As of December 31, 2024, approximately 30% of our global workforce was female, and approximately 45% of our U.S. employees were ethnically and racially diverse. No U.S.-based employees are represented under collective bargaining agreements. Based on periodic monitoring, we believe that our employee turnover is relatively low compared to competitive benchmarks and historical trends. We attribute our strong retention rates to our employees’ passion for and focus on the Company’s mission and values, our continual development of talent, and our delivery of competitive and equitable reward programs. We regularly review our workforce policies, procedures, and training programs, as well as our overall workforce demographics, in an effort to create a high performing, ethical, respectful, and collaborative work environment where employees can thrive.

Employee Engagement: In order to deliver on our mission, we believe it is important to have a diverse and engaged workforce that exhibits our values, which include: being stewards of the internet, being passionate about technology, respecting others, exhibiting integrity, taking responsibility, and holding ourselves to a higher standard. We strive to create an environment where employees feel a sense of belonging and feel empowered to bring their diverse skills, perspectives, and talents to bear. These principles are integrated into our operating model and are foundational to our ability to attract, retain, and develop top talent and allow us to drive stronger overall performance and decision making. In 2024, we reinforced the importance of creating a respectful and inclusive workplace through training sessions. Additionally, our five employee resource groups serve to educate and further drive connection and a sense of belonging across the workplace. To monitor engagement levels and well-being we routinely conduct employee surveys and review key workforce statistics. In our most recent survey conducted in October 2024, approximately 96% of our employee population participated. The survey results indicated that our employees remain highly engaged, have a strong commitment to our mission and values, and are proud to work at Verisign. These sentiments are reflected in our workforce statistics, including our average employee tenure of approximately 10 years.

Compensation, Pay Equity, and Employee Benefits: To align with our philosophy of providing compelling total rewards, we have practices in place to deliver fair and equitable compensation for employees based on their contribution and performance. We benchmark and regularly review our compensation and benefits against the market to confirm they remain competitive. We offer a broad and comprehensive set of benefits to meet the diverse needs of our workforce. In addition, we regularly perform analyses on base pay, annual incentives, and long-term incentives to help calibrate compensation and ensure pay equity.

Talent Development and Acquisition: We are committed to the continued development of our people. Strategic talent reviews and succession planning occur on a regular basis. We believe that employee development is anchored in acquiring skills and work experiences that meet the needs of the business and the individual. We focus on leadership capability development and provide opportunities that enhance technical and soft skills to equip our workforce for current and future growth. Our learning opportunities are a blend of on-the-job experiences and instructor-led and on-demand learning sessions that meet the unique

development needs of our workforce. Additionally, all employees are required to complete annual ethics and compliance and monthly data security trainings. Our managers regularly hold conversations with employees about career management, coaching, and other development opportunities to help encourage and drive the growth of our talent. We are focused on the competitive labor market, and we work diligently to ensure comprehensive sourcing strategies are in place which enable the attraction of the best talent.

Employee Health, Safety and Well-being: We are committed to maintaining a safe and healthy environment for our employees. We have a robust physical safety and security program, including a life safety program which trains employees on appropriate emergency responses. We also offer a holistic wellness experience for our employees through our Mindful Connections program that supports employees across three pillars: physical, emotional, and financial. We support a hybrid work posture where our employees operate under team agreements that set the foundation for operating norms and allow employees to create work schedules that align with corporate and individual needs. This provides employees more flexibility to manage a healthy work-life balance. Our offices remain key to enabling collaboration, networking, and strategic discussion.

The following table shows a comparison of our consolidated employee headcount, by function:

	As of December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Employee headcount by function:			
Cost of revenues	256	247	242
Research and development	246	244	255
Selling, general and administrative	430	417	420
Total	932	908	917

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of copyrighted software, trademarks, service marks, patents, trade secrets, know-how, restrictions on disclosure, and other methods to protect our proprietary assets. We also enter into confidentiality and/or intellectual property assignment agreements with our employees, consultants, customers and business partners. We also control access to and distribution of proprietary documentation and other confidential information.

We have been issued numerous patents in the U.S. and abroad, covering a wide range of our technologies. Additionally, we continue to file patent applications with respect to certain of our technologies in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and internationally. Patents may not be awarded with respect to these applications and even if such patents are awarded, they may not provide sufficient protection of our technologies. We continue to consider opportunities for strategic growth and use of our patent portfolio.

We have obtained trademark registrations for the VERISIGN mark and VERISIGN logo in the U.S. and certain countries, and have pending trademark applications for the VERISIGN logo in a number of other countries. We have common law rights in other proprietary names. We take steps to enforce and monitor potential infringement of Verisign's trademarks. We rely on the strength of our Verisign brand to help differentiate ourselves in the marketing of our products and services.

Our principal intellectual property consists of, and our success is dependent upon, proprietary software used in our business and certain methodologies (many of which are patented or for which patent applications are pending) and technical expertise and proprietary know-how we use in both the design and implementation of our current and future registry services. We own our proprietary Shared Registration System through which registrars submit second-level domain name registrations for each of the registries we operate, as well as the ATLAS distributed lookup system which processes hundreds of billions of queries per day. Some of the software and protocols used in our business are in the public domain or are otherwise available to our competitors, and some are based on open standards set by organizations such as the Internet Engineering Task Force. To the extent any of our patents are considered "standard essential patents," we may be required to license such patents to our competitors on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms or otherwise be limited in our ability to assert such patents.

Information About Our Executive Officers

The following table sets forth information regarding our executive officers as of February 13, 2025:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
D. James Bidzos	69	Executive Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer
George E. Kilguss, III	64	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
Danny R. McPherson	50	Executive Vice President, Technology and Chief Security Officer
Thomas C. Indelicarto	61	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

D. James Bidzos has served as Executive Chairman since August 2009 and Chief Executive Officer since August 2011 and President since April 2024. He also served as President from August 2011 to February 2020. He served as Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer on an interim basis from June 2008 to August 2009 and served as President from June 2008 to January 2009. He served as Chairman of the Board since August 2007 and from April 1995 to December 2001. He served as Vice Chairman of the Board from December 2001 to August 2007. Mr. Bidzos served as Vice Chairman of RSA Security Inc., an internet identity and access management solution provider, from March 1999 to May 2002, and Executive Vice President from July 1996 to February 1999. Prior thereto, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of RSA Data Security, Inc. from 1986 to February 1999.

George E. Kilguss, III has served as Chief Financial Officer since May 2012. From April 2008 to May 2012, he was the Chief Financial Officer of Internap Network Services Corporation, an IT infrastructure solutions company. From December 2003 to December 2007, he served as the Chief Financial Officer of Towerstream Corporation, a company that delivers high speed wireless internet access to businesses. From 1997 to 2000, he served as the Chief Financial Officer of Stratos Global Corporation, a mobile satellite services company. Mr. Kilguss holds an M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business and a B.S. degree in Economics and Finance from the University of Hartford.

Danny R. McPherson has served as Executive Vice President, Technology and Chief Security Officer since April 2022. From May 2010 to April 2022, he served in various roles of increasing responsibility, including as Chief Security Officer. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. McPherson was Chief Security Officer with Arbor Networks, a cybersecurity solutions company, and prior to that held technical leadership positions in architecture, engineering and operations with Amber Networks, a network technology company; Qwest Communications, Inc., a telecommunications company; Genuity, Inc., a technology company; MCI Communications, Inc., a telecommunications company; and the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Thomas C. Indelicarto has served as General Counsel and Secretary since November 2014. From September 2008 to November 2014, he served as Vice President and Associate General Counsel. From January 2006 to September 2008, he served as Litigation Counsel. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Indelicarto was in private practice as an associate at Arnold & Porter LLP and Buchanan Ingersoll (now, Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney, PC). Mr. Indelicarto also served as a U.S. Army officer for nine years. Mr. Indelicarto holds a J.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh School of Law and a B.S. degree from Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Please carefully consider the following discussion of significant factors, events and uncertainties that make an investment in our securities risky. In addition to other information in this Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be carefully considered in evaluating us and our business. When the factors, events and contingencies described below or elsewhere in this Form 10-K materialize, our business, operating results, financial condition, reputation, cash flows or prospects can be materially adversely affected. In such cases, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you could lose part or all of your investment. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also materially adversely affect our business, operating results, financial condition, reputation, cash flows and prospects. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-K as a result of the risk factors discussed below and elsewhere in this Form 10-K and in other filings we make with the SEC.

Cybersecurity and Technology Risk Factors

Attempted security breaches, including from the exploitation of vulnerabilities, cyber-attacks and Distributed Denial of Service (“DDoS”) attacks against our systems and services increase our costs, expose us to potentially material liability, and could materially harm our business and reputation.

As an operator of critical internet infrastructure, we experience a high rate of cyber-attacks and attempted security breaches targeting our systems and services, including the most sophisticated forms of attacks, such as advanced persistent threat attacks, exploitation of zero-day vulnerabilities, ransomware attacks, and social engineering attacks. The forms of these attacks are constantly evolving and may involve methods, tools, and strategies that may not have been previously identified and may not have been observed until the moment of launch, or until sometime after, making these attacks virtually impossible to anticipate and difficult to defend against. In addition to external threats, our systems and services are subject to insider threat risks, including physical or electronic break-ins, sabotage, and risks from suppliers, such as consultants and advisors, SaaS providers, hardware, software, and network systems manufacturers, regional internet registries, and other vendors, or from current or former contractors or employees. These threats and any resulting security breaches can arise from intentional or unintentional actions. Our continued exposure to these threats and the potential that they could lead to material liability claims against us requires us to expend significant financial and other resources. We have developed policies, standards, and procedures to identify, protect, detect, respond, and recover from threats posed by cybersecurity risks, and failure to comply with these policies, standards, and procedures by our employees or suppliers could limit our ability to effectively manage threats from these cybersecurity risks. In addition, we must ensure that our employees stay focused on protecting the Company against cybersecurity threats especially in our hybrid work environment, or our ability to effectively manage cybersecurity risks could be impacted. Our failure to effectively manage these security risks, including insider threats, could result in material harm to our business, including loss of or delay in revenues, failure to meet service level agreements, material liability claims, failure to maintain market acceptance, injury to our reputation, and increased costs, and could call into question our ability to preserve the security and stability of the internet.

Security vulnerabilities in our systems and our vendors’ systems, including vulnerabilities in third party software and hardware, pose a material risk to our operations. We use externally-developed technology, systems, and services, including both hardware and software, for a variety of purposes, including compute, storage, encryption and authentication, back-office support, and other functions. We have developed policies, standards, and procedures to reduce the impact of security vulnerabilities in system components, as well as at any vendors where our data is stored or processed. However, such measures cannot provide absolute security. Vulnerabilities could be exploited before a vulnerability has been disclosed or before our remediation is effective and if so, could cause systems and service interruptions, data loss and other damages. Our failure to identify, remediate and mitigate security vulnerabilities, including any potential failure to timely replace and upgrade hardware, software, or other technology assets, could result in material harm to our business, including loss of or delay in revenues, failure to meet service level agreements, material liability claims, failure to maintain market acceptance, injury to our reputation, increased costs, and call into question our ability to preserve the security and stability of the internet.

In addition, our networks have been, and likely will continue to be, subject to DDoS attacks. Recent industry experience has demonstrated that DDoS attacks continue to grow in size and sophistication and have the ability to widely disrupt internet services. We have successfully mitigated DDoS attacks to date; however, there can be no assurance that we will be able to defend against every attack, especially as the attacks increase in size and sophistication. Any attack, even if only partially successful, could disrupt our networks, increase response time, negatively impact our ability to meet our service level agreements, and generally impede our ability to provide reliable service to our customers and the broader internet community. We have historically incurred, and will continue to incur, significant costs to enable our infrastructure to process levels of attack traffic that can be substantially larger than our normal transaction volume. We are employing new technologies and new and different services and capabilities to help mitigate DDoS attacks. If these new technologies, services and capabilities are not effective, our infrastructure could be disrupted, our response times could increase, our ability to meet our service level

agreements could be negatively impacted, and our ability to provide reliable service to our customers and the broader internet community could be impeded.

In addition, we are subject to social engineering attacks including phishing, spear phishing, whaling, vishing, smishing, and domain spoofing, which are designed to entice people to divulge sensitive information or take actions that, if successful, could pose a material risk to our operations. The number of such attacks is increasing. Recent advances in artificial intelligence have increased the sophistication of these types of attacks as attackers are able to create more personalized and targeted communications using information derived from people's relationships, online behavior and preferences. Social engineering attacks have occurred in concert with ransomware attacks. The various measures we take to mitigate cyber-attacks, including our deployment of advanced tools and implementation of redundant architecture and multiple recovery solutions, as well as conducting continuous security awareness training to address social engineering attacks and periodic exercises to mitigate the threat of ransomware cannot provide absolute security. We still may be subject to successful cyber attacks. Our failure to prevent such attacks, including any successful social engineering attack, could result in our inability to meet our service level agreements and could otherwise materially harm our business, including from legal claims, governmental investigations and scrutiny, injury to our reputation, and increased costs.

We do not maintain specific reserves for security breaches, cyber-attacks and DDoS attacks against our systems and the amount of insurance coverage we maintain may be inadequate to cover claims or liabilities relating to such attacks.

We may introduce undetected or unknown defects into our systems or services, which could materially harm our business and harm our vendors or our customers.

Despite testing, services as complex as those we offer or develop could contain undetected defects or errors, which could result in service outages or disruptions, compromised customer data, including DNS data, diversion of development resources, injury to our reputation, legal claims, increased insurance costs or increased service costs. Performance of our services, whether or not defective, could have unforeseen or unknown adverse effects on the networks over which they are delivered, on internet users and consumers, and on third-party applications and services that use our services, any of which could result in legal claims against us. While we strive to prevent, detect and remediate defects or errors, they can and do occur and they could result in our inability to meet customer expectations in a timely manner, failure to meet our service level agreements, injury to our reputation, and increased costs.

Our infrastructure and services are subject to vulnerabilities in the global routing system for the internet, as well as risks arising from internet services providers' increasing adoption of the Resource Public Key Infrastructure system.

Routing on the internet depends on the Border Gateway Protocol ("BGP"), which is a protocol that relies on networks within the internet infrastructure acting in a trustworthy manner when sharing information about destinations for connectivity and the routing of internet traffic. As a trust-based protocol, BGP has a number of vulnerabilities that may lead to outages or disrupt our services, including as a result of "route hijacks" that involve accidental or malicious rerouting of internet traffic, or "route leaks" that involve the malicious or unintentional propagation of routing information beyond the intended scope of the originator, receiver, and/or one of the networks along the route's path. Both route hijacks and route leaks can result in partial or full rerouting of internet traffic for the impacted destinations. These types of events, which are generally beyond our control, could enable an array of attack conditions or service disruptions, and could result in adverse publicity and adversely affect the public's perception of the security of e-commerce and communications over the internet, as well as of the security or reliability of our services.

To address internet routing system vulnerabilities, many internet service providers have adopted and apply internet reachability policies based on a system known as the Resource Public Key Infrastructure ("RPKI") operated by the regional internet registries ("RIRs"). The RIRs allocate internet number resources, such as internet protocol addresses, to enterprises and network operators. We have limited visibility into the maturity of and investment in the RIRs' operational and security controls, which are outside of our control. When the availability, integrity, or confidentiality of any of the information in the RPKI system, or systems used to maintain and administer RPKI data and systems, are impacted or otherwise compromised in any of the RIRs, or any network operator that is a relying party of the RPKI system, or the operations or ingestion of data from the RPKI system are otherwise impacted by a known or unknown vulnerability, our services may be negatively impacted. Such impacts may include degraded or full loss of reachability of service addresses in the global internet routing system, resulting in degradation or complete loss of availability of our registration and resolution services. A compromise of the RPKI system and related services, or unintentional or unauthorized manipulation of data therein, may also result in other denial of service attack conditions for our infrastructure and services. The systemic dependencies introduced by the RPKI system and by the relying parties of the RPKI system, including internet service providers, are outside of our control, and systems that depend upon the RPKI may be only as secure as the weakest elements of the RPKI system. Contracting with RIRs for the provision of and access to RPKI services carries material operational risks, as described above, as well as material contractual risks, which may expose us to service disruptions and material liability.

We could encounter system interruptions or system failures resulting from activities beyond our direct control that could materially harm our business.

We depend on the uninterrupted operation of our various systems, secure data centers, points of presence around the world and other computer and communication networks. Our systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption from power loss, transmission cable cuts and other telecommunications failures, damage or interruption caused by fire, earthquake, and other natural disasters, intentional acts of vandalism, terrorist attacks, unintentional mistakes, or errors. Our systems and operations also face risks inherent in, or arising from, the terms and conditions of our agreements with service providers to operate our networks and data centers. We are also subject to the risk of state suppression of internet operations. Any of these scenarios could create potential liability and exposure, including from a failure to meet our service level agreements, and could decrease customer satisfaction, harming our business, or resulting in adverse publicity and damage to our reputation or call into question our ability to preserve the security and stability of the internet.

Our data centers, our data center systems, including the Shared Registration Systems located at our data centers, and our resolution systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption, which could impede our ability to provide our services, expose us to material liability, and materially harm our reputation.

Most of the computing infrastructure for our Shared Registration System is located at, and most of our customer information is stored in, data centers we own or lease. These data centers, which are concentrated in the same geographic region, are vulnerable to damage or interruption, including from natural disasters, such as fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods, power loss, hardware or system failures, physical or electronic break-ins, human error or interference. We are also regularly updating and enhancing our network architecture in our data centers and globally distributed resolution systems. If our data center facilities or the updated network architectures, hardware or software upgrades, or security controls do not operate as expected, including the ability to quickly switch over between sites, we could experience service interruptions or outages. A failure in the operation of our Shared Registration System could result in the inability of one or more registrars to register or manage domain names for a period of time. If such a registrar has not implemented robust services in a manner that preserves transactions until processed by the registry, then the failure in the operation of our Shared Registration System could result in permanent loss of transactions at the registrar during that period. A failure in the operation of our Shared Registration System could also impact our ability to provide up-to-date information in our globally distributed resolution systems, which could result in breaches of our service level agreements pertaining to our resolution services and impact the resolution of domain names on the internet. We do not carry insurance or designated financial reserves for such interruptions.

In addition, our services depend on the secure and efficient operation of the internet connections to and from customers to our Shared Registration System residing in our secure data centers as well as our globally distributed resolution systems. These connections depend upon the secure and efficient operation of internet service providers, internet exchange point operators, and internet backbone service providers. Such providers have encountered periodic operational problems or experienced outages in the past beyond our scope of control and may continue to encounter problems and outages or may choose to discontinue their service. If the providers that our connections depend upon do not protect, maintain, improve, and reinvest in their networks or present inconsistent, incorrect, or invalid data regarding routing information or DNS responses through their networks, our business could be harmed.

A failure in the operation or update of the root zone servers that we operate, the root zone file, the Root Zone Management System, the TLD name servers, the TLD zone files that we operate, or other network functions, could result in, among other problems, (1) a DNS resolution or other service outage or degradation, (2) the deletion of one or more gTLDs or ccTLDs from the internet, (3) the deletion of one or more second-level domain names from the internet, or (4) a misdirection of one or more domain names to different servers. A failure in the operation or update of the supporting cryptographic and other operational infrastructure that we maintain could result in similar consequences. Any of these problems or outages could create potential material liability and exposure from litigation and investigations, could result in a failure to meet our service level agreements, and could decrease customer satisfaction, harming our business. These problems could also result in adverse publicity, decrease the public's trust in the security of e-commerce and other forms of online presence, or call into question our ability to preserve the security and stability of the internet.

We retain certain customer and employee information in our data centers and various domain name registration systems. Any physical or electronic break-in or other security breach or compromise of the information stored at our data centers or domain name registration systems may jeopardize the security of information we retain or that is retained in the computer systems and networks of our customers. In such an event, we could face material liability and exposure from litigation and investigations, fail to meet service level agreements, or be at risk of losing various security and standards-based compliance certifications needed for operation of our businesses, and customers could be reluctant to use our services. Any such outcomes could also adversely affect our reputation and harm our business or cause financial losses that are either not insured against or not fully covered through any insurance.

We face risks from the operation of the root server system and our performance of the Root Zone Maintainer functions under the RZMA.

Although the overall root server system is redundant and dispersed, an infrastructure or services failure or other disruption of one or more organizations involved in the operation of the root server system could impact the effectiveness of our *.com* and *.net* authoritative servers and therefore negatively impact directory services necessary for the operation of the internet. We also have an important operational role in support of a key Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (“IANA”) function as the Root Zone Maintainer. In this role, we provision and publish the authoritative root zone data and make it available to all root server operators under the RZMA with ICANN. If we make errors in the publication of the root zone or experience operational issues that impact the timeliness of updates to the root zone data, we may be subject to material claims challenging the RZMA or our performance under it, including tort claims, and we may not have immunity from, or sufficient indemnification or insurance for, such claims.

Contractual, Regulatory, Legal and Compliance Risk Factors

Any loss or modification of our right to operate the *.com* and *.net* gTLDs could have a material adverse impact on our business and result in loss of revenues.

Substantially all of our revenues are derived from our operation of the *.com* gTLD under our Cooperative Agreement with the DOC and our *.com* Registry Agreement as well as our operation of the *.net* gTLD under our *.net* Registry Agreement. Any loss or modification of our right to operate the *.com* and *.net* gTLDs could materially and adversely impact our ability to conduct our business and result in loss of revenues. Our *.com* and *.net* Registry Agreements contain “presumptive” rights of renewal upon the expiration of their current terms on November 30, 2030 and June 30, 2029, respectively. ICANN could refuse to renew upon expiration or terminate our *.com* Registry Agreement or our *.net* Registry Agreement if, upon proper notice, (1) we fail to cure a fundamental and material breach of certain specified obligations, and (2) we fail to timely comply with a final decision of an arbitrator or court. Additionally, each of the *.com* and *.net* Registry Agreements provide that if certain terms of these agreements are not similar to such terms generally in effect in the registry agreements of the five largest gTLDs, then a renewal of these agreements would be upon terms reasonably necessary to render such terms to be similar to the registry agreements for those other gTLDs. Any such terms, if they apply, could be unfavorable to us and have a material adverse impact on our business.

Standard renewals of the *.com* Registry Agreement do not require further DOC approval, although the prior written approval of the DOC is required for the removal of, or any changes to the pricing section (other than as approved in Amendment 35 to the Cooperative Agreement), and for changes to certain other specified terms whether such removal or changes are made at a renewal or otherwise. We can provide no assurances that DOC approval would be provided upon our request for any of these changes.

In addition, under Amendment 35 to the Cooperative Agreement, we have agreed to continue to operate the *.com* gTLD in a content-neutral manner and to work within ICANN processes to promote the development of content-neutral policies for the operation of the DNS, and under our binding letter of intent with ICANN, we have agreed to work with the ICANN community to develop certain best practices and other commitments for the security, stability and resiliency of the DNS and the internet. Such policies and processes could expose us to compliance costs and substantial liability and result in costly and time-consuming investigations or litigation.

Changes or challenges to the pricing provisions in the *.com* Registry Agreement could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Under the terms of the *.com* Registry Agreement, we may increase the annual fee of each *.com* domain name registration or renewal by up to 7% over the previous year in each of the final four years of each six-year period. We can provide no assurances that we will exercise such right to increase the annual fee. In addition to this contractual right, we are entitled to increase the annual fee of each *.com* domain name registration or renewal by up to 7% due to the imposition of any new specifications or policies adopted by ICANN pursuant to the procedures set forth in its bylaws and due process (“Consensus Policies”) or to a documented extraordinary expense resulting from an attack or threat of attack on the security and stability of the DNS (an “Extraordinary Expense”). In addition, our ability to increase the price for *.com* domain name registrations and renewals due to a Consensus Policy or Extraordinary Expense may occur only in years in which we do not increase the price for *.com* domain name registrations and renewals as described above. It is uncertain whether circumstances would arise that would permit us to take a price increase due to a Consensus Policy or Extraordinary Expense, or if they do, whether we would seek to increase the price for *.com* domain name registrations for this reason. A failure to seek and obtain a price increase due to a Consensus Policy or Extraordinary Expense, when applicable, could negatively affect our operating results. We also have the right under the Cooperative Agreement to seek the removal of these pricing restrictions on the *.com* gTLD if we demonstrate to the DOC that market conditions no longer warrant these restrictions. However, we can provide no assurances whether we will seek the removal of these restrictions, or whether the DOC would approve the removal of these restrictions.

Our *.com* Registry Agreement, and the Cooperative Agreement, including their pricing provisions, have been challenged, and could face challenges in the future, through publicity campaigns, governmental scrutiny, media interest, legal challenges, or challenges under ICANN’s accountability mechanisms. Such challenges have arisen, and could in the future, arise from trade organizations, the media, registrars, registrants, and others, particularly when these agreements are being renewed. These challenges, if successful, and even when unmeritorious and/or unsuccessful, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Government regulation and the application of new and existing laws in the U.S. and internationally may slow business growth, increase our costs of doing business, create potential material liability and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Application of new and existing laws and regulations in the U.S. or internationally to the internet or the domain name industry have imposed and may in the future impose new costs and new restrictions on our business. . In the U.S., new or modified Executive Orders or legislation involving the internet, cybersecurity, or in other areas could result in new obligations that could negatively impact our business. In addition, laws and regulations, including those designed to restrict who can register and who can distribute domain names or to require registrants to provide additional documentation to register domain names, have, and may in the future, impose significant additional costs on our business and subject us to additional liabilities or could prevent us from operating in certain jurisdictions. For example, the government of China has indicated that it will issue, and has issued, new regulations, and it has begun to enforce existing regulations differently, including by directing certain implementation models for registry services, that impose additional costs on, and risks to, our provision of registry services in China. These regulations are impacting the demand for domain name registrations in China. These regulations require registries, including us, and China-based registrars, to obtain a government-issued license for each gTLD or ccTLD operating in China. Any failure to obtain or renew the required licenses, or to comply with any license requirements or any updates thereto, or any failure to comply with these regulations or directives, by us or our China-based registrars, could result in significant harm to our business in China including the suspension of some or all of our registry services in China.

We are also subject to changing laws and regulations that impact whether, how, and under what circumstances we may transfer, process and/or receive certain data that is critical to our operations, including data shared between countries or regions in which we operate and data shared among our products and services. For example, the data transfer frameworks between the U.S. and E.U. have been subject to legal challenges, which has created uncertain legal obligations.

New laws, regulations, directives or ICANN policies that require us to obtain and maintain personal information of registrants of domain names in the *.com* and *.net* gTLDs could impose material compliance costs and could create new, material legal and other risks to our business.

If we are required to, or choose to, obtain and maintain personal information of registrants of domain names in the *.com* and *.net* gTLDs we could be required to incur significant compliance and legal costs as a result of GDPR and other similar regulations. For example, in 2023, the European Union adopted the Network and Information Security Directive (“NIS 2”) that addresses registrant data. Our current obligations do not require us to obtain and maintain personal information of registrants of domain names. Specific E.U. member state implementations of NIS 2 could create uncertainty about, or change, these obligations. Failure to properly protect such information, if obtained, or failure to comply with GDPR or NIS 2, could expose the Company to material costs and penalties. In addition, new obligations to obtain and maintain personal information of registrants in the *.com* and *.net* gTLDs could conflict with certain laws and regulations that may require such personal information be maintained solely within the jurisdiction of the data subject. In addition, any such new obligations could increase the cost and risks associated with complying with regulations that require verification of registrant personal information, including for purposes of complying with the economic and trade sanctions programs administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”).

Such laws, regulations, directives or ICANN policies, could give rise to significant claims, inquiries, investigations or other actions against us, which could result in significant costs, damages, fines or penalties and could delay the development of new products, change our current business practices, result in negative publicity, require significant management time and attention, all or any of which could materially harm our business.

Our international operations expose us and our business to additional economic, legal, regulatory and political risks that could have a material adverse impact on our revenues and business.

A significant portion of our revenues is derived from customers outside the U.S. Our business operations in international locations have required, and will continue to require, significant management attention and resources. We may also need to tailor some of our services for a particular location and to enter into international distribution and operating relationships. We may fail to maintain our ability to conduct business, including potentially material business operations in some international locations, or we may not succeed in expanding our services into new international locations or expand our presence in existing locations. Failure to do so could materially harm our business. Moreover, local laws and customs in many countries differ

significantly from those in the U.S. In many foreign countries, particularly in those with developing economies, it is common for others to engage in business practices that are prohibited by our internal policies and procedures or U.S. law or regulations applicable to us. There can be no assurance that our employees, contractors and agents will not take actions in violation of such policies, procedures, laws and/or regulations. Violations of laws, regulations or internal policies and procedures by our employees, contractors or agents could result in financial reporting problems, investigations, fines, penalties, or prohibition on the importation or exportation of our products and services and could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, we face risks inherent in doing business internationally, including:

- competition with companies in international locations or other domestic companies entering international locations in which we operate, as well as local governments actively promoting ccTLDs that we do not operate;
- political and economic tensions between governments and changes in international trade policies and/or the economic and trade sanctions programs administered by OFAC of the U.S. Department of the Treasury;
- tariffs and other trade barriers and restrictions;
- difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;
- potential problems associated with adapting our services to technical conditions existing in different countries;
- additional vulnerability from terrorist groups targeting U.S. interests abroad;
- potentially conflicting or adverse tax consequences;
- reliance on third parties in international locations in which we only recently started doing business; and
- potential concerns of international governments or customers and prospects regarding doing business with U.S. technology companies due to alleged U.S. government data collection policies.

Political tensions between the United States and China, including tensions resulting from tariffs or proposed tariffs, in particular may pose additional risks to our business in China. The U.S. government has imposed restrictions on certain Chinese companies and on trading in certain technologies. The Chinese government has announced actions that, if implemented, could impose additional restrictions on the operations of non-Chinese companies in China. These and possible future government actions could impact our ability to operate in China and may cause our management's attention to be diverted, our reputation to be damaged, or our business in China to be adversely affected.

Changes in, or interpretations of, tax rules and regulations or our tax positions may materially and adversely affect our income taxes.

We are subject to income taxes in both the U.S. and numerous international jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Our effective tax rates may fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis because of a variety of factors, including changes in the mix of earnings and losses in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in our business or structure, changes in tax laws that could adversely impact our income or non-income taxes or the expiration of or disputes about certain tax agreements in a particular country. We are subject to audit by various tax authorities. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we recognize income tax benefits, net of required valuation allowances and accrual for uncertain tax positions. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could be materially different than that which is reflected in historical income tax provisions and accruals. Should additional taxes be assessed as a result of an audit or litigation, an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows in the period or periods for which that determination is made could result.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") continues to issue guidance that will provide a long-term, multilateral proposal on the taxation of the digital economy. Certain countries, including our major international tax jurisdictions, have enacted legislation based on the OECD's guidance. To date the legislation has had a limited impact on us, but the impact of future legislation is uncertain. Similarly, some international tax jurisdictions, independent of the OECD, have enacted or may enact new tax regimes aimed at income resulting from digital services. Although we cannot predict the nature or outcome of such changes or the likelihood of such legislative proposals being adopted in the U.S. or throughout the world, any or all of these changes in tax laws, including but not limited to changes in scope of OECD's Pillar One, as well as new guidance issued and enacted pertaining to OECD's Pillar Two, could increase our taxes and adversely impact our financial condition and cash flow.

Our business faces risks arising from ICANN's consensus and temporary policies, technical standards and other processes.

Our Registry Agreements with ICANN require us to implement Consensus Policies and changes mandated by ICANN through temporary specifications or policies ("Temporary Policies"). ICANN could adopt Consensus Policies or Temporary

Policies that (1) are unfavorable to us as the registry operator of .com, .net and other gTLDs we operate, (2) are inconsistent with our current or future plans, (3) impose substantial costs on our business, (4) subject the Company to additional legal risks, or (5) affect our competitive position. These Consensus Policies or Temporary Policies could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our Registry Agreements with ICANN require us to implement and comply with various technical standards and specifications published by the Internet Engineering Task Force (“IETF”). ICANN could impose requirements on us through changes to these IETF standards, or new standards, that are inconsistent with our current or future plans, that impose substantial costs on our business, that subject the Company to additional legal risks, or that affect our competitive position. Any such changes to the IETF standards, or new standards, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Weakening of, or changes to, the multi-stakeholder form of internet governance could materially and adversely impact our business.

The internet is governed under a multi-stakeholder model comprising civil society, the private sector, including for-profit and not-for-profit organizations such as ICANN, governments, including the U.S. government, academia, non-governmental organizations and international organizations. If ICANN fails to uphold, or if the multi-stakeholder model is significantly redefined, it could harm our business. For example, certain governments, governmental organizations, and private actors continue to express dissatisfaction with the multi-stakeholder form of internet governance and have proposed alternatives including oversight by the United Nations or by international treaties. Furthermore, national legislation has been proposed on topics such as information security and access to personal information that effectively supplants the multi-stakeholder process for policy development in the DNS. Substantially weakening or replacing the multi-stakeholder form of internet governance could materially harm our business.

In addition, in 2016 the U.S. government transferred key internet functions to ICANN, who adopted new and enhanced accountability mechanisms in its bylaws such as the creation of the Empowered Community. There can be no assurance that the removal of the U.S. government oversight of these key functions, or the changes to ICANN’s bylaws, will not negatively impact our business.

Claims, lawsuits, audits or investigations in which we are or could become involved may result in material adverse outcomes to our business.

We are, and may in the future become, involved in claims, lawsuits, audits, and investigations, including intellectual property litigation and infringement claims. Litigation is inherently unpredictable, and unexpected judgments or excessive verdicts do occur. In addition, proceedings that we initially view as immaterial could prove to be material. Adverse outcomes in lawsuits, audits and investigations, could result in significant monetary damages, including indemnification payments, or injunctive relief that could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business, and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. For example, we are engaged in activities to help mitigate security threats and other forms of DNS abuse in the gTLDs and ccTLD we operate and we are involved in community efforts that have increased and expanded such activities to include contractual obligations. For example, we receive reports of suspected threats and abuse and we notify registrars or others of domain names associated with suspected malicious or illegal activity. We may also disable one or more domain names in the gTLDs or ccTLD we operate including in response to reports of suspected threats and abuse, governmental directives and court orders in those jurisdictions in which we operate. Activities such as these have resulted in, and could in the future result in, significant litigation and could harm our reputation. Given the inherent uncertainties in litigation, even when we are able to reasonably estimate the amount of possible loss or range of loss and therefore record an aggregate litigation accrual for probable and reasonably estimable loss contingencies, the accrual may change in the future due to new developments or changes in approach. In addition, such claims, lawsuits, audits and investigations could involve significant expense and diversion of management’s attention and resources from other matters.

Economic and Competition Risk Factors

Challenging global economic conditions have in the past and may in the future negatively impact our business.

Factors such as inflation, interest rates, currency fluctuations, trade barriers, tariffs, war, civil unrest, and other political and economic developments and their impact on global economic conditions have in the past and may in the future negatively impact our business. In particular, demand for our services has substantially declined in China and may continue to decline further due to lower economic growth and as a result of Chinese regulatory mandates that make it more difficult to register a domain name or establish an online presence using a domain name. The overall economic impact, severity and duration of these conditions, as well as the timing, strength, and sustainability of any future economic growth or recovery, are not known at this time, and are not within the Company’s control.

The business environment is highly competitive and, if we do not compete effectively, we may suffer material adverse impact to our business, including lower demand for our products, reduced gross margins, and loss of market share.

We face competition from services that provide an online identity or presence, including other gTLDs and ccTLDs. In order to remain competitive, we must continually demonstrate the security, stability, and resiliency of our services and must adopt and support new technologies to adapt our services to changing cybersecurity threats, regulations, application environments, market conditions, and our customers' and internet users' preferences and practices. Also to remain competitive, we have undertaken important initiatives such as our efforts to acquire the .web gTLD, and we may in the future undertake other important initiatives. Any of these initiatives require significant resources, can subject us to regulatory scrutiny and/or negative publicity, and divert management attention from our existing business. Such undertakings, including our efforts to acquire the .web gTLD, may be unsuccessful and costly. In addition, competing technologies developed by others or the emergence of new industry standards may adversely affect our competitive position or render our services or technologies noncompetitive or obsolete. Finally, consolidation within our industry has occurred and is likely to continue to occur. Our ability to participate and benefit from such consolidations may be limited and consolidation within our industry among our competitors could harm our competitive position and adversely impact our business.

We have been designated as the registry operator for certain new gTLDs, including certain IDN gTLDs. Our new gTLDs may not be as or more successful than the new gTLDs obtained by our competitors. In addition, our new gTLDs may face additional universal acceptance and usability challenges and it is possible that resolution of domain names within some of these new gTLDs may be blocked within certain state or organizational environments, challenging universal resolvability of these domain names and their general acceptance and usability.

See the "Competition" section in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-K for further information.

Strategic, Business and Operating Risk Factors

The evolution of technologies or internet practices and behaviors, the adoption of substitute technologies, or wholesale price increases of domain names in the gTLDs we operate may materially and negatively impact the demand for the domain names for which we are the registry operator.

Technologies relating to online presence, including social media, mobile devices, apps, and search engines, have evolved and continue to evolve, changing the internet practices and behaviors of consumers and businesses. These ongoing changes can negatively impact the demand for our domain names. In addition, registrants purchase domain names for a variety of reasons, including personal, commercial, and investment reasons. Changes in the motivation of domain name registrants can negatively impact our business.

Technology changes to web browser or internet search technologies could reduce demand for domain names. Similarly, if internet users' preferences or practices shift away from recognizing and relying on web addresses or if internet users were to significantly decrease the use of web browsers in favor of applications to locate and access content, demand for domain names in the gTLDs we operate could be negatively impacted. Demand for domain names in the gTLDs we operate could be negatively impacted by new technologies that significantly decrease the use of traditional domain names to present and protect an online identity. New technologies that encourage internet users to expand the use of third-level domains or alternative identifiers, such as identifiers from social networking, e-commerce platforms and microblogging sites, could also negatively impact the demand for domain names in the gTLDs we operate. In addition, the demand for domain names in the gTLDs we operate could be impacted by alternative namespaces with domain-name-like identifiers that are operated outside the single authoritative DNS root zone, including blockchain namespaces. To the extent that web browsers, applications, DNS registrars and DNS resolvers recognize and support such namespaces, and that internet users are able to perform online operations with identifiers from such namespaces, demand for domain names in gTLDs and ccTLDs in the single authoritative DNS root zone, including the gTLDs we operate, could be negatively impacted. To the extent that alternative namespaces introduce user confusion about the relationship between identical or similar-looking identifiers in these namespaces and domain names in the DNS, demand for domain names and user confidence in the value of domain names as unique identifiers could also be negatively impacted. In addition, applications using artificial intelligence could be transformational in ways that cannot be predicted at this time. To the extent such applications impact the demand for domain names, it could have a material impact on our business.

Some registrars and registrants purchase and resell domain names at an increased price in a secondary market. Adverse changes in the resale value of domain names, changes in the business models for such domain name registrars and registrants, or other factors, including regulations limiting the resale of domain names, could result in a decrease in the demand and/or renewal rates for domain names in the gTLDs we operate.

Some registrars and registrants seek to generate revenues by registering domain names specifically for website advertising. Changes in the way these registrars and registrants are compensated (including changes in methodologies and metrics) by advertisers and advertisement placement networks, such as Google, Baidu and Bing, have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect the market for domain names used for this purpose, which has resulted in, and may continue to

result in, a decrease in demand and/or the renewal rate for such domain names. In addition, if spending on online advertising and marketing is reduced, this may result in a further decline in the demand for domain names used for this purpose.

Under the terms of the *.com* and *.net* Registry Agreements, as amended, we are permitted to increase the annual fee of each *.com* and *.net* domain name registration or renewal according to the provisions in these agreements. To the extent we increase our prices, there could be a decrease in the demand and/or renewal rates for *.com* or *.net* domain names.

If we fail to expand our services into developing and emerging economies in international locations, our business may not grow.

We seek to serve new, developing, and emerging economies in international locations to grow our business. These economies are rapidly evolving and may not grow or even if they do grow, our services may not be widely used or accepted there. Accordingly, the demand for our services in these locations is uncertain. Factors that may affect acceptance or adoption of our services in these locations include:

- regional internet infrastructure development, expansion, penetration and adoption, and the development, maturity and depth of our sales channels;
- acceptance and adoption of substitute products and services that enable online presence without a domain name, including social media, e-commerce platforms, website builders and mobile applications;
- increased acceptance and adoption of other substitute products and services, including ccTLDs or other gTLDs;
- public perception of the security of our products and services;
- the use of mobile applications as the primary engagement mechanism for navigating the internet; and
- government regulations affecting the internet, internet access and availability, domain name registrations or the provision of registry services, data security, privacy, or data localization, e-commerce or telecommunications.

If our services are not widely accepted or adopted in these locations, our business may not grow.

Our business depends on registrars and their resellers maintaining their focus on marketing our products and services.

All of the domain name registrations and renewals for the registries we operate occur through registrars. Registrars and their resellers engage in substantial marketing efforts to increase the demand and/or renewal rates for domain names as well as their own associated offerings. Consolidation in the registrar or reseller industry or changes in ownership, management, or strategy among individual registrars or resellers, including vertical integration by registrar or reseller industry participants, could result in significant changes to their businesses, operating models, and cost structures. These changes could include reduced marketing efforts for the gTLDs we operate or other operational changes that could adversely impact the demand and/or the renewal rates for the domain names for which we are the registry operator.

With the introduction of new gTLDs, many of our registrars and resellers have chosen to, and may continue to choose to, focus their short- or long-term marketing efforts on these new offerings and/or reduce the prominence or visibility of our products and services on their e-commerce platforms. Our registrars and resellers sell domain name registrations of other competing registries, including new gTLDs, and some also sell and support their own services for websites such as email, website hosting, and other services. Our registrars and resellers may be more motivated to sell to registrants to whom they can also market their own services. To the extent that registrars and resellers focus more on selling and supporting their services and less on the registration and renewal of domain names in the gTLDs we operate, our revenues could be adversely impacted. Our ability to successfully market our services to, and build and maintain strong relationships with, new and existing registrars or resellers is a factor upon which successful operation of our business is dependent. If we are unable to keep a significant portion of their marketing efforts focused on selling registrations of domain names in the gTLDs we operate, as opposed to other competing gTLDs, including the new gTLDs, or their own services, our business could be harmed.

We depend on highly skilled employees to maintain and provide innovative solutions for our business, and our business could be materially harmed if we are not able to attract and retain such qualified talent.

Our business is highly technical and requires individuals skilled and knowledgeable in unique technologies, configurations, operating systems, and software development tools. We depend on the knowledge, experience, and performance of these employees and leaders to effectively manage and provide innovative solutions for our business. For example, we require employees with expertise in DNS operations and with certain cybersecurity specialties. Because such employees are in high demand by our competitors and other companies, we must be able to attract, integrate, retain and motivate such highly skilled employees and leaders. Failure to attract and retain such employees and to effectively implement succession plans for these employees could harm our business.

Intellectual Property Risk Factors

We rely on our intellectual property rights to protect our proprietary assets, and any failure by us to protect or enforce, or any misappropriation of, our intellectual property could materially harm our business.

Our success depends in part on our internally developed technologies and related intellectual property. Despite our precautions, it may be possible for an external party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our intellectual property without authorization. Furthermore, the laws of other countries may not protect our proprietary rights in those countries to the same extent U.S. law protects these rights in the U.S. In addition, it is possible that others may independently develop substantially equivalent intellectual property. If we do not effectively protect our intellectual property, our business could suffer. Additionally, we have filed patent applications with respect to some of our technology in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and patent offices outside the U.S. Patents may not be awarded with respect to these applications and even if such patents are awarded, third parties may seek to oppose or otherwise challenge our patents, and such patents' scope may differ significantly from what was requested in the patent applications and may not provide us with sufficient protection of our intellectual property. In the future, we may have to resort to litigation to enforce and protect our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. This type of litigation is inherently unpredictable and, regardless of its outcome, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management attention and technical resources. Some of the software and protocols used in our business are based on standards set by standards setting organizations such as the IETF. To the extent any of our patents are considered "standards essential patents," in some cases we may be required to license such patents to our competitors on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms or otherwise be limited in our ability to assert such patents.

We also license externally developed technology that is used in some of our products and services to perform key functions. These externally developed technology licenses may not continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all. The loss of, or our inability to obtain or maintain, any of these technology licenses could hinder or increase the cost of our services, launching new products and services, entering into new markets and/or otherwise harm our business. Some of the software and protocols used in our business are in the public domain or may otherwise become publicly available, which means that such software and protocols are or may become equally available to our competitors.

We rely on the strength of our Verisign brand to help differentiate our products. Dilution of the strength of our brand could harm our business. We are at risk that we will be unable to fully register, build equity in, or enforce the Verisign logo in all markets where Verisign products and services are sold.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Our cybersecurity program is designed and implemented to assess, identify, mitigate and manage risks from cybersecurity threats that may result in adverse effects on the integrity and availability of our production and information systems. Among other items, our cybersecurity program is comprised of policies, standards, plans and frameworks for information security, business resilience, insider threat mitigation, technology asset management, cyber risk management, incident response and procurement. Material risks from cybersecurity threats include, among other things, operational disruption, including failure to meet our service level agreements, loss or destruction of data, hardware or intellectual property, and cyber extortion through ransomware. The management of cybersecurity risks, which involves significant and sustained resource commitments and management attention, is also integrated into the Company's enterprise risk management program through formal processes that help identify and elevate the most serious risks, including those pertaining to cybersecurity, for management at the enterprise level and oversight at the Board level. For more information on the Company's cybersecurity risks and their possible impact on our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition see "Risk Factors – Cybersecurity and Technology Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Our cybersecurity program leverages the NIST Cybersecurity Framework to help protect the Company's operations, information, production systems and networks from threats through cybersecurity practices, programs and tools that establish defenses in depth. The cybersecurity program includes, among other items, vulnerability and patch management, segmentation, identity and access management, application of zero-trust principles, automated ingestion of multi-source threat intelligence, end point and network detection/response, application security, secure configurations for operating systems and databases, continuous security monitoring and 24/7 security operations. The program has dedicated business resilience, insider threat and governance, risk and compliance ("GRC") functions that report to our Chief Information Security Officer ("CISO"). Incident management is governed by our Incident Response Plan that assigns incident command and control parameters and escalation protocols to management and the Board of Directors. Our cybersecurity program also focuses on risks from the use of third-party services. Our GRC team assesses the cybersecurity practices of current and prospective service providers for compliance

with our requirements, and our procurement functions seek terms and conditions, including by example, audit rights and vulnerability or breach disclosure obligations, to enhance our defenses against supply chain risks.

Our cybersecurity program incorporates several control and best practice regimes, including for example, the Center for Internet Security (“CIS”) controls. We conduct regular internal and external assessments, audits, and tabletop exercises to assess security vulnerabilities, control compliance and incident preparedness. These assessments and exercises include red team exercises simulating external attacks, threat and vulnerability assessments, ransomware, application, and secure image testing, crisis management exercises, including incident response, and internal audit reviews. Management and the Board’s Cybersecurity Committee reviews the results of these exercises, audits and assessments. We also actively engage with third parties, such as key vendors, auditors, consultants, industry participants, and intelligence and law enforcement communities as part of our continuing efforts to evaluate and enhance the effectiveness of our cybersecurity program. We monitor emerging data protection laws and cybersecurity and privacy regulatory requirements and implement changes to our standards and processes for continued compliance. Our cybersecurity program also includes employee and contractor training, which primarily consists of monthly educational videos, annual trainings and certifications, and phishing exercises.

Our cybersecurity strategy and program are led by our Executive Vice President of Technology and Chief Security Officer (“CSO”), who reports to the CEO. Our CSO has over 25 years of experience in technology and cybersecurity leadership positions and has authored several security-related books and numerous patents, IP standards, and security research publications. He has served in various capacities on various technology working groups and standards setting organizations including the Internet Architecture Board and the Internet Engineering Task Force. Our CSO manages a converged security, engineering and operations organization that helps to ensure that cyber and other security priorities are appropriately integrated throughout technology and operations, as well as more broadly across the Company. Our CISO, Chief Information Officer (“CIO”), Chief Technology Officer (“CTO”) and the head of architecture and engineering report to our CSO. These and other experienced employees lead the teams responsible for implementing various parts of our cybersecurity program.

In addition, a management-level Safety and Security Council (“Council”) chaired by our CEO and comprised of our CSO, General Counsel, and other senior officers, provides cross-functional coordination for the management of the Company’s security functions. The Council receives information, typically monthly, on the status of the cybersecurity program, initiatives, incidents, cybersecurity risks, assessments, and threats, among other items. The Chair of the Board’s Cybersecurity Committee is the Board’s liaison to the Council and attends the regular meetings of the Council.

The Cybersecurity Committee assists the Board with its oversight of the Company’s cybersecurity risks and our cybersecurity program. The Committee reviews our incident response plan, including escalation protocols, business continuity program plans, program budgets and resources, and our cybersecurity insurance program. The Committee also reviews and discusses the activities of the Council at each of its regularly scheduled meetings. The Committee operates pursuant to a written charter and calendar, each of which are reviewed on an annual basis. The Cybersecurity Committee and the full Board receive quarterly status reports on the cybersecurity program from the CSO, addressing progress and updates on various cybersecurity functions and initiatives including, for example, compliance, assessments, security operations and incident response, business resilience, DDoS attacks, data privacy, technology and asset management, controls, and vulnerability management.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2024, we owned each of our significant properties, which include our facilities in Reston, Virginia, and data center facilities in New Castle, Delaware and Dulles, Virginia. We also lease a number of smaller office and data center locations around the world. We believe that our existing facilities, both owned and leased, are in good condition and suitable for the conduct of our business.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As previously disclosed, Afilias Domains No. 3 Limited (now called Altanovo Domains Limited) (“Afilias”), a competitor and losing bidder in the .web auction, filed a form of arbitration proceeding against ICANN, an Independent Review Process (“IRP”) under ICANN’s bylaws, on November 14, 2018. Afilias alleged that the agreement between Verisign and Nu Dotco, LLC (“NDC”) pertaining to .web violated ICANN’s policies. ICANN paused the processing of NDC’s .web application during the IRP proceeding. On May 20, 2021, the IRP panel dismissed Afilias’ claims pertaining to the invalidation of the .web auction and it recommended that ICANN’s Board of Directors review the objections about the .web auction and thereafter make a decision on the delegation of .web. Further, the IRP panel rejected a subsequent application for reconsideration filed by Afilias, imposing monetary sanctions and concluding that the application was frivolous.

Thereafter, ICANN’s Board considered the objections raised pertaining to the .web auction pursuant to a lengthy and detailed process. On April 30, 2023, the Board concluded without objection that Verisign and NDC did not violate any ICANN’s policies and it directed that the processing of NDC’s .web application be resumed.

Before *.web* could be awarded to NDC, Afilias filed another IRP on July 14, 2023, and as a result, ICANN's processing of NDC's *.web* application remains paused. Similar to the first IRP, Afilias again seeks to invalidate the *.web* auction and have *.web* awarded to Afilias. On April 11, 2024, Verisign and NDC submitted a written request to participate in the IRP. Additional IRP hearings and briefings are scheduled during 2025.

In view of the outcome of the first IRP, the prior imposition of sanctions on Afilias, and the ICANN Board's decision of April 30, 2023 we believe that Afilias' continued attempts to obtain the rights to *.web* are improper and without merit and undertaken for the purpose of delaying the delegation of *.web* to NDC and its eventual assignment to Verisign.

We are also involved in various investigations, claims and lawsuits arising in the normal conduct of our business, none of which, in our opinion, will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. We cannot assure you that we will prevail in any litigation. Regardless of the outcome, any litigation may require us to incur significant litigation expense and may result in significant diversion of management attention.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol VRSN. On February 7, 2025, there were 289 holders of record of our common stock. We cannot estimate the number of beneficial owners since many brokers and other institutions hold our stock on behalf of stockholders.

Share Repurchases

The following table presents the share repurchase activity during the three months ended December 31, 2024:

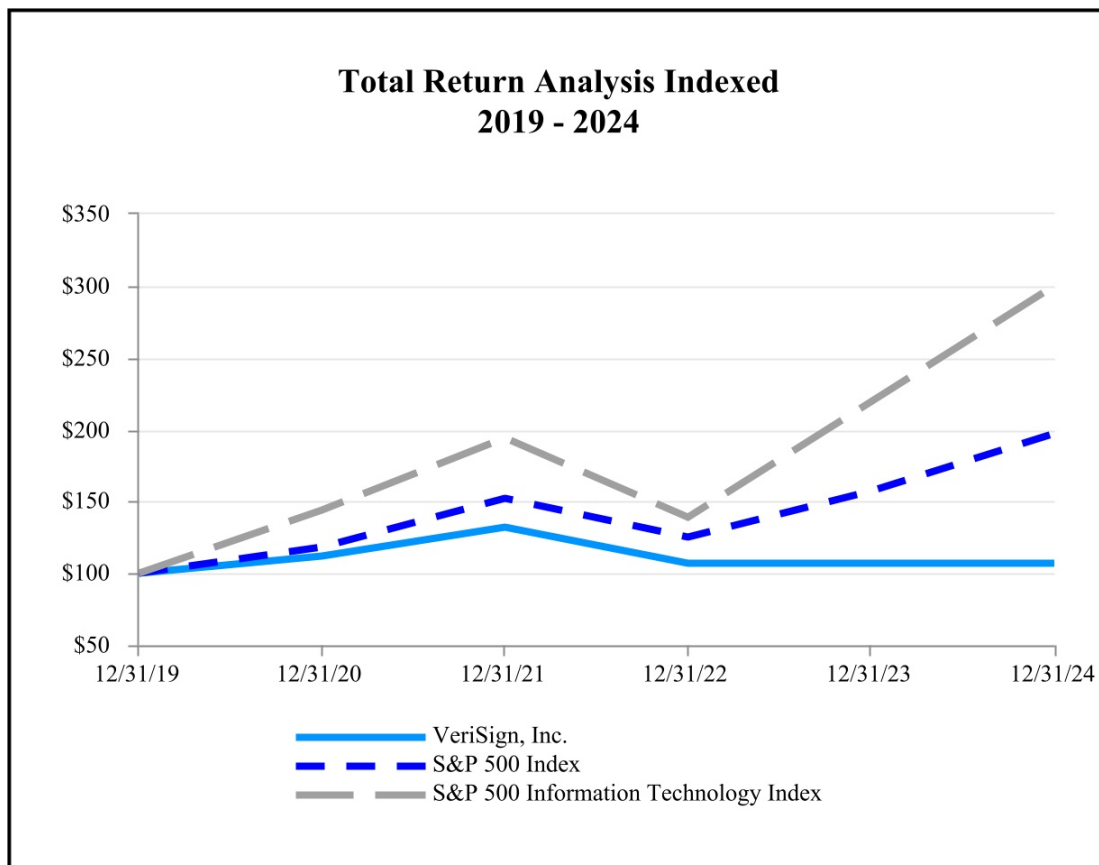
	Total Number of Shares Purchased (3)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1) (3)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)(2)
(Shares in thousands)				
October 1 – 31, 2024	548	\$185.21	548	\$ 1,181.2 million
November 1 – 30, 2024	575	\$181.46	575	\$ 1,076.9 million
December 1 – 31, 2024	277	\$195.90	277	\$ 1,022.7 million
	<u>1,399</u>		<u>1,399</u>	

- (1) Effective July 25, 2024, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of our common stock in the amount of \$1.11 billion, in addition to the \$388.0 million that remained available for repurchases under the share repurchase program, for a total repurchase authorization of up to \$1.50 billion under the program. The share repurchase program has no expiration date. Purchases made under the program could be effected through open market transactions, block purchases, accelerated share repurchase agreements or other negotiated transactions.
- (2) Amounts presented are exclusive of the excise tax on share repurchases.
- (3) Amounts in the table above may not sum due to rounding.

Performance Graph

The information contained in the Performance Graph shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or “filed” with the SEC or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into a document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or the Exchange Act.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock, the Standard and Poor’s (“S&P”) 500 Index, and the S&P 500 Information Technology Index. The graph assumes that \$100 (and the reinvestment of any dividends thereafter) was invested in our common stock, the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Information Technology Index on December 31, 2019, and calculates the return annually through December 31, 2024. The stock price performance on the following graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.



	12/31/19	12/31/20	12/31/21	12/31/22	12/31/23	12/31/24
VeriSign, Inc.	\$ 100	\$ 112	\$ 132	\$ 107	\$ 107	\$ 107
S&P 500 Index	\$ 100	\$ 118	\$ 152	\$ 125	\$ 157	\$ 197
S&P 500 Information Technology Index	\$ 100	\$ 144	\$ 194	\$ 139	\$ 219	\$ 300

ITEM 6. [Reserved]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions and involve risks and uncertainties, including, statements regarding our expectations about the sufficiency of our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, and funds generated from operations, together with our borrowing capacity under the unsecured revolving credit facility. Forward-looking statements include, among others, those statements including the words "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "believes" and similar language. Our actual results may differ significantly from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section titled "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K. You should also carefully review the risks described in other documents we file from time to time with the SEC, including the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K that we file in 2025. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to update publicly or revise such statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

This section of this Form 10-K generally discusses 2024 and 2023 items and year-to-year comparisons between 2024 and 2023. Discussions of 2022 items and year-to-year comparisons between 2023 and 2022 that are not included in this Form 10-K can be found in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Overview

We are a global provider of critical internet infrastructure and domain name registry services, enabling internet navigation for many of the world's most recognized domain names. We help enable the security, stability, and resiliency of the DNS and the internet by providing Root Zone Maintainer Services, operating two of the thirteen global internet root servers, and providing registration services and authoritative resolution for the *.com* and *.net* TLDs, which support the majority of global e-commerce.

As of December 31, 2024, we had 169.0 million *.com* and *.net* registrations in the domain name base. The number of domain names registered is largely driven by continued growth in online advertising, e-commerce, and the number of internet users, which is partially driven by greater availability of internet access, as well as marketing activities carried out by us and our registrars. The number of domain name registrations under our management may be negatively impacted by certain factors, including overall economic conditions, competition from ccTLDs, other gTLDs, services that offer alternatives for an online presence, such as social media, and ongoing changes in the internet practices and behaviors of consumers and businesses. Factors such as the evolving practices and preferences of internet users, and how they navigate the internet, as well as the motivation of domain name registrants and how they will manage their investment in domain names, can negatively impact our business and the demand for new domain name registrations and renewals.

2024 Business Highlights and Trends

- We recorded revenues of \$1,557.4 million in 2024, which represents an increase of 4% as compared to 2023.
- We recorded operating income of \$1,058.2 million during 2024, which represents an increase of 6% as compared to 2023.
- We finished 2024 with 169.0 million *.com* and *.net* registrations in the domain name base, which represents a 2.1% decrease from December 31, 2023.
- During 2024, we processed 37.4 million new domain name registrations for *.com* and *.net* compared to 39.4 million in 2023.
- The final *.com* and *.net* renewal rate for the third quarter of 2024 was 72.2% compared to 73.5% for the same quarter of 2023. Renewal rates are not fully measurable until 45 days after the end of the quarter.
- We repurchased 6.6 million shares of our common stock for an aggregate cost of \$1.21 billion in 2024. As of December 31, 2024, there was \$1.02 billion remaining for future share repurchases under the share repurchase program.
- We generated cash flows from operating activities of \$902.6 million in 2024, which represents an increase of 6% as compared to 2023.
- Effective September 1, 2024, we increased the annual registry-level wholesale fee for each new and renewal *.com* domain name registration from \$9.59 to \$10.26.

- On November 25, 2024, we renewed the .com Registry Agreement with ICANN, pursuant to which we will remain the sole registry operator for the .com registry through November 30, 2030. Pursuant to the renewed .com Registry Agreement, we cannot increase the price of a .com domain name registration during the first two years of the six year contract term.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates those estimates. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical accounting estimates are those estimates made in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles that involve a significant level of estimation uncertainty and have had or are reasonably likely to have a material impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the registrant. We believe the following critical accounting estimates and policies have the most significant impact on our consolidated financial statements:

Income taxes

We operate in multiple tax jurisdictions in the United States and internationally. Tax laws and regulations in these jurisdictions are complex, interrelated, and periodically changing. Significant judgment or interpretation of these laws and regulations is often required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes, including, for example, the calculations of taxable income in each jurisdiction, deferred taxes, and the availability and amount of deductions and tax credits. We have recognized \$281.3 million of deferred tax assets, net as of December 31, 2024. Our income tax expense was \$236.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The final taxes payable are also dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from various tax examinations. See Note 11, "Income Taxes" of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K for additional information.

Results of Operations

The following table presents information regarding our results of operations as a percentage of revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues	12.3	13.2	14.1
Research and development	6.2	6.1	6.0
Selling, general and administrative	13.6	13.7	13.7
Total costs and expenses	32.1	33.0	33.8
Operating income	67.9	67.0	66.2
Interest expense	(4.8)	(5.0)	(5.3)
Non-operating income, net	2.5	3.4	0.9
Income before income taxes	65.6	65.4	61.8
Income tax expense	(15.2)	(10.6)	(14.5)
Net income	50.4 %	54.8 %	47.3 %

Revenues

Our revenues are primarily derived from registrations for domain names in the .com and .net domain name registries. We also derive revenues from operating domain name registries and technical systems for several other gTLDs and one ccTLD, all of which are not significant in relation to our consolidated revenues. For domain names registered in the .com and .net registries, we receive a fee from registrars per annual registration that is determined pursuant to our agreements with ICANN. Individual customers, called registrants, contract directly with registrars or their resellers, and the registrars, who are our direct customers, in turn register the domain names with Verisign. Changes in revenues are driven largely by changes in the number of new domain name registrations and the renewal rate for existing registrations as well as the impact of new and prior price increases, to the

extent permitted by ICANN and the DOC. New registrations and the renewal rate for existing registrations are impacted by continued growth in online advertising, e-commerce, and the number of internet users, as well as marketing activities carried out by us and our registrars. We also offer promotional incentive-based discount programs to registrars based upon market conditions and the business environment in which the registrars operate.

In November 2024, we renewed the *.com* Registry Agreement with ICANN, pursuant to which we will remain the sole registry operator for the *.com* registry through November 30, 2030. Under the *.com* Registry Agreement, we are permitted to increase the price of a *.com* domain name registration by up to 7% in each of the final four years of each six-year period. The first such six-year period began on October 26, 2018. We increased the annual registry-level wholesale fee for each new and renewal *.com* domain name registration from \$8.97 to \$9.59 effective September 1, 2023, and from \$9.59 to \$10.26 effective September 1, 2024. Under the *.net* Registry Agreement, which renewed in June 2023, we are permitted to increase the price of *.net* domain name registrations by up to 10% each year during the term of our agreement with ICANN, through June 30, 2029. We increased the annual registry-level wholesale fee for each new and renewal *.net* domain name registration from \$9.02 to \$9.92 effective February 1, 2023, and from \$9.92 to \$10.91 effective February 1, 2024. All fees paid to us for *.com* and *.net* registrations are in U.S. dollars.

A comparison of revenues is presented below:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2024	% Change	2023	% Change	2022
	(Dollars in millions)				
Revenues	\$ 1,557.4	4 %	\$ 1,493.1	5 %	\$ 1,424.9

The following table compares the *.com* and *.net* domain name registrations in the domain name base:

	As of December 31,				
	2024	% Change	2023	% Change	2022
<i>.com</i> and <i>.net</i> domain name registrations in the domain name base	169.0 million	(2)%	172.7 million	(1)%	173.8 million

Revenues increased in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily due to the *.com* and *.net* price increases, partially offset by a decline in the *.com* and *.net* domain name base, and the elimination of revenue from the operation of the *.gov* gTLD, which was transitioned to another service provider in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Demand for *.com* and *.net* domain names has been primarily driven by continued internet growth and marketing activities carried out by us and our registrars. However, competitive pressure from ccTLDs, other gTLDs, services that offer alternatives for an online presence, such as social media, ongoing changes in internet practices and behaviors of consumers and business, as well as the motivation of existing domain name registrants managing their investment in domain names, such as for resale at increased prices or for revenue generation through website advertising, and global economic conditions, has limited the demand for *.com* and *.net* domain names and may continue to do so in the future. While the core value proposition of a domain name remains strong, challenging economic and regulatory conditions have continued to weaken demand for *.com* and *.net* domain name registrations in China, and some registrars, particularly in the U.S., have shifted their focus to increasing profitability through higher retail pricing and a decrease in marketing activities targeting new customer acquisition. The combination of these factors has negatively impacted our renewal rates and the volume of new *.com* and *.net* domain name registrations, resulting in a decline in our domain name base.

Geographic revenues

We generate revenues in the U.S.; Europe, the Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”); Australia, China, Japan, Singapore, and other Asia Pacific countries (“APAC”); and certain other countries, including Canada and Latin American countries.

The following table presents a comparison of the Company’s geographic revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2024	% Change	2023	% Change	2022
	(Dollars in millions)				
U.S	\$ 1,035.5	4 %	\$ 994.7	6 %	\$ 937.6
EMEA	249.6	9 %	228.2	1 %	226.0
APAC	175.7	1 %	174.8	4 %	167.7
Other	96.6	1 %	95.4	2 %	93.6
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,557.4</u>	<u>4 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,493.1</u>	<u>5 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,424.9</u>

Revenues in the table above are attributed to the country of domicile and the respective regions in which our registrars are located; however, this may differ from the regions where the registrars operate or where registrants are located. Revenue growth for each region may be impacted by registrars reincorporating, relocating, or from acquisitions or changes in affiliations of resellers. Revenue growth for each region may also be impacted by registrars domiciled in one region, registering domain names in another region. The majority of our revenue growth was generated from registrars based in the U.S. and EMEA, while revenue growth in APAC was limited during 2024 compared to 2023 primarily as a result of a 13% decline in revenues from China due to the lower demand noted above.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues consists primarily of salaries and employee benefits expenses for our personnel who manage the operational systems, depreciation expenses, operational costs associated with the delivery of our services, fees paid to ICANN, customer support and training, costs of facilities and computer equipment used in these activities, telecommunications expense and allocations of indirect costs such as corporate overhead.

A comparison of cost of revenues is presented below:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2024	% Change	2023	% Change	2022
	(Dollars in millions)				
Cost of revenues	\$ 191.4	(3)%	\$ 197.3	(2)%	\$ 200.7

Cost of revenues decreased in 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to decreases in depreciation expenses and telecommunication expenses, partially offset by an increase in compensation and benefits expenses and a combination of other individually insignificant factors. Depreciation expenses decreased by \$7.4 million due to a decrease in capital expenditures in recent periods. Telecommunication expenses decreased by \$3.9 million primarily due to savings on renewals of colocation agreements. Compensation and benefits expenses increased by \$2.6 million primarily due to annual salary increases.

Research and development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of costs related to research and development personnel, including salaries and other personnel-related expenses, consulting fees, facilities costs, computer and communications equipment, support services used in our service and technology development, and allocations of indirect costs such as corporate overhead.

A comparison of research and development expenses is presented below:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2024	% Change	2023	% Change	2022
	(Dollars in millions)				
Research and development	\$ 96.7	6 %	\$ 91.0	6 %	\$ 85.7

Research and development expenses increased in 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to an increase in compensation and benefit expenses and a combination of several other individually insignificant factors. Compensation and benefits expenses increased by \$3.0 million primarily due to annual salary increases.

Selling, general and administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other personnel-related expenses for our executive, administrative, legal, finance, information technology, human resources, sales, and marketing personnel, travel and related expenses, trade shows, costs of computer and communications equipment and support services, consulting and professional service fees, costs of marketing programs, costs of facilities, management information systems, support services, and certain tax and license fees, offset by allocations of indirect costs such as facilities and shared services expenses to other cost types.

A comparison of selling, general and administrative expenses is presented below:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2024	% Change	2023	% Change	2022
	(Dollars in millions)				
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 211.1	3 %	\$ 204.2	4 %	\$ 195.4

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased in 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to increases in compensation and benefits expenses, equipment and software expenses and professional services expenses, partially offset by an increase in overhead expenses allocated to other cost types. Compensation and benefits expenses increased by \$4.4 million primarily due to annual salary increases. Equipment and software expenses increased by \$3.6 million primarily due to increases in expenses related to network security and other software services. Professional services expenses increased by \$2.9 million primarily due to an increase in external consulting costs related to various projects. Overhead expenses allocated to other cost types increased by \$3.1 million due to an increase in total allocable expenses.

Interest expense

Interest expense remained consistent during 2024 compared to 2023.

Non-operating income, net

See Note 10, "Non-operating Income, Net" of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Income tax expense

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(Dollars in millions)		
Income tax expense	\$ 236.2	\$ 158.9	\$ 206.4
Effective tax rate	23 %	16 %	23 %

The effective tax rate for each of the periods in the table above differed from the statutory federal rate of 21%, due to state income taxes and U.S. taxes on foreign earnings, net of foreign tax credits, offset by a lower foreign effective tax rate.

During 2023, we recognized \$69.3 million of income tax benefits related to a step-up in tax basis of certain non-U.S. intellectual property, recognition of previously unrecognized income tax benefits as the related statutes of limitations lapsed, and a beneficial change in certain state income apportionment rules.

As of December 31, 2024, we had deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences, tax losses, and tax credits of \$282.2 million, net of valuation allowances, but before the offset of certain deferred tax liabilities. With the exception of a portion of deferred tax assets related to intellectual property, certain state and foreign net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards, we believe it is more likely than not that the tax effects of the deferred tax liabilities, together with future taxable income, will be sufficient to fully recover the remaining deferred tax assets.

The income tax expense for 2024 includes the impact of the OECD Pillar 2 minimum tax adopted by applicable tax jurisdictions. While our foreign income taxes increased as a result of the Pillar 2 minimum tax, the overall impact was not material as the additional taxes in these jurisdictions were partly offset by related foreign tax credits in the U.S.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table presents our principal sources of liquidity:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 206.7	\$ 240.1
Marketable securities	393.2	686.3
Total	\$ 599.9	\$ 926.4

The marketable securities primarily consist of debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury meeting the criteria of our investment policy, which is focused on the preservation of our capital through investment in investment grade securities. The cash equivalents consist of amounts invested in money market funds, time deposits and U.S. Treasury bills purchased with original maturities of three months or less. As of December 31, 2024, all of our debt securities have contractual maturities of less than one year. Our cash and cash equivalents are readily accessible. For additional information on our investment portfolio, see Note 2, "Financial Instruments," of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Effective July 25, 2024, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of our common stock in the amount of \$1.11 billion, in addition to the \$388.0 million that remained available for repurchases under the share repurchase program, for a total repurchase authorization of up to \$1.50 billion under the program. In 2024, we repurchased 6.6 million shares of our common stock at an average stock price of \$183.84 for an aggregate cost of \$1.21 billion under our share repurchase program. In 2023, we repurchased 4.2 million shares of our common stock at an average stock price of \$210.28 for an aggregate cost of \$882.8 million. As of December 31, 2024, there was approximately \$1.02 billion remaining available for future share repurchases under the share repurchase program.

As of December 31, 2024, we had \$750.0 million principal amount outstanding of 2.70% senior unsecured notes due 2031, \$550.0 million principal amount outstanding of 4.75% senior unsecured notes due 2027, and \$500.0 million principal amount outstanding of 5.25% senior unsecured notes due April 2025 ("2025 Senior Notes"). Under existing market conditions, we intend to refinance all of our 2025 Senior Notes through the issuance of new long-term debt. As of December 31, 2024, we had no outstanding borrowings and \$200.0 million in borrowing capacity under our credit facility which matures in 2028. If a suitable refinancing arrangement is not available due to a change in market conditions, we intend to utilize the credit facility to repay \$200.0 million of the 2025 Senior Notes.

We believe existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, and funds generated from operations, together with our ability to arrange for additional financing should be sufficient to meet our working capital, capital expenditure requirements, and to service our debt for the next 12 months and beyond. We regularly assess our cash management approach and activities in view of our current and potential future needs. Our most significant future cash requirements include interest and principal payments on the senior notes issuances described above, income tax payments, purchase obligations and registry fees related to the operation of certain top-level domains. These items are detailed in Note 12, "Commitments and Contingencies" of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

In summary, our cash flows were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In millions)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 902.6	\$ 853.8	\$ 831.1
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	286.3	(97.4)	355.7
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,221.5)	(889.8)	(1,035.8)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(0.8)	(0.1)	(0.8)
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ (33.4)	\$ (133.5)	\$ 150.2

Cash flows from operating activities

Our largest source of operating cash flows is cash collections from our customers. Our primary uses of cash from operating activities are for personnel-related expenditures and other general operating expenses, as well as payments related to taxes, interest and facilities.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased in 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to an increase in cash received from customers and a decrease in cash paid for income taxes, partially offset by an increase in cash paid to employees and vendors. Cash received from customers increased primarily due to the impact of the *.com* and the *.net* price increases. Cash paid for income taxes decreased primarily due to comparatively lower federal and foreign income tax payments, partially offset by higher state income tax payments and a higher installment payment for the transition tax on accumulated foreign earnings resulting from the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Cash paid to employees and vendors increased primarily due to increases in operating expenses and the timing of payments.

Cash flows from investing activities

The changes in cash flows from investing activities primarily relate to purchases, maturities and sales of marketable securities, and purchases of property and equipment.

We had net cash inflows from investing activities in 2024, compared to net cash outflows from investing activities in 2023, primarily due to an increase in proceeds from maturities and sales of marketable securities, net of purchases of marketable securities, and a decrease in purchases of property and equipment, primarily related to the purchase of a building in 2023.

Cash flows from financing activities

The changes in cash flows from financing activities primarily relate to share repurchases, proceeds from our employee stock purchase plan and payment of excise tax on share repurchases.

Net cash used in financing activities increased in 2024 compared to 2023 primarily due to an increase in share repurchases and payment of excise tax on share repurchases in 2024.

Dilution from RSUs

Grants of stock-based awards are key components of the compensation packages we provide to attract and retain certain of our employees and align their interests with the interests of existing stockholders. We recognize that these stock-based awards dilute existing stockholders and have sought to control the number granted while providing competitive compensation packages. As of December 31, 2024, there were a total of 0.7 million unvested RSUs which represent potential dilution of less than 1.0%. This maximum potential dilution will only result if all outstanding RSUs vest and are settled. In recent years, our stock repurchase program has more than offset the dilutive effect of RSU grants to employees; however, we may reduce the level of our stock repurchases in the future if and as we use our available cash for other purposes.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. We have not entered into any market risk sensitive instruments for trading purposes.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The fixed income securities in our investment portfolio are subject to interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2024, we had \$393.2 million of fixed income securities, which consisted of U.S. Treasury bills with maturities of less than one year. A hypothetical change in interest rates by 100 basis points would not have a significant impact on the fair value of our investments.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

We conduct business in several countries and transact in multiple foreign currencies. The functional currency for all of our international subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. Our foreign currency risk management program is designed to mitigate foreign exchange risks associated with monetary assets and liabilities of our operations that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The primary objective of this program is to minimize the gains and losses to income resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates. We may choose not to hedge certain foreign exchange exposures due to immateriality, prohibitive economic cost of hedging particular exposures, and limited availability of appropriate hedging instruments. We do not enter into foreign currency transactions for trading or speculative purposes, nor do we hedge foreign currency exposures in a manner that entirely offsets the effects of changes in exchange rates. The program may entail the use of forward or option contracts, which are usually placed and adjusted monthly. These foreign currency forward contracts are derivatives and are recorded at fair market value. We attempt to limit our exposure to credit risk by executing foreign exchange contracts with financial institutions that have investment grade ratings.

As of December 31, 2024, we held foreign currency forward contracts in notional amounts totaling \$44.8 million to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations associated with certain foreign currencies. Gains or losses on the foreign currency forward contracts would be largely offset by the remeasurement of our foreign currency denominated assets and

liabilities, resulting in an insignificant net impact to income. Net gains and losses from the Company's foreign currency exposure and related hedges are included in Non-operating income, net on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

A hypothetical uniform 10% strengthening or weakening in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the foreign currencies in which our revenues and expenses are denominated would not result in a significant impact to our financial statements.

Market Risk Management

The fair market values of our senior notes are subject to interest rate risk. Generally, the fair market value of fixed interest rate debt will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. As of December 31, 2024, the aggregate fair value of the senior notes issued in 2015, 2017 and 2021 was \$1.69 billion, based on available market information from public data sources.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors
VeriSign, Inc.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of VeriSign, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 13, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Evaluation of accounting for income taxes

As discussed in Notes 1 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognized \$281.3 million of deferred tax assets, net as of December 31, 2024. The Company's income tax expense was \$236.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company conducts business globally and consequently is subject to U.S. federal, state, as well as foreign income taxes in the jurisdictions it operates. The Company exercises judgment in the application of complex tax regulations in multiple jurisdictions.

We identified the evaluation of the accounting for income taxes as a critical audit matter. Evaluating the Company's application of complex tax regulations in the domestic and foreign jurisdictions it operates and the impact of those regulations on U.S. federal, state, and foreign income tax provisions required complex auditor judgment, and the use of tax professionals with specialized skills and knowledge.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the Company's income tax process, including controls related to the application of complex tax regulations in the Company's various tax jurisdictions and the impact on the Company's U.S. federal, state, and foreign income tax provision. We involved domestic and international tax

professionals with specialized skills and knowledge in various tax jurisdictions who assisted in evaluating the Company's analyses over the application of complex tax regulations in those jurisdictions.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1995.

McLean, Virginia
February 13, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors
VeriSign, Inc.:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited VeriSign, Inc. and subsidiaries' (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated February 13, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ KPMG LLP

McLean, Virginia
February 13, 2025

VERISIGN, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In millions, except par value)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 206.7	\$ 240.1
Marketable securities	393.2	686.3
Other current assets	63.9	61.9
Total current assets	663.8	988.3
Property and equipment, net	224.5	233.2
Goodwill	52.5	52.5
Deferred tax assets	281.3	301.0
Deposits to acquire intangible assets	145.0	145.0
Other long-term assets	39.4	29.0
Total long-term assets	742.7	760.7
Total assets	\$ 1,406.5	\$ 1,749.0
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 257.8	\$ 257.4
Deferred revenues	973.5	931.1
Current senior notes	299.8	—
Total current liabilities	1,531.1	1,188.5
Long-term deferred revenues	330.7	315.0
Long-term senior notes	1,492.5	1,790.2
Long-term tax and other liabilities	10.1	36.3
Total long-term liabilities	1,833.3	2,141.5
Total liabilities	3,364.4	3,330.0
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' deficit:		
Preferred stock—par value \$.001 per share; Authorized shares: 5.0; Issued and outstanding shares: none	—	—
Common stock and additional paid-in capital—par value \$.001 per share; Authorized shares: 1,000; Issued shares: 355.2 at December 31, 2024 and 354.9 at December 31, 2023; Outstanding shares: 95.0 at December 31, 2024 and 101.3 at December 31, 2023	10,645.3	11,808.0
Accumulated deficit	(12,600.7)	(13,386.4)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2.5)	(2.6)
Total stockholders' deficit	(1,957.9)	(1,581.0)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 1,406.5	\$ 1,749.0

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

VERISIGN, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In millions, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Revenues	\$ 1,557.4	\$ 1,493.1	\$ 1,424.9
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues	191.4	197.3	200.7
Research and development	96.7	91.0	85.7
Selling, general and administrative	211.1	204.2	195.4
Total costs and expenses	499.2	492.5	481.8
Operating income	1,058.2	1,000.6	943.1
Interest expense	(75.3)	(75.3)	(75.3)
Non-operating income, net	39.0	51.2	12.4
Income before income taxes	1,021.9	976.5	880.2
Income tax expense	(236.2)	(158.9)	(206.4)
Net income	785.7	817.6	673.8
Other comprehensive income	0.1	0.1	0.1
Comprehensive income	\$ 785.8	\$ 817.7	\$ 673.9
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 8.01	\$ 7.91	\$ 6.24
Diluted	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.90	\$ 6.24
Shares used to compute earnings per share			
Basic	98.1	103.4	107.9
Diluted	98.2	103.5	108.0

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

VERISIGN, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
(In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Total stockholders' deficit, beginning of period	\$ (1,581.0)	\$ (1,562.2)	\$ (1,260.5)
Common stock and additional paid-in capital			
Beginning balance	11,808.0	12,644.5	13,620.1
Repurchase of common stock	(1,225.6)	(901.4)	(1,048.1)
Stock-based compensation	62.1	60.8	60.2
Issuance of common stock under stock plans	12.3	12.3	12.3
Excise tax on repurchase of common stock	(11.5)	(8.2)	—
Balance, end of period	10,645.3	11,808.0	12,644.5
Accumulated deficit			
Beginning balance	(13,386.4)	(14,204.0)	(14,877.8)
Net income	785.7	817.6	673.8
Balance, end of period	(12,600.7)	(13,386.4)	(14,204.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Beginning balance	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.8)
Other comprehensive income	0.1	0.1	0.1
Balance, end of period	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.7)
Total stockholders' deficit, end of period	<u>\$ (1,957.9)</u>	<u>\$ (1,581.0)</u>	<u>\$ (1,562.2)</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

VERISIGN, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 785.7	\$ 817.6	\$ 673.8
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	36.9	44.1	46.9
Stock-based compensation expense	61.1	59.7	58.6
Amortization of discount on investments in debt securities	(21.1)	(27.8)	(7.7)
Other, net	3.6	3.3	3.8
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Other assets	(12.4)	(1.5)	9.5
Other liabilities	(28.9)	(2.2)	(13.3)
Deferred revenues	58.1	27.0	65.7
Net deferred income taxes	19.6	(66.4)	(6.2)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>902.6</u>	<u>853.8</u>	<u>831.1</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from maturities and sales of marketable securities	1,195.1	1,278.9	1,721.5
Purchases of marketable securities	(880.7)	(1,330.5)	(1,338.4)
Purchases of property and equipment	(28.1)	(45.8)	(27.4)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>286.3</u>	<u>(97.4)</u>	<u>355.7</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repurchases of common stock	(1,225.6)	(901.4)	(1,048.1)
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	12.3	12.3	12.3
Payment of excise tax on repurchases of common stock	(8.2)	—	—
Other financing activities	—	(0.7)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,221.5)</u>	<u>(889.8)</u>	<u>(1,035.8)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>(0.8)</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>(0.8)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(33.4)	(133.5)	150.2
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	245.5	379.0	228.8
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	<u>\$ 212.1</u>	<u>\$ 245.5</u>	<u>\$ 379.0</u>
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest	<u>\$ 72.8</u>	<u>\$ 72.8</u>	<u>\$ 72.8</u>
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds received	<u>\$ 230.5</u>	<u>\$ 239.7</u>	<u>\$ 211.7</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022

Note 1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*Description of Business*

VeriSign, Inc. (“Verisign” or “the Company”) was incorporated in Delaware on April 12, 1995. The Company has one reportable segment. The Company helps enable the security, stability, and resiliency of the Domain Name System (“DNS”) and the internet by providing Root Zone Maintainer services, operating two of the thirteen global internet root servers, and providing registration services and authoritative resolution for the .com and .net top-level domains, which support the majority of global e-commerce.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Verisign and its subsidiaries have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States (“U.S.”). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Significant Accounting Policies*Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Verisign considers all highly-liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include certain money market funds, debt securities and various deposit accounts. Verisign maintains its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions that have investment grade ratings and, as part of its cash management process, performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of these financial institutions.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities primarily consist of debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. All marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, are reported as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive loss. The specific identification method is used to determine the cost basis of the marketable securities sold. The Company classifies its marketable securities as current based on their nature and availability for use in current operations. The Company amortizes the discount on debt securities purchased below par value over the term of the instrument, and recognizes the amounts as interest income included in Non-operating income, net.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets of 35 to 47 years for buildings, 10 years for building improvements and three years to six years for computer equipment, software, office equipment, and furniture and fixtures. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the lesser of the estimated useful lives of the assets or associated lease terms.

Capitalized Software

Software included in property and equipment includes amounts paid for purchased software and development costs for internally developed software. The Company capitalized \$6.7 million and \$7.2 million of costs related to internally developed software during 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Goodwill and Other Long-lived Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase consideration over fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. The Company has only one reporting unit, which has a negative carrying value. Therefore, the goodwill is not subject to impairment.

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset, or asset group, may not be recoverable. Such events or circumstances include, but are not limited to, a significant decrease in the fair value of the underlying business. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset, or asset group, to estimated

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022

undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset, or asset group. An impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's assets include a deposit related to the purchase of the contractual rights to the .web gTLD. The amount paid to date has been recorded as a deposit until such time that the contractual rights are transferred to the Company. This asset would be tested for recoverability if the Company were to determine that it is no longer probable that the rights will be transferred. At the time of the transfer of the contractual rights, the Company will record the amount as an indefinite-lived intangible asset subject to review for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment is more likely than not.

Foreign Currency Remeasurement

Verisign conducts business in several different countries and transacts in multiple currencies. The functional currency for all of Verisign's international subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. The Company's subsidiaries' financial statements are remeasured into U.S. dollars using a combination of current and historical exchange rates and any remeasurement gains and losses are included in Non-operating income, net. The Company recognized net remeasurement gains of \$14.7 million in 2023. Net remeasurement gains and losses were not significant in 2024 and 2022.

Verisign maintains a foreign currency risk management program designed to mitigate foreign exchange risks associated with the monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The primary objective of this program is to minimize the gains and losses resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company does not enter into foreign currency transactions for trading or speculative purposes, nor does it hedge foreign currency exposures in a manner that entirely offsets the effects of changes in exchange rates. The program may entail the use of forward or option contracts, which are derivatives and are recorded at fair market value. The Company records gains and losses on foreign currency forward contracts in Non-operating income, net. The Company recognized a \$9.8 million loss related to foreign currency forward contracts in 2023. Gains and losses related to foreign currency forward contracts were not significant in 2024 and 2022.

As of December 31, 2024, Verisign held foreign currency forward contracts in notional amounts totaling \$44.8 million to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations associated with certain assets and liabilities held in foreign currencies.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized when control of the promised services is transferred to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services. Revenues primarily arise from fixed fees charged to registrars for the initial registration or renewal of .com, .net, and other domain names. Individual customers, called registrants, contract directly with registrars or their resellers, and the registrars, who are our direct customers, in turn register the domain names with Verisign. Fees for domain name registrations and renewals are generally due at the time of registration or renewal. Domain name registration terms range from one year up to ten years.

Most customers either maintain a deposit with Verisign or provide an irrevocable letter of credit in excess of the amounts owed. Verisign also offers promotional incentive-based discount programs to its registrars based upon market conditions and the business environment in which the registrars operate. Amounts payable for these programs are recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Performance Obligations

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. Each domain name registration or renewal is considered a separate optional purchase and represents a single performance obligation, which is to allow its registration and maintain that registration (by allowing updates, DNS resolution and Whois and Registration Data Access Protocol services, which allow users to find information about registered domain names) through the registration term. These services are provided continuously throughout each registration term, and as such, revenues from the initial registration or renewal of domain names are deferred and recognized ratably over the registration term. Fees for renewals and advance extensions to the existing term are deferred until the new incremental period commences. These fees are then recognized ratably over the renewal or extension term.

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022

Costs Incurred to Obtain a Contract

The Company recognizes the fees payable to ICANN for each annual term of domain name registrations and renewals as an asset, which is amortized on a straight-line basis over the related registration term. These assets are included in Other current assets and Other long-term assets.

Income Taxes

Verisign uses the asset and liability method to account for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and net operating loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount whose realization is more likely than not. The Company does not consider various minimum taxes imposed in certain jurisdictions for purposes of evaluating whether a deferred tax asset will be realized. For every tax-paying component and within each tax jurisdiction, all deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset and presented as a single net noncurrent asset or liability.

The Company recognizes the U.S. income tax effect of future global intangible low-taxed income inclusions in the period in which they arise.

The Company's income taxes payable are reduced by the tax benefits from restricted stock unit ("RSU") vestings equal to the fair market value of the stock at the vesting date. If the income tax benefit at the vesting date differs from the income tax benefit recorded based on the grant date fair value of the RSUs, the excess or shortfall of the tax benefit is recognized within income tax expense.

Verisign operates in multiple tax jurisdictions in the United States and internationally. Tax laws and regulations in these jurisdictions are complex, interrelated, and periodically changing. Significant judgment or interpretation of these laws and regulations is often required in determining the Company's worldwide provision for income taxes, including, for example, the calculations of taxable income in each jurisdiction, deferred taxes, and the availability and amount of deductions and tax credits. The final taxes payable are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from various tax examinations. The Company only recognizes tax positions taken or expected to be taken on its tax returns that are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, and records a tax benefit amount that is more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the taxing authority. The Company adjusts its estimate of unrecognized tax benefits in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in an outcome that is materially different from the estimate. See Note 11, "Income Taxes," for details of the changes to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits for the periods presented.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company's stock-based compensation consists of RSUs granted to employees and the employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP"). Stock-based compensation expense is typically recognized ratably over the requisite service period. Forfeitures of stock-based awards are recognized as they occur. As substantially all of the RSUs granted by the Company are routine annual grants, none of the awards are designed to be spring-loaded, and as such, the Company does not adjust the market price of its common stock when estimating the grant-date fair value of these awards. The Company also grants RSUs which include performance conditions, and in some cases market conditions, to certain executives. The expense for these performance-based RSUs is recognized based on the probable outcome of the performance conditions. The expense recognized for awards with market conditions is based on the grant date fair value of the awards including the impact of the market conditions, using a Monte Carlo simulation model. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of its ESPP offerings. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards using the Monte Carlo simulation model or the Black-Scholes option-pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables.

Earnings per Share

The Company computes basic earnings per share by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share gives effect to dilutive potential common shares, including unvested RSUs and ESPP offerings, using the treasury stock method.

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

- Level 1: Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2: Inputs reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities; or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's own assumptions incorporated in valuation techniques used to determine fair value. These assumptions are required to be consistent with market participant assumptions that are reasonably available.

Legal Proceedings

Verisign is involved in various investigations, claims and lawsuits arising in the normal conduct of its business, none of which, in its opinion, will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company can provide no assurance that it will prevail in any litigation. Regardless of the outcome, any litigation may require the Company to incur significant litigation expense and may result in significant diversion of management attention.

While certain legal proceedings and related indemnification obligations to which the Company is a party specify the amounts claimed, such claims may not represent reasonably possible losses. Given the inherent uncertainties of the litigation, the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time, nor can the amount of possible loss or range of loss, if any, be reasonably estimated, except in circumstances where an aggregate litigation accrual has been recorded for probable and reasonably estimable loss contingencies. A determination of the amount of accrual required, if any, for these contingencies is made after careful analysis of each matter. The required accrual may change in the future due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach such as a change in settlement strategy in dealing with these matters. The Company does not believe that any such matter currently being reviewed will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

The Company adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, which requires additional disclosure of significant segment expenses on an annual and interim basis. This guidance has been applied retrospectively. The adoption of ASU 2023-07 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 7, "Segment Information," for segment reporting disclosures.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, which improves the transparency of income tax disclosures by requiring consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information in the effective tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. This guidance will be effective for our 2025 Form 10-K. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*, which requires additional disclosure of certain costs and expenses within the notes to the financial statements. This guidance will be effective for our 2027 Form 10-K. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022

Note 2. Financial Instruments
Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Marketable Securities

The following table summarizes the Company's cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities and the fair value categorization of the financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In millions)	
Cash	\$ 21.7	\$ 25.6
Time deposits	1.8	1.0
Money market funds (Level 1)	188.6	160.3
Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury (Level 1)	393.2	744.9
Total	\$ 605.3	\$ 931.8
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 206.7	\$ 240.1
Restricted cash (included in Other long-term assets)	5.4	5.4
Total Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	212.1	245.5
Marketable securities	393.2	686.3
Total	\$ 605.3	\$ 931.8

The gross and net unrealized gains and losses included in the fair value of the debt securities were not significant for the periods presented. All of the debt securities held as of December 31, 2024 are scheduled to mature in less than one year.

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the Company's investments in money market funds approximates their face value. Such instruments are included in Cash and cash equivalents. The fair value of the debt securities consisting of U.S. Treasury bills is based on their quoted market prices. Debt securities purchased with original maturities in excess of three months are included in Marketable securities. The fair value of the Company's foreign currency forward contracts is based on foreign currency rates quoted by banks or foreign currency dealers and other public data sources. The fair value of all of these financial instruments are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's other financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, restricted cash, and accounts payable whose carrying values approximated their face values. The aggregate fair value of the Company's current and long-term senior notes is \$1.69 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. The fair values of these debt instruments are based on available market information from public data sources and are classified as Level 2.

Note 3. Selected Balance Sheet Items
Other Current Assets

Other current assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In millions)	
Prepaid expenses	\$ 30.8	\$ 23.3
Prepaid registry fees	24.3	23.8
Accounts receivable, net	5.6	6.3
Taxes receivable	2.2	7.3
Other	1.0	1.2
Total other current assets	\$ 63.9	\$ 61.9

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022

Property and Equipment, Net

The following table presents the detail of property and equipment, net:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
(In millions)		
Computer equipment and software	\$ 418.7	\$ 409.0
Buildings and building improvements	264.8	261.3
Land	37.9	37.9
Office equipment and furniture	11.1	11.0
Capital work in progress	16.9	16.1
Leasehold improvements	1.6	1.6
Total cost	751.0	736.9
Less: accumulated depreciation	(526.5)	(503.7)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 224.5	\$ 233.2

Substantially all of the Company's property and equipment were held in the U.S. for both periods presented.

Goodwill

The following table presents the detail of goodwill:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
(In millions)		
Goodwill, gross	\$ 1,537.8	\$ 1,537.8
Accumulated goodwill impairment	(1,485.3)	(1,485.3)
Total goodwill	\$ 52.5	\$ 52.5

There was no impairment of goodwill or other long-lived assets recognized in any of the periods presented.

Deposits to Acquire Intangible Assets

The Company's Deposits to acquire intangible assets represents the \$145.0 million paid for the future assignment to the Company of contractual rights to the .web gTLD, pending resolution of objections by other applicants, and approval from ICANN.

Other Long-Term Assets

Other long-term assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
(In millions)		
Long-term prepaid expenses	\$ 13.5	\$ 4.8
Operating lease right-of-use asset	9.3	7.4
Long-term prepaid registry fees	8.2	8.3
Restricted cash	5.4	5.4
Other	3.0	3.1
Total other long-term assets	\$ 39.4	\$ 29.0

Long-term prepaid expenses as of December 31, 2024 reflect longer-term contracts for software licenses and maintenance entered into during 2024. The prepaid registry fees in the tables above primarily relate to the fees the Company pays to ICANN for each annual term of .com domain name registrations and renewals which are deferred and amortized over the domain name

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022

registration term. The amount of prepaid registry fees as of December 31, 2024 reflects amortization of \$39.5 million during 2024 which was recorded in Cost of Revenues.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In millions)	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 10.6	\$ 12.5
Accrued employee compensation	66.9	61.2
Taxes payable	65.8	49.5
Customer deposits	64.6	77.2
Interest payable	19.5	19.5
Accrued registry fees	12.6	12.3
Customer incentives payable	8.9	6.5
Current operating lease liabilities	5.2	5.1
Foreign currency forward contracts	1.1	10.7
Other accrued liabilities	2.6	2.9
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 257.8	\$ 257.4

Accrued employee compensation primarily consists of liabilities for employee leave, salaries, payroll taxes, employee contributions to the employee stock purchase plan, and incentive compensation. Customer deposits varies from period to period due to the timing of payments from certain large customers. Taxes payable reflects amounts accrued for the income tax provision and payments made during the year. This balance fluctuates from period to period due to the timing of income tax payments in the Company's major tax jurisdictions. The liability related to the unrealized loss on foreign currency forward contracts as of December 31, 2023 was remeasured and paid upon settlement of the forward contract in 2024.

Long-term Tax and Other Liabilities

Long-term tax and other liabilities consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In millions)	
Long-term tax liabilities	\$ 6.1	\$ 34.1
Long-term operating lease liabilities	4.0	2.2
Long-term tax and other liabilities	\$ 10.1	\$ 36.3

Long-term tax liabilities as of December 31, 2024 reflects a \$24.3 million reclassification to current liabilities of the final installment of the transition tax liability on accumulated foreign earnings resulting from the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022

Note 4. Debt*Senior Notes*

The following table summarizes information related to our Senior notes:

	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Principal	
				As of December 31,	
				2024	2023
(in millions except interest rates)					
Senior notes due 2025	March 27, 2015	April 1, 2025	5.25 %	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0
Senior notes due 2027	July 5, 2017	July 15, 2027	4.75 %	550.0	550.0
Senior notes due 2031	June 8, 2021	June 15, 2031	2.70 %	750.0	750.0
Less: unamortized issuance costs				(7.7)	(9.8)
Total senior notes				1,792.3	1,790.2
Less: current portion of senior notes due 2025				(299.8)	—
Total long-term senior notes				\$ 1,492.5	\$ 1,790.2

The 2031 Notes were issued at 99.712% of par value. The 2025 and 2027 notes were issued at par and all outstanding senior notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company. Interest is payable on each of the senior notes semi-annually. Each of the senior notes issuances is redeemable, in whole or in part, at the Company's option at times and redemption prices specified in the indentures.

Current and long-term senior notes as of December 31, 2024 reflect the classification of \$299.8 million of the Company's \$500.0 million senior notes due April 1, 2025 ("2025 Senior Notes"), net of unamortized debt issuance costs, as current liabilities, and the remaining \$200.0 million as long-term liabilities. Under existing market conditions, the Company intends to refinance all of its 2025 Senior Notes through the issuance of new long-term debt. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has \$200.0 million in borrowing capacity under its credit facility discussed below. If a suitable refinancing arrangement is not available due to a change in market conditions, the Company intends to utilize the credit facility to repay \$200.0 million of the 2025 Senior Notes.

2023 Credit Facility

On December 6, 2023, the Company entered into a credit agreement for a \$200.0 million committed unsecured revolving credit facility (the "2023 Credit Facility") which takes the place of its prior unsecured revolving credit facility. The 2023 Credit Facility includes a financial covenant requiring that the Company's leverage ratio not exceed 4.0 to 1.0, which may be increased subject to certain conditions defined in the 2023 Credit Facility Agreement. As of December 31, 2024, there were no borrowings outstanding under the 2023 Credit Facility, and the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants. The 2023 Credit Facility expires on December 6, 2028, at which time any outstanding borrowings are due. Verisign may from time to time request lenders to agree on a discretionary basis to increase the commitment amount by up to an aggregate of \$150.0 million.

Note 5. Stockholders' Deficit*Treasury Stock*

Treasury stock is accounted for under the cost method. Treasury stock includes shares repurchased under stock repurchase programs and shares withheld in lieu of the tax withholding due upon vesting of RSUs.

Effective July 25, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of its common stock in the amount of approximately \$1.11 billion, in addition to the \$388.0 million that remained available for repurchases under the share repurchase program, for a total authorization of up to \$1.50 billion under the program. The program has no expiration date. Purchases made under the program could be effected through open market transactions, block purchases, accelerated share repurchase agreements or other negotiated transactions. As of December 31, 2024, there was approximately \$1.02 billion remaining available for repurchases under the program.

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022

The summary of the Company's common stock repurchases are as follows:

	2024		2023		2022	
	Shares	Average Price	Shares	Average Price	Shares	Average Price
(In millions, except average price amounts)						
Total repurchases under the repurchase plans	6.6	\$ 183.84	4.2	\$ 210.28	5.5	\$ 187.07
Total repurchases for tax withholdings	0.1	\$ 188.23	0.1	\$ 211.29	0.1	\$ 202.21
Total repurchases	6.7	\$ 183.90	4.3	\$ 210.30	5.6	\$ 187.28
Total costs	\$ 1,225.6		\$ 901.4		\$ 1,048.1	

Since inception, the Company has repurchased 260.2 million shares of its common stock for an aggregate cost of \$14.88 billion, which is recorded as a reduction of Additional paid-in capital. The share repurchase and authorization amounts disclosed within this Form 10-K exclude the excise tax on share repurchases.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The Accumulated other comprehensive loss balances as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 primarily consists of foreign currency translation adjustment losses. There were no significant changes to accumulated other comprehensive loss balances for the periods presented.

Note 6. Calculation of Earnings per Share

The following table presents the computation of weighted-average shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
(In millions)			
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	98.1	103.4	107.9
Weighted-average potential shares of common stock outstanding:			
Unvested RSUs and ESPP	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shares used to compute diluted earnings per share	98.2	103.5	108.0

The calculation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding excludes performance-based RSUs granted by the Company for which the relevant performance criteria have not been achieved and any awards that are antidilutive. The number of potential shares excluded from the calculation was not significant in any period presented.

Note 7. Segment Information

The Company has one reportable segment that includes all the operations of the business. The segment's chief operating decision maker is the Executive Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer. The chief operating decision maker assesses performance and decides how to allocate resources based on revenues, operating income and net income as reported on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Revenues, operating income and net income are used to evaluate budget versus actual results and the overall return generated by the segment assets. The analysis of these financial results, among other metrics, is used to assess performance and drives employee incentive compensation, as well as executive compensation.

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
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The following table presents information about segment revenues, significant expenses and profits:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In millions)		
Revenues	\$ 1,557.4	\$ 1,493.1	\$ 1,424.9
Costs and expenses:			
Compensation and benefits expenses	224.7	214.5	200.8
Stock-based compensation expenses	61.1	59.7	58.6
Equipment and software expenses	45.6	42.1	40.2
Registry fee expenses	45.3	44.1	48.5
Depreciation expenses	36.9	44.1	46.9
Other segment items	85.6	88.0	86.8
Total costs and expenses	<u>499.2</u>	<u>492.5</u>	<u>481.8</u>
Operating Income	1,058.2	1,000.6	943.1
Interest expense	(75.3)	(75.3)	(75.3)
Non-operating income, net	39.0	51.2	12.4
Income tax expense	(236.2)	(158.9)	(206.4)
Net income	<u>\$ 785.7</u>	<u>\$ 817.6</u>	<u>\$ 673.8</u>

Other segment items that are a part of our segment net income include professional services expenses, telecommunication expenses, legal expenses, occupancy expenses, marketing expenses, and travel expenses.

Note 8. Revenues

The Company generates revenues in the U.S.; Europe, the Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”); Australia, China, Japan, Singapore, and other Asia Pacific countries (“APAC”); and certain other countries, including Canada and Latin American countries.

The following table presents the Company’s revenues disaggregated by geography, based on the billing addresses of our customers:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In millions)		
U.S	\$ 1,035.5	\$ 994.7	\$ 937.6
EMEA	249.6	228.2	226.0
APAC	175.7	174.8	167.7
Other	96.6	95.4	93.6
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,557.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,493.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,424.9</u>

Revenues in the table above are attributed to the country of domicile and the respective regions in which registrars are located; however, this may differ from the regions where the registrars operate or where registrants are located. Revenues for each region may be impacted by registrars reincorporating, relocating, or from acquisitions or changes in affiliations of resellers. Revenues for each region may also be impacted by registrars domiciled in one region, registering domain names in another region.

Major Customers

Our largest customer accounted for approximately 32% of revenues in 2024, 2023, and 2022. The Company does not believe that the loss of this customer would have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business because, in that event, end-users of this customer would transfer to the Company’s other existing customers.

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
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Deferred Revenues

As payment for domain name registrations and renewals are due in advance of our performance, we record these amounts as deferred revenues. The increase in the deferred revenues balance in 2024 is primarily driven by amounts billed in 2024 for domain name registrations and renewals to be recognized as revenues in future periods, offset by refunds for domain name renewals deleted during the 45-day grace period, and \$894.2 million of revenues recognized that were included in the deferred revenues balance at December 31, 2023. The balance of deferred revenues as of December 31, 2024 represents our aggregate remaining performance obligations. Amounts included in current deferred revenues are all expected to be recognized in revenues within 12 months, except for a portion of deferred revenues that relates to domain name renewals that are deleted in the 45-day grace period following the transaction. The long-term deferred revenues amounts will be recognized in revenues over several years, and in some cases, up to ten years.

Note 9. Employee Benefits and Stock-based Compensation

401(k) Plan

The Company maintains a defined contribution 401(k) plan (the “401(k) Plan”) for substantially all of its U.S. employees. Under the 401(k) Plan, eligible employees may contribute up to 50% of their pre-tax salary, subject to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) annual contribution limits. The Company matches 50% of up to the first 8% of the employee’s annual salary contributed to the plan. The Company contributed \$6.0 million in 2024, \$5.8 million in 2023, and \$5.5 million in 2022 under the 401(k) Plan. The Company can terminate matching contributions at its discretion at any time.

Equity Incentive Plan

The majority of Verisign’s stock-based compensation relates to RSUs granted under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2006 Plan”). As of December 31, 2024, a total of 7.3 million shares of common stock remain reserved for issuance upon the vesting of RSUs and for the future grant of equity awards. The 2006 Plan authorizes the award of incentive stock options to employees and non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards, RSUs, stock bonus awards, stock appreciation rights and performance shares to eligible employees, officers, directors, consultants, independent contractors and advisers. The 2006 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee which may delegate to a committee of one or more members of the Board or Verisign’s officers the ability to grant certain awards and take certain other actions with respect to participants who are not executive officers or non-employee directors. RSUs are awards covering a specified number of shares of Verisign common stock that may be settled by issuance of those shares (which may be restricted shares). RSUs generally vest over four years. Certain RSUs with performance and market conditions (“PSUs”), granted to the Company’s executives, generally vest over a three year term. Additionally, the Company has granted fully vested RSUs to members of its Board in each of the last three years. The Compensation Committee may authorize grants with a different vesting schedule in the future.

2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Eligible employees of the Company may purchase common stock under the 2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan through payroll deductions by electing to have between 2% and 25% of their compensation withheld to cover the purchase price. Each participant is granted an option to purchase common stock. This option is automatically exercised on the last day of each six-month purchase period during the offering period. The purchase price for the common stock under the ESPP is 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the common stock on the first day of the applicable offering period or the last day of the applicable purchase period. Offering periods begin on the first business day of February and August of each year. As of December 31, 2024, 2.8 million shares of the Company’s common stock remain reserved for future issuance under this plan.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
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Stock-based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is classified in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income in the same expense line items as cash compensation. The following table presents the classification of stock-based compensation:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In millions)		
Cost of revenues	\$ 8.0	\$ 7.1	\$ 7.2
Research and development	10.6	10.0	9.5
Selling, general and administrative	42.5	42.6	41.9
Stock-based compensation expense	61.1	59.7	58.6
Capitalization (included in Property and equipment, net)	1.0	1.1	1.6
Total stock-based compensation	<u>\$ 62.1</u>	<u>\$ 60.8</u>	<u>\$ 60.2</u>

The following table presents the nature of the Company's total stock-based compensation:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In millions)		
RSUs	\$ 49.9	\$ 47.1	\$ 43.8
PSUs	8.2	9.3	12.1
ESPP	4.0	4.4	4.3
Total stock-based compensation	<u>\$ 62.1</u>	<u>\$ 60.8</u>	<u>\$ 60.2</u>

The income tax benefit that was included within Income tax expense related to these stock-based compensation expenses for 2024, 2023, and 2022 was \$12.4 million, \$11.7 million, and \$13.8 million, respectively.

RSUs Information

The following table summarizes unvested RSUs activity for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
	(Shares in millions)	
Unvested at beginning of period	0.7	\$ 209.80
Granted	0.4	\$ 194.76
Vested and settled	(0.3)	\$ 206.27
Forfeited	(0.1)	\$ 203.74
Unvested at end of period	<u>0.7</u>	<u>\$ 203.36</u>

The RSUs in the table above include PSUs. The unvested RSUs as of December 31, 2024 include 0.2 million PSUs. The number of shares received upon vesting of these PSUs may range from 0.1 million to 0.4 million depending on the level of performance achieved and whether any market conditions are satisfied.

The closing price of Verisign's stock was \$206.96 on December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, the aggregate market value of unvested RSUs was \$148.1 million. The fair values of RSUs that vested during 2024, 2023, and 2022 were \$52.6 million, \$58.8 million, and \$51.4 million, respectively. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of RSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, was \$212.80 and \$210.94, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested RSUs was \$100.7 million which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.4 years.

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
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Note 10. Non-operating Income, Net

The following table presents the components of Non-operating income, net:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In millions)		
Interest income	\$ 37.4	\$ 46.1	\$ 14.9
Other, net	1.6	5.1	(2.5)
Total non-operating income, net	<u>\$ 39.0</u>	<u>\$ 51.2</u>	<u>\$ 12.4</u>

Interest income is earned principally from the Company's surplus cash balances and marketable securities. The decrease in interest income in 2024 primarily reflects the lower amounts invested in debt securities in 2024 and slightly lower interest rates on the Company's investments in debt securities compared to 2023. Other non-operating income, net, reflects net gains and losses from the Company's foreign currency exposure and related hedges.

Note 11. Income Taxes

Income before income taxes is categorized geographically as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In millions)		
United States	\$ 655.4	\$ 607.1	\$ 558.5
Foreign	366.5	369.4	321.7
Total income before income taxes	<u>\$ 1,021.9</u>	<u>\$ 976.5</u>	<u>\$ 880.2</u>

The provision for income taxes consisted of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In millions)		
Current expense:			
Federal	\$ 147.9	\$ 159.1	\$ 145.1
State	31.3	28.0	41.7
Foreign, including withholding tax	43.3	24.4	26.3
	<u>222.5</u>	<u>211.5</u>	<u>213.1</u>
Deferred expense (benefit):			
Federal	(3.3)	(25.6)	(18.0)
State	(3.3)	11.2	(4.8)
Foreign	20.3	(38.2)	16.1
	<u>13.7</u>	<u>(52.6)</u>	<u>(6.7)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 236.2</u>	<u>\$ 158.9</u>	<u>\$ 206.4</u>

VERISIGN, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
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The Company's state current expense was lower in 2024 and 2023 due to a beneficial change in certain state income apportionment rules, which became effective starting in 2023. The new apportionment rules required the Company to write down certain of its deferred tax assets resulting in a net state deferred expense in 2023.

The Company's increased foreign current expense in 2024 was primarily driven by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") Pillar 2 minimum tax adopted by Switzerland, partially offset by related foreign tax credits in the U.S.

The difference between income tax expense and the amount resulting from applying the federal statutory rate of 21% to Income before income taxes is attributable to the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
	(In millions)		
Income tax expense at federal statutory rate	\$ 214.6	\$ 205.1	\$ 184.8
State taxes, net of federal benefit	20.4	28.5	29.2
Change in valuation allowance	(6.5)	66.1	0.1
Remeasurement of unrecognized tax benefits	2.4	(8.3)	(1.5)
Effect of non-U.S. operations	2.3	(15.5)	(9.5)
Non-U.S. intellectual property	—	(118.0)	—
Other	3.0	1.0	3.3
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 236.2</u>	<u>\$ 158.9</u>	<u>\$ 206.4</u>

During the fourth quarter of 2023, due to a change in local tax systems, the Company recognized amortizable tax basis related to a portion of its non-U.S. intellectual property based on a fair value of approximately \$1.80 billion. This intellectual property had no book value, resulting in the recognition of a \$118.0 million deferred tax asset and a corresponding income tax benefit in 2023.

Due to the change in the tax systems mentioned above, the Company determined that it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax asset related to certain non-U.S. intellectual property previously transferred as part of a legal entity reorganization, will not be realized, and as a result, recognized a valuation allowance of \$64.7 million in 2023.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In millions)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Intellectual property	\$ 227.4	\$ 266.2
Deferred revenue, accruals and reserves	72.4	72.9
Research and development costs	32.5	23.6
Tax credit carryforwards	6.1	4.6
Net operating loss carryforwards	1.7	2.2
Other	3.9	6.0
Total deferred tax assets	<u>344.0</u>	<u>375.5</u>
Valuation allowance	<u>(61.8)</u>	<u>(73.6)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>282.2</u>	<u>301.9</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>(0.9)</u>	<u>(0.9)</u>
Total net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 281.3</u>	<u>\$ 301.0</u>

With the exception of a portion of deferred tax assets related to intellectual property and certain state and foreign net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards, management believes it is more likely than not that the tax effects of the deferred tax liabilities together with future taxable income, will be sufficient to fully recover the remaining deferred tax assets.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
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As of December 31, 2024, the Company's deferred tax assets included \$32.9 million of state net operating loss carryforwards, before applying tax rates for the respective jurisdictions. The tax credit carryforwards as of December 31, 2024 consisted primarily of foreign tax credit carryforwards. The state net operating loss carryforwards expire in various years from 2025 through 2034. The foreign tax credits will expire between 2028 and 2034.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the total amounts of gross unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	(In millions)	
Beginning balance	\$ 9.6	\$ 15.1
Increases in tax positions for prior years	0.3	0.1
Decreases in tax positions for prior years	(2.8)	—
Increases in tax positions for current year	0.4	5.0
Lapse in statute of limitations	(1.0)	(10.6)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 6.5</u>	<u>\$ 9.6</u>

As of December 31, 2024, approximately \$4.3 million of unrecognized tax benefits, including penalties and interest, could affect the Company's tax provision and effective tax rate. The Company does not expect the balance of unrecognized tax benefits to change materially during the next twelve months.

In accordance with its accounting policy, the Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of tax expense. These accruals were not material in any period presented.

The Company's major taxing jurisdictions are the U.S., the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Switzerland. The Company's U.S. federal income tax returns are not currently under examination by the IRS and only the Company's tax returns for 2020 and years thereafter are subject to examination. The Company's other material tax returns are not currently under examination by their respective taxing jurisdictions. Because the Company has previously used net operating loss carryforwards and other tax attributes to offset its taxable income in income tax returns for the U.S. and Virginia, such attributes can be adjusted by these taxing authorities until the statute of limitations closes on the year in which such attributes were utilized. The open years for examination in Switzerland are the 2020 tax year and forward.

Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies

The following table represents the minimum payments required by Verisign under certain purchase obligations, certain U.S. income tax obligations, leases, and the interest payments and principal on the Senior Notes:

	Purchase Obligations	Transition Tax	Senior Notes	Total
	(In millions)			
2025	\$ 45.6	\$ 24.3	\$ 559.5	\$ 629.4
2026	12.7	—	46.4	59.1
2027	5.3	—	596.4	601.7
2028	3.0	—	20.3	23.3
2029	0.5	—	20.3	20.8
Thereafter	—	—	780.2	780.2
Total	<u>\$ 67.1</u>	<u>\$ 24.3</u>	<u>\$ 2,023.1</u>	<u>\$ 2,114.5</u>

The amounts in the table above exclude \$4.3 million of unrecognized tax benefits, as the Company is unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate amount or time of settlement of those liabilities.

Verisign enters into certain purchase obligations with various vendors. The Company's significant purchase obligations include firm commitments with telecommunication carriers, other service providers and the fixed portion of registry fees related

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to the operation of certain top-level domains. Registry fees for top-level domains that we operate where the amounts are variable or passed-through to registrars have been excluded from the table above.

The Company has an agreement with Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (“ICANN”) to be the sole registry operator for domain names in the .com registry through November 30, 2030. For each period presented, the Company paid ICANN a fee of \$0.25 for each annual term of a domain name registered or renewed. The Company incurred registry fees for the .com registry of \$38.0 million in 2024, \$38.1 million in 2023, and \$39.9 million in 2022. Effective January 1, 2025, these fees increased to \$0.2575 for each annual term of a domain name registered or renewed.

In connection with the .com Registry Agreement with ICANN, the Company is required to make annual payments of \$4.0 million to ICANN through 2025 to support efforts to maintain the security and stability of the DNS. The payment for 2025 is included in Purchase obligations in the table above.

Verisign leases a small portion of its office space and a portion of its data center facilities under operating leases, the longest of which extends into 2029. Rental expenses under operating leases were not material in any period presented. Operating lease obligations for 2025 through 2029 are included in Purchase obligations in the table above.

The Transition Tax amount in the table above is the final installment of U.S. income taxes payable on our accumulated foreign earnings pursuant to the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

a. Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on our management's evaluation, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (our principal executive officer) and our Chief Financial Officer (our principal financial officer), as of December 31, 2024, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

b. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 using the criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* (2013 Framework) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Based on our evaluation under the COSO framework, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued a report concerning the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. See "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

c. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the three months ended December 31, 2024 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

d. Inherent Limitations of Disclosure Controls and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Because of their inherent limitations, our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent material errors or fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. The effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting is subject to risks, including that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with our policies or procedures may deteriorate.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Insider Trading Arrangements

Our directors and executive officers may from time to time enter into plans or other arrangements for the purchase or sale of our shares that are intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) or may represent a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement under the Exchange Act.

There were no directors or executive officers that adopted, terminated or modified plans or other arrangements during the quarter ended December 31, 2024.

Director Retirement

On February 10, 2025, Roger H. Moore announced his retirement from the Board of Directors effective as of the next Annual Meeting of Stockholders of VeriSign, Inc. at the end of his current term. Mr. Moore's retirement did not result from any disagreement with the Company concerning any matter relating to its operations, policies, or practice.

Bylaw Amendment

On February 10, 2025, our Board of Directors amended Article I, Section 2(f) of our Bylaws to change the time period during which the Secretary will not call a stockholder-requested special meeting to consider an identical or substantially similar item presented at an earlier meeting of stockholders. The amendment shortens the time period when such a meeting will not be called by permitting a request that is delivered starting after 90 days, instead of 180 days, after the prior stockholders' meeting.

This description of the amendment to the Bylaws is qualified in its entirety by reference to the text of the Bylaws, as amended, a copy of which is filed as Exhibit 3.02 to this Form 10-K.

Item 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item regarding our directors and nominees, Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, and Compensation Committee will be included under the captions “Proposal No. 1—Election of Directors,” “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners” and “Corporate Governance” in our Proxy Statement related to the 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference (our “2025 Proxy Statement”).

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information required by this item relating to our executive officers is included under the caption “Information About Our Executive Officers” in Part I of this Form 10-K.

We have adopted a written Code of Conduct, which is posted on our Investor Relations website under “Ethics and Business Conduct” at <https://investor.verisign.com/corporate-governance>. The Code of Conduct applies to all of our directors, officers, and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and other senior accounting officers. We have also adopted the “Corporate Governance Principles for the Board of Directors,” which provide guidance to our directors on corporate practices that serve the best interests of our company and our stockholders.

We intend to satisfy any disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the Code of Conduct, to the extent applicable to the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, or other senior accounting officers, by posting such information on our website, on the web page found by clicking through to “Ethics and Business Conduct” as specified above.

The information required by this item regarding our insider trading policies and procedures will be included under the caption “Insider Trading Policy” in our 2025 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to our 2025 Proxy Statement from the discussions under the captions “Compensation of Directors,” “Non-Employee Director Retainer Fees and Equity Compensation Information” and “Non-Employee Director Compensation Table for 2024,” “Executive Compensation” and “Executive Compensation Tables.”

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from the discussions under the captions “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in our 2025 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to our 2025 Proxy Statement from the discussions under the captions “Policies and Procedures with Respect to Transactions with Related Persons,” “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and “Independence of Directors.”

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Our independent registered public accounting firm is KPMG LLP, McLean, VA, Auditor Firm ID: 185.

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to our 2025 Proxy Statement from the discussions under the captions “Principal Accountant Fees and Services” and “Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditors.”

PART IV**ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES**

(a) Documents filed as part of this report

1. Financial statements

The financial statements are set forth under Item 8 of this Form 10-K, as indexed below.

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Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	33
Consolidated Balance Sheets	36
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	37
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficit	38
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2. Financial statement schedules

Financial statement schedules are omitted because the information called for is not material or is shown either in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

(a) Index to Exhibits

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC, the Company has filed certain agreements as exhibits to this Form 10-K. These agreements may contain representations and warranties by the parties thereto. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other party or parties to such agreements and (1) may be intended not as statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties to such agreements if those statements prove to be inaccurate, (2) may have been qualified by disclosures that were made to such other party or parties and that either have been reflected in the Company's filings or are not required to be disclosed in those filings, (3) may apply materiality standards different from what may be viewed as material to investors and (4) were made only as of the date of such agreements or such other date(s) as may be specified in such agreements and are subject to more recent developments. Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the Company's actual state of affairs at the date hereof or at any other time.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit Description</u>	<u>Incorporated by Reference</u>			<u>Filed Herewith</u>
		<u>Form</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Number</u>	
2.01	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of March 6, 2000, by and among the Registrant, Nickel Acquisition Corporation and Network Solutions, Inc.	8-K	3/8/00	2.1	
3.01	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.	10-K	2/17/17	3.01	
3.02	Bylaws of VeriSign, Inc.	10-K			X
4.01	Indenture dated as of March 27, 2015 between VeriSign, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.	8-K	3/30/15	4.1	
4.02	Indenture, dated as of July 5, 2017, between VeriSign, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.	8-K	7/5/17	4.1	
4.03	Indenture, dated as of June 8, 2021, between VeriSign, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.	8-K	6/8/21	4.1	
4.04	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 8, 2021, between VeriSign, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.	8-K	6/8/21	4.2	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
4.05	Description of Securities of the Registrant	10-K	2/19/21	4.04	
10.01	Amendment No. Thirty (30) to Cooperative Agreement - Special Awards Conditions NCR-92-18742, between VeriSign and U.S. Department of Commerce managers.	10-K	7/12/07	10.27	
10.02	Form of Indemnity Agreement entered into by the Registrant with each of its directors and executive officers. +	10-Q	4/28/10	10.01	
10.03	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	7/27/12	10.03	
10.04	Amendment Number Thirty-Two (32) to the Cooperative Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and Department of Commerce, entered into on November 29, 2012.	8-K	11/30/12	10.2	
10.05	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Employee Restricted Stock Unit Agreement +	10-K	2/19/16	10.70	
10.06	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for awards granted in 2022 and 2023+	10-Q	4/28/16	10.01	
10.07	Amended and Restated VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated +	DEF 14A	4/29/16	Appendix A	
10.08	Amendment Number Thirty-Three (33) to the Cooperative Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and Department of Commerce, entered into on October 20, 2016	8-K	10/20/16	10.2	
10.09	Amendment Number Thirty-Four (34) to the Cooperative Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and Department of Commerce, entered into on October 20, 2016	8-K	10/20/16	10.3	
10.10	Amended and Restated 2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as adopted August 30, 2007, and amended May 25, 2017. +	DEF 14A	4/12/17	Appendix A	
10.11	Form of Amended and Restated Change-in-Control and Retention Agreement [CEO Form of Agreement]. +	10-Q	7/27/17	10.01	
10.12	Amended and Restated Change-in-Control and Retention Agreement. +	10-Q	7/27/17	10.02	
10.13	Amendment Thirty-Five (35) to the Cooperative Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and the U.S. Department of Commerce, entered into on October 26, 2018	8-K	11/1/18	10.1	
10.14	Asset Purchase Agreement between Verisign, Inc., as the seller and Neustar, Inc., as the buyer, dated as of October 24, 2018	10-K	2/15/19	10.20	
10.15	Amendment to Asset Purchase Agreement and Transition Services Agreement between Neustar, Inc. and VeriSign, Inc., dated as of December 10, 2019 †	10-K	2/14/20	10.22	
10.16	Net Registry Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.	8-K	6/30/23	10.1	
10.17	Credit Agreement, dated as of December 6, 2023 among VeriSign, Inc., the borrowing subsidiaries party thereto, the lenders party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent.	8-K	12/08/23	10.1	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
10.18	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for awards granted in or after 2024+	10-K	2/15/24	10.10	
10.19	Registry Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, entered into on November 25, 2024.	8-K	11/25/24	10.1	
19.01	Insider Trading Policy.				X
21.01	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.				X
23.01	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.				X
24.01	Powers of Attorney (Included as part of the signature pages hereto).				X
31.01	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).				X
31.02	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).				X
32.01	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code (18 U.S.C. 1350). *				X
32.02	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code (18 U.S.C. 1350). *				X
97	Incentive-Based Compensation Recovery Policy	10-K	2/15/24	97	
101	Interactive Data File. The instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.				X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).				X

* As contemplated by SEC Release No. 33-8212, these exhibits are furnished with this Form 10-K and are not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not incorporated by reference in any filing of VeriSign, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in such filings.

+ Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

† Certain portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(10)(iv) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 16. 10-K SUMMARY

None.

BYLAWS
of
VERISIGN, INC.
(Effective February 11, 2025)

ARTICLE I

Stockholders

Section 1. Annual Meeting. An annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, for the election of the directors to succeed those whose terms expire and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, shall be held at such place, on such date and at such time as the Board of Directors shall each year fix.

Section 2. Special Meetings. (a) Special meetings of the stockholders, for any purpose or purposes prescribed in the notice of the meeting, shall be held at such place, on such date, and at such time as determined by the Board of Directors and may be called only by (i) the Board of Directors pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of directors authorized by resolutions (whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships at the time any such resolution is presented to the Board of Directors for adoption), (ii) the Chairman of the Board of Directors, (iii) the President or (iv) the Secretary whenever a stockholder or group of stockholders Owning (as defined below) at least ten percent (10%) in the aggregate of the capital stock issued, outstanding and entitled to vote, and who held that amount in a net long position continuously for at least one year (the "Eligibility Criteria"), so request in writing. Business transacted at special meetings shall be confined to the purpose or purposes stated in the notice of the meeting.

In the case of clause (iv) of the immediately preceding sentence, each such written request must be signed by each stockholder making the request and delivered to the Secretary at the principal executive office of the corporation and shall set forth (a) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the special meeting of the stockholders, including the complete text of any resolutions to be presented at the special meeting of the stockholders with respect to such business, and the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting; (b) the date of request; (c)(i) if any stockholder making the request is a registered holder of the corporation's stock, the name, address and ownership information, as they appear on the corporation's books, of each such stockholder and (ii) if any stockholder making the request is not a registered holder of the corporation's stock, proof of satisfaction by each such stockholder of the Eligibility Criteria which shall be substantially similar to the proof specified by Rule 14a-8(b)(2)(i) or (ii) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), as amended from time to time, in each case, including a written agreement to update and supplement such information upon the occurrence of any changes thereto; (d) a representation that each requesting stockholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the special meeting of the stockholders to transact the business specified; and (e) a representation that each requesting stockholder intends to hold the shares of the corporation's stock set forth in the written request through the date of the special meeting of the stockholders; provided that, if any such requesting

stockholder (x) fails to satisfy the Eligibility Criteria or to follow one of the procedural requirements described in clauses (a) through (e) of this sentence (the “Procedural Requirements”), the corporation shall not be obligated to call a special meeting unless the remaining requesting stockholders continue to satisfy the Eligibility Criteria and the Procedural Requirements or (y) fails to hold the required number of shares through the date of the special meeting (a “Non Performing Holder”), the corporation may cancel the special meeting (if previously called but not yet held) unless the remaining requesting stockholders have not failed to hold such shares through such date and continue to satisfy the Eligibility Criteria; provided, further, that the corporation may disregard future requests to call special meetings from each Non Performing Holder for the following two calendar years. Following receipt by the Secretary of a written request of stockholders that complies with the requirements set forth in this Section 2 (a “Special Meeting Request”), the Secretary shall call a special meeting of the stockholders.

(b) Revocation of Special Meeting Request. A stockholder may revoke a Special Meeting Request at any time by written revocation. Following such revocation, the Board of Directors, in its discretion, may cancel the special meeting unless, in the case of a Special Meeting Request, any remaining requesting stockholders continue to satisfy the Eligibility Criteria and the Procedural Requirements. For purposes of this Section 2, written revocation shall mean delivering a notice of revocation to the Secretary.

(c) Limitations. The Secretary shall not call a special meeting in response to a Special Meeting Request if (i) an identical or substantially similar item (as determined by the Board of Directors, a “Similar Item”) is included or will be included in the corporation’s notice of meeting as an item of business to be brought before a meeting of stockholders that will be held not later than ninety (90) days after the delivery date of the Special Meeting Request (the “Delivery Date”); (ii) the Delivery Date is during the period commencing ninety (90) days prior to the date of the next annual meeting of stockholders and ending on the date of the next annual meeting of stockholders; (iii) a Similar Item was presented at any meeting of stockholders held within ninety (90) days prior to the Delivery Date; (iv) the Special Meeting Request relates to an item of business that is not a proper subject for stockholder action under applicable law; or (v) such Special Meeting Request was made in a manner that involved a violation of Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act or other applicable law. For purposes of this Section 2, the election of directors shall be deemed to be a Similar Item with respect to all items of business involving the election or removal of directors.

For the purposes of this Section 2, a stockholder or beneficial owner is deemed to “Own” only those outstanding shares of capital stock as to which the person possesses both (A) the full voting and investment rights pertaining to the shares and (B) the full economic interest in (including the opportunity for profit and risk of loss on) such shares, except that the number of shares calculated in accordance with clauses (A) and (B) shall not include any shares (1) sold by such person in any transaction that has not been settled or closed, (2) borrowed by the person for any purposes or purchased by the person pursuant to an agreement to resell, or (3) subject to any option, warrant, forward contract, swap, contract of sale, or other derivative or similar agreement entered into by the person, whether the instrument or agreement is to be settled with shares or with cash based on the notional amount or value of outstanding shares of capital stock, if the

instrument or agreement has, or is intended to have, or if exercised would have, the purpose or effect of (x) reducing in any manner, to any extent or at any time in the future, the person's full right to vote or direct the voting of the shares, and/or (y) hedging, offsetting, or altering to any degree any gain or loss arising from the full economic ownership of the shares by the person. The terms "Owned," "Owning" and other variations of the word "Own," when used with respect to a stockholder or beneficial owner, have correlative meanings. For purposes of clauses (1) through (3), the term "person" includes its affiliates. A stockholder or beneficial owner "Owns" shares held in the name of a nominee or other intermediary so long as the person retains the right to instruct how the shares are voted with respect to the election of directors and the right to direct the disposition thereof and possesses the full economic interest in the shares. The person's Ownership of shares is deemed to continue during any period in which the person has delegated any voting power by means of a proxy, power of attorney, or other instrument or arrangement that is revocable at any time by the stockholder.

Section 3. Place of Meetings. All meetings of stockholders shall be held at the principal office of the corporation unless a different place is fixed by the person or persons calling the meeting and stated in the notice of the meeting.

Section 4. Notices of Meetings and Adjourned Meetings. A written notice of each annual or special meeting of the stockholders stating the place, date, and hour thereof, shall be given by the Secretary (or the person or persons calling the meeting), not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting, to each stockholder entitled to such notice, and, if mailed, shall be given by depositing it postage prepaid in the United States mail, directed to each stockholder at his or her address as it appears on the records of the corporation. Notices of all special meetings of stockholders shall state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. An affidavit of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, or transfer agent of the corporation that the notice has been given shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. No notice need be given to any person with whom communication is unlawful or to any person who has waived such notice in the manner permitted by Section 229 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"). When a meeting is adjourned to another time and place, notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time and place thereof are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken except that, if the adjournment is for more than 30 days or if, after the adjournment, a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as provided in this Section 4.

Section 5. Quorum. At any meeting of the stockholders, a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of one or more individuals appearing in person or represented by proxy and owning or representing a majority of the shares of the corporation then outstanding and entitled to vote thereat, unless or except to the extent that the presence of a larger number may be required by law (including as required from time to time by the DGCL or the Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation (the "Certificate of Incorporation")). Where a separate vote by a class or classes is required, a majority of the shares of such class or classes then outstanding and entitled to vote present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum entitled to take action with respect to that vote on that matter. If a quorum shall fail to attend any meeting, the

chairman of the meeting or the holders of a majority of the shares of stock entitled to vote thereat who are present, in person or by proxy, may adjourn the meeting to another place, date, or time.

Section 6. Organization. Such person as the Board of Directors may have designated or, in the absence of such a person, the President of the corporation or, in his or her absence, such person as may be chosen by the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote thereat who are present, in person or by proxy, shall call to order any meeting of the stockholders and act as chairman of the meeting. In the absence of the Secretary of the corporation, the secretary of the meeting shall be such person as the chairman appoints.

Section 7. Conduct of Business. The chairman of any meeting of stockholders shall determine the order of business and the procedure at the meeting, including such regulation of the manner of voting and the conduct of discussion as seems to him or her in order.

Section 8. Voting. Unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and subject to the provisions of Section 6 of Article IV hereof, each stockholder shall have one vote for each share of stock entitled to vote held by him or her of record according to the records of the corporation. Persons holding stock in a fiduciary capacity shall be entitled to vote the shares so held. Persons whose stock is pledged shall be entitled to vote unless the pledgor in a transfer on the books of the corporation has expressly empowered the pledgee to vote the pledged shares, in which case only the pledgee or his or her proxy shall be entitled to vote. If shares stand of record in the names of two or more persons or if two or more persons have the same fiduciary relationship respecting the shares then, unless the Secretary is given written notice to the contrary and is furnished with a copy of the instrument or order appointing them or creating the relationship wherein it is so provided to the contrary: (a) if only one votes, his or her act binds all; (b) if more than one votes, the act of the majority so voting binds all; and (c) if more than one votes and the vote is evenly split, the effect shall be as provided by law.

Section 9. Proxies. Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders may authorize another person or any group of persons to act for him or her by proxy, but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date, unless the proxy provides for a longer period.

Section 10. Action at Meeting.

(a) Voting - General. When a quorum is present at any meeting, action of the stockholders on any matter properly brought before such meeting, other than the election of directors, shall require, and may be effected by, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in interest of the stock present or represented by proxy and entitled to vote on the subject matter, except where a different vote is expressly required by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws, in which case such express provision shall govern and control.

(b) Voting - Directors. Except as provided in Section 7 of Article II of these Bylaws, each director shall be elected by the affirmative vote of the Majority of the Votes Cast (as defined herein) with respect to that director at any meeting for the election of directors at which a

quorum is present, provided that if as of a date that is five business days in advance of the date the corporation files its definitive proxy statement (regardless of whether or not thereafter revised or supplemented) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) the number of nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected, the directors shall be elected by the vote of a plurality of the votes cast at such meeting. If the Certificate of Incorporation so provides, no ballot shall be required for the election of directors unless requested by a stockholder present or represented at the meeting and entitled to vote in the election. For purposes of this paragraph (b), the term “Majority of the Votes Cast” means, with respect to a nominee for director, that the number of shares voted “for” the election of that nominee must exceed the number of votes cast “against” that nominee.

Section 11. Stockholder Lists. The officer who has charge of the stock ledger of the corporation shall prepare and make available, at least 10 days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, arranged in alphabetical order, and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder for any purpose germane to the meeting for a period of at least 10 days prior to the meeting during ordinary business hours, at the principal place of business of the corporation. Such list shall also be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof, and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present. The stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the stock ledger, the list required by this section or the books of the corporation, or to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of stockholders.

Section 12. Submission of Information by Director Nominees. (a) To be eligible to be a nominee for election or re-election as a director of the corporation, a person must deliver to the Secretary at the principal executive office of the corporation the following information:

(i) a written representation and agreement, which shall be signed by such person and shall represent and agree that such person: (A) consents to serving as a director if elected and (if applicable) to being named in the corporation’s proxy statement and form of proxy as a nominee; (B) is not and will not become a party to any agreement, arrangement or understanding with, and has not given any commitment or assurance to, any person or entity: (1) as to how the person, if elected as a director, will act or vote on any issue or question that has not been disclosed to the corporation, or (2) that could limit or interfere with the person’s ability to comply, if elected as a director, with such person’s fiduciary duties under applicable law; (C) is not and will not become a party to any agreement, arrangement or understanding with any person or entity other than the corporation with respect to any direct or indirect compensation, reimbursement or indemnification in connection with service or action as a director that has not been disclosed to the corporation; and (D) if elected as a director, will comply with all of the corporation’s corporate governance, conflict of interest, confidentiality, and stock ownership and trading policies and guidelines, and any other corporation policies and guidelines applicable to directors (which will be provided to such person promptly following a request therefor); and

(ii) all completed and signed questionnaires required of the corporation's directors (which will be provided to such person promptly following a request therefor).

(b) A nominee for election or re-election as a director of the corporation shall also provide to the corporation such other information as it may reasonably request. The corporation may request such additional information as necessary to permit the corporation to determine the eligibility of such person to serve as a director of the corporation, including information relevant to a determination whether such person can be considered an independent director.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of these Bylaws, if a stockholder has submitted notice of an intent to nominate a candidate for election or re-election as a director pursuant to Section 13 of this Article I or Section 14 of this Article I, the questionnaires described in Section 12(a)(ii) above and the additional information described in clause (b) of this Section 12 above shall be considered timely if provided to the corporation promptly upon request by the corporation, but in any event within the time period for delivery of a stockholder's notice pursuant to Section 13 of this Article I or Section 14 of this Article I, respectively, and all information provided pursuant to this Section 12 shall be deemed part of the stockholder's notice submitted pursuant to Section 13 of this Article I or Section 14 of this Article I, respectively.

Section 13. Notice of Stockholder Business; Nominations.

(a) Annual Meeting.

(i) Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors and the proposal of business other than nominations to be considered by the stockholders may be made at an annual meeting of stockholders only (A) pursuant to the corporation's notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto), (B) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors (C) by any stockholder of the corporation who is a stockholder of record at the time the notice provided for in this Section 13(a) is delivered to the Secretary of the corporation, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 13(a) or (D) by an Eligible Stockholder (as defined in clause (c) of Section 14 of this Article I) pursuant to the requirements of Section 14 of this Article I. For the avoidance of doubt, the foregoing clauses (C) and (D) shall be the exclusive means for a stockholder to make nominations or propose other business at an annual meeting of stockholders (other than a proposal included in the corporation's proxy statement pursuant to and in compliance with Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act).

(ii) For nominations or other business to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a stockholder pursuant to clause (C) of the foregoing paragraph, the stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in writing to the Secretary of the corporation and, in the case of business other than nominations, such business must be a proper subject for stockholder action. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to the Secretary at the principal executive office of the corporation not later than the close of business (as defined in clause (c)(ii) of this Section 13) on the 90th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however, that in the event that the date of the annual meeting is more than 30 days before or more than 60 days after such

anniversary date, or if no annual meeting was held in the preceding year, notice by the stockholder to be timely must be so delivered not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the date on which public announcement (as defined in clause (c)(ii) of this Section 13) of the date of such meeting is first made by the corporation. In no event shall an adjournment or recess of an annual meeting, or a postponement of an annual meeting for which notice of the meeting has already been given to stockholders or with respect to which there has been a public announcement of the date of the meeting, commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of a stockholder's notice as described above. Such stockholder's notice shall set forth:

(A) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election or re-election as a director (1) all information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors in an election contest, or is otherwise required, in each case pursuant to and in accordance with Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act, and (2) the information required to be submitted by nominees pursuant to clause (a)(i) of Section 12 of this Article I above;

(B) as to any other business that the stockholder proposes to bring before the meeting, a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting, the text of the proposal or business (including the text of any resolutions proposed for consideration and in the event that such business includes a proposal to amend these Bylaws, the language of the proposed amendment), the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting and any substantial interest (within the meaning of Item 5 of Schedule 14A under the Exchange Act) in such business of such stockholder and the beneficial owner (within the meaning of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act), if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made;

(C) as to the stockholder giving the notice and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is made or the other business is proposed:

(1) the name and address of such stockholder, as they appear on the corporation's books, and the name and address of such beneficial owner,

(2) the class or series and number of shares of stock of the corporation which are owned of record by such stockholder and such beneficial owner as of the date of the notice, and a representation that the stockholder will notify the corporation in writing within five business days after the record date for such meeting of the class or series and number of shares of stock of the corporation owned of record by the stockholder and such beneficial owner as of the record date for the meeting, and

(3) a representation that the stockholder (or a qualified representative of the stockholder) intends to appear at the meeting to make such nomination or propose such business;

(D) as to the stockholder giving the notice or, if the notice is given on behalf of a beneficial owner on whose behalf the nomination is made or the other business is

proposed, as to such beneficial owner, and if such stockholder or beneficial owner is an entity, as to each director, executive, managing member or control person of such entity (any such individual or control person, a “Control Person”):

(1) the class or series and number of shares of stock of the corporation which are beneficially owned (as defined in clause (c)(ii) of this Section 13) by such stockholder or beneficial owner and by any Control Person as of the date of the notice, and a representation that the stockholder will notify the corporation in writing within five business days after the record date for such meeting of the class or series and number of shares of stock of the corporation beneficially owned by such stockholder or beneficial owner and by any Control Person as of the record date for the meeting,

(2) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding with respect to the nomination or other business between or among such stockholder, beneficial owner or Control Person and any other person, including without limitation any agreements that would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 5 or Item 6 of Exchange Act Schedule 13D (regardless of whether the requirement to file a Schedule 13D is applicable) and a representation that the stockholder will notify the corporation in writing within five business days after the record date for such meeting of any such agreement, arrangement or understanding in effect as of the record date for the meeting,

(3) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding (including without limitation any derivative or short positions, profit interests, options, hedging transactions, and borrowed or loaned shares) that has been entered into as of the date of the stockholder’s notice by, or on behalf of, such stockholder, beneficial owner or Control Person, the effect or intent of which is to mitigate loss, manage risk or benefit from changes in the share price of any class or series of the corporation’s stock, or maintain, increase or decrease the voting power of the stockholder, beneficial owner or Control Person with respect to securities of the corporation, and a representation that the stockholder will notify the corporation in writing within five business days after the record date for such meeting of any such agreement, arrangement or understanding in effect as of the record date for the meeting,

(4) a representation whether the stockholder or the beneficial owner, if any, will engage in a solicitation, within the meaning of Exchange Act Rule 14a-1(l), with respect to the nomination or other business and, if so, the name of each participant (as defined in Item 4 of Schedule 14A under the Exchange Act) in such solicitation and whether such person intends or is part of a group which intends to deliver a proxy statement and/or form of proxy to holders of at least fifty percent (50%) of the corporation’s stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors in the case of a nomination and to holders of at least the percentage of the corporation’s stock required to approve or adopt the business to be proposed, in the case of a proposal.

(iii) Notwithstanding anything in clause (ii) of this Section 13(a) or clause (b) of this Section 13 to the contrary, if the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders is different from the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting, a stockholder’s notice required by this Section 13 shall set forth

a representation that the stockholder will notify the corporation in writing within five business days after the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, or by the opening of business on the date of the meeting (whichever is earlier), of the information required under clauses (ii)(C)(2) and (ii)(D)(1)-(3) of this Section 13(a), and such information when provided to the corporation shall be current as of the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting.

(iv) This Section 13(a) shall not apply to a proposal proposed to be made by a stockholder if the stockholder has notified the corporation of his or her intention to present the proposal at an annual or special meeting only pursuant to and in compliance with Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act and such proposal has been included in a proxy statement that has been prepared by the corporation to solicit proxies for such meeting.

(v) Notwithstanding anything in this Section 13(a) to the contrary, in the event that the number of directors to be elected to the Board of Directors at an annual meeting is increased and there is no public announcement by the corporation naming all of the nominees for directors or specifying the size of the increased Board of Directors made by the corporation at least 10 days prior to the last day a stockholder may deliver a notice in accordance with clause (ii) of this Section 13(a), a stockholder's notice required by this Section 13(a) shall also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for any new positions created by such increase, if it shall be delivered to the Secretary of the corporation at the principal executive office of the corporation not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which such public announcement is first made by the corporation.

(b) Special Meeting. Only such business shall be conducted at a special meeting of stockholders as shall have been brought before the meeting pursuant to the corporation's notice of meeting. Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors may be made at a special meeting of stockholders at which directors are to be elected pursuant to the corporation's notice of meeting (i) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors, (ii) provided that one or more directors are to be elected at such meeting, by any stockholder of the corporation who is a stockholder of record at the time the notice provided for in this Section 13(b) is delivered to the Secretary of the corporation, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and upon such election and who delivers a written notice setting forth the information required by clause (a) of this Section 13 and provides the additional information required by clause (a) of Section 12 of this Article I above, or (iii) in the case of a stockholder-requested special meeting, by any stockholder of the corporation pursuant to clause (a)(iv) of Section 2 of this Article I. In the event the corporation calls a special meeting of stockholders for the purpose of electing one or more directors to the Board of Directors, any stockholder entitled to vote in such election of directors may nominate a person or persons (as the case may be) for election to such position(s) as specified in the corporation's notice of meeting, if the notice required by this Section 13(b) shall be delivered to the Secretary at the principal executive office of the corporation not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such special meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such special meeting or the 10th day following the date on which public announcement of the date of the special meeting and of the nominees proposed by the Board of Directors to be elected at such meeting is first made by the corporation.

In no event shall an adjournment, recess or postponement of a special meeting commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of a stockholder's notice as described above.

(c) General.

(i) Except as otherwise required by law, only such persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 13 shall be eligible to be elected or re-elected at any meeting of stockholders of the corporation to serve as directors and only such other business shall be conducted at a meeting of stockholders as shall have been brought before the meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 13. Except as otherwise required by law, each of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors or the chairman of the meeting shall have the power to determine whether a nomination or any other business proposed to be brought before the meeting was made or proposed, as the case may be, in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 13. If any proposed nomination or other business is not in compliance with this Section 13, then except as otherwise required by law, the chairman of the meeting shall have the power to declare that such nomination shall be disregarded or that such other business shall not be transacted. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 13, unless otherwise required by law, or otherwise determined by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors or the chairman of the meeting, if the stockholder does not provide the information required under Section 12 of this Article I above or clauses (a)(ii)(C)(2) and (a)(ii)(D)(1)-(3) of this Section 13 to the corporation within the time frames specified herein, or if the stockholder (or a qualified representative of the stockholder) does not appear at the annual or special meeting of stockholders of the corporation to present a nomination or other business, such nomination shall be disregarded and such other business shall not be transacted, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such vote may have been received by the corporation. For purposes of these Bylaws, to be considered a qualified representative of a stockholder, a person must be a duly authorized officer, manager or partner of such stockholder or authorized by a writing executed by such stockholder (or a reliable reproduction or electronic transmission of the writing) delivered to the corporation prior to the making of such nomination or proposal at such meeting stating that such person is authorized to act for such stockholder as proxy at the meeting of stockholders.

(ii) For purposes of this Section 13, the "close of business" shall mean 6:00 p.m. local time at the principal executive office of the corporation on any calendar day, whether or not the day is a business day, and a "public announcement" shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by the Dow Jones News Service, Associated Press or a comparable national news service or in a document publicly filed by the corporation with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13, 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. For purposes of clause (a)(ii)(D)(1) of this Section 13, shares shall be treated as "beneficially owned" by a person if the person beneficially owns such shares, directly or indirectly, for purposes of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act and Regulations 13D and 13G thereunder or has or shares pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding (whether or not in writing): (A) the right to acquire such shares (whether such right is exercisable immediately or only after the passage of time or the fulfillment of a condition or both), (B) the right to vote such shares, alone or in concert with others and/or (C) investment

power with respect to such shares, including the power to dispose of, or to direct the disposition of, such shares.

Section 14. Proxy Access for Director Nominations.

(a) Subject to the terms and conditions of these Bylaws, in connection with an annual meeting of stockholders at which directors are to be elected, the corporation (i) shall include in its proxy statement and on its form of proxy the names of, and (ii) shall include in its proxy statement the “Additional Information” (as defined below) relating to, a number of nominees specified pursuant to clause (b) of this Section 14 below (the “Authorized Number”) for election to the Board of Directors submitted pursuant to this Section 14 (each, a “Stockholder Nominee”), if:

(i) the Stockholder Nominee satisfies the eligibility requirements in this Section 14;

(ii) the Stockholder Nominee is identified in a timely notice (the “Stockholder Notice”) that satisfies this Section 14 and is delivered by a stockholder that qualifies as, or is acting on behalf of, an Eligible Stockholder (as defined below);

(iii) the Eligible Stockholder satisfies the requirements in this Section 14 and expressly elects at the time of the delivery of the Stockholder Notice to have the Stockholder Nominee included in the corporation’s proxy materials; and

(iv) the additional requirements of these Bylaws are met.

(b) The maximum number of Stockholder Nominees appearing in the corporation’s proxy materials with respect to an annual meeting of stockholders (the “Authorized Number”) shall not exceed the greater of (i) two or (ii) twenty percent (20%) of the number of directors in office as of the last day on which a Stockholder Notice may be delivered pursuant to this Section 14 with respect to the annual meeting, or if such amount is not a whole number, the closest whole number (rounding down) below twenty percent (20%); provided that the Authorized Number shall be reduced (i) by any Stockholder Nominee whose name was submitted for inclusion in the corporation’s proxy materials pursuant to this Section 14 but whom the Board of Directors decides to nominate as a Board of Directors nominee, and (ii) by any nominees who were previously elected to the Board of Directors as Stockholder Nominees at any of the preceding two annual meetings and who are nominated for election at the annual meeting by the Board of Directors as a Board of Directors nominee. In the event that one or more vacancies for any reason occurs after the date of the Stockholder Notice but before the annual meeting and the Board of Directors resolves to reduce the size of the Board of Directors in connection therewith, the Authorized Number shall be calculated based on the number of directors in office as so reduced.

(c) To qualify as an “Eligible Stockholder,” a stockholder or a group as described in this Section 14(c) must:

(i) Own and have Owned (as defined below), continuously for at least three years as of the date of the Stockholder Notice, a number of shares (as adjusted to account for any stock dividend, stock split, subdivision, combination, reclassification or recapitalization of the shares of capital stock issued, outstanding and entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (for purposes of this Section 14, “Voting Capital Stock”)) that represents at least three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares of Voting Capital Stock as of the date of the Stockholder Notice (the “Required Shares”); and

(ii) thereafter continue to Own the Required Shares through such annual meeting of stockholders.

For purposes of satisfying the ownership requirements of this Section 14(c), a group of not more than twenty (20) stockholders and/or beneficial owners may aggregate the number of shares of Voting Capital Stock that each group member has individually Owned continuously for at least three years as of the date of the Stockholder Notice if all other requirements and obligations for an Eligible Stockholder set forth in this Section 14 are satisfied by and as to each stockholder or beneficial owner comprising the group whose shares are aggregated. No shares may be attributed to more than one Eligible Stockholder, and no stockholder or beneficial owner, alone or together with any of its affiliates, may individually or as a member of a group qualify as or constitute more than one Eligible Stockholder under this Section 14. A group of any two or more funds shall be treated as only one stockholder or beneficial owner for this purpose if they are (A) under common management and investment control or (B) under common management and funded primarily by a single employer. For the purposes of this Section 14, the term “affiliate” or “affiliates” shall have the meanings ascribed thereto under the rules and regulations promulgated under the Exchange Act.

(d) For purposes of this Section 14:

(i) The terms “Own,” “Owned,” “Owning” and other variations of the word “Own” when used with respect to a stockholder or beneficial owner shall have the same meanings as defined in Section 2 of this Article I.

(ii) A stockholder or beneficial owner’s Ownership of shares shall be deemed to continue during any period in which the person has loaned the shares if the person has the power to recall the loaned shares on not more than five business days’ notice.

(e) For purposes of this Section 14, the “Additional Information” referred to in clause (a) of this Section 14 that the corporation will include in its proxy statement is:

(i) the information set forth in the Schedule 14N provided with the Stockholder Notice concerning each Stockholder Nominee and the Eligible Stockholder that is required to be disclosed in the corporation’s proxy statement by the applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder; and

(ii) if the Eligible Stockholder so elects, a written statement of the Eligible Stockholder (or, in the case of a group, a written statement of the group), not to exceed 500 words, in support of its Stockholder Nominee(s), which must be provided at the same time as the Stockholder Notice for inclusion in the corporation's proxy statement for the annual meeting (the "Statement").

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Section 14, the corporation may omit from its proxy materials any information or Statement that it, in good faith, believes is untrue in any material respect (or omits a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading) or would violate any applicable law, rule, regulation or listing standard. Nothing in this Section 14 shall limit the corporation's ability to solicit against and include in its proxy materials its own statements relating to any Eligible Stockholder or Stockholder Nominee.

(f) The Stockholder Notice shall set forth all information, representations and agreements required under clause (a)(ii) of Section 13 of this Article I above, including the information required with respect to (i) any nominee for election as a director, (ii) any stockholder giving notice of an intent to nominate a candidate for election, and (iii) any stockholder, beneficial owner or other person on whose behalf the nomination is made under this Section 14. In addition, such Stockholder Notice shall include:

(i) a copy of the Schedule 14N that has been or concurrently is filed with the SEC under the Exchange Act;

(ii) a written statement of the Eligible Stockholder (and in the case of a group, the written statement of each stockholder or beneficial owner whose shares are aggregated for purposes of constituting an Eligible Stockholder), which statement(s) shall also be included in the Schedule 14N filed with the SEC: (A) setting forth and certifying to the number of shares of Voting Capital Stock the Eligible Stockholder Owns and has Owned (as defined in clause (d) of this Section 14) continuously for at least three years as of the date of the Stockholder Notice, and (B) agreeing to continue to Own such shares through the annual meeting;

(iii) the written agreement of the Eligible Stockholder (and in the case of a group, the written agreement of each stockholder or beneficial owner whose shares are aggregated for purposes of constituting an Eligible Stockholder) addressed to the corporation, setting forth the following additional agreements, representations, and warranties:

(A) it shall provide (1) within five business days after the date of the Stockholder Notice, one or more written statements from the record holder(s) of the Required Shares and from each intermediary through which the Required Shares are or have been held, in each case during the requisite three-year holding period, specifying the number of shares that the Eligible Stockholder Owns, and has Owned continuously in compliance with this Section 14, (2) within five business days after the record date for the annual meeting both the information required under clause (a)(ii)(D)(1) of Section 13 of this Article I and notification in writing verifying the Eligible Stockholder's continuous Ownership of the Required Shares, in each case,

as of such date, and (3) immediate notice to the corporation if the Eligible Stockholder ceases to own any of the Required Shares prior to the annual meeting;

(B) it (1) acquired the Required Shares in the ordinary course of business and not with the intent to change or influence control at the corporation, and does not presently have this intent, (2) has not nominated and shall not nominate for election to the Board of Directors at the annual meeting any person other than the Stockholder Nominee(s) being nominated pursuant to this Section 14, (3) has not engaged and shall not engage in, and has not been and shall not be a participant (as defined in Item 4 of Exchange Act Schedule 14A) in, a solicitation within the meaning of Exchange Act Rule 14a-1(l), in support of the election of any individual as a director at the annual meeting other than its Stockholder Nominee or a nominee of the Board of Directors, and (4) shall not distribute to any stockholder any form of proxy for the annual meeting other than the form distributed by the corporation; and

(C) it will (1) assume all liability stemming from any legal or regulatory violation arising out of the Eligible Stockholder's communications with the stockholders of the corporation or out of the information that the Eligible Stockholder provided to the corporation, (2) indemnify and hold harmless the corporation and each of its directors, officers and employees individually against any liability, loss or damages in connection with any threatened or pending action, suit or proceeding, whether legal, administrative or investigative, against the corporation or any of its directors, officers or employees arising out of the nomination or solicitation process pursuant to this Section 14, (3) comply with all laws, rules, regulations and listing standards applicable to its nomination or any solicitation in connection with the annual meeting, (4) file with the SEC any solicitation or other communication by or on behalf of the Eligible Stockholder relating to the corporation's annual meeting of stockholders, one or more of the corporation's directors or director nominees or any Stockholder Nominee, regardless of whether the filing is required under Exchange Act Regulation 14A, or whether any exemption from filing is available for such materials under Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act, and (5) at the request of the corporation, promptly, but in any event within five business days after such request, (or by the day prior to the day of the annual meeting, if earlier) provide to the corporation such additional information as reasonably requested by the corporation; and

(iv) in the case of a nomination by a group, the designation by all group members of one group member that is authorized to act on behalf of all members of the group with respect to the nomination and matters related thereto, including withdrawal of the nomination and the written agreement, representation, and warranty of the Eligible Stockholder that it shall provide within five business days after the date of the Stockholder Notice, documentation reasonably satisfactory to the corporation demonstrating that the number of stockholders and/or beneficial owners within such group does not exceed twenty (20), including whether a group of funds qualifies as one stockholder or beneficial owner within the meaning of clause (c) of this Section 14.

All information provided pursuant to this Section 14(f) shall be deemed part of the Stockholder Notice for purposes of this Section 14.

(g) To be timely under this Section 14, the Stockholder Notice must be delivered by a stockholder to the Secretary of the corporation at the principal executive office of the corporation not later than the close of business (as defined in clause (c)(ii) of Section 13 of this Article I) on the 120th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 150th day prior to the first anniversary of the date or approximate date (as stated in the corporation's proxy materials) the definitive proxy statement was first released to stockholders in connection with the preceding year's annual meeting of stockholders; provided, however, that in the event the annual meeting is more than 30 days before or after the anniversary of the previous year's annual meeting, or if no annual meeting was held in the preceding year, to be timely, the Stockholder Notice must be so delivered not earlier than the close of business on the 150th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 120th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement (as defined in clause (c)(ii) of Section 13 of this Article I) of the date of such meeting is first made by the corporation. In no event shall an adjournment or recess of an annual meeting, or a postponement of an annual meeting for which notice has been given or with respect to which there has been a public announcement of the date of the meeting, commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of the Stockholder Notice as described above.

(h) Within the time period for delivery of the Stockholder Notice, for each Stockholder Nominee, all written and signed representations and agreements and all completed and signed questionnaires required pursuant to clause (a) of Section 12 of this Article I, including consent to being named in the corporation's proxy statement and form of proxy as a nominee, shall be delivered to the Secretary of the corporation at the principal executive office of the corporation. The Stockholder Nominee must promptly, but in any event within five business days after such request, provide to the corporation such other information as it may reasonably request. The corporation may request such additional information as necessary to permit the Board of Directors to determine if each Stockholder Nominee satisfies the requirements of this Section 14.

(i) In the event that any information or communications provided by the Eligible Stockholder or any Stockholder Nominees to the corporation or its stockholders is not, when provided, or thereafter ceases to be, true, correct and complete in all material respects (including omitting a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading), such Eligible Stockholder or Stockholder Nominee, as the case may be, shall promptly notify the Secretary and provide the information that is required to make such information or communication true, correct, complete and not misleading; it being understood that providing any such notification shall not be deemed to cure any defect or limit the corporation's right to omit a Stockholder Nominee from its proxy materials as provided in this Section 14.

(j) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Section 14, the corporation may omit from its proxy materials any Stockholder Nominee, and such nomination shall be disregarded and no vote on such Stockholder Nominee shall occur, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such vote may have been received by the corporation, if:

(i) the Eligible Stockholder or Stockholder Nominee breaches any of its agreements, representations, or warranties set forth in the Stockholder Notice (or otherwise submitted pursuant to this Section 14), any of the information in the Stockholder Notice (or otherwise submitted pursuant to this Section 14) was not, when provided, true, correct and complete, or the Eligible Stockholder or applicable Stockholder Nominee otherwise fails to comply with its obligations pursuant to these Bylaws, including, but not limited to, its obligations under this Section 14;

(ii) the Stockholder Nominee (A) is not independent under any applicable listing standards, any applicable rules of the SEC, and any publicly disclosed standards used by the Board of Directors in determining and disclosing the independence of the corporation's directors, (B) is or has been, within the past three years, an officer or director of a competitor, as defined in Section 8 of the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, as amended, (C) is a named subject of a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses) or has been convicted in a criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses) within the past 10 years or (D) is subject to any order of the type specified in Rule 506(d) of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

(iii) the corporation has received a notice (whether or not subsequently withdrawn) that a stockholder intends to nominate any candidate for election to the Board of Directors pursuant to the advance notice requirements for stockholder nominees for director in clause (a)(i)(C) of Section 13 of this Article I; or

(iv) the election of the Stockholder Nominee to the Board of Directors would cause the corporation to violate the Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation, these Bylaws, any applicable law, rule, regulation or listing standard.

(k) An Eligible Stockholder submitting more than one Stockholder Nominee for inclusion in the corporation's proxy materials pursuant to this Section 14 shall rank such Stockholder Nominees based on the order that the Eligible Stockholder desires such Stockholder Nominees to be selected for inclusion in the corporation's proxy materials and include such assigned rank in its Stockholder Notice submitted to the corporation. In the event that the number of Stockholder Nominees submitted by Eligible Stockholders pursuant to this Section 14 exceeds the Authorized Number, the Stockholder Nominees to be included in the corporation's proxy materials shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions: one Stockholder Nominee who satisfies the eligibility requirements in this Section 14 shall be selected from each Eligible Stockholder for inclusion in the corporation's proxy materials until the Authorized Number is reached, going in order of the amount (largest to smallest) of shares of the corporation each Eligible Stockholder disclosed as Owned in its Stockholder Notice submitted to the corporation and going in the order of rank (highest to lowest) assigned to each Stockholder Nominee by such Eligible Stockholder. If the Authorized Number is not reached after one Stockholder Nominee who satisfies the eligibility requirements in this Section 14 has been selected from each Eligible Stockholder, this selection process shall continue as many times as necessary, following the same order each time, until the Authorized Number is reached. Following such determination, if any Stockholder Nominee who satisfies the eligibility

requirements in this Section 14 thereafter is nominated by the Board of Directors, thereafter is not included in the corporation's proxy materials or thereafter is not submitted for director election for any reason (including the Eligible Stockholder's or Stockholder Nominee's failure to comply with this Section 14), no other nominee or nominees shall be included in the corporation's proxy materials or otherwise submitted for election as a director at the applicable annual meeting in substitution for such Stockholder Nominee.

(l) Any Stockholder Nominee who is included in the corporation's proxy materials for a particular annual meeting of stockholders but withdraws from or becomes ineligible or unavailable for election at the annual meeting for any reason, including for the failure to comply with any provision of these Bylaws (provided that in no event shall any such withdrawal, ineligibility or unavailability commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of a Stockholder Notice), shall be ineligible to be a Stockholder Nominee pursuant to this Section 14 for the next two annual meetings.

(m) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 14, unless otherwise required by law or otherwise determined by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors or the chairman of the meeting, if the stockholder delivering the Stockholder Notice (or a qualified representative of the stockholder, as defined in clause (c)(i) of Section 13 of this Article I) does not appear at the annual meeting of stockholders of the corporation to present its Stockholder Nominee or Stockholder Nominees, such nomination or nominations shall be disregarded, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of the election of the Stockholder Nominee or Stockholder Nominees may have been received by the corporation. Without limiting the Board of Directors' power and authority to interpret any other provisions of these Bylaws, the Board of Directors (and any other person or body authorized by the Board of Directors) shall have the power and authority to interpret this Section 14 and to make any and all determinations necessary or advisable to apply this Section 14 to any persons, facts or circumstances, in each case, acting in good faith. This Section 14 shall be the exclusive method for stockholders to include nominees for director election in the corporation's proxy materials.

ARTICLE II

Directors

Section 1. Powers. The business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board of Directors, which may exercise all such powers of the corporation and do all such lawful acts and things as are not by law or these Bylaws directed or required to be exercised or done by the stockholders.

Section 2. Number of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consist of one or more members. The number of directors shall be no less than six (6) and no more than nine (9), the number thereof to be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Election and Tenure. Each director shall be elected by the vote specified in clause (b) of Section 10 of Article I or as provided in Section 7 of this Article II. Each director

shall serve until his or her successor is elected and qualified, or until his or her earlier resignation or removal.

Section 4. Qualification. No director need be a stockholder.

Section 5. Removal. Any director or the entire Board of Directors may be removed with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of the directors except as otherwise provided by law.

Section 6. Resignation. Any director of the corporation may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board of Directors, to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, if any, to the President, or to the Secretary, and any member of a committee may resign therefrom at any time by giving notice as aforesaid or to the chairman or secretary of such committee. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time (or upon the happening of an event) specified therein, or, if the time (or event) be not specified, upon receipt thereof; and unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

Section 7. Vacancies and Newly Created Directorships. Vacancies and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors may be filled (a) by the stockholders at any meeting, (b) by a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or (c) by a sole remaining director. Whenever the holders of any class or classes of stock or series thereof are entitled to elect one or more Directors by the Certificate of Incorporation, vacancies and newly created directorships of such class or classes or series may be filled by a majority of the Directors elected by such class, classes or series then in office or by the sole remaining director so elected. When one or more directors shall resign from the Board of Directors, effective at a future date, a majority of directors who are entitled to act on the filling of such vacancy or vacancies and who are then in office, including those who have so resigned, shall have power to fill such vacancy or vacancies by vote to take effect when such resignation or resignations shall become effective.

Section 8. Annual Meeting. The first meeting of each newly elected Board of Directors may be held without notice immediately after an annual meeting of stockholders (or a special meeting of stockholders held in lieu of an annual meeting) at the same place as that at which such meeting of stockholders was held; or such first meeting may be held at such place and time as shall be fixed by the consent in writing of all the directors, or may be called in the manner hereinafter provided with respect to the call of special meetings.

Section 9. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the directors may be held at such times and places as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors, and no notice need be given of regular meetings held at times and places so fixed, provided, however, that any resolution relating to the holding of regular meetings shall remain in force only until the next annual meeting of stockholders and that, if at any meeting of Directors at which a resolution is adopted fixing the times or place or places for any regular meetings any Director is absent, no meeting shall be held pursuant to such resolution without notice to or waiver by such absent Director pursuant to Section 11 of this Article II.

Section 10. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the directors may be called by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, if any, the President, or by at least one- third of the directors then in office (rounded up to the nearest whole number), and shall be held at the place and on the date and hour designated in the call thereof.

Section 11. Notices. Notices of any special meeting of the directors shall be given to each director by the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary (a) by mailing to him or her, postage prepaid, and addressed to him or her at his or her address as registered on the books of the corporation, or if not so registered at his or her last known home or business address, a written notice of such meeting at least 4 days before the meeting, (b) by delivering such notice by hand or by telegram, telecopy, telex, facsimile or electronic transmission (including without limitation e-mail) to him or her at least 48 hours before the meeting, or (c) by giving such notice in person or by telephone at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. Any notice given personally or by telephone, telegram, telecopy, telex, facsimile or electronic transmission (including without limitation e-mail) may be communicated either to the director or to a person at the office of the director who the person giving the notice has reason to believe will promptly communicate it to the director. In the absence of the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, such notice may be given by the officer or one of the directors calling the meeting. Notice need not be given to any director who has waived notice in accordance with Section 229 of the DGCL. A notice or waiver of notice of a meeting of the directors need not specify the business to be transacted at or the purpose of the meeting.

Section 12. Quorum. At any meeting of the directors, a majority of the authorized number of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. If a quorum shall not be present at any meeting of the Board of Directors, a majority of those present (or, if not more than two directors are present, any director present) may adjourn the meeting from time to time to another place, date or time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting prior to adjournment, until a quorum shall be present.

Section 13. Participation in Meetings by Conference Telephone. One or more members of the Board of Directors, or any committee thereof, may participate in a meeting of such Board of Directors or committee by means of conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting pursuant to this Section 13 shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Section 14. Conduct of Business; Action by Written Consent. At any meeting of the Board of Directors at which a quorum is present, business shall be transacted in such order and manner as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, and all matters shall be determined by the vote of a majority of the directors present, except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws or required by law. Without limiting the manner by which a consent of directors may be given under Section 141(f) of the DGCL, action may be taken by the Board of Directors, or any committee thereof, without a meeting if all members of the Board of Directors or committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing, and the writing or writings are filed with the records of proceedings of the Board of Directors or committee.

Section 15. Place of Meetings. The Board of Directors may hold its meetings, and have an office or offices, within or without the State of Delaware.

Section 16. Compensation. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to fix stated salaries for directors for their service in such capacity and to provide for payment of a fixed sum and expenses of attendance, if any, for attendance at each regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall also have the authority to provide for payment of a fixed sum and expenses of attendance, if any, payable to members of committees for attending committee meetings. Nothing herein contained shall preclude any director from serving the corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation for such services.

Section 17. Committees. (a) The Board of Directors, by resolution passed by a majority of the number of directors required at the time to constitute a full Board of Directors as fixed in or determined pursuant to these Bylaws as then in effect, may from time to time designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the corporation. The Board of Directors may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member of a committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he or she or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it; but no such committee shall have such power or authority in reference to amending the Certificate of Incorporation (except that a committee may, to the extent authorized in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of shares of stock adopted by the Board of Directors as provided in Subsection (a) of Section 151 of the DGCL, fix the designations and any preferences or rights of such shares relating to dividends, redemption, dissolution, any distribution of assets of the corporation or conversion into, or the exchange of such shares for, shares of any other class or classes or any other series of the same or any other class or classes of stock of the corporation or fix the number of shares in a series of stock or authorize the increase or decrease in the shares of any series), adopting an agreement of merger or consolidation under Sections 251, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 263, or 264 of the DGCL, recommending to the stockholders the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the corporation's property or assets, recommending to the stockholders a dissolution of the corporation or a revocation of a dissolution, or amending the Bylaws of the corporation. Such a committee may, to the extent expressly provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors, have the power or authority to declare a dividend or to authorize the issuance of stock or to adopt a certificate of ownership and merger pursuant to Section 253 of the DGCL.

(b) At any meeting of any committee or subcommittee of a committee, a majority of the directors then serving on such committee of the Board of Directors or subcommittee of a committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the committee or

subcommittee, unless the Certificate of Incorporation, these Bylaws, a resolution of the Board of Directors or a resolution of a committee that created the subcommittee requires a greater or lesser number, provided that in no case shall a quorum be less than 1/3 of the directors then serving on the committee or subcommittee. The vote of the majority of the members of a committee or subcommittee present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee or subcommittee, unless the Certificate of Incorporation, these Bylaws, a resolution of the Board of Directors or a resolution of a committee that created the subcommittee requires a greater number.

(c) Each committee, except as otherwise provided by resolution of the Board of Directors, shall fix the time and place of its meetings within or without the State of Delaware, shall adopt its own rules and procedures, and shall keep a record of its acts and proceedings and report the same from time to time to the Board of Directors.

(d) Unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, these Bylaws or the resolution of the Board of Directors designating the committee, a committee may create one or more subcommittees, each subcommittee to consist of one or more members of the committee, and delegate to a subcommittee any or all of the powers and authority of the committee.

ARTICLE III

Officers

Section 1. Officers and Their Election. The officers of the corporation shall be a Chief Executive Officer, a President, a Secretary, a Chief Financial Officer and such Vice Presidents, Assistant Secretaries, Assistant Chief Financial Officers and other officers as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine and elect or appoint. The Board of Directors may appoint one of its members to the office of Chairman of the Board of Directors and another of its members to the office of Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and from time to time define the powers and duties of these and other officers, employees or agents of the corporation notwithstanding any other provisions of these Bylaws. All officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall serve at the will of the Board of Directors. Any officer may, but need not, be a director. Two or more offices may be held by the same person. All officers shall perform such duties and have such powers as the Board of Directors shall designate by resolution, or in the absence of such resolution, as set forth in these Bylaws. The Board of Directors may from time to time delegate the powers or duties of any officer to any other officers or agents, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article III.

Section 2. Term of Office. The Chief Executive Officer, the President, the Chief Financial Officer and the Secretary shall hold office until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until his or her earlier resignation or removal.

Section 3. Vacancies. Any vacancy at any time existing in any office may be filled by the Board of Directors.

Section 4. Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may, in its discretion, elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors from among its members. He or she may be the Chief Executive Officer of the corporation if so designated by the Board of Directors, and he or she shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors at which he or she is present and shall exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may from time to time be assigned to him or her by the Board of Directors or prescribed by the Bylaws.

Section 5. Chief Executive Officer. The Board of Directors may elect a Chief Executive Officer of the corporation who may also be the Chairman of the Board of Directors or President of the corporation or both. It shall be his or her duty and he or she shall have the power to see that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors are carried into effect. He or she shall from time to time report to the Board of Directors all matters within his or her knowledge which the interests of the corporation may require to be brought to its notice.

Section 6. President. If there is no Chief Executive Officer, the President shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation except as the Board of Directors may otherwise provide. The President shall perform such duties and have such powers additional to the foregoing as the Board of Directors shall designate.

Section 7. Vice Presidents. In the absence or disability of the President, his or her powers and duties shall be performed by the vice president, if only one, or, if more than one, by the one designated for the purpose by the Board of Directors. Each vice president shall perform such duties and have such powers additional to the foregoing as the Board of Directors shall designate.

Section 8. Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Financial Officer shall be the treasurer of the corporation and shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements in books belonging to the corporation and shall deposit all monies and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the corporation in such depositories as shall be designated by the Board of Directors or in the absence of such designation in such depositories as he or she shall from time to time deem proper. The Chief Financial Officer (or any Assistant Chief Financial Officer) shall sign all stock certificates as treasurer of the corporation. He or she shall disburse the funds of the corporation as shall be ordered by the Board of Directors, taking proper vouchers for such disbursements. He or she shall promptly render to the Chief Executive Officer and to the Board of Directors such statements of his or her transactions and accounts as the Chief Executive Officer and Board of Directors respectively may from time to time require. The Chief Financial Officer shall perform such duties and have such powers additional to the foregoing as the Board of Directors may designate.

Section 9. Assistant Chief Financial Officers. In the absence or disability of the Chief Financial Officer, his or her powers and duties shall be performed by the Assistant Chief Financial Officer, if only one, or if more than one, by the one designated for the purpose by the Board of Directors. Each Assistant Chief Financial Officer shall perform such duties and have such powers additional to the foregoing as the Board of Directors shall designate.

Section 10. Secretary. The Secretary shall issue notices of all meetings of stockholders, of the Board of Directors and of committees thereof where notices of such meetings are required by law or these Bylaws. He or she shall record the proceedings of the meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Directors and shall be responsible for the custody thereof in a book to be kept for that purpose. He or she shall also record the proceedings of the committees of the Board of Directors unless such committees appoint their own respective secretaries. Unless the Board of Directors shall appoint a transfer agent and/or registrar, the Secretary shall be charged with the duty of keeping, or causing to be kept, accurate records of all stock outstanding, stock certificates issued and stock transfers. He or she shall sign such instruments as require his or her signature. The Secretary shall have custody of the corporate seal and shall affix and attest such seal on all documents whose execution under seal is duly authorized. In his or her absence at any meeting, an Assistant Secretary or the Secretary pro tempore shall perform his or her duties thereat. He or she shall perform such duties and have such powers additional to the foregoing as the Board of Directors shall designate.

Section 11. Assistant Secretaries. In the absence or disability of the Secretary, his or her powers and duties shall be performed by the Assistant Secretary, if only one, or, if more than one, by the one designated for the purpose by the Board of Directors. Each Assistant Secretary shall perform such duties and have such powers additional to the foregoing as the Board of Directors shall designate.

Section 12. Salaries. The salaries and other compensation of officers, agents and employees shall be fixed from time to time by or under authority from the Board of Directors. No officer shall be prevented from receiving a salary or other compensation by reason of the fact that he or she is also a director of the corporation.

Section 13. Removal. The Board of Directors may remove any officer, either with or without cause, at any time.

Section 14. Bond. The corporation may secure the fidelity of any or all of its officers or agents by bond or otherwise.

Section 15. Resignations. Any officer of the corporation may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Board of Directors, to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, if any, to the Chief Executive Officer or to the Secretary of the corporation. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein, or, if the time be not specified, upon receipt thereof; and unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

ARTICLE IV

Capital Stock

Section 1. Stock Certificates; Uncertificated Shares. The shares of capital stock of the corporation shall be represented by certificates, provided that the Board of Directors may provide

by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any or all classes or series of its stock may be uncertificated shares. Any such resolution shall not apply to shares represented by a certificate until such certificate is surrendered to the corporation (or the transfer agent or registrar, as the case may be). Notwithstanding the adoption of such a resolution, every holder of stock represented by certificates and upon request every holder of uncertificated shares shall be entitled to have a certificate signed by, or in the name of, the corporation by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors or the President or a Vice President, and by the Chief Financial Officer (in his or her capacity as treasurer) or an Assistant Chief Financial Officer (in his or her capacity as assistant treasurer), or the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, certifying the number of shares owned by him or her in the corporation. Any or all of the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile. In case any officer, transfer agent, or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar before the certificate is issued, such certificate may nevertheless be issued by the corporation with the same effect as if he or she were such officer, transfer agent or registrar at the date of issue.

Section 2. Classes of Stock. If the corporation shall be authorized to issue more than one class of stock or more than one series of any class, the face or back of each certificate issued by the corporation to represent such class or series shall either (a) set forth in full or summarize the powers, designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, or (b) contain a statement that the corporation will furnish a statement of the same without charge to each stockholder who so requests. Within a reasonable time after the issuance or transfer of uncertificated shares, the corporation shall send to the registered holder thereof such written notice as may be required by law as to the information required by law to be set forth or stated on stock certificates.

Section 3. Transfer of Stock. Shares of stock shall be transferable only upon the books of the corporation pursuant to applicable law and such rules and regulations as the Board of Directors shall from time to time prescribe. The Board of Directors may at any time or from time to time appoint a transfer agent or agents or a registrar or registrars for the transfer or registration of shares of stock. Except where a certificate, or uncertificated shares, are issued in accordance with Section 5 of Article IV of these Bylaws, one or more outstanding certificates representing in the aggregate the number of shares involved shall be surrendered for cancellation before a new certificate, or uncertificated shares, are issued representing such shares.

Section 4. Holders of Record. Prior to due presentment for registration of transfer the corporation may treat the holder of record of a share of its stock as the complete owner thereof exclusively entitled to vote, to receive notifications and otherwise entitled to all the rights and powers of a complete owner thereof, notwithstanding notice to the contrary.

Section 5. Stock Certificates. The Board of Directors may direct that a new stock certificate or certificates, or uncertificated shares, be issued in place of any certificate or certificates theretofore issued by the corporation alleged to have been lost, stolen, or destroyed upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the person claiming the certificate of stock to be

lost, stolen or destroyed. When authorizing such issue of a new certificate or certificates, or uncertificated shares, the Board of Directors may, in its discretion and as a condition precedent to the issuance thereof, require the owner of such lost, stolen or destroyed certificate or certificates or his or her legal representative, to give the corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify it against any claim that may be made against the corporation on account of the alleged loss, theft, or destruction, of such certificates or the issuance of such new certificate or certificates, or uncertificated shares.

Section 6. Record Date. In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders, or to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights or to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock or for the purpose of any other lawful action other than stockholder action by written consent, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date on which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted and which record date shall not be more than 60 nor less than 10 days before the date of any meeting of stockholders, nor more than 60 days prior to the time for such other action as hereinbefore described; provided, however, that if no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held, and, for determining stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of rights or to exercise any rights of change, conversion or exchange of stock or for any other purpose, the record date shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts a resolution relating thereto. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

ARTICLE V

Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1. Interested Directors and Officers. (a) No contract or transaction between the corporation and one or more of its directors or officers, or between the corporation and any other corporation, partnership, association, or other organization in which one or more of its directors or officers are directors or officers, or have a financial interest, shall be void or voidable solely for this reason, or solely because the director or officer is present at or participates in the meeting of the Board of Directors or committee thereof which authorizes the contract or transaction, or solely because his or her or their votes are counted for such purpose, if:

(i) the material facts as to his or her relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the Board of Directors or the committee, and the Board of Directors or committee in good faith authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the number of disinterested directors is less than a quorum; or

(ii) the material facts as to his or her relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, and the contract or transaction is specifically approved in good faith by vote of the stockholders; or

(iii) the contract or transaction is fair as to the corporation as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified, by the Board of Directors, a committee thereof, or the shareholders.

(b) Common or interested directors may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the Board of Directors or of a committee which authorizes the contract or transaction.

Section 2. Indemnification.

(a) Right to Indemnification. The corporation shall indemnify and hold harmless each person who was or is made a party or is threatened to be made a party to or is otherwise involved in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (hereinafter a "proceeding"), by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or an officer of the corporation or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including service with respect to an employee benefit plan (hereinafter an "indemnitee"), whether the basis of such proceeding is alleged action in an official capacity as a director, officer, employee or agent or in any other capacity while serving as a director or officer, to the fullest extent authorized by law, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended (but, in the case of any such amendment, only to the extent that such amendment permits the corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than such law permitted the corporation to provide prior to such amendment), against all expense, liability and loss (including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes or penalties and amounts paid in settlement) reasonably incurred or suffered by such indemnitee in connection therewith; provided, however, that except as provided in Subsection (c) of this Section with respect to proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification, the corporation shall indemnify any such indemnitee in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such indemnitee only if such proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized by the Board of Directors of the corporation; and provided further that as to any matter disposed of by a compromise payment by such person, pursuant to a consent decree or otherwise, no indemnification either for said payment or for any other expenses shall be provided unless such compromise and indemnification therefor shall be appropriated:

(i) by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of disinterested directors;

(ii) if such a quorum cannot be obtained, then by a majority vote of a committee of the Board of Directors consisting of all the disinterested directors;

(iii) if there are not two or more disinterested directors in office, then by a majority of the directors then in office, provided they have obtained a written finding by special

independent legal counsel appointed by a majority of the directors to the effect that, based upon a reasonable investigation of the relevant facts as described in such opinion, the person to be indemnified appears to have acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that his or her action was in the best interests of the corporation (or, to the extent that such matter relates to service with respect to an employee benefit plan, in the best interests of the participants or beneficiaries of such employee benefit plan);

(iv) by the holders of a majority of the shares of stock entitled to vote for the election of directors, which majority may include interested directors and officers; or

(v) by a court of competent jurisdiction.

An “interested” director or officer is one against whom in such capacity the proceeding in question or other proceeding on the same or similar grounds is then pending. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful.

(b) Right to Advancement of Expenses. The right to indemnification conferred in Subsection (a) of this Section shall include the right to be paid by the corporation the expenses incurred in defending any such proceeding in advance of its final disposition (hereinafter an “advancement of expenses”); provided, however, that if the DGCL requires, an advancement of expenses incurred by an indemnitee in his or her capacity as a director or officer (and not in any other capacity in which service was or is rendered by such indemnitee, including, without limitation, service to an employee benefit plan) shall be made only upon delivery to the corporation of an undertaking (hereinafter an “undertaking”), by or on behalf of such indemnitee, to repay all amounts so advanced if it shall ultimately be determined by final judicial decision from which there is no further right to appeal (hereinafter a “final adjudication”) that such indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified for such expenses under this Section or otherwise, which undertaking may be accepted without reference to the financial ability of such person to make repayment.

(c) Right of Indemnitee to Bring Suit. If a claim under Subsection (a) or (b) of this Section is not paid in full by the corporation within 60 days after a written claim has been received by the corporation, except in the case of a claim for an advancement of expenses, in which case the applicable period shall be 20 days, the indemnitee may at any time there after bring suit against the corporation to recover the unpaid amount of the claim. If successful in whole or in part in any such suit, or in a suit brought by the corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the indemnitee shall be entitled to be paid also the expense of prosecuting or defending such suit. In (i) any suit brought by the indemnitee to enforce a right to indemnification hereunder (but not in a suit brought by the indemnitee to enforce a right to an advancement of expenses) it shall be a defense that, and (ii) any suit by the corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an

undertaking the corporation shall be entitled to recover such expenses upon a final adjudication that, the indemnitee has not met any applicable standard for indemnification set forth in the DGCL. Neither the failure of the corporation (including its Board of Directors, independent legal counsel, or its stockholders) to have made a determination prior to the commencement of such suit that indemnification of the indemnitee is proper in the circumstances because the indemnitee has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in the DGCL, nor an actual determination by the corporation (including its Board of Directors, independent legal counsel, or its stockholders) that the indemnitee has not met such applicable standard of conduct, shall create a presumption that the indemnitee has not met the applicable standard of conduct or, in the case of such a suit brought by the indemnitee, be a defense to such suit. In any suit brought by the indemnitee to enforce a right to indemnification or to an advancement of expenses hereunder, or by the corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the burden of proving that the indemnitee is not entitled to be indemnified, or to such advancement of expenses, under this Section or otherwise shall be on the corporation.

(d) Non-exclusivity of Rights. The rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses conferred in this Section shall not be exclusive of any other right which any person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, certificate of incorporation, bylaw, agreement, vote of disinterested directors or otherwise. The corporation's indemnification under this Section 2 of any person who is or was a director or officer of the corporation, or is or was serving, at the request of the corporation, as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, shall be reduced by any amounts such person receives as indemnification (i) under any policy of insurance purchased and maintained on his or her behalf by the corporation, (ii) from such other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, or (iii) under any other applicable indemnification provision.

(e) Joint Representation. If both the corporation and any person to be indemnified are parties to an action, suit or proceeding (other than an action or suit by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor), counsel representing the corporation therein may also represent such indemnified person (unless such dual representation would involve such counsel in a conflict of interest in violation of applicable principles of professional ethics), and the corporation shall pay all fees and expenses of such counsel incurred during the period of dual representation other than those, if any, as would not have been incurred if counsel were representing only the corporation; and any allocation made in good faith by such counsel of fees and disbursements payable under this paragraph by the corporation versus fees and disbursements payable by any such indemnified person shall be final and binding upon the corporation and such indemnified person.

(f) Indemnification of Employees and Agents of the Corporation. Except to the extent that rights to indemnification and advancement of expenses of employees or agents of the corporation may be required by any statute, the Certificate of Incorporation, this Section or any other bylaw, agreement, vote of disinterested directors or otherwise, the corporation may, to the extent authorized from time to time by the Board of Directors, grant rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses to any employee or agent of the corporation to the fullest

extent of the provisions of this Section with respect to the indemnification and advancement of expenses of directors and officers of the corporation.

(g) Insurance. The corporation may maintain insurance, at its expense, to protect itself and any director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation or another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any expense, liability or loss, whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against such expense, liability or loss under the DGCL (as currently in effect or hereafter amended), the Certificate of Incorporation or these Bylaws.

(h) Nature of Indemnification Right; Modification of Repeal of Indemnification. Each person who is or becomes a director or officer as described in subsection (a) of this Section 2 shall be deemed to have served or to have continued to serve in such capacity in reliance upon the indemnity provided for in this Section 2. All rights to indemnification (and the advancement of expenses) under this Section 2 shall be deemed to be provided by a contract between the corporation and the person who serves as a director or officer of the corporation at any time while these Bylaws and other relevant provisions of the DGCL and other applicable law, if any, are in effect. Such rights shall continue as to an indemnitee who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the indemnitee's heirs, executors and administrators. Any modification or repeal of this Section 2 shall not adversely affect any right or protection existing under this Section 2 at the time of such modification or repeal.

Section 3. Stock in Other Corporations. Subject to any limitations that may be imposed by the Board of Directors, the President or any person or persons authorized by the Board of Directors may, in the name and on behalf of the corporation, (a) call meetings of the holders of stock or other securities of any corporation or other organization, stock or other securities of which are held by this corporation, (b) act, or appoint any other person or persons (with or without powers of substitution) to act in the name and on behalf of the corporation, or (c) express consent or dissent, as a holder of such securities, to corporate or other action by such other corporation or organization.

Section 4. Checks, Notes, Drafts and Other Instruments. Checks, notes drafts and other instruments for the payment of money drawn or endorsed in the name of the corporation may be signed by any officer or officers or person or persons authorized by the Board of Directors to sign the same. No officer or person shall sign any such instrument as aforesaid unless authorized by the Board of Directors to do so.

Section 5. Corporate Seal. The seal of the corporation shall be circular in form, bearing the name of the corporation, the word "Delaware", and the year of incorporation, and the same may be used by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed or affixed or in any other manner reproduced.

Section 6. Books and Records. The books, accounts and records of the corporation, except as may be otherwise required by law, may be kept outside of the State of Delaware, at such place or places as the Board of Directors may from time to time appoint. Except as may

otherwise be provided by law, the Board of Directors shall determine whether and to what extent the books, accounts, records and documents of the corporation, or any of them, shall be open to the inspection of the stockholders.

Section 7. Severability. If any term or provision of the Bylaws, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances or period of time, shall to any extent be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of the Bylaws shall be valid and enforced to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Section 8. Interpretations. Words importing persons include firms, associations and corporations, all words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, and all words importing the masculine gender include the feminine gender.

Section 9. Amendments. The Board of Directors is expressly empowered to adopt, amend or repeal these Bylaws; provided that the Board of Directors shall not have the power to alter, amend or repeal any bylaw adopted by the stockholders that by its terms may be altered, amended or repealed only by the stockholders. The stockholders also have the power to adopt, amend or repeal the Bylaws of the corporation.



INSIDER TRADING POLICY

Effective Date: February 11, 2025

Version: 4.1

Owner: Compliance Officer

Department: Law Department

Review Cycle: 3 Years

1. Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to provide guidelines with respect to transactions in the securities of Verisign, Inc. ("Verisign"). Federal and State securities laws prohibit any director, employee, or consultant of Verisign (collectively, referred to herein as "directors, employees, and consultants") from trading in the securities of a company, directly or indirectly, while aware of material non-public information. These laws also prohibit any director, employee, or consultant of Verisign from conveying material non-public information to others who may trade on the basis of that information (a practice known as "tipping"). Verisign has adopted this Policy to comply with Federal and State securities laws that prohibit (i) trading in Verisign securities while aware of material non-public information, and (ii) tipping or disclosing material non-public information to outsiders, and to prevent the appearance of improper trading or tipping.

2. Scope

This Policy applies to all directors, employees, and any consultants (as specified by the Compliance Officer, see "4.6 Special Rules for Consultants" below) of Verisign, members of their families who reside in their households and any others living in their households, any members of their families who do not reside in their household but whose transactions are subject to their influence or control, and entities (such as trusts and corporations) over which the directors, employees, or consultants have or share voting or investment control, or otherwise have influence over.

This Policy applies to any and all transactions in Verisign's securities, including purchases, sales, and gifts of its common stock, restricted stock units, and options to purchase common stock (as described in more detail under "4.3. Exempt Transactions"), and any other type of securities that Verisign may issue, such as preferred stock, convertible debentures, warrants and exchange-traded options or other derivative securities and any other publicly traded debt instruments of Verisign.

This Policy is not limited to trading in Verisign's securities and applies to trading in the securities of other companies with which Verisign has or may have a business relationship, such as Verisign's customers, distributors, suppliers, registrars, or companies with which Verisign may

be negotiating a major transaction. Information that is not material to Verisign may nevertheless be material to another company.

3. Definitions

Access Persons: Verisign has designated persons (other than the directors and Section 16 Officers) who have regular access to material non-public information in the normal course of their duties for Verisign; each designated person is referred to herein as an "Access Person." Verisign review its designations from time to time as necessary to reflect any persons becoming, or ceasing to be, Access Persons. Any person who has regular access to material non-public information in the normal course of such person's duties and is uncertain as to whether he or she is or should be designated as an Access Person should assume that he or she is an Access Person and consult the Compliance Officer. Verisign will promptly notify any Access Person in writing (via email) if Verisign determines that such Access Person no longer has regular access to material non-public information about Verisign and such Access Person will automatically be deemed to be removed as an Access Person effective upon the date of such determination. If an Access Person ceases to be an employee of Verisign, such Access Person will automatically cease being an Access Person and be removed, or deemed removed, effective upon the date of termination of such Access Person's employment with Verisign. If an Access Person is aware of material non-public information at the time of termination, the Access Person may not trade in Verisign's securities until that information has been publicly disclosed or is no longer material.

Blackout Periods: From time to time, an event may occur that may be material to Verisign and is known to only a few directors, employees, or consultants. In this situation, the Compliance Officer may notify these persons that they are not permitted to trade in Verisign's securities ("Blackout Period").

Material Information: Information about a company is "material" if it would be expected to affect the investment or voting decisions of a reasonable stockholder or investor, or if the disclosure of the information would be expected to significantly alter the total mix of information in the marketplace about a company. In simple terms, material information is any type of information that could reasonably be expected to affect the market price of a company's securities. Both positive and negative information may be material. While it is not possible to identify all information that would be deemed "material," the following types of information ordinarily would be considered material:

- Significant changes to projections of financial results, including revenues and expenses.
- Quarterly or annual earnings or losses prior to public disclosure.
- Significant changes in financial performance or liquidity, including a company restructuring or a change in a company's credit rating.
- Potential significant mergers and acquisitions or significant sales of a company's assets or subsidiaries.
- Information about major contracts, including the gain or loss of a material customer or supplier.
- Significant changes to Verisign's material agreements.

- Stock splits, public or private securities/debt offerings, significant securities repurchase transactions or changes in dividend policies or amounts.
- Changes in senior management or the external auditor.
- New cybersecurity risks or incidents, including cyber-attacks and security breaches, whether known to be critical or potentially significant.
- Institution of, or developments in, major litigation, investigations, or regulatory actions or proceedings.

Any director, employee or consultant who is unsure if information is material must consult with the Compliance Officer for guidance before trading.

Non-Public Information: Material information is “non-public” if it has (i) not been widely disseminated to the public, and (ii) the investing public has not had sufficient time to absorb and evaluate the information. For the purposes of this Policy, information will be considered public, that is, no longer “non-public” after 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the first full trading day following Verisign’s widespread public release of the information. For example, if an announcement is made on a Monday before the market opens (i.e., before 9:30 a.m.), a person would not be able to trade until after 4:00 p.m. on Monday. But if an announcement is made on a Monday at any time after the market opens (i.e., after 9:30 a.m.), a person would not be able to trade until after 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday. Any employees who are unsure whether the information they are aware of is non-public must consult the Compliance Officer for guidance before trading.

Section 16 Officers: Verisign has designated persons subject to the reporting provisions and trading restrictions of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and the underlying rules and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”); each such designated person is referred to herein individually as a “Section 16 Officer,” and collectively as “Section 16 Officers.”

Senior Executives: All employees of Verisign who are Senior Vice Presidents or above whether or not such employee is a Section 16 Officer.

Trading Window: The Trading Window is the period beginning after 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time one full trading day following the later of (i) Verisign’s filing of its Annual Report on Form 10-K or Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with the SEC and (ii) the widespread public release of quarterly or year-end earnings and ending at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the second trading day of the third month of the then-current quarter.

4. Policy

4.1 Responsibility

Directors, employees, and consultants are responsible for ensuring compliance with this Policy by their families and other members of their households and entities over which they exercise voting or investment control. In all cases, the responsibility for determining whether an individual is aware of material non-public information rests with that individual, and any action on the part

of Verisign, the Compliance Officer, or any other employee or director pursuant to this Policy (or otherwise) does not in any way constitute legal advice or insulate an individual from liability under applicable securities laws. Therefore, under this Policy, a director, employee, or consultant is responsible for the transactions of these other persons and entities and therefore should make them aware of the need to confer with such director, employee, or consultant before trading in Verisign securities.

An individual could be subject to severe legal penalties and disciplinary action by Verisign for any conduct prohibited by this Policy or applicable securities laws, as described below in more detail under “6. Failure to Comply.”

4.2 Terms

It is Verisign’s policy to comply with Federal and State securities laws governing (i) trading in Verisign securities while aware of material non-public information concerning Verisign and (ii) tipping or disclosing material non-public information to outsiders. The objectives of Verisign include prohibiting certain activities relating to trades in Verisign’s securities by directors, employees, and consultants and establishing Trading Windows and Blackout Periods.

- 4.2.1 No director, employee, or consultant may trade in Verisign securities (i) while aware of material non-public information concerning Verisign or (ii) during a Blackout Period applicable to such director, employee, or consultant designated by the Compliance Officer. No director, employee, or consultant may disclose to any outside third party or other employees, who are not subject to the blackout, that a Blackout Period has been designated. It does not matter that there is an independent, justifiable reason for a purchase or sale; if the director, employee, or consultant is aware of material non-public information or is subject to a Blackout Period, the prohibition still applies.
- 4.2.2 Directors, Section 16 Officers, and Access Persons may only trade in Verisign securities during an applicable Trading Window; provided that no director, Section 16 Officer, or Access Person may trade in Verisign securities even during a Trading Window if a Blackout Period applicable to such director, Section 16 Officer or Access Person has been designated by the Compliance Officer or such director, Section 16 Officer, or Access Person is aware of material non-public information. See “4.4 Special Rules for Directors, Section 16 Officers, and Senior Executives” below.
- 4.2.3 No director, Section 16 Officer (other than the Compliance Officer) or Senior Executive may trade in Verisign securities unless the trade has been approved by the Compliance Officer. See “4.4 Special Rules for Directors, Section 16 Officers, and Senior Executives” below.
- 4.2.4 The Compliance Officer may not trade in Verisign securities unless the trade has been approved by Verisign’s Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer.

See “4.4 Special Rules for Directors, Section 16 Officers, and Senior Executives” below.

- 4.2.5 No director, employee, or consultant may disclose material non-public information concerning Verisign to any outside person (including family members, analysts, individual investors, members of the investment community, and news media), unless required as part of that director’s, employee’s, or consultant’s regular duties for Verisign or authorized by the Compliance Officer. In any instance in which such information is, or will be, disclosed to outsiders, Verisign will take such steps as are necessary to preserve the confidentiality of the information, including requiring the outsider to agree in writing to comply with the terms of this Policy and/or sign a confidentiality agreement or otherwise comply with all applicable Federal and State securities laws. All inquiries from outsiders regarding material non-public information about Verisign must be provided to the Compliance Officer.
- 4.2.6 No director, employee, or consultant may give trading advice of any kind about Verisign to anyone while aware of material non-public information about Verisign; except that directors, employees, and consultants should advise others not to trade if doing so might violate the law or this Policy. Verisign strongly discourages all directors, employees, and consultants from giving trading advice concerning Verisign to third parties even when such directors, employees, or consultants are not aware of material non-public information about Verisign.
- 4.2.7 No director, employee, or consultant may trade in any interest or position relating to the future price of Verisign securities, such as a put, call, or short sale (including a short sale “against the box”) other than a broker-assisted cashless exercise conducted in accordance with Regulation T of the Federal Reserve System.
- 4.2.8 No director, employee, or consultant may engage in hedging or monetization transaction using Company securities, including through the use of financial instruments such as prepaid variable forwards, equity swaps, collars, and exchange funds.
- 4.2.9 Directors, employees, and consultants are prohibited from holding Company securities in a margin account or otherwise pledging Company securities as collateral.
- 4.2.10 The Policy’s restrictions, including the Trading Window and Compliance Officer approval of trades by directors, Section 16 Officers, and Senior Executives, apply to a director’s, employee’s or consultant’s transactions in exchange traded funds and mutual funds where Verisign represents greater than 10% of the fund’s value.

- 4.2.11 No director, employee, or consultant may (i) trade in the securities of any other public company while aware of material non-public information concerning that company obtained in the course of service as an director, employee, or consultant (ii) “tip” or disclose such material non-public information concerning such other public company to anyone, or (iii) give trading advice of any kind to anyone concerning such other public company while aware of such material non-public information about that company.
- 4.2.12 No director, employee, or consultant may gift or make any other transfer of securities without consideration during a period when that director, employee, or consultant is not permitted to trade.

4.3 Exempt Transactions

This Policy does not apply in the case of the following transactions, except as specifically noted:

- 4.3.1. Employee Stock Purchase Plan - The trading prohibitions and restrictions set forth in this Policy do not apply to transactions under Verisign’s employee stock purchase plan, which is used to purchase Company securities pursuant to the employee’s advance instructions. However, no employee may alter his or her instructions regarding the level of withholding under such plan while aware of material non-public information. Section 16 Officers and Access Persons may only alter their instructions regarding the level of withholding under such plan during a Trading Window. Any sale of securities acquired under such plan is subject to the prohibitions and restrictions of this Policy.
- 4.3.2. Equity Incentive Plan - The trading prohibitions and restrictions of this Policy apply to all sales of securities acquired through the exercise of stock options (including as a result of a broker-assisted cashless exercise) and the vesting of restricted stock units and other equity-based incentive awards granted by Verisign under its equity incentive plans, but not to the acquisition of the securities through such exercises or vesting. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the trading prohibitions and restrictions set forth in this Policy do not apply to the withholding of stock by Verisign upon the vesting of restricted stock units or exercise of stock options in satisfaction of tax withholding obligations.
- 4.3.3. Rule 10b5-1 Plan - Transactions effected pursuant to a pre-cleared and fully executed Rule 10b5-1 Plan do not require further pre-clearance at the time of the transaction and can occur outside of a Trading Window or during a Blackout Period. See “4.5 Rule 10b5-1 Plans” below.

4.4 Special Rules for Directors, Section 16 Officers, and Senior Executives

No director, Section 16 Officer, or Senior Executive may trade in Company securities, unless and until:

- 4.4.1. The person trading has notified the Compliance Officer in writing of the amount or maximum number of shares or other securities to be traded and nature of the proposed trade(s);
- 4.4.2. The person trading has certified to the Compliance Officer in writing prior to the proposed trade(s) that:
 - A. such person is not aware of material non-public information about Verisign;
 - B. the proposed trade(s) comply with the requirements of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and Rule 144 of the Securities Act, including the volume limitations, manner of sale, and notice requirements of Rule 144, to the extent applicable and that no opposite way transactions have occurred in the last six months (or are likely to occur in the next six months);
 - C. the shares subject to the proposed trade(s) are not restricted, or if restricted, the applicable holding period has been met; and
 - D. that Verisign is not advancing money to him or her;
- 4.4.3. The Compliance Officer has approved the trade(s) and has certified his/her approval in writing (if the person trading is the Compliance Officer, then the trade must be approved by the Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer); and
- 4.4.4. The certifications made to the Compliance Officer are true and correct at the time any such trade or trades are executed.

If a transaction is approved, the transaction must be executed within five trading days after the approval is obtained, but regardless may not be executed by the director, Section 16 Officer, or Access Person if he or she becomes aware of material non-public information concerning Verisign during that time. If a transaction is not completed within the period described above, the transaction must be approved again before it may be executed.

If a proposed transaction is not approved, the person requesting the transaction must refrain from initiating any transaction in Company securities and must not inform anyone within or outside of Verisign of the restriction.

To facilitate documentation of these actions, Verisign utilizes a pre-approval form that can be obtained from the Compliance Officer.

4.5 Rule 10b5-1 Plans

Any director, employee or consultant who wishes to implement a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must first pre-clear such plan with the Compliance Officer. The requirements for implementing a Rule 10b5-1 Plan are set forth in [Appendix – 10b5-1 Plan Requirements](#).

4.6 Special Rules for Consultants

Written notice must be provided to the Compliance Officer by any resource manager who is retaining a consultant, contractor, contingent worker, or vendor (collectively, a “consultant”) who may have access to material non-public information. The Compliance Officer will determine whether such consultant should be subject to this Policy.

4.7 Administration of the Policy

The Compliance Officer, or another employee designated by the Compliance Officer, is responsible for the implementation and administration of this Policy. If the Board of Directors or an applicable Committee of the Board of Directors has not designated a Compliance Officer, the General Counsel shall be responsible for the implementation and administration of this Policy. All determinations and interpretations under this Policy by the Compliance Officer shall be final and not subject to further review.

5. Policy Review

Verisign reserves the right to review, amend, modify, or suspend this Policy in its sole discretion at any time.

6. Failure to Comply

The consequences of engaging in prohibited insider trading or tipping can be severe, including significant fines and imprisonment. The Company and/or the supervisors of the person violating the rules may also be required to pay civil or criminal penalties and could, under certain circumstances, be subject to private lawsuits for damages suffered as a result of illegal insider trading or tipping by persons under Verisign’s control.

Violation of this Policy or Federal or State insider trading laws by any employee may subject him or her to disciplinary action by Verisign up to and including termination for cause. A violation of this Policy is not necessarily the same as a violation of law. The Company reserves the right to determine, in its own discretion and on the basis of the information available to it, whether this Policy has been violated. The Company may determine that specific conduct violates the Policy, whether or not the conduct also violates the law. It is not necessary for Verisign to await filing or conclusion of a civil or criminal action against the alleged violator before taking disciplinary action.

7. Exceptions

Any exception requests to this Policy must be made to the Compliance Officer in advance and in writing. The Compliance Officer shall promptly report all such granted exception requests to the Board of Directors.

8. Related Documents

- Procedures for Rule 10b5-1 Plan



Appendix

10b5-1 Plan Requirements

Approval Required Before Entering into a Plan: Any director, Section 16 Officer, employee, or consultant who wishes to implement a plan must first pre-clear such plan with the Compliance Officer.

When You May Enter into a Plan: A director, Section 16 Officer, employee, or consultant may only enter into a plan if that plan is entered into in good faith while that person is not aware of any material non-public information about the Company and not during a Blackout Period. Additionally, a director, Section 16 Officer, or Access Person may not enter into a plan outside of a Trading Window.

Plan Parameters: A director, Section 16 Officer, employee, or consultant may only enter into a plan meeting all of the following parameters:

1. Eligible Brokers: Directors, Section 16 Officers, employees, or consultants may only establish a plan with third parties approved by the Compliance Officer, which, in the case of employees other than directors and Section 16 Officers, is E*TRADE Securities LLC.
2. Representations: The plan must include a representation by the director, Section 16 Officer, employee, or consultant that (i) such person is not aware of any material non-public information concerning the Company and (ii) is adopting or modifying the plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1.
3. Company Termination: The plan must permit the Company to terminate the plan.
4. Section 16 Compliance: All trades to be made pursuant to the plan must be made in compliance with Section 16 under the Exchange Act and Rule 144 under the Securities Act, including the volume limitations, manner of sale and notice requirements of Rule 144, to the extent applicable.
5. 10b5-1 Compliance: The plan must comply with all of the requirements of Rule 10b5-1.
6. Duration of Plan: The duration of plan shall not be for less than six months or more than two years.
7. Waiting Period Under a Plan: For directors and Section 16 Officers, the first trade under a plan may not occur until the later of 90 days after the adoption of the plan, or two business days following the disclosure of the Company's financial results in a Form 10-K or Form 10-Q relating to the fiscal quarter in which the plan was adopted. In no event

shall the waiting period exceed 120 days from the adoption of the plan. For employees (other than Section 16 Officers), the first trade under the plan may not occur until 30 days after the adoption of the plan.

8. Trading Instructions: The plan must be a non-discretionary plan in the form of a written, binding contract and shall specify: the amount or number of shares to be traded at a particular date and a limit price at which a certain number of shares are to be traded. Single-trade plans (i.e., plans that designed to execute only a single transaction) are generally prohibited.
9. Prohibition on Multiple Overlapping Plans: Directors, Section 16 Officers, employees, or consultants are generally prohibited from having more than one plan for open market purchases or sales of the Company securities at a time.

Amendment or Modification of a Plan: Amendments or modifications:

1. must be pre-cleared in writing by the Compliance Officer;
2. may only be entered into if the amendment or modification is entered into in good faith while that person is not aware of any material non-public information about the Company and is not subject to a Blackout Period; and
3. will be treated as a termination of the current plan and creation of a new plan and will be subject to all requirements regarding establishment of new plans, including a new waiting period.

Additionally, a director, Section 16 Officer, or an Access Person may not amend or modify a plan outside of a Trading Window.

Terminations of a Plan: If a director, Section 16 Officer, employee, or consultant wishes to terminate their plan, they must notify the Compliance Officer in advance.

Disclosure of Plans: The Company will disclose in its Forms 10-Q and 10-K, any director or Section 16 Officer that adopted, modified or terminated a plan during the prior quarter as well as the material terms of the plan, including the name and title of the director or Section 16 Officer, the date of the adoption, modification or termination, the duration of the trading plan and the aggregate number of shares to be sold or purchased under the plan.

Subsidiaries of the Registrant

Name of Subsidiary

eNIC Cocos (Keeling) Islands Pty Ltd
 eNIC Corporation
 Global Registration Services Limited
 Sunrise Valley Real Estate Holdings, LLC
 The .TV Corporation International
 The .TV Corporation (Tuvalu) Proprietary Co. Ltd
 VeriSign Global Holdings Limited
 VeriSign India Private Limited
 VeriSign International Holdings, Inc.
 VeriSign Internet Services Sàrl
 VeriSign Internet Technology Services (Beijing) Co. Ltd.
 VeriSign Naming and Directory Services LLC
 VeriSign Netherlands B.V.
 VeriSign Sàrl
 VeriSign Services India Private Limited

Jurisdiction

Australia
 U.S. - Washington
 United Kingdom
 U.S. - Delaware
 U.S. - Delaware
 Tuvalu
 United Kingdom
 India
 U.S. - Delaware
 Switzerland
 China
 U.S. - Delaware
 Netherlands
 Switzerland
 India

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (Nos. 333-39212, 333-45237, 333-46803, 333-59458, 333-69818, 333-75236, 333-82941, 333-86178, 333-86188, 333-106395, 333-117908, 333-126352, 333-144590, 333-147136, and 333-223107) on Form S-8, the registration statements (Nos. 333-256347 and 333-72222) on Form S-3, and the registration statements (Nos. 333-190732, 333-204485, and 333-219525) on Form S-4 of our reports dated February 13, 2025, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of VeriSign, Inc. and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

McLean, Virginia
February 13, 2025

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO
EXCHANGE ACT RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, D. James Bidzos, certify that:

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

Date: February 13, 2025

By: _____

/S/ D. JAMES BIDZOS

D. James Bidzos

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

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

I, D. James Bidzos, Chief Executive Officer of VeriSign, Inc. (the "Company"), do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

1. the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 13, 2025

/S/ D. JAMES BIDZOS

D. James Bidzos
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

I, George E. Kilguss, III, Chief Financial Officer of VeriSign, Inc. (the “Company”), do hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

1. the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Report”), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 13, 2025

/S/ GEORGE E. KILGUSS, III

George E. Kilguss, III
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)