

Limelight Networks, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 12, 2010
Table of Contents

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, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-33508

Limelight Networks, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Edgar Filing: Limelight Networks, Inc. - Form 10-K

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-1677033
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2220 W. 14th Street
Tempe, AZ 85281

(Address of principal executive offices, including Zip Code)

(602) 850-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	NASDAQ Global 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 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. 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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted 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 and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller Reporting Company

Edgar Filing: Limelight Networks, Inc. - Form 10-K

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$177.8 million based on the last reported sale price of the common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market on June 30, 2009.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, as of March 10, 2010: 85,157,401 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Registrant's 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

LIMELIGHT NETWORKS, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I	
Item 1. <u>Business</u>	1
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	18
Item 1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	39
Item 2. <u>Properties</u>	39
Item 3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	40
Item 4. <u>Reserved</u>	41
PART II	
Item 5. <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	42
Item 6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	44
Item 7. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	46
Item 7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	77
Item 8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	78
Item 9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	114
Item 9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	114
Item 9B. <u>Other Information</u>	117
PART III	
Item 10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	117
Item 11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	117
Item 12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	117
Item 13. <u>Certain Relationships, Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	118
Item 14. <u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	118
PART IV	
Item 15. <u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	119
<u>Signatures</u>	120
EX-23.1	
EX-31.1	
EX-31.2	
EX-32.1	
EX-32.2	

Table of Contents

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements as to industry trends and future expectations of ours and other matters that do not relate strictly to historical facts. These statements are often identified by the use of words such as may, will, expect, believe, anticipate, intend, could, estimate, or continue, and similar expressions or variations. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management based on information currently available to management. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and the timing of certain events to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below, and those discussed in the section titled Risk Factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A of this annual report on Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

PART I

**Item 1. Business
Overview**

Limelight Networks, Inc. (Limelight) is a provider of high-performance content delivery network services. We deliver content for traditional and emerging media companies, or content providers, including businesses operating in the television, music, radio, newspaper, magazine, movie, videogame, software and social media industries; online businesses operating e-commerce storefronts; and government organizations, corporations, or enterprise businesses that operate a web site.

Using Limelight's content delivery network, or CDN, content providers are able to provide their end-users with a high quality media experience for all of their online content, including rich media or large objects such as video, music, games, software and social media as well as small objects that make up many of the components of a typical website such as html, jpeg and, java script. As consumer demands for content and information over the Internet have increased, as businesses have dramatically expanded the use of Internet applications to drive revenue and lower costs, as enabling technologies such as broadband access to the Internet have proliferated, and as the variety of devices that can connect to the Internet has increased, consumption of all types of Internet content in any location, at any time has become increasingly important to end-users and therefore to the content providers that serve them. We developed our services and architected our network to meet the unique demands content providers face in delivering content to large audiences of demanding Internet end-users. Our comprehensive solution delivers content providers a high quality, highly scalable, highly reliable offering. We primarily derive revenue from the sale of services to customers executing contracts with terms of one year or longer, which we refer to as recurring revenue contracts or long-term contracts. These contracts generally commit the customer to a minimum monthly level of usage with additional charges applicable for actual usage above the monthly minimum. We believe that having a consistent and predictable base level of revenue is important to our financial success. Accordingly, to be successful, we must maintain the majority of our base of recurring revenue contracts and build on that base by adding new customers and increasing the number of services and amount of capacity our existing customers purchase. At the same time, we must ensure that our expenses do not increase faster than, or at the same rate as, our revenues. Accomplishing these goals requires that we compete effectively in the marketplace on the basis of scale, service quality, platform capability, and price.

We were formed as an Arizona limited liability company, Limelight Networks, LLC, in June 2001 and converted into a Delaware corporation, Limelight Networks, Inc., in August 2003. Our principal executive offices are located at 2220 W. 14th Street, Tempe, Arizona 85281 and 6119 La Granada, Rancho Santa Fe,

Table of Contents

California 92067, and our main telephone number is (602) 850-5000. Our website address is www.limelightnetworks.com. We began development of our infrastructure in 2001 and began generating meaningful revenue in 2002. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 1,370 active customers and had a presence in 60 countries throughout the world.

In 2009, we announced the acquisition of Kiptronic, Inc. and our pending acquisition of EyeWonder, Inc. We introduced LimelightSITE and our next-generation XD Platform. We announced the continued expansion of our network capacity to almost three-terabits per second, marking the beginning of the era of Internet content delivery to broadcast quantity audiences. We also announced support for Adobe Flash Media Server version 3.5, as well as Microsoft Silverlight 3.0. We also announced new additions to our executive leadership team and in January 2010 our acquisition of a small software company located in Germany.

During the year we extended and established new relationships with customers and partners both in North America and around the world across the enterprise, government and media and entertainment segments, including BT, Blue Cross, Citadel, CBSinteractive/CNET Networks, Harpo Productions, Hobart Corporation, Metropole Television Group, Nissan Motors of Japan, Nintendo of Japan, Sonic, Sun Microsystems, Textron, and Unisys, among others. We also continued to expand our strategic reseller relationships announcing partnerships with Global Crossing, Bell Canada, Bestel and Bharti Airtel.

We are currently party to two separate lawsuits alleging aspects of our CDN infringe upon third-party patent rights. In one matter, Akamai Technologies, Inc. v. Limelight Networks, Inc., a jury returned a verdict in February 2008 against us finding that we infringed four claims of one patent at issue in that lawsuit, and awarded damages of approximately \$45.5 million plus pre-judgment interest estimated to be \$2.6 million. An additional provision of approximately \$17.5 million for potential additional infringement damages and interest was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2008. On July 1, 2008, the court denied our Motions for Judgment as a Matter of Law (JMOL), Obviousness, and a New Trial. The court also denied Akamai's Motion for Permanent Injunction as premature and denied its Motions for Summary Judgment regarding our equitable defenses. In November 2008, a bench trial was conducted regarding our equitable defenses. We also filed a motion for reconsideration of the court's earlier denial of our motion for JMOL. Our motion for reconsideration of JMOL was based largely upon a clarification in the standard for a finding of joint infringement articulated by the Federal Circuit in the case of *Muniauction, Inc. v. Thomson Corp.* (the *Muniauction Case*), released after the court denied our initial motion for JMOL. On April 24, 2009 the court issued its order and memorandum setting aside the adverse jury verdict and ruling that we did not infringe Akamai's 703 patent and that we are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Based upon the court's April 24, 2009 order we have reversed the \$65.6 million provision for litigation previously recorded for this lawsuit as we no longer believe that payment of any amounts represented by the litigation provision is probable. The court entered final judgment in our favor. Akamai filed a notice of appeal of the court's decision on May 26, 2009 and filed its appeal brief on September 15, 2009, we filed our reply brief on December 9, 2009 and each party has since filed further appeal briefs. A date has not been set by the appeals court for a hearing. We will continue to defend the case vigorously, but we cannot assure you that this lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor.

In December 2007, Level 3 Communications, LLC, or Level 3, filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia alleging we infringe three patents owned by it. On January 23, 2009, a jury returned a favorable verdict finding that we did not infringe the Level 3 patents. We believe the jury verdict finding we do not infringe the Level 3 patents is correct, and that the claims of infringement asserted against us by Level 3 in the litigation were without merit. The court denied Level 3's subsequent motion for judgment as a matter of law or alternatively for a new trial, and entered a judgment in our favor. Level 3 filed a notice of appeal on July 21, 2009 and filed its appeal brief on October 5, 2009. We filed our reply brief on January 19, 2010. A date has not been set by the court for a hearing. We intend to continue to vigorously defend the action. There can be no assurance at this time that the lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor.

Table of Contents

In August 2007, we, certain of our officers and directors, and the firms that served as the lead underwriters in our initial public offering were named as defendants in several purported class action lawsuits. These lawsuits have been consolidated into a single lawsuit in United States District Court for the District of Arizona. On March 17, 2008, we and the individual defendants moved to dismiss all of the plaintiffs' claims, and a hearing was held on this motion on June 16, 2008. On August 8, 2008, the court granted the motion to dismiss, dismissing plaintiffs' claims under Section 12 with prejudice and granting leave to amend the claims under Sections 11 and 15. Plaintiffs chose not to amend the claims under Sections 11 and 15, and on August 29, 2008 the court entered judgment in favor of us. On September 5, 2008 plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal, and appellate briefs were filed by both parties in January and February 2009. We believe that we and the individual defendants have meritorious defenses to the claims made in the complaint and we intend to contest the lawsuit vigorously. In November 2009 the parties entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to settle this lawsuit for an amount well within the coverage limits of the primary carrier of our directors and officers liability insurance, and we are seeking court approval to finalize the settlement.

This lawsuit and other ongoing legal proceedings are described under "Legal Proceedings" in Part 1, Item 3 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

We are registered as a reporting company under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the Exchange Act. Accordingly, we file or furnish with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to such reports as required by the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission. We refer to these reports as Periodic Reports. The public may read and copy any Periodic Reports or other materials we file with the Commission at the Commission's Public Reference Room at 100 F. Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room is available by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the Commission maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers, such as Limelight Networks, Inc., that file electronically with the Commission. The address of this website is <http://www.sec.gov>.

Our Internet website address is www.limelightnetworks.com. We make available, free of charge, on or through our Internet website our Periodic Reports and amendments to those Periodic Reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with the Commission. We are not, however, including the information contained on our website, or information that may be accessed through links on our website, as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this annual report on Form 10-K.

Consumption and Distribution of Content Expanding

Multiple forces have created, and continue to drive, a substantial need to rapidly and efficiently deliver broadcast-quality rich media and web applications over the Internet. These forces include the following:

Proliferation of broadband Internet connections. According to a 2009 Frost and Sullivan Report (Worldwide Video Content Delivery Networks Market), over 800 million consumers will have high-speed wired broadband access in 2010, with that number expected to increase to over 1 billion wired broadband connections by 2012. This means that more consumers will have access to even faster Internet connections than ever before. This proliferation of broadband Internet connections and increased broadband speeds provides an increasing number of users with the capability to access rich media content efficiently.

Consumption of media via Internet-connected devices is rivaling consumption via other media channels. The proliferation of broadband connectivity into everyday devices has fundamentally changed the way that consumers access and interact with Internet content. TNS Research found in a survey of consumers living in 16 countries that people spent approximately 30% of their leisure time online (Digital World, Digital Life, November 2008), and that over 50% of the global online audience

Table of Contents

now watches online video. Additionally, a December 2009 Morgan Stanley survey found that in 2010, there will be almost 900 million devices, such as mobile phones, netbooks, tablet form-factor computers, home appliances, and embedded devices, that will incorporate high-speed wireless Internet connectivity. Finally, comScore reported that in November 2009, United States Internet users viewed a record 30 billion online videos during the month, more than doubling the amount viewed in the same month of the previous year.

Consumers increasingly desire on-demand access to a broad range of personalized entertainment and commerce content.

Through technologies like Internet search, personal digital video recorders, video-on-demand and social media platforms, consumers are increasingly accustomed to immediate, on-demand access to content and information, including videos, music and photos provided by media outlets, retailers, or by other users. In an August 2009 Internet retailer survey, over 35% of online retailers planned to expand the use of video and over 22% planned to increase their use of interactive rich media on their websites in the next twelve months.

Proliferation of Internet-connected devices. The proliferation of devices that are capable of connecting to the Internet, such as mobile phones, Blu-ray players, netbooks, videogame consoles, and MP3 players, has given users even more control and flexibility over how and where they access and use media content from the Internet.

Growth of usage of outsourced infrastructure. Enterprises are looking to decrease infrastructure expenditures by moving to a cloud-based model where application delivery and storage are available on-demand and paid for on an as-needed basis. Content providers and traditional enterprise companies have recognized this evolving shift in consumer behavior and the consumption of online content. Television, music, radio, newspaper, magazine, movie, videogame, software and other traditional and emerging media companies all have or are developing large libraries of rich media and video content. The broad reach provided by the Internet allows these companies to distribute their content through content aggregators or directly to consumers. The Internet also enables content providers to offer their entire content libraries to consumers. As a result, content providers are able to monetize a much larger portion of their media content libraries than has been possible under offline, non-Internet modes of distribution. Additionally, enterprises, e-commerce businesses, and governmental agencies are creating rich-media web applications for customer-relationship services such as product information, training and support. They are also leveraging the always-available attributes of the Internet to make critical business applications, processes, and data instantly and securely available to their employees.

Alternatives for Delivering Content over the Internet

Companies that deliver content to users via the Internet have two primary alternatives: deliver content using basic Internet connectivity, in some cases with significant investment in additional infrastructure, or utilize a CDN.

Content Delivery via Basic Internet Connectivity

Basic Internet connectivity is capable of delivering media content to users, but is ill-suited for delivering the large media files and broadcast-quality media that are commonplace today. The Internet is a complex network of networks that was designed principally to connect every Internet network point to every other Internet network point via multiple, redundant paths. To reach a given user, content from a provider's website must normally traverse multiple networks. These networks include those of the website's Internet service provider, or ISP, one or more Internet backbone carriers each of which provides a network of high-speed communication lines between major interconnection points and the user's ISP. At any point along this path, data packets associated with the website's content can be lost or delayed, impeding the transfer of data to the user. Internet protocols are designed to reliably transport data packets, but do not always ensure end-to-end performance. When data packets

Table of Contents

are lost or delayed during the delivery of rich media content, the result is noticeable to users because playback is interrupted. This interruption causes songs to skip, videos to freeze and downloads to be slower than acceptable for demanding consumers. This lack of performance and its effect on user experience make the delivery of rich media content via the basic Internet challenging.

In response, some content providers have chosen to invest significant capital to build the infrastructure of servers, storage and networks necessary to bypass, to the extent possible, the public Internet cloud . This substantial capital outlay and the development of the expertise and other technical resources required to manage such a complex infrastructure can be time-consuming and expensive.

Content Delivery via Content Delivery Networks

A CDN offloads the delivery of content from a publisher or corporation's central website infrastructure to the CDN's service delivery infrastructure. In general, the infrastructure of a CDN is composed of hundreds or thousands of servers distributed at various points around the Internet, linked together by software that manages the storage and delivery of media content objects to end-users. Deploying content objects in numerous, distributed locations can reduce the network distance between users and the media content they seek, reducing the potential for performance-inhibiting network congestion. The architecture of early CDNs reflected the importance and prevalence, at the time, of web page objects such as photos and graphics. Early CDNs typically deployed small server clusters in a large number of locations, relied on the public Internet to connect the clusters, and stored only the most popular content objects in their local caches, which are the repositories where frequently accessed data are stored for rapid access. Because each server cluster was small, with few servers available for the storage and delivery of content, and with rarely more than a single network connection, some early CDNs employed optimization algorithms in an effort to effectively manage and allocate these relatively scarce resources.

When a requested content object is unavailable on the server cluster a cache miss occurs, which is a failed attempt to acquire a requested content object in a local cache. To handle a cache miss, early CDNs would access the missing object over the Internet from the content provider's servers. A cache miss, and the time required to obtain the missing object over the Internet, may degrade the end-user's experience and increase the computing resource cost of servicing the end-user's request. As the consumption of large libraries of rich media has grown, the need to cache a sufficient number of media objects to assure a high quality end-user experience at an efficient price has grown with it.

The New Requirements for Delivering Content

We believe the unique characteristics of content delivery and the rapid growth of online content consumption have created a new set of technical, management and economic requirements for businesses seeking to deliver rich media content. These requirements include the following:

Delivering a consistent high quality media experience. User experience is critical for content providers because consumers increasingly expect a high quality experience, will not tolerate interruptions or inconsistency in the delivery of content, and may never return to a particular media provider if that provider is unable to meet their expectations. A media stream, for example, should begin immediately and play continuously without interruption every time a customer accesses that stream.

Delivering expansive libraries of content. Consumers, particularly those who are accustomed to broadband-enabled Internet services such as high quality television and radio, increasingly demand the ability to consume any form of media content online. To meet this demand, traditional media companies are moving their enormous libraries of content, such as television shows and movies, online. At the same time, emerging content businesses, such as user-generated content companies, are creating

Table of Contents

expansive libraries of rich media. Users expect a consistent media experience across every title in these large libraries, for each title regardless of its popularity, each time it is viewed.

Ability to scale content delivery capacity to handle rapidly accelerating demand and diversity of audience interest. Content providers also need to scale delivery of their content smoothly as the size of their audience increases. When a large number of users simultaneously access a particular website, the content provider must be able to meet that surge in demand without making users wait. Rapidly accelerating demand can be related to a single event, such as a major news or sporting event, or can be spread across an entire library of content, such as when a social media website surges in popularity.

Reliability. Throughout the path data must traverse to reach a user, problems with the underlying infrastructure supporting the Internet can occur. For instance, servers can crash, or network connections can fail. Avoiding these problems is important to content providers because network, datacenter, or service provider outages can mean frustrated users, lost audiences and missed revenue opportunities.

Flexibility and manageability. Content providers are making significant investments in preparing their media libraries for delivery over the Internet. Once content is ready for Internet distribution, content providers must be able to support a wide range of formats, begin to distribute their content quickly, and monitor their delivery activities.

Managing delivery costs. Managing the cost of content delivery is important for content providers so that they can maximize profits. As a result, the combination of major capital outlays and operating expenditures required to build and maintain large server clusters, peak period capacity, extensive Internet backbone networks and multiple connections to global broadband access networks may not be practical for many companies. As users increasingly demand access to large files and media streams, the infrastructure needs associated with providing this content increase accordingly.

The capital, expertise, and other managerial effort necessary to meet these requirements can be challenging. As demand for the delivery of rich media content increases, these challenges will become increasingly difficult to meet. We believe, therefore, that there is a demand and opportunity for outsourced Internet content delivery services.

The Limelight Networks Solution for Content Delivery

We deliver content for traditional and emerging media companies, or content providers, including businesses operating in the television, music, radio, newspaper, magazine, movie, videogame, software and social media industries; online businesses operating e-commerce storefronts; and government organizations, corporations, or enterprise businesses that operate a web site.

We designed our delivery solution to meet the demanding requirements of delivering content over the Internet to a variety of connected devices, including desktop computers, laptops, netbooks, and mobile phones. Our solutions enable content providers and enterprises to provide their end-users with high quality experiences across multiple media formats, library sizes, audience sizes, and device types without expending the capital and developing the expertise needed to build out and manage their own networks.

In designing and building our content delivery network, we built and deployed a globally-distributed network of thousands of servers specially configured for the acceleration of all types of IP content with the following design advantages:

Densely Configured, High-Capacity Architecture. Our infrastructure consists of dense clusters of specially configured servers organized into large, multi-tiered, logical CDN locations. The extensive storage capacity of these logical CDN locations leads to fewer cache misses to our network of servers than we believe would occur in an early CDN architecture and provides significant scalability and responsiveness to surges in end-user demand.

Table of Contents

Many Connections to Other Networks. Our logical CDN locations are directly connected to hundreds of user access networks, which are computer networks connected to end-users. In addition, for dedicated connectivity between our logical CDN locations, we operate our own private optical backbone and metro area networks. Lastly, our infrastructure has multiple connections to the Internet. In combination, these connections enable us to frequently bypass the often-congested public Internet, improving the speed of content delivery.

Intelligent Software to Manage the Network. We have developed proprietary software that manages our content delivery system. This software manages the delivery of content objects, storage and retrieval of customer content libraries, activity logging and information reporting.

Flexibility to Meet Varying Customer Demands. We support both download and streaming deliveries, and do so across what we believe is one of the broadest range of formats in our industry, including Adobe Flash, Microsoft Silverlight, Move Networks, MP3 audio, QuickTime, RealNetworks RealPlayer and Windows Media.

All of the elements of our infrastructure work seamlessly together. Our customers either upload content directly to us or store it on their own web servers. Upon request from an end-user, we distribute that content to one or more storage server clusters which feed hundreds of specially configured servers at each content delivery location around the world. The content is then delivered directly to end-users through our relationships with over 900 broadband Internet service providers, or over the public Internet if appropriate. Our customers compensate us for this service by paying us on a per-gigabyte basis, or on a variable basis based on peak delivery rate for a fixed period of time, as our services are used.

Key Benefits of the Limelight Networks Solution

Our content delivery architecture and service offering were designed and built to meet the demands of accelerating IP content over the Internet. We believe we are able to deliver the following customer benefits:

High Quality User Experience

We enable content providers to bypass much of the congestion typically experienced in the busy public Internet and deliver IP content directly to their audiences. This allows our customers to deliver engaging and reliable experiences to end-users around the world. We accomplish this by delivering content from globally distributed servers that are directly connected to over 900 broadband access networks—the networks that users connect with to reach the Internet. Tying it all together is a high-speed, dedicated global optical network that interconnects our thousands of servers and provides just-in-time delivery of any part of a customer's library.

High Scalability across the Four Dimensions of Delivery

At the technology level, our success is predicated in part on a high-speed, highly scalable global network that has been designed to address four dimensions of delivery—object size, library size, audience size and object popularity. For each dimension, our supporting technology takes an innovative approach:

Object size. Our network was designed with extensive storage capacity and substantial computing power to handle the demands of delivering massive media files to users around the world.

Library size. Our regional content delivery centers use multi-tiered cache architecture to store large content libraries for immediate access.

Audience size. The current global delivery capability of our network exceeds 3 terabits per second, enabling us to respond instantly to surges in end-user demand from large global audiences.

Object popularity. Our CDN is designed to ensure that every object in a content library—whether the most popular title or the least popular—will be consistently available to users, on demand.

Table of Contents

High Reliability

Our distributed CDN architecture, managed by our proprietary software, seamlessly and automatically responds to network and datacenter outages and disruptions. All of our content delivery locations are interconnected via our global optical network and also connected to multiple Internet backbone and broadband Internet service provider networks. Additionally, each location has redundant servers, enabling us to continue serving content even if a network connection or server fails. Automatic failover and recovery not only provide uninterrupted customer service but also simplify network maintenance and upgrades.

Comprehensive Solution

Enabled by a broad range of innovative products and services, customers can reach their audiences in two ways: via streaming delivery, which allows the simultaneous delivery and viewing of rich media such as live events and on-demand content; and via object delivery, for distributing such content as high quality video and music, games, social media and software downloads. We can also create customized, private CDNs to meet the specific needs of highly customized content delivery requirements, including enabling Software as a Service (SaaS) businesses, public sector entities and corporate organizations for which security and privacy are important considerations. We support a broad variety of formats including Adobe Flash, Microsoft Silverlight, MP3 audio, QuickTime, RealNetworks RealPlayer and Windows Media. In addition, our value-added services include a web-based customer portal that provides management information reports and a download manager that simplifies the downloading process for the end user. We can begin delivery services for a new customer within days of a customer placing an order.

Low Capital Investment

Our customers can take advantage of our robust network to handle their rich media content delivery needs without having to invest in expensive equipment, software licenses, and operational expertise or support and maintenance costs. Customers benefit from the lower cost associated with the delivery of content using our infrastructure and the expertise we have acquired from serving our customers. Our customers pay for the traffic we deliver for them, and they have the flexibility to purchase additional delivery capacity at any time to support their changing business needs.

Services

In October 2009, we announced XD, an upgrade to the software layer that manages our global content delivery infrastructure. This new software platform adds a new technique, named Adaptive Intelligence that can enable customers to benefit from performance improvements in speed, consistency of delivery, and experience quality. The XD Platform also can provide customers with visibility into Internet conditions that can help them increase conversion rates, lengthen viewing or gaming times, and provide higher-quality end-user experiences.

The Adaptive Intelligence software layer includes innovations that enable this higher quality service;

Protocol Maximization, a patent-pending technique that dynamically adjusts in real-time the parameters of standard Internet protocols on a connection-by-connection basis. For customers, Protocol Maximization enables faster, more consistent delivery of objects even in the most difficult of network conditions.

Globally Distributed User Agents, small programs that travel into the last mile network and collect data about Internet conditions. This data is then used in Protocol Maximization techniques to adapt how we deliver each object. For customers, these User Agents also provide detailed insight into the end-user experience through our user portal.

Table of Contents

Dynamic Origin, a technique which upon request replicates origin content inside our private network reducing origin load by creating subsequent requests for origin caused by cache misses. For customers, this technique improves responsiveness of the content delivery service in cases where a Limelight delivery center does not have a local cached copy of the file to send to end users and create a cost savings associated with the reduced load on origin hardware and bandwidth.

Custom Cache Hierarchies, a technique which expedites the transfer of content to the edge by providing a uniquely tailored map through the in-network cache hierarchy. Maps are configured based on the location and diversity of the customer's origin servers, the location and distribution of the customer's users, and the customer's content demand and library access patterns.

Our services are purpose-built for the delivery of digital content to large, global audiences. Our primary services include the following:

LimelightDELIVER provides HTTP/web distribution of digital media files such as video, music, games, software and social media.

LimelightSTREAM provides on-demand and/or live streaming for all major formats including Adobe Flash, MP3 audio, QuickTime, RealNetworks RealPlayer and Windows Media. When media files are streamed to an end-user, the files are not stored on the user's computer, but rather are received directly and played by the user's media player software in real-time.

LimelightSITE speeds the delivery of the static, dynamic, and personalization elements that make up an entire web-site, by routing content over our infrastructure, and not over the often congested, public Internet.

LimelightREACH helps publishers deliver properly-formatted, device optimized content to almost any media-enabled mobile handset by auto-detecting the end-user device.

LimelightADS allows publishers to present dynamic pre-, mid-, or post-roll video and audio advertising into media that is delivered to mobile or connected users.

LimelightPS, our professional services division, helps customers determine content distribution strategies, network architecture design, content storage infrastructure, live event execution, and best practices spanning the design, deployment and management of on-line web infrastructure.

LimelightSUPPORT, provides customers with expert, on-demand engineering resources that keep customers on-line initiatives a top priority.

We provide an enhanced delivery option for LimelightDELIVER, called DELIVER XD, which uses our adaptive intelligence innovations to improve the consistency and performance of delivery across a wide variety of devices, network types and geographies.

Advanced reporting and control

LimelightCONTROL

LimelightCONTROL is a new, advanced management and reporting suite that enables customers to exercise more control over their Limelight Networks content delivery service, including the advanced technologies and software in the XD Platform. This new service suite replaces the former LimelightEXCHANGE portal and includes an upgraded user interface; enhanced reporting that includes data on Internet conditions, granular control over storage utilization, and more.

LimelightCONTROL helps customers analyze their online operations through a set of reports that allow customers to monitor various aspects of their streaming or content delivery, such as object-level details, bandwidth and storage utilization, most requested content, and minutes listened

Edgar Filing: Limelight Networks, Inc. - Form 10-K

or watched on each stream. Customers can request raw logs every 24 hours or live logs every 15 minutes, both of which are delivered in

Table of Contents

industry-standard format. LimelightCONTROL also enables customers to control how we publish and present their content. For example, to maintain content freshness or for managing exceptions, the Purge Utility allows authorized individuals to delete content cached across our CDN. Multi-user access and permission controls give customers the ability to limit access to reporting only, or to reporting and control functions.

LimelightCONTROL XD, a premium offering, offers advanced management applications that help to increase efficiency, reduce expenses, improve the user experience, and provide insight into performance of an online business. The service includes customer provisioning of services, custom control over CDN storage options, and the innovative Internet Health Monitor (LINK), which provides customers with insight into potential sources of end user experience issues, collected in by millions of globally distributed user agents that are part of the XD Platform.

LimelightHD

LimelightHD is an extension to our LimelightSTREAM and LimelightDELIVER services that enables customers to efficiently delivery high-definition content to end users. The service includes a programming interface that verifies if an end-user has sufficient bandwidth available to receive HD content, and, if so, delivers a high quality stream. The service also tracks the delivery of HD content separately from standard-definition content.

MediaVault

We offer a scalable security option that helps to protect customers' content from unauthorized access. With MediaVault, customers can associate a protected URL for each user and/or each request as part of the download URL. This allows customers to provide authorized users access to content without having to modify the content itself for each user. It also helps to prevent abuse from spiders, bots, and deep linking. Additional MediaVault controls include settings for start and stop dates/times for time-sensitive content and the ability to limit access for Windows Media streams to a block of IP addresses.

Geo Reporting

With the Geo Reporting option, customers can assess traffic at the global, continent or city-by-city levels. Customers may view geographic information in a selection of table and map formats, including color-coded maps that show customers the active spots around the world. Customers may choose to display all geographies at once or only the top 10 locations. Using the LimelightCONTROL portal, customers can compare locations based on number of requests, bytes sent, and total seconds, or as a percent of total volume. Customers may view the map to see data associated with that location, or click for more detail by country, state, or city. With quick and easy views of traffic data in different geographies, customers are in a position to determine and deliver targeted content and advertising to audiences around the world.

Geo-Compliance

The Geo-Compliance option uses a geo-IP database to match requestors' IP address with predefined rule sets. This helps to ensure that customers' content is not accessible outside of a defined geographic area—ideal for managing media licenses with geographic restrictions. For sites where advertising is a primary driver, Geo-Compliance can help a customer constrain its audience to the target geography of the customer's site's advertisers.

User-generated content

We allow for our customers to easily add user-generated content to customers' sites in the customers' choice of major media formats, including Windows Media, Flash, RealPlayer, QuickTime, and 3GPP. Starting

Table of Contents

with a customer's source content, a customer can define its workflow: choose its encoding/transcoding profile, specify one or more target formats, set the bit rate, and specify the destination sites or devices and the customer's media is transformed and published automatically. As part of the workflow, a customer can also choose to generate thumbnails, create titles, or add watermarks to video content. Customers can customize the included workflow templates, or build their own.

Managed Infrastructure Services

Through our Professional Services organization, LimelightPS, we can help customers build a custom CDN solution. Typically used in a customized content delivery deployment scenario, the custom CDN solution can include some or all of our standard CDN components, but in a configuration unique to the customer. A typical managed infrastructure solution includes specific servers and related resources dedicated to a particular customer so that custom applications or services may be placed on our network along with the customer's digital media content.

Complementary Partner Services

As a leader in the industry, we have attracted a list of partners that use our network to enhance their own service offerings. Additionally, these partners offer services that complement our core offerings. These partner services include digital rights management, content management, advertising insertion, content encoding and transcoding, e-commerce and managed hosting.

Technology

We have developed an innovative, network-based on-demand computing platform that enables companies to scale their businesses without having to scale their own data center, network, server footprint, or software operations. This system and technology platform has the following key elements:

Globally-Deployed Servers

We have built and deployed a globally distributed network of more than 15,000 servers specially configured for the delivery of rich media content at 76 points of presence, or POPs, in 25 logical CDN locations, or a group of POPs, in the United States, Europe and Asia. Distributing servers around the world can eliminate much of the Internet congestion and inconsistent network performance that would otherwise affect the delivery of content. This reduces or eliminates the visible symptoms of poor Internet performance, including slow start times and stopping or skipping during playback. We currently have POPs in the United States, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Densely-Configured, High-Capacity Architecture

Our architecture consists of dense clusters of specially-configured edge servers and storage servers deployed at each POP. A logical CDN location is typically provisioned with hundreds of edge servers, which store our customers' most popular content files. A logical CDN location also contains one or more intermediate storage systems, which act as large, deep file caches and store less frequently requested content files. When an edge server in the logical CDN location needs a file that it does not have, it can often retrieve that object from the intermediate storage system, rather than from a customer's website servers or from another location in our system. These retrievals from intermediate storage systems are very fast, because they occur across a local area or metro area Ethernet network, rather than across our backbone or across the public Internet. This architecture enables us to maximize the amount of content stored at each CDN location without requiring that we store every content file on every edge server.

Table of Contents

We have configured each of our CDN locations to connect with hundreds of last mile networks. The locations are also equipped with the capacity to support additional network connections as needed. This design allows us to provide maximum scalability and responsiveness as end-user demand increases. In addition, any server within a CDN location can send and receive data via any network at that location. This any-to-any capability allows us to use our network connections to the greatest extent possible, without needing to simultaneously optimize servers and networks, as some CDNs do. Each of our edge servers has access to whichever locally attached network is suitable for each delivery.

Connectivity

In aggregate, our logical CDN locations are directly connected to over 900 broadband Internet access networks around the world. Whenever possible, we use these interconnections to place content objects directly on users' access networks, which means those users' requested files reach them without ever traversing the public Internet. More than 80% of our total content delivery volume is delivered in this fashion.

When we are not connected directly to the user's broadband Internet access provider, we use commercial Internet carriers to deliver content objects to the user's broadband provider. We maintain commercial relationships with many of the world's largest Internet carriers, including AT&T, Deutsche Telekom, France Telecom and Global Crossing, with multiple commercial Internet carrier connections at each of our CDN locations.

Our CDN locations in the United States, Europe and Japan are connected together via a dedicated optical network, which we operate, that includes redundant connections with capacities up to 40 gigabits per second to nearly all locations. Our logical CDN locations in Asia are connected to our United States/Europe network via managed circuits. By connecting all of our locations with a network infrastructure that we operate and on which we manage the traffic flows (rather than relying on the often-congested public Internet), we are able to rapidly move objects around our network when needed to service user requests. Also, using our own network, rather than relying on the public Internet, means that the stream our edge server acquires will be as high quality as the stream we receive from our customer.

Intelligence

Our proprietary, patent-pending XD Platform software manages our content delivery system. This software consists of several components:

Edge server software for managing download and streaming delivery of content objects;

Software for assigning resources within our infrastructure and for systematically improving our infrastructure over time as our customers and infrastructure components change;

Intermediate cache server systems and software for storing customer content libraries; and

Customer portal and customer reporting software.

Flexibility

Using our proprietary edge server software, we handle both download and streaming deliveries across what we believe is one of the broadest ranges of formats in our industry, including Adobe Flash, Microsoft Silverlight, MP3 audio, QuickTime, RealNetworks

RealPlayer and Windows Media.

Business Segments and Geographic Information

We operate in one business segment: providing content delivery network services. We operate in three geographic areas the United States, Europe and Asia Pacific. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008

Table of Contents

and 2007, approximately 22%, 16% and 13%, respectively, of our total revenue was derived from our operations outside the United States. For the year ended December 31, 2007 nearly all of our international revenue was derived from operations in Europe. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 we derived approximately 69% and 75%, respectively of our international revenue from Europe and approximately 31% and 25%, respectively of our international revenue from Asia Pacific. No single country outside of the United States accounted for 10% or more of our revenues in any of such years. For a description of risks attendant to our foreign operations, see the section titled Risk Factors set forth in Part 1, Item 1A of this annual report on Form 10-K. For more segment and geographic information, including revenue from customers, a measure of profit or loss and total assets for each of the last three fiscal years, see our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 10-K, including Note 23 thereto.

Sales, Service and Marketing

Our sales and service professionals are located in 4 offices in the United States with additional locations in Europe and Asia. We sell our services directly through our telesales and field sales forces. We also have customers who incorporate our services into their offerings and function as resellers, as well as other distribution partners. We target media, high tech, software, gaming, enterprise and government agencies and other providers of online media content through our:

Telesales force. Our telesales force is responsible for managing direct sales opportunities within the small and mid-market within North America.

Field sales force. Our field sales force is responsible for managing direct sales opportunities in major accounts in North America, Europe and the Asia Pacific region.

Distribution partners. We have certain customers who incorporate our services into their offerings, and we also maintain relationships with a number distribution partners.

Resellers. We sell our services to resellers who have a relationship with us that entitle them to represent our products and/or services to their customers. The customer, when purchasing our services from the reseller, often has a direct relationship with the third party company. Additionally, support for our product and/or services are handled by the reseller on behalf of the customer.

Our sales and service organization includes employees in telesales and field sales, professional services, account management and solution engineering. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 140 employees in our sales and support organization. Our ability to achieve revenue growth in the future will depend in large part on whether we successfully recruit, train and retain sufficient sales, technical and global services personnel, and how well we establish and maintain our strategic alliances. We believe that the complexity of our services will continue to require a number of highly trained global sales and services personnel.

To support our sales efforts and promote the Limelight brand, we conduct comprehensive marketing programs. Our marketing strategies include an active public relations campaign, print advertisements, on-line advertisements, participation at trade shows, strategic alliances and on-going customer communication programs. As of December 31, 2009, we had 8 employees in our global marketing organization, which is a component of our sales and support organization.

Customers

Our core set of customers are media, software, web 2.0, enterprises, government agencies and other providers of online media content. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 1,370 active customers worldwide, including many top names in the fields of video, digital music, new media, games, rich media applications and software delivery. During 2009, some of our most notable customers included ABC Radio, Amazon, Blue Cross, Deutsche Bank, Electronic Arts, Facebook, Microsoft, MySpace.com, Netflix, Nintendo Wii, Nissan, Oracle, Sony Playstation, Sun Microsystems, Textron Corporation, Toyota of Japan, University of Virginia, and Valve Corporation.

Table of Contents

One customer, Microsoft, accounted for more than 10% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. During the first quarter of 2008, one large traffic customer shut down its site, and customers do, from time to time, shut down sites. Also, from time to time we have discontinued service to customers for non-payment. Although we did not receive continuing revenue from these former customers, these changes provided for a stronger mix of customers across our base, decreased our days sales outstanding (DSO) and allowed us to recoup network capacity to help meet future growth needs. We continue to focus on acquiring and retaining high quality customers across our strategic and government, emerging, channel and international market segments.

Competition

The content delivery network market is highly competitive and is characterized by unit volume growth offset by declining unit prices and multiple types of vendors offering varying combinations of computing and bandwidth services to content providers. A few of our current competitors, as well as a number of our potential competitors, have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, broader customer relationships and industry alliances, and substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. Our primary competitors include content delivery service providers such as Akamai, Level 3 Communications, AT&T, CD Networks, Internap Network Services Corporation, which acquired VitalStream, and other large telecommunications companies. Also, as a result of the growth of the content delivery market, a number of companies are entering or attempting to enter the CDN market, either directly or indirectly, some of which may become significant competitors in the future. Internationally, we compete with local content delivery service providers, many of which are very well positioned within their local markets.

We believe that the principal competitive factors affecting the content delivery market include such attributes as:

Performance, as measured by file delivery time, end-user media consumption rates and quality of the end-user experience;

Scalability; both in terms of average capacity and special event capacity;

Proprietary software designed to efficiently locate and deliver web content;

Ease of implementation;

Flexibility in designing delivery systems for unique content types and mixes;

Reliability; and

Cost efficiency.

While a few of our current competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition and greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do, we believe that we compete favorably on the basis of these factors discussed above, taken as a whole. In particular, we believe that our core focus on solving the unique challenges associated with the delivery of large media files has allowed our service offerings to strongly compete in the areas of performance and scalability, which are two of the most critical elements involved in the delivery of content over the Internet.

Research and Development

Our research and development organization is responsible for the design, development, testing and certification of the software, hardware and network architecture of our content delivery network system. As of December 31, 2009, we had 40 employees in our research and development group, substantially all of whom were located at our headquarters in Tempe, Arizona. Our engineering efforts support product development across all major types of rich media or large objects such as video, music, games, software and social media as well as small objects that make

up many of the components of a typical website such as html, jpeg and, java script. We

Table of Contents

test our system to ensure scalability in times of peak media demand. We use internally-developed and third-party software to monitor and to track the performance of our network in the major Internet consumer markets around the world where we provide services for our customers. Our research and development expenses were approximately \$7.9 million in 2009, \$7.4 million in 2008 and \$5.5 million in 2007, including stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$2.5 million in 2009, \$2.4 million in 2008 and \$2.8 million in 2007. We believe that the investments that we have made in research and development have been effectively utilized. In the future, we anticipate that our research and development expenditures will increase in absolute dollars and increase as a percentage of our revenue.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends in part upon our ability to protect our core technology and other intellectual capital. To accomplish this, we rely on a combination of intellectual property rights, including patents, trade secrets, copyrights, trademarks, domain registrations and contractual protections.

As of December 31, 2009, we have received 2 patents in the United State and we have 29 patent applications pending. We have 10 pending applications in foreign countries and 4 patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty awaiting possible entry into the regional or national phase. We have 1 application accepted for issue in Australia. We do not know whether any of our patent applications will result in the issuance of a patent or whether the examination process will require us to narrow our claims. Any patents that may be issued to us may be contested, circumvented, found unenforceable or invalidated, and we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing them. Therefore, we cannot predict the exact effect of having a patent with certainty.

We have received 7 trademarks in the United States. Our name, Limelight Networks, has been filed for multiple classes in the United States, Australia, Canada, the European Union, India, Japan, South Korea and Singapore. We have 12 pending trademark applications in foreign countries, and 9 non United States trademarks registered. There is a risk that pending trademark applications may not issue, and that those trademarks that have issued may be challenged by others who believe they have superior rights to the marks.

We generally control access to and use of our proprietary software and other confidential information through the use of internal and external controls, including physical and electronic security, contractual protections with employees, contractors, customers and partners, and domestic and foreign copyright laws.

Despite our efforts to protect our trade secrets and proprietary rights and other intellectual property rights by following sound business practices, licenses and confidentiality agreements, there is risk that unauthorized parties may still copy or otherwise obtain and use our software and technology. In addition, we intend to expand our international operations, and effective patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection may not be available or may be limited in foreign countries. Further, expansion of our business with additional employees, locations and legal jurisdictions may create greater risk that our trade secrets and proprietary rights will be harmed. If we fail to effectively protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights, our business could be harmed.

Third parties could claim that our products or technologies infringe their proprietary rights. The Internet content delivery industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents, trademarks, and copyrights and by frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. We expect that infringement claims may further increase as the number of products, services, and competitors in our market increases. Further, continued success in this market may provide an impetus to those who might use intellectual property litigation as a weapon against us.

As described under **Legal Proceedings** in Part 1, Item 3 of this annual report on Form 10-K, we are currently party to two separate lawsuits alleging aspects of our CDN infringe upon third party patent rights. In

Table of Contents

one matter, Akamai Technologies, Inc. v. Limelight Networks, Inc., a jury returned a verdict in February 2008 against us finding we infringed four claims of one patent at issue in that lawsuit, and awarded damages of approximately \$45.5 million plus pre-judgment interest estimated to be \$2.6 million. An additional provision of approximately \$17.5 million for potential additional infringement damages and interest was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2008. In November 2008, a bench trial was conducted regarding our equitable defenses. We filed a renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law, and on May 27, 2009, the court entered judgment as a matter of law that we did not infringe Akamai's patent. Akamai appealed that judgment, and review by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit is pending. That court could overturn the district court's judgment and reinstate the jury verdict. It could also remand the case back to the district court for further consideration. We believe that we do not infringe Akamai's patents and will continue to vigorously defend our position if the case is remanded. In December 2007, Level 3 Communications, LLC (Level 3) filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia alleging we infringe three patents owned by it. On January 23, 2009, in Federal Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, a jury returned a verdict finding that we did not infringe on patents held by Level 3. Level 3 appealed that decision and review by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit is pending. That court could overturn the jury verdict and remand the case back to the district court for further consideration. We do not believe we infringe Level 3's patents and will continue to vigorously defend our position if the case is remanded. Please refer to the Legal Proceedings in Part 1, Item 3 of this annual report on Form 10-K for more detailed information about these two lawsuits.

As we gain greater visibility and market exposure as a public company, we are likely to face an increased risk of being the subject of intellectual property infringement claims from other third parties.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, we had 328 employees. Of these employees, 297 are based in the United States, 18 are based in Europe and 13 are based in Asia Pacific. In addition, we have 1 sales and marketing consultant based in Singapore. None of our employees are represented by a labor union, and we have not experienced any work stoppages to date. We consider the relationships with our employees to be positive. Competition for technical personnel in the industry in which we compete is intense. We believe that our future success depends in part on our continued ability to hire, assimilate, and retain qualified personnel. To date, we believe that we have been successful in recruiting and retaining qualified employees, but there is no assurance that we will continue to be successful in the future.

Executive Officers

Our executive officers and their ages and positions as of March 1, 2010 are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Jeffrey W. Lunsford	44	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman
Nathan F. Raciborski	42	Co-Founder, Chief Technical Officer and Director
Michael M. Gordon	53	Co-Founder and Chief Strategy Officer
Douglas S. Lindroth	43	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
David M. Hatfield	41	Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales, Marketing and Services
Philip C. Maynard	55	Senior Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary

Jeffrey W. Lunsford has served as our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman since November 2006. Prior to joining us, Mr. Lunsford served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of WebSideStory, Inc., a provider of real-time data analytics and visualization applications, from April 2003 to November 2006. WebSideStory acquired and assumed the name of Visual Sciences, Inc. in 2006 and was acquired by Omniture, Inc. in 2007. Prior to that, he served as the Chief Executive Officer of TogetherSoft Corporation, a software development company, from September 2002 to February 2003, and as the Senior Vice President of Corporate Development of S1 Corporation, a provider of customer interaction software for financial

Table of Contents

and payment services, from March 1996 to August 2002. He also currently serves on the board of directors of Engine Yard, Inc. Mr. Lunsford received a B.S. in Information and Computer Sciences from the Georgia Institute of Technology.

Nathan F. Raciborski, one of our Co-Founders in June 2001, has served as our Chief Technical Officer since June 2001 and as a director since July 2006. Prior to co-founding Limelight, Mr. Raciborski was the Co-Founder and Chief Technical Officer of Aerocast, Inc., from 1999 to 2000. In 1997, he co-founded Entera and served on its board of directors until it was acquired by Cacheflow in 2000. In 1993, Mr. Raciborski co-founded and served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Primenet Services for the Internet, which later merged with GlobalCenter, Inc. where he served as President and Director. GlobalCenter was acquired in 1997 by Frontier Communications, Inc., where he served as President of Network Services until 1998. He also currently serves as a managing member of Cocoon Capital, LLC, a private venture fund.

Michael M. Gordon, one of our Co-Founders in June 2001, has served as our Chief Strategy Officer since January 2005. Prior to joining us in a full-time capacity, Mr. Gordon served as a Consulting Expert to Keller Rohrback PLC, a law firm, from January 2003 through April 2004. Prior to that, he served as Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer of Axient Communications, Inc. from January 1999 through October 2002. Mr. Gordon currently serves on the Board of Trustees of the Museum of the Moving Image and on the Board of Directors of Image Space Media, Inc. Mr. Gordon received a B.S. in Finance from Ohio State University.

Douglas S. Lindroth has served as our Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since October 2008 and Treasurer since January 2009. Prior to joining us, Mr. Lindroth served as a member of our board of directors since February 2008. Mr. Lindroth has also served as a General Partner of Bayview Investment Company, a real estate investment company, since November 2005. From April 2006 to May 2007, Mr. Lindroth served as Senior Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer of BakBone Software Incorporated, a developer and distributor of data backup, restoration, disaster recovery, replication and storage reporting software. From 1997 through February 2006, Mr. Lindroth served in various capacities for Memec Group Holdings Limited, a privately held company and a specialty semiconductor distributor, including as its Chief Financial Officer beginning in 2003. Mr. Lindroth currently serves on the board of directors of BakBone Software Incorporated. He is a Certified Public Accountant and received a B.A. in Business Administration from San Diego State University.

David M. Hatfield has served as our Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales, Marketing and Services since March 2007. Prior to joining us, Mr. Hatfield served as Vice President-General Manager of Professional Services for the Americas at Symantec Corporation from September 2006 to March 2007 and as the Vice President of Sales, Western Area, at Symantec from April 2005 to September 2006. Prior to that, from December 2003 to April 2005, Mr. Hatfield served as Vice President of Sales of VERITAS Software. From October 2001 to October 2003, he served as the Vice President of Worldwide Field Operations at Rearden Commerce, Inc. (formerly Talaris Corporation). Mr. Hatfield also served in a number of senior sales leadership positions at Akamai Technologies, Inc. from September 1999 to October 2001, most recently as the Director of North America Sales. Mr. Hatfield received a B.S. in Political Science from Santa Clara University.

Philip C. Maynard has served as our Senior Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary since October 2007. From August 2004 to October 2006, Mr. Maynard served as Senior Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary of FileNet Corporation, a provider of data and content management software for managing and sharing information across corporate networks and the Internet, and as Associate General Counsel for IBM Corporation from October 2006 to October 2007, following IBM's acquisition of FileNet. From March 2004 to August 2004, Mr. Maynard served as Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer of SRS Labs, Inc., a leading provider of audio enhancement and integrated circuit solutions. From 2003 to 2004, Mr. Maynard was of counsel with the law firm of Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth in Newport Beach, California. From 2000 to 2002, Mr. Maynard served as Vice President & Division General Counsel for Invensys Software Systems, a division of Invensys, PLC, a UK-based engineering firm. From 1997 to 2000, Mr. Maynard was General Counsel

Table of Contents

for Wonderware Corporation, a leading developer of industrial automation software solutions, which was acquired by Invensys. Mr. Maynard received his J.D. (*magna cum laude*) from Loyola Law School in Los Angeles, California.

On December 21, 2009, we entered into a merger agreement to acquire EyeWonder, Inc. (EyeWonder). In connection with, and effective upon the closing of, the proposed acquisition of EyeWonder, John J. Vincent, the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of EyeWonder, has entered into an employment agreement with us to serve as Chief Executive Officer of the surviving entity. After the completion of the proposed acquisition, EyeWonder would be a wholly owned subsidiary of us, and all of EyeWonder's subsidiaries would be indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of us. In addition to Mr. Vincent's employment agreement with us, the merger agreement provides that we will take all action necessary, such that, as of the completion of the proposed acquisition, Mr. Vincent will be appointed to our board of directors. The following sets forth information regarding Mr. Vincent.

John J. Vincent is a co-founder of EyeWonder and has served as a director of EyeWonder since December 1999. He served as EyeWonder's Chief Executive Officer from December 1999 through October 2004, and has served as its Chief Executive Officer since March 2006. Before founding EyeWonder, he served as Executive Officer and Director of Sales for Magellan Marketing, Inc., a privately held, national outdoor media company. Mr. Vincent founded Telluride Real Estate Corporation in September 1997, a real estate holding company specializing in long-term holdings of single- and multi-family residential dwellings. Mr. Vincent founded Captive Concepts, Inc., an arena advertising and place-based media company, in July 1995. While with Captive Concepts, he led the development of the business through capital investments, business plan development, client solicitation and staff development. Mr. Vincent graduated from Vanderbilt University with a B.A. in Psychology and concentrations in Economics and Pre-Medicine. Mr. Vincent was 38 years of age as of March 1, 2010.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks described below. These risks are not the only risks that we may face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently deem immaterial, also may become important factors that affect us. If any of the following risks occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected which could cause our actual operating results to differ materially from those indicated or suggested by forward-looking statements made in this annual report on Form 10-K or presented elsewhere by management from time to time.

Risks Related to Our Business

We are a party to several lawsuits, and an adverse outcome in any or all of those lawsuits is possible, which could have a significant, adverse effect on our financial condition and operations. If an injunction were entered against us it could force us to cease providing our CDN services.

We are a defendant in three significant lawsuits, (see discussion in "Legal Proceedings" in Part I, Item 3 of this annual report on Form 10-K). In each case we currently have favorable rulings, but we cannot provide any assurance that these favorable rulings won't be overturned or reversed on appeal, or that the ultimate outcome of any of these lawsuits won't be materially adverse to us. The expenses of defending these lawsuits and other lawsuits to which we may become a party, particularly fees paid to our lawyers and expert consultants, have been and will continue to be significant and will continue to adversely affect our operating results during the pendency of the lawsuits. This litigation will also continue to be a distraction to our management in operating our business. We expect that our litigation expenses will continue to be significant on a quarterly basis for the foreseeable future.

In February 2008, a jury returned a verdict in a patent infringement lawsuit filed by Akamai Technologies, Inc., or Akamai, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or MIT, against us, finding that we infringed four claims of the patent at issue and rejecting our invalidity defenses. The jury awarded Akamai an aggregate of

Table of Contents

approximately \$45.5 million in lost profits, reasonable royalties and price erosion damages, plus pre-judgment interest estimated to be \$2.6 million that we recorded in 2007. During 2008 we recorded an additional provision of approximately \$17.5 million for potential additional infringement damages and interest.

The court conducted a bench trial in November 2008, regarding our equitable defenses; and we filed a motion for reconsideration of the court's earlier denial of our motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law (JMOL). Our motion for JMOL was based largely upon a clarification in the standard for a finding of joint infringement articulated by the Federal Circuit in the case of *Muniauction, Inc. v. Thomson Corp.* (the *Muniauction Case*), released after the court denied our initial motion for JMOL. On April 24, 2009 the court issued its order and memorandum setting aside the adverse jury verdict and ruling that we do not infringe Akamai's 703 patent and that we are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Based upon the court's April 24, 2009 order we have reversed the provision for litigation relating to this matter as we no longer believe that payment of any amounts represented by the litigation provision is probable. Although the court has entered judgment in our favor and we believe the ruling of the court is correct, Akamai has appealed the judgment and we cannot provide any assurance that the lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor. An adverse ruling could seriously impact our ability to conduct our business and to offer our products and services to our customers. A permanent injunction could prevent us from operating our CDN to deliver certain types of traffic, which could impact the viability of our business. Any adverse ruling, in turn, would harm our revenue, market share, reputation, liquidity and overall financial position.

In January 2009, in a patent infringement lawsuit filed against us by Level 3 Communications LLC, or Level 3, a jury returned a verdict finding that we did not infringe any of the claims of the patents at issue in that case. The court denied Level 3's subsequent motion for JMOL or alternatively for a new trial, and entered judgment in our favor. Level 3 has appealed the judgment. Although we believe the jury verdict and the judgment in this matter are correct, we cannot provide any assurance at this time that the lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor. An adverse ruling could seriously impact our ability to conduct our business and to offer our products and services to our customers. A permanent injunction could prevent us from operating our CDN to deliver certain types of traffic, which could impact the viability of our business. Any adverse ruling, in turn, would harm our revenue, market share, reputation, liquidity and overall financial position.

In August 2007, we, certain of our officers and directors, and the firms that served as the lead underwriters in our initial public offering were named as defendants in several purported class action lawsuits. These lawsuits have been consolidated into a single lawsuit in United States District Court for the District of Arizona. The consolidated complaint asserts causes of action under Sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on behalf of a professed class consisting of all those who were allegedly damaged as a result of acquiring our common stock in our initial public offering (IPO) between June 8, 2007 and August 8, 2007. The complaint seeks compensatory damages and plaintiffs' costs and expenses in the litigation. The complaint alleges, among other things, that we omitted and/or misstated certain facts concerning the seasonality of our business and the loss of revenue with respect to certain customers. On March 17, 2008, we and the individual defendants moved to dismiss all of the plaintiffs' claims, and a hearing was held on this motion on June 16, 2008. On August 8, 2008, the court granted the motion to dismiss, dismissing plaintiffs' claims under Section 12 with prejudice and granting leave to amend the claims under Sections 11 and 15. Plaintiffs chose not to amend the claims under Sections 11 and 15, and on August 29, 2008 the court entered judgment in favor of us. On September 5, 2008, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal, and appellate briefs were filed by the parties in January and February 2009. We do have in place directors and officers liability insurance and notice of this matter has been given to the insurance carriers. The insurance has reimbursed certain of the expenses incurred by us in defending this action. In November 2009 the parties entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to settle this lawsuit for an amount well within the coverage limits of the primary carrier of our directors and officers liability insurance, and we are seeking court approval to finalize the settlement. Although we believe that we and the individual defendants have meritorious defenses to the claims made in the complaint, there can be no assurance at this time that the settlement will be approved by the court, or otherwise completed. If we receive an adverse ruling with respect to the approval of the settlement in this case and we subsequently receive an adverse judgment which

Table of Contents

exceeds the amount of our directors and officers liability insurance coverage or that insurance is not available to satisfy the judgment, such a ruling could harm our liquidity and overall financial position.

We may need to defend our intellectual property and processes against patent or copyright infringement claims, which would cause us to incur substantial costs and threaten our ability to do business.

Companies, organizations or individuals, including our competitors, may hold or obtain patents or other proprietary rights that would prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use or sell our services or develop new services, which could make it more difficult for us to operate our business. From time to time, we may receive inquiries from holders of patents inquiring whether we infringe their proprietary rights. Companies holding Internet-related patents or other intellectual property rights are increasingly bringing suits alleging infringement of such rights or otherwise asserting their rights and seeking licenses. Any litigation or claims, whether or not valid, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources. See Legal Proceeding in Part I, Item 3 of this annual report on Form 10-K. In addition, if we are determined to have infringed upon a third party's intellectual property rights, we may be required to do one or more of the following:

cease selling, incorporating or using products or services that incorporate the challenged intellectual property;

pay substantial damages;

obtain a license from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right, which license may or may not be available on reasonable terms or at all; or

redesign products or services.

If we are forced to take any of these actions, our business may be seriously harmed. In the event of a successful claim of infringement against us and our failure or inability to obtain a license to the infringed technology, our business and operating results could be harmed.

We currently face competition from established competitors and may face competition from others in the future.

We compete in markets that are intensely competitive, rapidly changing and characterized by constantly declining prices and vendors offering a wide range of content delivery solutions. We have experienced and expect to continue to experience increased competition, and particularly aggressive price competition. Many of our current competitors, as well as a number of our potential competitors, have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, broader customer relationships and industry alliances and substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. As a consequence of the competitive dynamics in our market we have experienced reductions in our prices, which in turn adversely affect our revenue, gross margin and operating results.

Our primary competitors include content delivery service providers such as Akamai, Level 3 Communications, AT&T, CDNetworks and Internap Network Services Corporation, which acquired VitalStream. Also, as a result of the growth of the content delivery market, a number of companies have recently entered or are currently attempting to enter our market, either directly or indirectly, some of which may become significant competitors in the future. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly than we can to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements. Given the relative ease by which customers typically can switch among CDN providers, differentiated offerings or pricing by competitors could lead to a rapid loss of customers. Some of our current or potential competitors may bundle their offerings with other services, software or hardware in a manner that may discourage content providers from purchasing the services that we offer. In addition, as we expand internationally, we face different market characteristics and competition with local content delivery service providers, many of which are very well positioned within their local markets. Increased competition could result in price reductions and revenue shortfalls, loss of customers and loss of market share, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

If we fail to manage future growth effectively, we may not be able to market and sell our services successfully.

Our future operating results depend to a large extent on our ability to manage expansion and growth successfully. Risks that we face in undertaking this expansion include: training new sales personnel to become productive and generate revenue; forecasting revenue; controlling expenses and investments in anticipation of expanded operations; implementing and enhancing our content delivery network, or CDN, and administrative infrastructure, systems and processes; addressing new markets; and expanding international operations. A failure to manage our growth effectively could materially and adversely affect our ability to market and sell our products and services.

If we fail to maintain proper and effective internal controls, our ability to produce accurate financial statements could be impaired, which could adversely affect our operating results, our ability to operate our business and investors' views of us.

We must ensure that we have adequate internal financial and accounting controls and procedures in place so that we can produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis. We are required to spend considerable effort on establishing and maintaining our internal controls, which is costly and time-consuming and needs to be re-evaluated frequently. We have very limited experience in designing and testing our internal controls. For example, during the third quarter of 2007, we discovered material weaknesses in our system of internal controls over our revenue recognition and stock-based compensation processes that required us to restate our previously reported consolidated financial statements for the three-and nine-months ended September 30, 2006, the three-months and year ended December 31, 2006, the three-months ended March 31, 2007, and the three-and-six months ended June 30, 2007.

We have only operated as a public company since June 2007 and we will continue to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses as we comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Nasdaq Stock Market's Global Market. These rules impose various requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices, increased reporting of compensation arrangements and other requirements. Our management and other personnel will continue to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as executive officers.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that we include in our annual report our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and our audited financial statements as of the end of each fiscal year. Furthermore, our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, (E&Y), is required to report on whether it believes we maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the year. We successfully completed our assessment and obtained E&Y's attestation as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our continued compliance with Section 404 will require that we incur substantial expense and expend significant management time on compliance related issues. We currently do not have an internal audit group and use an international accounting firm to assist us with our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. In future years, if we fail to timely complete this assessment, or if E&Y cannot timely attest, there may be a loss of public confidence in our internal controls, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to regulatory sanctions or investigations by the Nasdaq Stock Market's Global Market, the Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to timely meet our regulatory reporting obligations.

Table of Contents

We may lose customers if they elect to develop content delivery solutions internally.

Our customers and potential customers may decide to develop their own content delivery solutions rather than outsource these solutions to CDN services providers like us. This is particularly true as our customers increase their operations and begin expending greater resources on delivering their content using third party solutions. If we fail to offer CDN services that are competitive to in-sourced solutions, we may lose additional customers or fail to attract customers that may consider pursuing this in-sourced approach, and our business and financial results would suffer.

We may lose customers if they are unable to build business models that effectively monetize delivery of their content.

Some of our customers will not be successful in selling advertising or otherwise monetizing the content we deliver on their behalf and consequently may not be successful in creating a profitable business model. This will result in some of our customers discontinuing their Internet or web-based business operations and discontinuing use of our services and products. Further, weakness and related uncertainty in the global financial markets and economy which has included, among other things, significant reductions in available capital and liquidity from banks and other providers of credit, substantial reductions and/or fluctuations in equity and currency values worldwide and concerns that the worldwide economy may be in a prolonged recessionary period may materially adversely impact our customers' access to capital or willingness to spend capital on our services or in some cases, ultimately cause the customer to file for protection from creditors under applicable insolvency or bankruptcy laws or simply go out of business. This uncertainty may also impact our customers' levels of cash liquidity, which could affect their ability or willingness to timely pay for services that they will order or have already ordered from us. From time to time we discontinue service to customers for non-payment of services. We expect further customers may discontinue operations or not be willing or able to pay for services that they have ordered from us. Further loss of customers may adversely affect our financial results.

Rapidly evolving technologies or new business models could cause demand for our CDN services to decline or could cause these services to become obsolete.

Customers or third parties may develop technological or business model innovations that address content delivery requirements in a manner that is, or is perceived to be, equivalent or superior to our CDN services. If competitors introduce new products or services that compete with or surpass the quality or the price/performance of our services, we may be unable to renew our agreements with existing customers or attract new customers at the prices and levels that allow us to generate attractive rates of return on our investment. For example, one or more third parties might develop improvements to current peer-to-peer technology, which is a technology that relies upon the computing power and bandwidth of its participants, such that this technological approach is better able to deliver content in a way that is competitive to our CDN services, or even makes CDN services obsolete. We may not anticipate such developments and may be unable to adequately compete with these potential solutions. In addition, our customers' business models may change in ways that we do not anticipate and these changes could reduce or eliminate our customers' needs for CDN services. If this occurred, we could lose customers or potential customers, and our business and financial results would suffer. As a result of these or similar potential developments, in the future it is possible that competitive dynamics in our market may require us to reduce our prices, which could harm our revenue, gross margin and operating results.

If we are unable to sell our services at acceptable prices relative to our costs, our revenue and gross margins will decrease, and our business and financial results will suffer.

Prices for content delivery services have fallen in recent years and are likely to fall further in the future. We have invested significant amounts in purchasing capital equipment to increase the capacity of our content delivery services. For example, in 2006, 2007 and 2008 we invested \$40.6 million, \$22.3 million and \$17.4 million, respectively, in capital expenditures primarily for computer equipment associated with the build-out and

Table of Contents

expansion of our CDN. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we invested \$20.4 million. Our investments in our infrastructure are based upon our assumptions regarding future demand and also prices that we will be able to charge for our services. These assumptions may prove to be wrong. If the price that we are able to charge customers to deliver their content falls to a greater extent than we anticipate, if we over-estimate future demand for our services or if our costs to deliver our services do not fall commensurate with any future price declines, we may not be able to achieve acceptable rates of return on our infrastructure investments and our gross profit and results of operations may suffer dramatically.

During 2010, as we further expand our CDN and begin to refresh our network equipment, we expect our capital expenditures to be approximately 15% to 17% of total revenue. As a consequence, we are dependent on significant future growth in demand for our services to provide the necessary gross profit to pay these additional expenses. If we fail to generate significant additional demand for our services, our results of operations will suffer and we may fail to achieve planned or expected financial results. There are numerous factors that could, alone or in combination with other factors, impede our ability to increase revenue, moderate expenses or maintain gross margins, including:

failure to increase sales of our core services;

increases in electricity, bandwidth and rack space costs or other operating expenses, and failure to achieve decreases in these costs and expenses relative to decreases in the prices we can charge for our services and products;

inability to maintain our prices relative to our costs;

failure of our current and planned services and software to operate as expected;

loss of any significant customers or loss of existing customers at a rate greater than our increase in new customers or our sales to existing customers;

failure to increase sales of our services to current customers as a result of their ability to reduce their monthly usage of our services to their minimum monthly contractual commitment;

failure of a significant number of customers to pay our fees on a timely basis or at all or failure to continue to purchase our services in accordance with their contractual commitments; and

inability to attract high quality customers to purchase and implement our current and planned services.

If we are unable to develop new services and enhancements to existing services or fail to predict and respond to emerging technological trends and customers' changing needs, our operating results may suffer.

The market for our CDN services is characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards and new product and service introductions. Our operating results depend on our ability to develop and introduce new services into existing and emerging markets. The process of developing new technologies is complex and uncertain. We must commit significant resources to developing new services or enhancements to our existing services before knowing whether our investments will result in services the market will accept. Furthermore, we may not execute successfully our technology initiatives because of errors in planning or timing, technical hurdles that we fail to overcome in a timely fashion, misunderstandings about market demand or a lack of appropriate resources. As prices for CDN continue to fall, we will increasingly rely on new product offerings and other value added services to maintain or increase our gross margins. Failures in execution or market acceptance of new services we introduce could result in competitors providing those solutions before we do, which could lead to loss of market share, revenue and earnings.

We depend on a limited number of customers for a substantial portion of our revenue in any fiscal period, and the loss of, or a significant shortfall in demand from these customers could significantly harm our results of operations.

During any given fiscal period, a relatively small number of customers typically account for a significant percentage of our revenue. For example, in 2009, sales to our top 10 customers, in terms of revenue, accounted

Table of Contents

for approximately 36% of our total revenue. During 2008 and 2007, sales to our top 10 customers, in terms of revenue, accounted for approximately 38% and 45%, respectively of our total revenue. During 2009, 2008 and 2007 one of these top 10 customers, Microsoft, represented approximately 14%, 18% and 12%, respectively of our total revenue for that period. Microsoft, and other large customers, may not continue to be as significant going forward as they have been in the past. In the past, the customers that comprised our top 10 customers have continually changed, and we also have experienced significant fluctuations in our individual customers' usage of our services. As a consequence, we may not be able to adjust our expenses in the short term to address the unanticipated loss of a large customer during any particular period. As such, we may experience significant, unanticipated fluctuations in our operating results which may cause us to not meet our expectations or those of stock market analysts, which could cause our stock price to decline.

If we are unable to attract new customers or to retain our existing customers, our revenue could be lower than expected and our operating results may suffer.

In addition to adding new customers, to increase our revenue, we must sell additional services to existing customers and encourage existing customers to increase their usage levels. If our existing and prospective customers do not perceive our services to be of sufficiently high value and quality, we may not be able to retain our current customers or attract new customers. We sell our services pursuant to service agreements that generally include some form of financial minimum commitment. Our customers have no obligation to renew their contracts for our services after the expiration of their initial commitment, and these service agreements may not be renewed at the same or higher level of service, if at all. Moreover, under some circumstances, some of our customers have the right to cancel their service agreements prior to the expiration of the terms of their agreements. This fact, in addition to the changing competitive landscape in our market, means that we cannot accurately predict future customer renewal rates or usage rates. Our customers' renewal rates may decline or fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including:

their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with our services;

the prices of our services;

the prices of services offered by our competitors;

discontinuation by our customers of their Internet or web-based content distribution business;

mergers and acquisitions affecting our customer base; and

reductions in our customers' spending levels.

If our customers do not renew their service agreements with us or if they renew on less favorable terms, our revenue may decline and our business will suffer. Similarly, our customer agreements often provide for minimum commitments that are often significantly below our customers' historical usage levels. Consequently, even if we have agreements with our customers to use our services, these customers could significantly curtail their usage without incurring any penalties under our agreements. In this event, our revenue would be lower than expected and our operating results could suffer.

It also is an important component of our growth strategy to market our CDN services to industries, such as enterprise and the government. As an organization, we do not have significant experience in selling our services into these markets. We have only recently begun a number of these initiatives, and our ability to successfully sell our services into these markets to a meaningful extent remains unproven. If we are unsuccessful in such efforts, our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer.

Our results of operations may fluctuate in the future. As a result, we may fail to meet or exceed the expectations of securities analysts or investors, which could cause our stock price to decline.

Edgar Filing: Limelight Networks, Inc. - Form 10-K

Our results of operations may fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. If our results of operations fall below the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the price of our

Table of Contents

common stock could decline substantially. In addition to the effects of other risks discussed in this section, fluctuations in our results of operations may be due to a number of factors, including:

our ability to increase sales to existing customers and attract new customers to our CDN services;

the addition or loss of large customers, or significant variation in their use of our CDN services;

costs associated with current or future intellectual property lawsuits and other lawsuits;

service outages or security breaches;

the amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures related to the maintenance and expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;

the timing and success of new product and service introductions by us or our competitors;

the occurrence of significant events in a particular period that result in an increase in the use of our CDN services, such as a major media event or a customer's online release of a new or updated video game;

changes in our pricing policies or those of our competitors;

the timing of recognizing revenue;

limitations of the capacity of our content delivery network and related systems;

the timing of costs related to the development or acquisition of technologies, services or businesses;

general economic, industry and market conditions (such as the fluctuations experienced in the stock and credit markets during the recent deterioration of global economic conditions) and those conditions specific to Internet usage;

limitations on usage imposed by our customers in order to limit their online expenses; and

geopolitical events such as war, threat of war or terrorist actions.

We believe that our revenue and results of operations may vary significantly in the future and that period-to-period comparisons of our operating results may not be meaningful. You should not rely on the results of one period as an indication of future performance.

After being profitable in 2004 and 2005, we were unprofitable in 2006, 2007 and 2008 primarily due to increased stock-based compensation expense and litigation costs, which could affect our ability to achieve and maintain profitability in the future.

Our adoption of ASC 718 (formerly FAS 123R) in 2006 substantially increased the amount of share-based compensation expense we record and has had a significant impact on our results of operations. After being profitable in 2004 and 2005, we were unprofitable in 2006, 2007 and 2008 partially due to an increase in our share-based compensation expense which increased from \$0.1 million in 2005 to \$9.2 million in 2006, to \$18.9 million in 2007 to \$18.1 million in 2008, and to \$17.5 million in 2009. This increase in share-based compensation expense reflects an increase in the level of stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units (RSUs) grants. Our unrecognized share-based compensation expense totaled \$26.1 million at December 31, 2009, of which we expect to amortize \$14.2 million during 2010, \$8.2 million in 2011 and the remainder thereafter based upon the scheduled vesting of the options, restricted stock and RSUs outstanding at that time. We further expect our share-based compensation expense to decrease in 2010 from 2008 and 2009 levels, and potentially to increase thereafter as we grant additional options or restricted stock awards including options and restricted stock units to be granted to EyeWonder continuing employees in connection with the merger. The increased share-based compensation expense could adversely affect our ability to achieve and maintain profitability in the future. In 2006, we were sued by Akamai and MIT alleging infringement of certain patents. In December 2007, we were sued by Level 3 Communications alleging infringement of certain patents. We have

Table of Contents

incurred, and will continue to incur, significant costs associated with litigation. These costs were \$3.1 million, \$7.3 million and \$20.8 million, respectively, in 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we incurred \$5.4 million in litigation costs. We expect these costs will continue to be significant during 2010.

We generate our revenue almost entirely from the sale of CDN services, and the failure of the market for these services to expand as we expect or the reduction in spending on those services by our current or potential customers would seriously harm our business.

While we offer our customers a number of services associated with our CDN, we generated the majority of our revenue in 2007, 2008 and 2009, from charging our customers for the content delivered on their behalf through our CDN. As we do not currently have other meaningful sources of revenue, we are subject to an elevated risk of reduced demand for these services. Furthermore, if the market for delivery of rich media content in particular does not continue to grow as we expect or grows more slowly, then we may fail to achieve a return on the significant investment we are making to prepare for this growth. Our success, therefore, depends on the continued and increasing reliance on the Internet for delivery of media content and our ability to cost-effectively deliver these services. Factors that may have a general tendency to limit or reduce the number of users relying on the Internet for media content or the number of providers making this content available online include a general decline in Internet usage, litigation involving our customers and third party restrictions on online content, including copyright restrictions, digital rights management and restrictions in certain geographic regions, as well as a significant increase in the quality or fidelity of offline media content beyond that available online to the point where users prefer the offline experience. The influence of any of these factors may cause our current or potential customers to reduce their spending on CDN services, which would seriously harm our operating results and financial condition.

Many of our significant current and potential customers are pursuing emerging or unproven business models which, if unsuccessful, could lead to a substantial decline in demand for our CDN services.

Because the proliferation of broadband Internet connections and the subsequent monetization of content libraries for distribution to Internet users are relatively recent phenomena, many of our customers' business models that center on the delivery of rich media and other content to users remain unproven. For example, social media companies have been among our top recent customers and are pursuing emerging strategies for monetizing the user content and traffic on their web sites. Our customers will not continue to purchase our CDN services if their investment in providing access to the media stored on or deliverable through our CDN does not generate a sufficient return on their investment. A reduction in spending on CDN services by our current or potential customers would seriously harm our operating results and financial condition.

Our business will be adversely affected if we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights from unauthorized use or infringement by third parties.

We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. These legal protections afford only limited protection, and we have only one currently issued patent. Monitoring infringement of our intellectual property rights is difficult, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights. We have applied for patent protection in a number of foreign countries, but the laws in these jurisdictions may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States. Furthermore, we cannot be certain that any pending or future patent applications will be granted, that any future patent will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that rights granted under any patent that may be issued will provide competitive advantages to us.

Any unplanned interruption in the functioning of our network or services could lead to significant costs and disruptions that could reduce our revenue and harm our business, financial results and reputation.

Our business is dependent on providing our customers with fast, efficient and reliable distribution of application and content delivery services over the Internet. Many of our customers depend primarily on

Table of Contents

exclusively on our services to operate their businesses. Consequently, any disruption of our services could have a material impact on our customers' businesses. Our network or services could be disrupted by numerous events, including natural disasters, failure or refusal of our third party network providers to provide the necessary capacity, failure of our software or CDN delivery infrastructure and power losses. In addition, we deploy our servers in approximately 75 third party co-location facilities, and these third-party co-location providers could experience system outages or other disruptions that could constrain our ability to deliver our services. We may also experience disruptions caused by software viruses or other attacks by unauthorized users.

While we have not experienced any significant, unplanned disruption of our services to date, our CDN may fail in the future. Despite our significant infrastructure investments, we may have insufficient communications and server capacity to address these or other disruptions, which could result in interruptions in our services. Any widespread interruption of the functioning of our CDN and related services for any reason would reduce our revenue and could harm our business and financial results. If such a widespread interruption occurred or if we failed to deliver content to users as expected during a high-profile media event, game release or other well-publicized circumstance, our reputation could be damaged severely. Moreover, any disruptions could undermine confidence in our services and cause us to lose customers or make it more difficult to attract new ones, either of which could harm our business and results of operations.

We may have difficulty scaling and adapting our existing architecture to accommodate increased traffic and technology advances or changing business requirements, which could lead to the loss of customers and cause us to incur unexpected expenses to make network improvements.

Our CDN services are highly complex and are designed to be deployed in and across numerous large and complex networks. Our network infrastructure has to perform well and be reliable for us to be successful. The greater the user traffic and the greater the complexity of our products and services, the more resources we will need to invest in additional infrastructure and support. Further, as a result of the adverse jury verdict in February 2008 in the Akamai Technologies, Inc. v. Limelight Networks, Inc. lawsuit, which verdict was overturned by the court's April 24, 2009 order granting our motion for judgment as a matter of law, we made significant investment in designing and implementing changes to our CDN architecture in order to implement our CDN services in a manner we believe does not infringe the claims of Akamai's 703 patent as alleged in the February 2008 trial. We have spent and expect to continue to spend substantial amounts on the purchase and lease of equipment and data centers and the upgrade of our technology and network infrastructure to handle increased traffic over our network, implement changes to our CDN architecture and to roll out new products and services. This expansion is expensive and complex and could result in inefficiencies, operational failures or defects in our network and related software. If we do not implement such changes or expand successfully, or if we experience inefficiencies and operational failures, the quality of our products and services and user experience could decline. From time to time, we have needed to correct errors and defects in our software or in other aspects of our CDN. In the future, there may be additional errors and defects that may harm our ability to deliver our services, including errors and defects originating with third party networks or software on which we rely. These occurrences could damage our reputation and lead us to lose current and potential customers. We must continuously upgrade our infrastructure in order to keep pace with our customers' evolving demands. Cost increases or the failure to accommodate increased traffic or these evolving business demands without disruption could harm our operating results and financial condition.

Our operations are dependent in part upon communications capacity provided by third party telecommunications providers. A material disruption of the communications capacity we have leased could harm our results of operations, reputation and customer relations.

We lease private line capacity for our backbone from a third party provider, Global Crossing Ltd. Our contracts for private line capacity with Global Crossing generally have terms of three to four years. In January and September 2009, we amended our agreement with Global Crossing to enhance the private line capacity for our backbone. The communications capacity we have leased may become unavailable for a variety of reasons,

Table of Contents

such as physical interruption, technical difficulties, contractual disputes, or the financial health of our third party provider. As it would be time consuming and expensive to identify and obtain alternative third party connectivity, we are dependent on Global Crossing in the near term. Financial failure of Global Crossing could jeopardize utilization of the service fees pre-paid by us under our agreement with Global Crossing. Additionally, as we grow, we anticipate requiring greater private line capacity than we currently have in place. If we are unable to obtain such capacity on terms commercially acceptable to us or at all, our business and financial results would suffer. We may not be able to deploy on a timely basis enough network capacity to meet the needs of our customer base or effectively manage demand for our services.

Our business depends on continued and unimpeded access to third party controlled end-user access networks.

Our content delivery services depend on our ability to access certain end-user access networks in order to complete the delivery of rich media and other online content to end-users. Some operators of these networks may take measures, such as the deployment of a variety of filters, that could degrade, disrupt or increase the cost of our or our customers' access to certain of these end-user access networks by restricting or prohibiting the use of their networks to support or facilitate our services, or by charging increased fees to us, our customers or end-users in connection with our services. This or other types of interference could result in a loss of existing customers, increased costs and impairment of our ability to attract new customers, thereby harming our revenue and growth.

In addition, the performance of our infrastructure depends in part on the direct connection of our CDN to a large number of end-user access networks, known as peering, which we achieve through mutually beneficial cooperation with these networks. If, in the future, a significant percentage of these network operators elected to no longer peer with our CDN, the performance of our infrastructure could be diminished and our business could suffer.

If our ability to deliver media files in popular proprietary content formats was restricted or became cost-prohibitive, demand for our content delivery services could decline, we could lose customers and our financial results could suffer.

Our business depends on our ability to deliver media content in all major formats. If our legal right or technical ability to store and deliver content in one or more popular proprietary content formats, such as Adobe Flash or Windows Media, was limited, our ability to serve our customers in these formats would be impaired and the demand for our content delivery services would decline by customers using these formats. Owners of propriety content formats may be able to block, restrict or impose fees or other costs on our use of such formats, which could lead to additional expenses for us and for our customers, or which could prevent our delivery of this type of content altogether. Such interference could result in a loss of existing customers, increased costs and impairment of our ability to attract new customers, which would harm our revenue, operating results and growth.

As part of our business strategy, we may acquire businesses or technologies and may have difficulty integrating these operations.

We may seek to acquire businesses or technologies that are complementary to our business. For example, in May 2009 we acquired substantially all of the assets of Kiptronic Inc., a developer of mobility and monetization solutions for content publishers, in December 2009 we announced the pending acquisition of EyeWonder, Inc., a provider of interactive digital advertising products and services to advertisers, and in January 2010 we signed a stock purchase agreement in connection with the purchase of a small software company located in Germany. Acquisitions involve a number of risks to our business, including the difficulty of integrating the operations and personnel of the acquired companies, the potential disruption of our ongoing business, the potential distraction of management, expenses related to the acquisition and potential unknown liabilities associated with acquired businesses. Any inability to integrate operations or personnel in an efficient and timely manner could harm our results of operations. We have little prior experience as a company in this complex process of acquiring and

Table of Contents

integrating businesses. If we are not successful in completing acquisitions that we may pursue in the future, we may be required to reevaluate our business strategy, and we may incur substantial expenses and devote significant management time and resources without a productive result. In addition, future acquisitions will require the use of our available cash or dilutive issuances of securities. Future acquisitions or attempted acquisitions could also harm our ability to achieve profitability. We may also experience significant turnover from the acquired operations or from our current operations as we integrate businesses.

If we are unable to retain our key employees and hire qualified sales and technical personnel, our ability to compete could be harmed.

Our future success depends upon the continued services of our executive officers and other key technology, sales, marketing and support personnel who have critical industry experience and relationships that they rely on in implementing our business plan. In particular, we are dependent on the services of our Chief Executive Officer, Jeffrey W. Lunsford and also our Chief Technical Officer, Nathan F. Raciborski. Neither of these officers nor any of our other key employees is bound by an employment agreement for any specific term. There is increasing competition for talented individuals with the specialized knowledge to deliver content delivery services and this competition affects both our ability to retain key employees and hire new ones. The loss of the services of any of our key employees could disrupt our operations, delay the development and introduction of our services, and negatively impact our ability to sell our services.

We face risks associated with international operations that could harm our business.

We have operations, equipment and personnel in the United States, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, Singapore and the United Kingdom, and we currently maintain network equipment in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, South Korea, Sweden, Italy and Spain. As part of our growth strategy, we intend to expand our sales and support organizations internationally, as well as to further expand our international network infrastructure. We have limited experience in providing our services internationally and such expansion could require us to make significant expenditures, including the hiring of local employees, in advance of generating any revenue. As a consequence, we may fail to achieve profitable operations that will compensate our investment in international locations. We are subject to a number of risks associated with international business activities that may increase our costs, lengthen our sales cycle and require significant management attention.

These risks include:

increased expenses associated with sales and marketing, deploying services and maintaining our infrastructure in foreign countries;

competition from local content delivery service providers, many of which are very well positioned within their local markets;

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements preventing us from operating our CDN or resulting in unanticipated costs and delays;

interpretations of laws or regulations that would subject us to regulatory supervision or, in the alternative, require us to exit a country, which could have a negative impact on the quality of our services or our results of operations;

longer accounts receivable payment cycles and difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;

corporate and personal liability for violations of local laws and regulations;

currency exchange rate fluctuations; and

potentially adverse tax consequences.

Table of Contents

Internet-related and other laws relating to taxation issues, privacy and consumer protection and liability for content distributed over our network, could harm our business.

Laws and regulations that apply to communications and commerce conducted over the Internet are becoming more prevalent, both in the United States and internationally, and may impose additional burdens on companies conducting business online or providing Internet-related services such as ours. Increased regulation could negatively affect our business directly, as well as the businesses of our customers, which could reduce their demand for our services. For example, tax authorities abroad may impose taxes on the Internet-related revenue we generate based on where our internationally deployed servers are located. In addition, domestic and international taxation laws are subject to change. Our services, or the businesses of our customers, may become subject to increased taxation, which could harm our financial results either directly or by forcing our customers to scale back their operations and use of our services in order to maintain their operations. In addition, the laws relating to the liability of private network operators for information carried on or disseminated through their networks are unsettled, both in the United States and abroad. Network operators have been sued in the past, sometimes successfully, based on the content of material disseminated through their networks. We may become subject to legal claims such as defamation, invasion of privacy and copyright infringement in connection with content stored on or distributed through our network. In addition, our reputation could suffer as a result of our perceived association with the type of content that some of our customers deliver. If we need to take costly measures to reduce our exposure to these risks, or are required to defend ourselves against such claims, our financial results could be negatively affected.

Several other federal laws also could expose us to liability and impose significant additional costs on us. For example, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act has provisions that limit, but do not eliminate, our liability for the delivery of customer content that infringe copyrights or other rights, so long as we comply with the statutory requirements of the Act. In addition, the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act restricts the ability of online services to collect information from minors and the Protection of Children from Sexual Predators Act of 1998 requires online service providers to report evidence of violations of federal child pornography laws under certain circumstances. Compliance with these laws and regulations is complex and any failure on our part to comply with these regulations may subject us to additional liabilities.

If we are required to seek additional funding, such funding may not be available on acceptable terms or at all.

We may need to obtain additional funding due to a number of factors beyond our control, including a shortfall in revenue, increased expenses, final adverse judgments in litigation matters, increased investment in capital equipment or the acquisition of significant businesses or technologies. We believe that our cash, plus cash from operations will be sufficient to fund our operations and proposed capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. For example, we will use approximately \$62 million in connection with the EyeWonder acquisition, which represents approximately 40% of our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities classified as current as of December 31, 2009. We believe that our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities classified as current plus cash from operations will be sufficient to fund our operations and proposed capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. However, we may need funding before such time. If we do need to obtain funding, it may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we are unable to obtain sufficient funding, our business would be harmed. Even if we were able to find outside funding sources, we might be required to issue securities in a transaction that could be highly dilutive to our investors or we may be required to issue securities with greater rights than the securities we have outstanding today. We might also be required to take other actions that could lessen the value of our common stock, including borrowing money on terms that are not favorable to us. If we are unable to generate or raise capital that is sufficient to fund our operations, we may be required to curtail operations, reduce our capabilities or cease operations in certain jurisdictions or completely.

Table of Contents

Our business requires the continued development of effective business support systems to support our customer growth and related services.

The growth of our business depends on our ability to continue to develop effective business support systems. This is a complicated undertaking requiring significant resources and expertise. Business support systems are needed for:

implementing customer orders for services;

delivering these services; and

timely billing for these services.

Because our business plan provides for continued growth in the number of customers that we serve and services offered, there is a need to continue to develop our business support systems on a schedule sufficient to meet proposed service rollout dates. The failure to continue to develop effective business support systems could harm our ability to implement our business plans and meet our financial goals and objectives.

Changes in financial accounting standards or practices may cause adverse, unexpected financial reporting fluctuations and affect our reported results of operations.

A change in accounting standards or practices can have a significant effect on our operating results and may affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is effective. New accounting pronouncements and varying interpretations of existing accounting pronouncements have occurred and may occur in the future. Changes to existing rules or the questioning of current practices may adversely affect our reported financial results or the way we conduct our business. For example, our adoption of ASC 718 (formerly FAS123R) in 2006 has increased the amount of stock-based compensation expense we record. This, in turn, has impacted our results of operations for the periods since this adoption and has made it more difficult to evaluate our recent financial results relative to prior periods.

We have incurred, and will continue to incur significantly increased costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management is required to devote substantial time to compliance initiatives.

As a public company, we have incurred, and will continue to incur, significant accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. These expenses include increased accounting, legal and other professional fees, insurance premiums, investor relations costs, and costs associated with compensating our independent directors. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Nasdaq Global Market, imposes additional requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. For example, the listing requirements of the Nasdaq Global Market require that we satisfy certain corporate governance requirements relating to independent directors, audit committees, distribution of annual and interim reports, stockholder meetings, stockholder approvals, solicitation of proxies, conflicts of interest, stockholder voting rights and codes of conduct. Our management and other personnel need to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations have increased our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, these rules and regulations make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance. These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to identify and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as executive officers.

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

Increasing our customer base and achieving broader market acceptance of our services will depend to a significant extent on our ability to expand our sales and marketing operations. Historically, we have concentrated

Table of Contents

our sales force at our headquarters in Tempe, Arizona. However, we have recently begun building a field sales force to augment our sales efforts and to bring our sales personnel closer to our current and potential customers. Developing such a field sales force has been and will continue to be expensive and we have limited knowledge in developing and operating a widely dispersed sales force. As a result, we may not be successful in developing an effective sales force, which could cause our results of operations to suffer.

We believe that there is significant competition for both inside and direct sales personnel with the sales skills and technical knowledge that we require. Our ability to achieve significant growth in revenue in the future will depend, in large part, on our success in recruiting, training and retaining sufficient numbers of inside and direct sales personnel. We have expanded our sales and marketing personnel from a total of 13 at December 31, 2004 to 121 at December 31, 2007, to 140 at December 31, 2009. New hires require significant training and, in most cases, take a significant period of time before they achieve full productivity. Our recent hires and planned hires, including EyeWonder personnel may not become as productive as we would like, and we may be unable to hire or retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the future in the markets where we do business. Our business will be seriously harmed if these expansion efforts do not generate a corresponding significant increase in revenue.

If the estimates we make, and the assumptions on which we rely, in preparing our financial statements prove inaccurate, our actual results may be adversely affected.

Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments about, among other things, taxes, revenue recognition, share-based compensation costs, contingent obligations and doubtful accounts. These estimates and judgments affect the reported amounts of our assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, the amounts of charges accrued by us, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances and at the time they are made. If our estimates or the assumptions underlying them are not correct, we may need to accrue additional charges or reduce the value of assets that could adversely affect our results of operations, investors may lose confidence in our ability to manage our business and our stock price could decline.

Risks Relating to the Acquisition of EyeWonder

The number of shares of our common stock that EyeWonder securityholders will receive in the merger is not determined by the market price of our common stock. Declines in the market price of our common stock will reduce the value received by EyeWonder securityholders in the merger. Increases in the market price of our common stock will increase the value paid by us in consideration of the merger.

On December 21, 2009, we entered into a merger agreement to acquire EyeWonder. Under the terms of the merger agreement, there is no mechanism to adjust the number of shares of our common stock that will be issued in exchange for shares of EyeWonder capital stock based on changes in the market price of our common stock. As a result, there will be no adjustment for changes in the market price of our common stock. The dollar value of our common stock received by EyeWonder securityholders upon completion of the merger will depend on the market value of our common stock at the time of completion of the merger. The price of our common stock has been volatile in the past and will likely continue to fluctuate in the future. A decline in the market price of our common stock will result in a decline in the value received by EyeWonder securityholders. An increase in the market price of our common stock will result in an increase in the value paid by us in consideration of the merger.

The market price of our common stock may decline as a result of the merger.

The market price of our common stock may decline as a result of the merger for a number of reasons, including:

the integration of EyeWonder by us may be unsuccessful;

Table of Contents

there may be sales of substantial amounts of our common stock after the merger;

we may not achieve the perceived benefits of the merger as rapidly as, or to the extent, anticipated by financial or industry analysts;
or

the effect of the merger on our financial results may not be consistent with the expectations of financial or industry analysts. These factors are, to some extent, beyond our control. In addition, there will be a time period between the effective time of the merger and the time when EyeWonder securityholders actually receive book entry shares evidencing our common stock. Until book-entry shares are received, EyeWonder securityholders will not be able to sell their shares of our common stock in the open market and, thus, will not be able to avoid losses resulting from any decline in the market price of our common stock during this period. In addition, certain principal securityholders of EyeWonder have entered into a restriction agreement with us and may only dispose of their shares of our common stock acquired in the merger in accordance with the terms of the restriction agreement. Generally, the restrictions lapse ratably over a twelve month period after the closing of the merger, subject to certain exceptions.

There may be sales of substantial amounts of our common stock after the merger, which could cause our stock price to fall.

A substantially large number of shares of our common stock may be sold into the public market within a short period of time following the closing of the merger, primarily due to the substantial number of shares that will be available for resale by certain former stockholders of EyeWonder who are not parties to restriction agreements that restrict the timing of the resale of these shares. As a result, our stock price could fall. In addition, the sale of these shares could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional stock.

The failure to operate and manage the combined company effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We will need to meet significant challenges to realize the expected benefits and synergies of the merger. These challenges include:

integrating the management teams, strategies, cultures, technologies and operations of the two companies;

retaining and assimilating the key personnel of each company;

retaining existing EyeWonder customers; and

retaining uniform standards, controls, procedures, policies and information systems.

The accomplishment of these post-merger objectives will involve considerable risk, including:

the potential disruption of each company's ongoing business and distraction of their respective management teams;

the possibility that our business culture and the business culture of EyeWonder will not be compatible;

the difficulty of incorporating acquired technology and rights into our operations;

Edgar Filing: Limelight Networks, Inc. - Form 10-K

unanticipated expenses related to the integration;

the impairment of relationships with employees and customers as a result of any integration of new personnel;

potential unknown liabilities associated with the merger; and

managing the risks related to EyeWonder's business that may continue to impact the business following the merger.

Table of Contents

We and EyeWonder have operated and, until the completion of the merger, will continue to operate, independently. It is possible that the integration process could result in the loss of the technical skills and management expertise of key employees, the disruption of each company's ongoing businesses or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies due to possible cultural conflicts or differences of opinions on technical decisions and services. A failure to integrate the two organizations successfully could adversely affect our ability to maintain relationships with customers, suppliers and employees or to achieve the anticipated benefits of the merger.

Even if we are able to integrate the EyeWonder business operations successfully, this integration may not result in the realization of the full benefits of synergies, cost savings, innovation and operational efficiencies that may be possible from this integration, and these benefits may not be achieved within a reasonable period of time.

We expect to incur costs integrating the companies into a single business, and if such integration is not successful we may not realize the expected benefits of the merger.

We expect to incur significant costs integrating our and EyeWonder's operations, products and personnel. These costs may include costs for:

employee redeployment, relocation or severance;

conversion of information systems;

combining or coordinating research and development teams and processes;

combination or closures of facilities; and

amortization of intangibles.

In addition, we expect to incur significant transaction costs in connection with the merger. We do not know whether we will be successful in these integration efforts or in consummating the merger and cannot assure you that we will realize the expected benefits of the merger.

Failure to retain key employees would diminish the anticipated benefits of the merger.

The success of the merger will depend in part on the retention of personnel critical to the business and operations of the combined company due to, for example, their technical skills or management expertise. Employees may experience uncertainty about their future role with EyeWonder and us until strategies with regard to these employees are announced or executed. Additionally, there is intense competition for qualified technical personnel in each company's industry. If we are unable to retain personnel, including EyeWonder's key management, technical and sales personnel who are critical to the successful integration and future operations of the companies, EyeWonder and we could face disruptions in their operations, loss of existing customers, loss of key information, expertise or know-how, and unanticipated additional recruitment and training costs. In addition, the loss of key personnel would diminish the anticipated benefits of the merger. We cannot provide assurance that we and EyeWonder will be able to attract, retain and integrate employees following the merger.

Uncertainty regarding the merger may cause customers, suppliers or strategic partners to delay or defer decisions concerning us and EyeWonder and adversely affect each company's ability to attract and retain key employees, which would adversely affect the future business and operations of us and EyeWonder.

The merger will happen only if stated conditions are met, including the approval of the issuance of our common stock by our stockholders and approval of the merger proposal by EyeWonder's stockholders, the receipt of regulatory approvals, and the absence of any material adverse effect in the business of EyeWonder. Many of the conditions are outside the control of us and EyeWonder, and both parties also have stated rights to terminate the merger agreement. Accordingly, there may be uncertainty regarding the completion of the merger. This uncertainty may cause customers, suppliers or strategic partners to delay or defer decisions concerning us or

Table of Contents

EyeWonder, which could negatively affect our business and EyeWonder's business. Any delay or deferral of those decisions or changes in existing agreements could have a material adverse effect on the respective businesses of us and EyeWonder, regardless of whether the merger is ultimately completed. Customers may also seek to modify or terminate existing agreements. In addition, by increasing the breadth of our and EyeWonder's business, the merger may make it more difficult for the combined company to enter into and maintain relationships, including customer relationships, with suppliers or strategic partners, some of whom may view the combined company as a more direct competitor than either us or EyeWonder as an independent company. Moreover, diversion of management focus and resources from the day-to-day operation of the business to matters relating to the merger could have a material adverse effect on each company's business and operations, regardless of whether the merger is completed. Current and prospective employees of each company may experience uncertainty about their future roles with the combined company. This may adversely affect each company's ability to attract and retain key management, sales, marketing and technical personnel.

The market price of our common stock after the merger may be affected by factors different from those affecting the shares of EyeWonder or us currently.

The businesses of us and EyeWonder differ in important respects and, accordingly, the results of operations of the combined company and the market price of the combined company's shares of common stock may be affected by factors different from those currently affecting the independent results of operations of us and EyeWonder.

The merger may go forward in certain circumstances even if EyeWonder suffers a material adverse effect, which could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

In general, we can refuse to complete the merger if a material adverse effect, as defined in the merger agreement, occurs with regard to EyeWonder before the closing. However, we may not refuse to complete the merger on that basis as a result of any fact, circumstance, change or effect resulting from:

general economic, financial or political conditions in the United States or any other jurisdiction in which EyeWonder or any of its subsidiaries has substantial business or operations, and any changes therein (including any changes arising out of acts of terrorism, war, weather conditions or other force majeure events) to the extent they do not have a material and substantially disproportionate impact on EyeWonder and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, relative to other interactive digital advertising companies of comparable size;

general conditions in the industries in which EyeWonder or any of its subsidiaries conduct business, and any changes therein (including any changes arising out of acts of terrorism, war, weather conditions or natural disasters) to the extent that they do not have a material and substantially disproportionate impact on EyeWonder and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, relative to other interactive digital advertising companies of comparable size;

changes in United States generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, or any interpretations of GAAP;

the announcement or pendency of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby; or

the failure, of EyeWonder, in and of itself, to meet internal projections, forecasts or budgets of revenues, earnings or other financial metrics.

If adverse changes occur but we and EyeWonder must still complete the merger, our stock price may suffer. This in turn may reduce the value of the merger to EyeWonder securityholders.

Table of Contents

If we fail to maintain proper and effective internal controls or fail to implement our controls and procedures at EyeWonder and its subsidiaries after the merger, our ability to produce accurate financial statements could be impaired, which could adversely affect our operating results, our ability to operate our business and investors' confidence in us.

We must ensure that we have adequate internal financial and accounting controls and procedures in place so that we can produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis. This obligation will become more difficult as a result of the acquisition of EyeWonder. We are required to spend considerable effort on establishing and maintaining our internal controls, which is costly and time-consuming and needs to be reevaluated frequently. We have very limited experience in designing and testing our internal controls. For example, during the third quarter of 2007, we discovered material weaknesses in our system of internal controls over our revenue recognition and stock-based compensation processes that required us to restate our previously reported consolidated financial statements for the three-and nine-months ended September 30, 2006, the three-months and year ended December 31, 2006, the three-months ended March 31, 2007, and the three and six months ended June 30, 2007.

We have only operated as a public company since June 2007 and we will continue to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses as we comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Nasdaq Stock Market's Global Market. These rules impose various requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices, increased reporting of compensation arrangements and other requirements. Our management and other personnel will continue to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. Moreover, applying rules and regulations to the combined companies will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as executive officers.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that we include in our annual report our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and our audited financial statements as of the end of each fiscal year. Furthermore, our independent registered public accounting firm is required to report on whether we believe we maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the year. We successfully completed our assessment and obtained our auditors' attestation as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. EyeWonder has not been required to establish or test internal controls required for public companies and its auditors have not reviewed its internal controls or procedures. Our continued compliance with Section 404 will require that it incur substantial expense and expend significant management time on compliance related issues, including our efforts in implementing controls and procedures for EyeWonder and its subsidiaries. We currently do not have an internal audit group and use an international accounting firm to assist us with our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. In future years, if we fail to timely complete this assessment, or if our auditors cannot timely attest, there may be a loss of public confidence in our internal controls, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to regulatory sanctions or investigations by the Nasdaq Stock Market's Global Market, the Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to timely meet its regulatory reporting obligations.

The merger is subject to the receipt of consents and approvals from regulatory authorities that may impose conditions that could have an adverse effect on us or, if not obtained, could prevent completion of the merger.

Before the merger may be completed, various approvals or consents must be obtained from various regulatory and other authorities. This includes filing all required notices to governmental authorities, including the required filings with the U.S. Department of Justice, or the DOJ, and the Federal Trade Commission, or the FTC, pursuant to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, referred to herein as

Table of Contents

the HSR Act. We and EyeWonder filed the applications to obtain the applicable regulatory approvals on January 25, 2010. On January 29, 2010, the Premerger Notification Office of the FTC informed the parties that early termination of the statutory waiting period had been granted.

However, either the DOJ or FTC could open an investigation of the merger and could also challenge or seek to block the merger under the antitrust laws, as it deems necessary or desirable in the public interest, even after the statutory waiting period has been early terminated, and even after completion of the merger. State attorneys general in the various states in which we and EyeWonder operate may also open an investigation of the merger. In addition, in some jurisdictions, a competitor, customer or other third party could initiate a private action under the antitrust laws challenging or seeking to enjoin the merger, before or after completion of the merger. We cannot be sure that a challenge to the merger will not be made or that, if a challenge is made, we and EyeWonder will prevail.

Failure to complete the merger could negatively affect both our and EyeWonder's future business and operations.

If the merger is not completed for any reason, we and EyeWonder may each be subject to a number of material risks. If the merger agreement is terminated, we and EyeWonder may each be unable to pursue another business combination transaction on terms as favorable as those set forth in the merger agreement, or at all. This could limit both ours and EyeWonder's ability to pursue our and EyeWonder's strategic goals. Costs related to the merger, such as financial advisory, legal, accounting and printing fees, must be paid even if the merger is not completed. In addition, EyeWonder may be required under certain circumstances to pay us, and we may be required under certain circumstances to pay EyeWonder, a termination fee of \$3.5 million.

A shift or decline in the demand for interactive digital advertising products and services could substantially reduce the anticipated benefits of the merger.

We expect that customers will continue to purchase interactive digital advertising products and services and that the acquisition of EyeWonder will result in new market opportunities. However, if customer demand in the digital advertising market decreases or is less than expected, or if customer preferences shift to new or different products or services, then we may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of the merger.

Failure to achieve cost synergies could harm our business and operating results.

We anticipate that the merger will result in cost synergies associated with combining facilities, IT infrastructure, and certain functions such as finance, human resources and administrative services. However, differences between the two companies' operations could cause unforeseen delays in the integration process, result in lower savings than originally anticipated, or both, which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

The combined company will face uncertainties related to the effectiveness of internal controls.

There can be no assurance that the combined company or its independent registered public accounting firm will not identify a material weakness in the combined company's internal controls in the future. A material weakness in internal controls over financial reporting would require management and the combined company's independent public accounting firm to evaluate its internal controls as ineffective. If internal controls over financial reporting are not considered adequate, the combined company may experience a loss of public confidence, which could have an adverse effect on its business and stock price.

We and EyeWonder may waive one or more of the conditions of the merger without re-soliciting stockholder approval for the merger.

Each of the conditions to our and EyeWonder's obligations to complete the merger may be waived, in whole or in part, to the extent permitted by applicable law, by agreement of us and EyeWonder, if the condition is a

Table of Contents

condition to both our and EyeWonder's obligation to complete the merger, or by the party for which such condition is a condition of its obligation to complete the merger. Our board of directors and EyeWonder's board of directors may evaluate the materiality of any such waiver to determine whether amendment of the proxy statement/prospectus and re-solicitation of proxies are necessary. We and EyeWonder, however, generally do not expect any such waiver to be significant enough to require re-solicitation of stockholders. In the event that any such waiver is not determined to be significant enough to require re-solicitation of stockholders, the companies will have the discretion to complete the merger without seeking further stockholder approval. Additionally, following approval of the merger proposal by EyeWonder's stockholders, any amendment that would require approval of EyeWonder's stockholders may be made upon the approval of the stockholder representative which approval will be binding on EyeWonder's stockholders.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

Our limited operating history makes evaluating our business and future prospects difficult, and may increase the risk of your investment.

Our Company has only been in existence since 2001. A significant amount of our growth, in terms of employees, operations and revenue, has occurred. For example, our revenue has grown from \$5.0 million in 2003 to \$65.2 million in 2006 to \$131.7 million in 2009. As a consequence, we have a limited operating history which makes it difficult to evaluate our business and our future prospects. We have encountered and will continue to encounter risks and difficulties frequently experienced by growing companies in rapidly changing industries, such as the risks described in this report on Form 10-K. If we do not address these risks successfully, our business will be harmed.

The trading price of our common stock has been, and is likely to continue to be, volatile.

The trading prices of our common stock and the securities of technology companies generally have been highly volatile. Factors affecting the trading price of our common stock will include:

variations in our operating results;

announcements of technological innovations, new services or service enhancements, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;

commencement or resolution of, our involvement in and uncertainties arising from, litigation, particularly our current litigation with Akamai and MIT, Level 3 Communications, and our Securities Litigation matter;

recruitment or departure of key personnel;

changes in the estimates of our operating results or changes in recommendations by any securities analysts that elect to follow our common stock;

developments or disputes concerning our intellectual property or other proprietary rights;

the gain or loss of significant customers;

market conditions in our industry, the industries of our customers and the economy as a whole; and

Edgar Filing: Limelight Networks, Inc. - Form 10-K

adoption or modification of regulations, policies, procedures or programs applicable to our business.

In addition, if the market for technology stocks or the stock market in general experiences loss of investor confidence, the trading price of our common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to our business, operating results or financial condition. The trading price of our common stock might also decline in reaction to events that affect other companies in our industry even if these events do not directly affect us.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they issue an adverse or misleading opinion or report, our stock, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. If any of the analysts who cover us issue an adverse or

Table of Contents

misleading opinion regarding our stock, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Insiders have substantial control over us and will be able to influence corporate matters.

As of December 31, 2009, our directors and executive officers and their affiliates beneficially owned, in the aggregate, approximately 52% of our outstanding common stock, including approximately 36% beneficially owned by investment entities affiliated with Goldman, Sachs & Co. Immediately after giving effect to the acquisition of EyeWonder and based on the shares outstanding as of December 31, 2009, these directors and executive officers will own 45% of our outstanding stock and investment entities affiliated with Goldman, Sachs & Co. will own 31%. Even after the acquisition, these stockholders will be able to exercise significant influence over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of our company or its assets. This concentration of ownership could limit other stockholders' ability to influence corporate matters and may have the effect of delaying or preventing a third party from acquiring control over us.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company and may affect the trading price of our common stock.

We are a Delaware corporation and the anti-takeover provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control by prohibiting us from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder for a period of three years after the person becomes an interested stockholder, even if a change in control would be beneficial to our existing stockholders. In addition, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may discourage, delay or prevent a change in our management or control over us that stockholders may consider favorable. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws:

authorize the issuance of blank check preferred stock that could be issued by our board of directors to thwart a takeover attempt;

provide for a classified board of directors, as a result of which the successors to the directors whose terms have expired will be elected to serve from the time of election and qualification until the third annual meeting following their election;

require that directors only be removed from office for cause and only upon a majority stockholder vote;

provide that vacancies on the board of directors, including newly created directorships, may be filled only by a majority vote of directors then in office;

limit who may call special meetings of stockholders;

prohibit stockholder action by written consent, requiring all actions to be taken at a meeting of the stockholders; and

require supermajority stockholder voting to effect certain amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our headquarters are located in three buildings with approximately 7,529, 13,341 and 10,696 square feet respectively, of leased office space in Tempe, Arizona. We also lease approximately 8,224 square feet of space for a data center in Phoenix, Arizona. We lease offices in several other locations in the United States, including

Table of Contents

in or near each of San Francisco and San Diego, California, Washington DC and New York, New York. We also lease offices in Europe and Asia in or near the following cities: London, England, Paris, France and Tokyo, Japan. We believe that we will need additional space within the next 12 to 18 months in Tempe, Arizona and we have ample options in the Tempe area to expand our facilities space.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in litigation with Akamai Technologies, Inc. and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology relating to a claim of patent infringement. The action was filed in June 2006 in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. The trial date was set for February 2008 with respect to four claims in United States Patent No. 6,108,703 (the '703 patent). In February 2008, a jury returned a verdict in this lawsuit, finding that we infringed four claims of the '703 patent at issue and rejecting our invalidity defenses. The jury awarded an aggregate of approximately \$45.5 million which includes lost profits, reasonable royalties and price erosion damages for the period April 2005 through December 31, 2007. In addition, the jury awarded pre-judgment interest which we estimated to be \$2.6 million at December 31, 2007. We recorded the aggregate \$48.1 million as a provision for litigation as of December 31, 2007. During 2008 we recorded an additional provision of approximately \$17.5 million for potential additional infringement damages and interest. On July 1, 2008, the court denied our Motions for Judgment as a Matter of Law (JMOL), Obviousness, and a New Trial. The court also denied Akamai's Motion for Permanent Injunction as premature and denied its Motions for Summary Judgment regarding our equitable defenses. The court conducted a bench trial in November 2008 regarding our equitable defenses. We also filed a motion for reconsideration of the court's earlier denial of our motion for JMOL. Our motion for reconsideration of JMOL was based largely upon a clarification in the standard for a finding of joint infringement articulated by the Federal Circuit in the case of *Muniauction, Inc. v. Thomson Corp.* (the *Muniauction Case*), released after the court denied our initial motion for JMOL. On April 24, 2009 the court issued its order and memorandum setting aside the adverse jury verdict and ruling that we did not infringe Akamai's '703 patent and that we are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Based upon the court's April 24, 2009 order we have reversed the \$65.6 million provision for litigation previously recorded for this lawsuit as we no longer believe that payment of any amounts represented by the litigation provision is probable. The court entered final judgment in favor of us. Akamai filed a notice of appeal of the court's decision on May 26, 2009 and filed its appeal brief on September 15, 2009, we filed our reply brief on December 9, 2009 and each party has filed further appeal briefs. A date has not been set by the appeals court for a hearing. We cannot assure you that this lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor.

We expect that the litigation will continue to be expensive, time consuming and a distraction to our management in operating our business.

In August 2007, we, certain of our officers and directors, and the firms that served as the lead underwriters in our initial public offering were named as defendants in several purported class action lawsuits. These lawsuits have been consolidated into a single lawsuit in United States District Court for the District of Arizona. The consolidated complaint asserts causes of action under Sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on behalf of a professed class consisting of all those who were allegedly damaged as a result of acquiring our common stock in our initial public offering (IPO) between June 8, 2007 and August 8, 2007. The complaint seeks compensatory damages and plaintiffs costs and expenses in the litigation. The complaint alleges, among other things, that we omitted and/or misstated certain facts concerning the seasonality of our business and that the loss of revenue with respect to certain customers. On March 17, 2008, we and the individual defendants moved to dismiss all of the plaintiffs' claims, and a hearing was held on this motion on June 16, 2008. On August 8, 2008, the court granted the motion to dismiss, dismissing plaintiffs' claims under Section 12 with prejudice and granting leave to amend the claims under Sections 11 and 15. Plaintiffs chose not to amend the claims under Sections 11 and 15, and on August 29, 2008 the court entered judgment in favor of us. On September 5, 2008, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal, and appellate briefs were filed by the parties in January and February 2009. We believe that we and the individual defendants have meritorious defenses to the claims made in the complaint and we intend to continue to contest the lawsuit vigorously. We do have in place directors and

Table of Contents

officers liability insurance and notice of this matter has been given to the insurance carriers. The insurance has reimbursed certain of the expenses incurred by us in defending this action. In November 2009 the parties entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to settle this lawsuit for an amount well within the coverage limits of the primary carrier of our directors and officers liability insurance, and we are seeking court approval to finalize the settlement. We are not able at this time to estimate the range of a potential loss nor do we believe that a loss is probable. Therefore, we have made no provision for this lawsuit in our financial statements.

In December 2007, Level 3 Communications, LLC (Level 3) filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia alleging that we were infringing certain patents Level 3 acquired from Savvis Communications Corp. In addition to monetary relief, including treble damages, interest, fees and costs, the complaint sought an order permanently enjoining us from conducting our business in a manner that infringed the relevant patents. A jury trial was conducted in January 2009, and on January 23, 2009 the jury returned a verdict favorable to us finding that we did not infringe the Level 3 patents. We believe the jury verdict finding Limelight does not infringe the Level 3 patents is correct, and that the claims of infringement asserted against us by Level 3 in the litigation were without merit. The court denied Level 3's subsequent motion for judgment as a matter of law or alternatively for a new trial, and entered a judgment in our favor. Level 3 filed a notice of appeal on July 21, 2009 and filed its appeal brief on October 5, 2009. We filed our reply brief on January 19, 2010. A date has not been set by the appeals court for a hearing. We intend to continue to vigorously defend the action. There can be no assurance at this time that the lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor. In light of the favorable jury verdict, we are not able at this time to estimate the range of potential loss nor do we believe that a loss is probable. Therefore, we have made no provision for this lawsuit in our financial statements.

From time to time, we also may become involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business.

Item 4. *Reserved*

This item is not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**
Market Information

Our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, trades on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol LLNW .

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale price per share of the common stock on The Nasdaq Global Market:

	High	Low
2008:		
First Quarter	\$ 8.50	\$ 3.21
Second Quarter	\$ 4.20	\$ 2.62
Third Quarter	\$ 4.51	\$ 2.46
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.34	\$ 1.75
2009:		
First Quarter	\$ 3.72	\$ 2.05
Second Quarter	\$ 5.78	\$ 3.21
Third Quarter	\$ 4.90	\$ 3.17
Fourth Quarter	\$ 4.05	\$ 3.22

Holders

As of March 10, 2010, there were 57 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We have never paid or declared any cash dividends on shares of our common stock or other securities and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain all future earnings, if any, for use in the operation of our business. We did not repurchase any equity securities in 2009.

Use of Proceeds from Initial Public Offering of Common Stock

On June 7, 2007, our registration statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-141516) was declared effective in connection with our initial public offering. The offering closed on June 13, 2007, and, as a result, we received net proceeds of approximately \$203.9 million after underwriters' discounts and commissions of approximately \$15.6 million and additional offering-related costs of approximately \$4.0 million.

In June 2007, we used \$23.8 million of the net proceeds to repay the outstanding balance of our credit facility with Silicon Valley Bank. We expect to use the remaining net proceeds for acquisitions of companies complementary to our core CDN business, capital expenditures, working capital and other general corporate purposes. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we made capital expenditures of \$21.7 million and expect aggregate capital expenditures of approximately 15% to 17% of total revenue in 2010. We may also use a portion of our net proceeds to fund acquisitions of complementary businesses, products or technologies. On December 21, 2009 we announced our pending acquisition of EyeWonder, Inc. for which we will use approximately \$62.0 million in cash to fund approximate 48% of the purchase price and on January 26, 2010 we signed a stock purchase agreement in connection with the purchase of a small software company located in Germany for which we will use approximately \$2.5 million in cash. Pending the uses described above, we intend to invest the net proceeds in a variety of short-term, interest-bearing, investment grade securities. Depending upon the final outcome of pending litigation a portion of the net proceeds may be used to satisfy a final damages judgment, if any.

Table of Contents

STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The graph set forth below compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock between June 8, 2007 (the date our common stock began trading on Nasdaq) and December 31, 2009, with the cumulative total return of (i) the Nasdaq Composite Index and (ii) the S&P Information Technology Sector Index, over the same period. This graph assumes the investment of \$100 on June 8, 2007 in our common stock, the Nasdaq Composite Index and the S&P Information Technology Sector Index, and assumes the reinvestment of dividends, if any. The graph assumes the initial value of our common stock on June 8, 2007 was the closing sales price of \$22.18 per share.

The comparisons shown in the graph below are based upon historical data. We caution that the stock price performance shown in the graph below is not necessarily indicative of, nor is it intended to forecast, the potential future performance of our common stock.

This graph assumes an investment on June 8, 2007 of \$100 in our common stock (based on the closing sale price of our common stock), and in each of such indices (including the reinvestment of all dividends). Measurement points are to the last trading day for each respective period. The performance shown is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and with Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other financial data included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Limelight Networks, Inc.				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	In thousands, except per share amounts				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 131,663	\$ 129,530	\$ 103,111	\$ 65,243	\$ 21,303
Cost of revenue:					
Cost of services (1)	61,572	58,186	44,802	25,662	9,037
Depreciation network	24,051	25,675	20,739	10,316	2,851
Total cost of revenue	85,623	83,861	65,541	35,978	11,888
Gross margin	46,040	45,669	37,570	29,265	9,415
Operating expenses:					
General and administrative (1)	34,128	52,440	31,827	18,388	4,107
Sales and marketing (1)	32,587	34,916	25,462	6,841	3,078
Research and development (1)	7,937	7,365	5,504	3,151	462
Depreciation and amortization	2,351	1,356	857	226	100
Provision for litigation (3)	(65,645)	17,515	48,130		
Total operating expenses	11,358	113,592	111,780	28,606	7,747
Operating income (loss)	34,682	(67,923)	(74,210)	659	1,668
Other income (expense):					
Interest expense	(39)	(55)	(1,418)	(1,828)	(955)
Interest income	1,345	5,098	5,153	208	
Other income (expense)	(14)	(171)	(144)	175	(16)
Total other income (expense)	1,292	4,872	3,591	(1,445)	(971)
Income (loss) before income taxes	35,974	(63,051)	(70,619)	(786)	697
Income tax expense (2)	1,084	16	2,401	2,591	300
Net income (loss)	\$ 34,890	\$ (63,067)	\$ (73,020)	\$ (3,377)	\$ 397
Net income (loss) allocable to common stockholders	\$ 34,890	\$ (63,067)	\$ (73,020)	\$ (3,377)	\$ 240
Net income (loss) per common share:					
Net income (loss) per common share basic	\$ 0.41	\$ (0.76)	\$ (1.26)	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.01
Net income (loss) per common share diluted	\$ 0.40	\$ (0.76)	\$ (1.26)	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.01
Weighted average shares used in calculating net income (loss) per common share-basic	84,202	82,932	57,982	25,059	34,737
Weighted average shares used in calculating net income (loss) per common share-diluted	87,972	82,932	57,982	25,059	40,526

Table of Contents

- (1) Includes share-based compensation as follows:

	Limelight Networks, Inc.				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands)				
Cost of revenue	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,243	\$ 1,489	\$ 459	\$ 94
General and administrative	7,556	8,060	10,653	6,794	94
Sales and marketing	4,970	5,400	3,948	334	
Research and development	2,523	2,355	2,820	1,661	
Total	\$ 17,463	\$ 18,058	\$ 18,910	\$ 9,248	\$ 94

- (2) In 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, approximately \$3.2 million, \$2.0 million, \$10.5 million and \$7.6 million, respectively, in stock-based compensation expense was not deductible for tax purposes by us. In 2006, this resulted in us incurring income tax expense despite our having generated a loss before income taxes in that period. We expect to continue to incur non-deductible stock-based compensation expense in the future. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Basis of Presentation Income Tax Expense.
- (3) In February 2008, a jury returned a verdict in a patent infringement lawsuit filed by Akamai Technologies, Inc., or Akamai, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or MIT, against us, finding that we infringed four claims of the patent at issue and rejecting our invalidity defenses. The jury awarded Akamai an aggregate of approximately \$45.5 million in lost profits, reasonable royalties and price erosion damages, plus pre-judgment interest estimated to be \$2.6 million. During 2008, we recorded an additional potential damage liability relating to this infringement of \$15.5 million, plus additional interest of \$2.0 million. The total provision for litigation at December 31, 2008 was \$65.6 million. We also filed a motion for reconsideration of the court's earlier denial of our motion for JMOL. Our motion for reconsideration of JMOL was based largely upon a clarification in the standard for a finding of joint infringement articulated by the Federal Circuit in the case of *Muniauction, Inc. v. Thomson Corp.* (the *Muniauction Case*), released after the court denied our initial motion for JMOL. On April 24, 2009 the court issued its order and memorandum setting aside the adverse jury verdict and ruling that we did not infringe Akamai's '703 patent and that we are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Based upon the court's April 24, 2009 order we have reversed the \$65.6 million provision for litigation previously recorded for this lawsuit as we no longer believe that payment of any amounts represented by the litigation provision is probable. The court entered final judgment in favor of us. Akamai filed a notice of appeal of the court's decision on May 26, 2009 and filed its appeal brief on September 15, 2009, we filed our reply brief on December 9, 2009 and each party has filed further appeal briefs. A date has not been set by the appeals court for a hearing. We cannot assure you that this lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor.

	Limelight Networks, Inc.				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities, current	\$ 154,379	\$ 174,643	\$ 197,097	\$ 7,611	\$ 1,536
Non-current marketable securities	12	13	87	285	355
Working capital (deficit)	159,530	116,608	154,501	14,596	(1,827)
Property and equipment, net	35,524	40,185	46,968	41,784	11,986
Total assets	235,670	256,792	273,428	74,424	19,583
Long-term debt, less current portion				20,491	8,809
Convertible preferred stock				45	7
Total stockholders' equity	202,800	150,131	194,037	37,039	1,823

Table of Contents
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This annual report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements as to industry trends and future expectations of ours and other matters that do not relate strictly to historical facts. These statements are often identified by the use of words such as may, will, expect, believe, anticipate, intend, could, estimate, or continue, and similar expressions or variations. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management based on information currently available to management. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and the timing of certain events to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below, and those discussed in the section titled Risk Factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A of this annual report on Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

Overview

We were founded in 2001 as a provider of content delivery network, or CDN, services to deliver digital content over the Internet. We began development of our infrastructure in 2001 and began generating meaningful revenue in 2002. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 1,370 active customers worldwide. We primarily derive revenue from the sale of services to customers executing contracts with terms of one year or longer, which we refer to as recurring revenue contracts or long-term contracts. These contracts generally commit the customer to a minimum monthly level of usage with additional charges applicable for actual usage above the monthly minimum. We have entered into an increasing number of customer contracts that have minimum usage commitments that are based on twelve-month or longer periods and in some cases, other arrangements. We believe that having a consistent and predictable base level of revenue is important to our financial success. Accordingly, to be successful, we must maintain our base of recurring revenue contracts by eliminating or reducing any customer cancellations or terminations and build on that base by adding new customers and increasing the number of services, features and functionalities our existing customers purchase.

On May 20, 2009 we entered into an asset purchase agreement to acquire substantially all of the assets of Kiptronic Inc. (Kiptronic) for approximately \$1.0 million. Kiptronic develops mobility and monetization solutions for content publishers. The combination of our distributed computing and delivery platform with Kiptronic device-targeting and dynamic ad insertion technologies will allow us to provide media and entertainment companies a streamlined and scalable solution for the migration of media consumption from the PC to a wider variety of Internet-connected and mobile devices.

On December 21, 2009 we announced the pending acquisition of EyeWonder, Inc. (EyeWonder), for approximately \$62.0 million in cash in the aggregate, subject to certain adjustments described in the merger agreement, and 12,740,000 shares of our common stock. In addition, EyeWonder securityholders may receive up to an aggregate amount of 4,774,000 shares of our common stock and approximately \$292,000 in cash after the closing of the merger if certain performance metrics are satisfied. EyeWonder is a provider of interactive digital advertising products and services to advertisers, advertising agencies and publishers. EyeWonder creates and executes online video and rich media advertising campaigns interactive digital advertising on behalf of advertisers. EyeWonder was a pioneer in the delivery of video ads online and continues to be a leader in industry innovation, delivering engaging brand experiences across hundreds of online publishers and digital media channels, including online, mobile and in-game, and across a variety of formats. Through its innovative technology, products and services, EyeWonder provides advertisers, advertising agencies and content publishers the ability to create, build, deliver, track and optimize interactive advertising campaigns. EyeWonder's in-page, in-stream and mobile advertising products combine the quality and power of Adobe Flash® video and the latest creative features, as well as online tracking and reporting capabilities to enhance the impact and effectiveness of rich media advertising campaigns. EyeWonder has executed campaigns for hundreds of advertisers across a wide variety of sectors.

Table of Contents

Founded in 1999 and headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, EyeWonder has offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas, Los Angeles, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain and Australia. EyeWonder and its subsidiaries employ a staff of 237.

On January 26, 2010 we signed a stock purchase agreement in connection with the purchase of a small software company located in Germany (the German Merger Sub). The consideration for the German Merger Sub consisted of approximately 2 million Euros of cash and stock, with up to an additional 2 million Euros dependent upon attaining financial performance milestones for the year 2010.

We primarily derive revenue from the sale of CDN and related services to our customers. These services include delivery of digital media, including video, music, games, software and social media as well as associated services such as storage, data center, transit and consulting services. We primarily generate revenue by charging customers on a per-gigabyte basis or on a variable basis based on peak delivery rate for a fixed period of time, as our services are used. During 2007, we entered into a multi-element arrangement which generates revenue by providing consulting services related to the development of a Custom CDN solution, through the cross-license of certain technologies, including certain components of our CDN software and technology, and post-contract customer support (PCS) for both the custom CDN-solution and the software component. We also derive some business from the sale of custom CDN services. These are generally limited to modifying our network to accommodate non-standard content player software or to establish dedicated customer network components that reside both within our network or that operate within our customers' network.

The following table sets forth our historical operating results, as a percentage of revenue for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:			
Revenue	100%	100%	100%
Cost of revenue:			
Cost of services	47	45	43
Depreciation network	18	20	20
Total cost of revenue	65	65	64
Gross margin	35	35	36
Operating expenses:			
General and administrative	26	40	31
Sales and marketing	25	27	25
Research and development	6	6	5
Depreciation and amortization	2	1	1
Provision for Litigation	(50)	14	47
Total operating expenses	9	88	108
Operating income (loss)	26	(52)	(72)
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense			(1)
Interest income	1	4	5
Other income (expense)			
Total other income (expense)	1	4	4
Income (loss) before income taxes	27	(49)	(68)
Income tax expense	1		2
Net income (loss)	26%	(49)%	(71)%

Table of Contents

Traffic on our network has continued to grow. This traffic growth is primarily the result of growth in the traffic delivered on behalf of existing customers, and to a lesser extent traffic delivered on behalf of new customers. Our revenue is generated primarily by charging for traffic delivered. During 2009, we continued to add new customers, but also eliminated many customers as we continued to focus on customer quality. We have seen an increase in the length of our sales cycle, but we continue to see that new and existing customers want the benefits of the specialized services that we bring to the market. We are also experiencing continued pricing pressure, particularly with our larger customers.

Historically, we have derived a small portion of our revenue from outside of the United States. Our international revenue has grown recently, and we expect this trend to continue as we focus on our strategy of expanding our network and customer base internationally. For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, revenue derived from customers outside the United States accounted for approximately 22%, 16% and 13% respectively, of our total revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2007 nearly all of our international revenue was derived from operations in Europe. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 we derived approximately 69% and 75%, respectively of our international revenue from Europe and approximately 31% and 25%, respectively of our international revenue from Asia Pacific. We expect foreign revenue as a percentage of our total revenues to increase in 2010. Our international business is managed as a single-geographic segment, and we report our financial results on this basis.

During any given fiscal period, a relatively small number of customers typically account for a significant percentage of our revenue. For example, in 2009, sales to our top 10 customers, in terms of revenue, accounted for approximately 36% of our total revenue. During 2008 and 2007, revenue generated from sales to our top 10 customers, in terms of revenue, accounted for approximately 38% and 45%, respectively, of our total revenue. During 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, one of these top 10 customers, Microsoft, represented approximately 14%, 18% and 12%, respectively of our total revenue for that period. During 2007, we entered into a multi-element arrangement with Microsoft, under the agreement, we provide consulting services related to the development of a Custom CDN solution, technology license and post-contract customer support (PCS). Revenue from this multi-element arrangement is being recognized over the term of the software agreement which at December 31, 2009, had 14-months remaining. We anticipate customer concentration levels will decrease compared to prior years. In addition to selling to our direct customers, we maintain relationships with a number of resellers that purchase our services and charge a mark-up to their end customers. Revenue generated from sales to reseller customers was approximately 2% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2009, and approximately 1% for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

In addition to these revenue-related business trends, our cost of revenue increased in absolute dollars and remained constant as a percentage of revenue in 2009 when compared to 2008. The increase in absolute dollars is primarily the result of increased network operations personnel costs related to the increased investments to build out the capacity and operate our network off-set by lower depreciation expense on our network equipment.

Through 2008 operating expense has increased in absolute dollars each period as revenue has increased. In 2008, these increases were primarily due to increased litigation costs and legal fees associated with ongoing intellectual property litigation. For the year ended December 31, 2009, operating expenses, excluding the provision for litigation, decreased compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. This decrease was primarily due to decreased general and administrative costs (primarily litigation costs, bad debt expense and general legal fees) and decreased sales and marketing costs (primarily due to a reduction in marketing programs) off-set by increased research and development costs and non-network related depreciation.

We make our capital investment decisions based upon careful evaluation of a number of variables, such as the amount of traffic we anticipate on our network, the cost of the physical infrastructure required to deliver that traffic, and the forecasted capacity utilization of our network. Our capital expenditures have varied over time, in particular as we purchased servers and other network equipment associated with our network build-out. For example, in 2007 and 2008, we made capital purchases of \$26.5 million and \$20.1 million, respectively. For the

Table of Contents

year ended December 31, 2009, we made capital investments of \$21.7 million. We continue to see improvements in the efficiency of our network allowing us to meet traffic growth with less investment, however we expect to have ongoing capital expenditure requirements, as we continue to invest in and expand our CDN. For 2010, we currently anticipate making aggregate capital expenditures of approximately 15% to 17% of total revenue for the year.

We have also generated revenue from certain customers that are entities related to certain of our founders. The aggregate amounts of revenue derived from these related party transactions was less than 1% for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we did not generate any revenue from related parties.

We are currently engaged in litigation with one of our principal competitors, Akamai Technologies, Inc., or Akamai, and its licensor, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or MIT, in which these parties have alleged that we are infringing three of their patents. In February 2008, a jury returned a verdict in this lawsuit, finding that we infringed four claims of the patent at issue (United States Patent No. 6,108,703 (the '703 patent) and rejecting our invalidity defenses. The court conducted a bench trial in November 2008, regarding our equitable defenses; and we filed a motion for reconsideration of the court's earlier denial of our motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law (JMOL). Our motion for reconsideration of JMOL was based largely upon a clarification in the standard for a finding of joint infringement articulated by the Federal Circuit in the case of *Muniauction, Inc. v. Thomson Corp.* (the *Muniauction Case*), released after the court denied our initial motion for JMOL. On April 24, 2009 the court issued its order and memorandum setting aside the adverse jury verdict and ruling that we did not infringe Akamai's '703 patent and that we are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Based upon the court's April 24, 2009 order we reversed the \$65.6 million provision for litigation previously recorded for this lawsuit as we no longer believe that payment of any amounts represented by the litigation provision is probable. The court entered final judgment in favor of us on May 22, 2009, and Akamai filed a notice of appeal on May 26, 2009 and filed its appeal brief on September 15, 2009 with the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. We filed our reply brief on December 9, 2009 and each party has filed further appeal briefs. A date has not been set by the appeals court for a hearing. We cannot assure you that this lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor. Our legal and other expenses associated with this case have been significant. We include these litigation expenses in general and administrative expenses, as reported in our condensed consolidated statement of operations. We expect that these expenses will continue to be significant.

In December 2007, Level 3 Communications, LLC, or Level 3, filed a lawsuit against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia alleging that we were infringing certain patents Level 3 acquired from Savvis Communications Corp. In addition to monetary relief, including treble damages, interest, fees and costs, the complaint sought an order permanently enjoining us from conducting our business in a manner that infringed the relevant patents. A jury trial was conducted in January 2009, and on January 23, 2009 the jury returned a verdict favorable to us finding that we did not infringe the Level 3 patents. We believe the jury verdict finding that we did not infringe the Level 3 patents is correct, and that the claims of infringement asserted against us by Level 3 in the litigation were without merit. The court denied Level 3's subsequent motion for JMOL or alternatively for a new trial, and entered a judgment in our favor. Level 3 filed a notice of appeal on July 21, 2009 and filed its appeal brief on October 5, 2009. We filed our reply brief on January 19, 2010. A date has not been set by the appeals court for a hearing. We intend to vigorously defend the action. Our legal and other expenses associated with this case have been significant. We include these litigation expenses in general and administrative expenses, as reported in our condensed consolidated statement of operations. We expect that these expenses will continue to be significant.

In August 2007, we, certain of our officers and current and former directors, and the firms that served as the lead underwriters in our initial public offering were named as defendants in several purported class action lawsuits filed in the United States District Courts for the District of Arizona and the Southern District of New York. All of the New York cases were transferred to Arizona and consolidated into a single action. The plaintiffs' consolidated complaint asserted causes of action under Sections 11, 12, and 15 of the Securities Act of

Table of Contents

1933, as amended, on behalf of a purported class of individuals who purchased our common stock in our initial public offering and/or pursuant to our Prospectus. The complaint alleged, among other things, that we omitted and/or misstated certain facts concerning the seasonality of our business and the loss of revenue related to certain customers. On March 17, 2008, we and the individual defendants moved to dismiss all of the plaintiffs' claims, a hearing was held on this motion on June 16, 2008. On August 8, 2008, the court granted the motion to dismiss, dismissing plaintiffs' claims under Section 12 with prejudice and granting leave to amend the claims under Sections 11 and 15. Plaintiffs chose not to amend the claims under Sections 11 and 15, and on August 29, 2008, the court entered judgment in favor of us. On September 5, 2008 plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal, and appellate briefs were filed by the parties in January and February, 2009. We believe that we and the individual defendants have meritorious defenses to the plaintiffs' claims and intend to contest the lawsuit vigorously. In November 2009 the parties entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to settle this lawsuit for an amount well within the coverage limits of the primary carrier of our directors and officers liability insurance, and we are seeking court approval to finalize the settlement. At this time we do not believe that a loss is probable. Therefore, there is no provision for this lawsuit in our financial statements.

We were profitable for the year ended December 31, 2009 and unprofitable for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2009; the largest impact to our profitability was the reversal of our provision for litigation judgment accrual of \$65.6 million regarding the patent infringement lawsuit filed by Akamai Technologies, Inc. For the year ended December 31, 2008; the largest negative impact to our profitability was litigation costs of \$20.8 million, the accrual of \$15.5 million, for the potential continuing damages, plus additional interest of \$2.0 million, respectively from the jury verdict returned against us regarding the patent infringement lawsuit filed by Akamai Technologies, Inc., and \$18.1 million in share-based compensation. The largest negative impact to 2007 profitability was the jury awarded litigation charge of \$45.5 million to Akamai for lost profits, reasonable royalties and price erosion damages plus prejudgment interest of \$2.6 million. In addition, in 2007 our profitability was also impacted due to in part an increase in our share-based compensation expense, which increased from \$9.2 million in 2006 to \$18.9 million.

Our future results will be affected by many factors identified in the section captioned "Risk Factors," in this annual report on Form 10-K, including our ability to:

increase our revenue by adding customers and limiting customer cancellations and terminations, as well as increasing the amount of monthly recurring revenue that we derive from our existing customers;

manage the prices we charge for our services, as well as the costs associated with operating our network in light of increased competition;

successfully manage our litigation with Akamai and Level 3 to a favorable conclusion;

prevent disruptions to our services and network due to accidents or intentional attacks; and

continued ability to deliver a significant portion of our traffic through settlement free peering relationships which significantly reduce our cost of delivery.

As a result, we cannot assure you that we will achieve our expected financial objectives, including positive net income.

Basis of Presentation

Revenue

We primarily derive revenue from the sale of CDN and related services to our customers. These services include delivery of digital media, including video, music, games, software and social media as well as associated services such as storage, data center, transit and consulting services. We primarily generate revenue by charging

Table of Contents

customers on a per-gigabyte basis or on a variable basis based on peak delivery rate for a fixed period of time, as our services are used. Our customer agreements relating to these recurring services generally have a term of one year or longer, which we refer to as recurring revenue contracts or long-term contracts. However, some of our contracts with large customers operate on a month-to-month basis. Our agreements generally commit our customers to a minimum monthly or annual level of usage and provide the rate at which the customer must pay for actual usage above the monthly minimum. Our customer agreements typically renew automatically at the end of the initial term for an additional contract period unless the customer elects not to renew. Based on service usage experience, we and our customers often negotiate revised monthly minimum usage levels or other modified services or terms during a commitment period. For example, in exchange for increased minimum usage levels and increased contract term, we often agree to a reduced per-gigabyte transferred pricing structure. During 2007 we entered into a multi-element arrangement with Microsoft which generates revenue by providing ongoing CDN traffic services, consulting services related to the development of a Custom CDN solution through the cross-license of certain technologies, including certain components of our CDN software and technology, and post-contract customer support (PCS) for both the custom CDN-solution and the software component. We also derive some business from the sale of custom CDN services to others. These are generally limited to modifying our network to accommodate non standard content player software or to establish dedicated customer network components that reside both within our network or that operate within our customers' network.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists of costs related to the delivery of services, as well as the depreciation costs associated with our network. Costs related to the delivery of our services include:

fees for transit bandwidth provided by network operators;

fees paid for the use of private line capacity for our backbone and metro fiber rings to inter-connect our delivery zones;

fees paid for co-location services, which are the housing, electric and cooling of servers and other equipment in third party data centers;

fees paid for non settlement free peering and connection to Internet service provider networks;

network operations employee costs, including share-based compensation expense; and

costs associated with third party software licenses.

We enter into contracts with third party network and data center providers, with terms typically ranging from several months to several years. Our contracts related to transit bandwidth provided by network operators generally commit us to pay either a fixed monthly fee or monthly fees plus additional fees for bandwidth usage above a contracted level. In January and September 2009, we entered into multi-year arrangements with a telecommunications provider for additional bandwidth and backbone capacity. The agreements required us to make advanced payments for future services to be received. Our recently amended master contract with Global Crossing provides for the use of private lines of varying capacity for our backbone. The amended agreement provides for substantial added capacity for a 4 year term, and includes a substantial prepayment of fees and charges. In addition to purchasing services from communications providers, we connect directly to over 900 broadband Internet service providers, or ISPs, generally without either party paying the other. This industry practice, known as settlement free peering, benefits us by allowing us to place content objects directly on user access networks, which helps us provide higher performance delivery for our customers and eliminate paying transit bandwidth fees to network operators. This practice also benefits the ISP and its customers by allowing them to receive improved content delivery through our local servers and eliminate cost of transit bandwidth associated with delivery receipt of the traffic. We do not consider these relationships to represent the culmination of an earnings process. Accordingly, we do not recognize as revenue the value to the ISPs associated with the use of our servers nor do we recognize as expense the value of the bandwidth received at discounted or no cost.

Table of Contents

These peering relationships are mutually beneficial and are not contractual commitments. In addition to settlement free peering, we incur costs for non settlement free peering as well as costs associated with connecting to the Internet service providers.

During 2009, we continued to reduce our network transit bandwidth delivery costs per gigabyte transferred by entering into new supplier contracts with lower pricing and amending existing contracts to take advantage of price reductions from our existing suppliers associated with higher purchase commitments. However, due to increased traffic delivered over our network, our total transit bandwidth delivery costs increased during 2009. We anticipate our overall transit bandwidth delivery costs will continue to increase in absolute dollars as a result of expected higher traffic levels, partially offset by continued reductions in bandwidth costs per unit. We expect that our overall transit bandwidth delivery costs as a percentage of revenue will remain relatively constant in 2010 compared to 2009. If we do not experience lower per unit transit bandwidth delivery pricing and we are unsuccessful at effectively routing traffic over our network through lower cost providers including our settlement free peering routes, network bandwidth costs could increase in excess of our expectations in future periods.

Depreciation expense related to our network equipment increased from 2005 through 2008 due to additional equipment purchases each year. During 2009 depreciation expense related to our network equipment decreased and in 2010, we anticipate depreciation expense related to our network equipment will again decrease compared to 2009 in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue.

In total, we believe our cost of revenue will increase in 2010 in absolute dollars and will decrease as a percentage of revenue primarily as a result of lower depreciation expense associated with our network equipment. Thereafter, we expect that the cost of revenue will increase in absolute dollars. Each year we expect to deliver more traffic on our network, which would result in higher transit bandwidth delivery cost associated with the increased traffic; however, such costs are likely to be partially offset by lower fixed costs per unit for such things as co-location, backbone and metro fiber rings. Additionally, we expect an increase in payroll and payroll-related costs, as we continue to make investments in our network to service our expanding customer base.

General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expense consists primarily of the following components:

payroll, share-based compensation and other related costs, including related expenses for executive, finance, legal, business applications, internal network management, human resources and other administrative personnel;

fees for professional services and litigation expenses;

rent and other facility-related expenditures for leased properties;

the provision for doubtful accounts; and

non-income related taxes.

We expect our general and administrative expense to decrease in 2010 in absolute dollars and decrease as a percentage of revenue. The decrease is due to lower costs associated with ongoing litigation, acquisition related expenses, and bad debt, as well as decreases in accounting and legal and other costs associated with public reporting requirements and compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. In 2011 and in the longer term, we expect our general and administrative expense to decrease as a percentage of revenue as our costs are expected to grow slower than our top line revenue. We expect that share-based compensation expense under will decrease in 2010.

Table of Contents

Sales and Marketing Expense

Sales and marketing expense consists primarily of payroll and related costs, including share-based compensation expense and commissions and other variable compensation for personnel engaged in marketing, sales and service support functions, professional fees (consultants and recruiting fees), travel and travel-related expenses as well as advertising and promotional expenses.

We anticipate our sales and marketing expenses will continue to increase in 2010 in absolute dollars and remain constant as a percentage of revenue. The increase in absolute dollars is due to an expected increase in commissions on higher forecast sales, the increase in payroll and related costs of sales and marketing personnel and additional expected increases in marketing costs such as advertising and other lead generating activities. We expect that share-based compensation expense will be consistent with 2009.

Research and Development Expense

Research and development expense consists primarily of payroll and related costs and share-based compensation expense associated with the design, development, testing and certification of the software, hardware and network architecture of our CDN. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

We anticipate our research and development expenses will increase in 2010 in absolute dollars and increase as a percentage of revenue due to increased payroll and related costs associated with continued hiring of research development personnel and contractors, and investments in our core technology and refinements to our other service offerings. We expect that share-based compensation expense under will be consistent with 2009.

Non-Network Depreciation Expense

Non-network depreciation expense consists of depreciation on equipment and furnishing used by general administrative, sales and marketing and research and development personnel.

Provision for Litigation

Provision for litigation relates to our accrual for the adverse jury verdict in the Akamai litigation. On February 29, 2008, a jury returned a verdict in favor of Akamai in the amount of \$45.5 million plus pre-judgment interest estimated to be \$2.6 million that we recorded in 2007. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we estimated our revenue from alleged infringing methods totaled approximately 25% of our total revenue. We recorded a potential additional provision for litigation totaling \$15.5 million, plus additional interest of \$2.0 million, for the year ended December 31, 2008. The total provision for litigation at December 31, 2008 was \$65.6 million. On April 24, 2009 the court issued its order and memorandum setting aside the adverse jury verdict and ruling that we did not infringe Akamai's 703 patent and that we are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Based upon the court's April 24, 2009 order we have reversed the \$65.6 million provision for litigation previously recorded for this lawsuit as we no longer believe that payment of any amounts represented by the litigation provision is probable. The court entered final judgment in favor of us. Akamai filed a notice of appeal of the court's decision on May 26, 2009 and filed its appeal brief on September 15, 2009. We filed our reply brief on December 9, 2009. The court has not yet set a hearing date. We cannot assure you that this lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor.

Interest Expense

Interest expense includes interest paid on our debt obligations as well as amortization of deferred financing costs.

Interest Income

Interest income includes interest earned on invested cash balances, cash equivalents and marketable securities. Interest income also includes the realized gains and loss on investments. We anticipate interest income

Table of Contents

to decrease in 2010. Our average cash balance is expected to be lower in 2010, primarily due to our anticipated acquisition of EyeWonder, Inc., and we expect interest income to be lower due to lower average cash balances.

Other Income (Expense)

Our other income (expense) consists primarily of foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the re-measurement of accounts payable and receivables denominated in a foreign currency, the effect of exchange rates on monetary balance sheet and income statement items and the application of our cost plus model on foreign operations in various countries. Other income (expense) also includes gains or losses from the disposal of assets.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Our provision for income taxes is comprised of the refund associated with a carryback of net operating loss, the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, and tax expense from various foreign jurisdictions.

Income tax expense depends on the statutory rate in the countries where we sell our services. Historically, we have primarily been subject to taxation in the United States because we have sold the majority of our services to customers based there. We have begun to further expand our sales of services to customers located outside the United States, in which case we continue to be subject to taxation based on the foreign statutory rates in the countries where these sales took place. Our effective tax rate could fluctuate accordingly.

In 2007, approximately \$10.5 million of stock-based compensation expense was not deductible for tax purposes, as certain executives and other employees made tax elections which established tax bases in these awards at lower than the fair value recognized within the financial statements. This permanent difference was material to our pre-tax net loss in 2007 of approximately \$70.6 million. Non-tax deductible expenses related to these equity awards was \$2.0 million in 2008, \$3.2 million in 2009, and is expected to be \$0.6 million in 2010, based upon the unvested portion of the equity awards outstanding at December 31, 2009, and the anticipated vesting at that time.

Management periodically evaluates if it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. In making such determination, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial performance. During 2009, management determined there was sufficient negative evidence as a result of our cumulative losses to conclude that it was more likely than not that approximately \$34.4 million of net deferred tax assets would not be realized and accordingly established a full valuation allowance. In the event we were to determine that we would be able to realize our deferred income tax assets in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, we would make an adjustment to the valuation allowance which would reduce the provision for income taxes. We have certain taxable temporary differences related to identifiable-indefinite-lived assets that cannot be offset by existing deductible temporary differences resulting in a deferred tax liability of \$10,000.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our 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 United States generally accepted accounting principles. These principles require us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, cash flow and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Our estimates include those related to revenue recognition, accounts receivable reserves, income and other taxes, share-based compensation, equipment and contingent obligations. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and our actual results, our future financial statements will be affected.

Table of Contents

We define our critical accounting policies as those United States generally accepted accounting principles that require us to make subjective estimates about matters that are uncertain and are likely to have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations as well as the specific manner in which we apply those principles. Our estimates are based upon assumptions and judgments about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate is made and applied and require us to continually assess a range of potential outcomes.

Revenue Recognition

We primarily derive revenue from the sale of content delivery network services to customers executing contracts having terms of one year or longer. These contracts generally commit the customer to a minimum monthly or annual level of usage and provide the rate at which the customer must pay for actual usage above the monthly or annual minimum. For these services, we recognize the monthly minimum as revenue each month provided that an enforceable contract has been signed by both parties, the service has been delivered to the customer, the fee for the service is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Should a customer's usage of our services exceed the monthly minimum, we recognize revenue for such excess in the period of the usage. For annual or other non-monthly period revenue commitments, we recognize revenue monthly based upon the customer's actual usage each month of the commitment period and only recognizes any remaining committed amount for the applicable period in the last month thereof. We typically charge the customer an installation fee when the services are first activated. The installation fees are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue ratably over the estimated life of the customer arrangement. We also derive revenue from services sold as discrete, non-recurring events or based solely on usage. For these services, we recognize revenue after an enforceable contract has been signed by both parties, the fee is fixed or determinable, the event or usage has occurred and collection is reasonably assured.

We have on occasion entered into multi-element arrangements. When we enter into such arrangements, each element is accounted for separately over its respective service period or at the time of delivery, provided that there is objective evidence of fair value for the separate elements. Objective evidence of fair value includes the price charged for the element when sold separately. If the fair value of each element cannot be objectively determined, the total value of the arrangement is recognized ratably over the entire service period to the extent that all services have begun to be provided, and other revenue recognition criteria has been satisfied.

If the multi-element arrangement includes a significant software component, we recognize software license revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable and collection of the receivable is reasonable assured. If a software license contains an undelivered element, the vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value of the undelivered element is deferred and the revenue recognized once the element is delivered. The undelivered elements are primarily software support and professional services. VSOE of fair value of software support and professional services is based upon hourly rates or fixed fees charged when those services are sold separately. If VSOE cannot be established for all elements to be delivered, we defer all amounts received under the arrangement and do not begin to recognize revenue until the delivery of the last element of the contract has started. Subsequent to commencement of delivery of the last element, we commence revenue recognition. Amounts to be received under the contract are then included in the amortizable base and then recognized as revenue ratably over the remaining term of the arrangement until we have delivered all elements and have no additional performance obligations.

One of our multi-element arrangements provide for consulting services related to the development of a custom CDN solution, the cross-license of certain technologies, including certain components of our CDN software and technology, and post-contract customer support (PCS) for both the custom CDN solution and the software component (the Multi-Element Arrangement). The agreement also contains a commitment by the customer to transmit a certain amount of traffic over our network during a five-year period from commencement of the agreement or be subject to penalty payments. We do not have VSOE of fair value to allocate the fee to the separate elements of the Multi-Element Arrangement as we have not licensed the intellectual property and software components, nor PCS separately. Accordingly we will recognize the revenues related to the professional

Table of Contents

services, license and PCS ratably over the four-year period over which the PCS has been contracted as allowed for by ASC 985-605. Because delivery of the license and PCS elements of this arrangement had not occurred at June 30, 2007, revenue on all services provided to this customer during the three months ended June 30, 2007, including the ongoing content delivery services, and the direct incremental costs incurred associated with these revenues, were deferred until such time as delivery occurs and PCS had commenced. Concurrently with the signing of the Multi-Element Arrangement, we also extended and amended a content delivery contract entered into originally in 2005. The arrangement for transmitting content is not a required element of the new software and node development project commencing under the Multi-Element Arrangement. We will continue to receive payments on a usage basis under the content delivery contract. Given that the services are priced at market rates and subject to regular adjustments and are cancelable with thirty days' notice, the amount of revenue and pricing is considered variable and contingent until services are delivered. As such, we have attributed revenue for the services as one that is contingent and becomes measurable as the services are delivered under the terms of the content delivery contract. Accordingly, we will record revenue on a monthly basis in an amount based upon usage. Because the content delivery agreement was amended concurrently with the Multi-Element Arrangement, we deferred revenue recognition until commencement of delivery of the last element of the Multi-Element Arrangement, which was determined to be July 27, 2007. During the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, we recognized approximately \$6.9 million, \$5.1 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, in revenue and approximately \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, in costs of revenue. As of December 31, 2009, we had remaining deferred revenue related to the Multi-Element Arrangement of \$8.7 million, which is expected to be recognized ratably over the remaining 14-month contract period and had related deferred costs of \$0.1 million which are amortized over the same period.

We also sell services through a reseller channel. Assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met, revenue from reseller arrangements is recognized over the term of the contract, based on the reseller's contracted non-refundable minimum purchase commitments plus amounts sold by the reseller to its customers in excess of the minimum commitments. These excess commitments are recognized as revenue in the period in which the service is provided. We record revenue under these agreements on a net or gross basis depending upon the terms of the arrangement. We typically record revenue gross when we have risk of loss, latitude in establishing price, credit risk and are the primary obligor in the arrangement.

We have entered into a multi-element arrangement that provides for assisting in the build-out of a reseller's custom CDN solution, including monthly management of the custom CDN solution and post professional services. The agreement contains quarterly and annual commitments by the reseller to transmit a certain minimum amounts of traffic over our network for thirteen quarters. We do not have support for standalone value associated with the build out of the customer CDN solution for this arrangement. We will recognize the revenue related to the build-out, monthly management services, committed traffic and professional services ratably over seventeen quarters, ending on December 31, 2013. The arrangement also allows for us to record revenue under certain circumstances for traffic delivered above the minimum quarterly and annual committed amount.

Because delivery of the build-out of the custom CDN solution had not occurred at December 31, 2009, revenue on all services provided to this reseller during 2009, including the minimum content delivery services, and the direct incremental costs incurred associated with these revenues, were deferred until such time as delivery occurs and traffic has commenced as of December 31, 2009, we had deferred revenue related to this arrangement of approximately \$0.8 million.

From time to time, we enter into contracts to sell services to unrelated companies at or about the same time we enter into contracts to purchase products or services from the same companies. If we conclude that these contracts were negotiated concurrently, we record as revenue only the net cash received from the vendor. For certain non-cash arrangements whereby we provide rack space and bandwidth services to several companies in exchange for advertising we record barter revenue and expense if the services are objectively measurable. The various types of advertising include radio, website, print and signage. We recorded barter revenue and expense of approximately \$185,000, \$487,000 and \$854,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Table of Contents

We may from time to time resell licenses or services of third parties. Revenue for these transactions is recorded when we have risk of loss related to the amounts purchased from the third party and we add value to the license or service, such as by providing maintenance or support for such license or service. If these conditions are present, we recognize revenue when all other revenue recognition criteria are satisfied.

At the inception of a customer contract for service, we make an assessment as to that customer's ability to pay for the services to be provided. If we subsequently determine that collection from the customer is not reasonably assured, we record an allowance for doubtful accounts and bad debt expense or deferred revenue for all of that customer's unpaid invoices and cease recognizing revenue for continued services provided until cash is received.

Accounts Receivable and Related Reserves

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amounts and do not bear interest. We record reserves as a reduction of our accounts receivable balance. Estimates are used in determining these reserves. During June 2009, we modified our approach to estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts. We began calculating the allowance for doubtful accounts using the aging of the accounts receivable method. Under this method, the allowance for doubtful accounts is based upon a calculation that uses our aging of accounts receivable and applies a reserve percentage to the specific age of the receivable to estimate the allowance for bad debt. Prior to June 2009 the allowance for doubtful accounts was determined based upon our review of outstanding balances and payment history on a customer-specific, account-by-account basis and certain percentages were applied to specific accounts. This modification did not materially effect the reserves required. These estimates could change significantly if our customers' financial condition changes or if the economy in general deteriorates. We perform on-going credit evaluations of our customers primarily related to monitoring payment history and the accounts receivable aging. If such an evaluation indicates that payment is no longer reasonably assured for current services provided, any future services provided to that customer will result in the deferral of revenue until payment is made or we determine payment is reasonably assured. In addition, we recorded a reserve for service credits. Reserves for service credits are measured based on an analysis of credits to be issued after the month of billing related to management's estimate of the resolution of customer disputes and billing adjustments. We do not have any off-balance sheet credit exposure related to our customers.

Share-Based Compensation

We account for our share-based compensation awards using the fair-value method. The grant date fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes-Merton pricing model. The Black-Scholes-Merton valuation calculation requires us to make key assumptions such as future stock price volatility, expected terms, risk-free rates and dividend yield. The weighted-average expected term for stock options granted was calculated using the simplified method. The simplified method defines the expected term as the average of the contractual term and the vesting period of the stock option. We have estimated the volatility rates used as inputs to the model based on our volatility rate as a publicly traded company and an analysis of the most similar public companies for which we have data. We have used judgment in selecting these companies, as well as in evaluating the available historical volatility data for these companies.

We develop an estimate of the number of share-based awards which will be forfeited due to employee turnover. Annual changes in the estimated forfeiture rate may have a significant effect on share-based payments expense, as the effect of adjusting the rate for all expense amortization after January 1, 2006 is recognized in the period the forfeiture estimate is changed. If the actual forfeiture rate is higher than the estimated forfeiture rate, then an adjustment is made to increase the estimated forfeiture rate, which will result in a decrease to the expense recognized in the financial statements. If the actual forfeiture rate is lower than the estimated forfeiture rate, then an adjustment is made to decrease the estimated forfeiture rate, which will result in an increase to the expense recognized in the financial statements. The risk-free rate is based on the United States Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. We have never paid cash dividends, and do not currently intend to pay cash dividends, and thus have assumed a 0% dividend yield.

Table of Contents

We will continue to use judgment in evaluating the expected term, volatility and forfeiture rate related to our own share-based awards on a prospective basis, and in incorporating these factors into the model. If our actual experience differs significantly from the assumptions used to compute our share-based compensation cost, or if different assumptions had been used, we may have recorded too much or too little share-based compensation cost.

Effective May 15, 2008, we initiated a Stock Option/Restricted Stock Unit Exchange Offer (the Offer). Pursuant to the Offer, employees (other than executive officers) had the opportunity to exchange certain stock options issued by us after April 1, 2007 for restricted stock units (RSUs). The exchange ratio was one RSU in exchange for two stock options. The RSUs vest one-sixth on December 1, 2008 and one-sixth each six months thereafter such that all RSUs issued pursuant to the Offer will be vested no later than June 1, 2011. The Offer was carried out in accordance with tender offer documents filed with the SEC on May 15, 2008. The Offer expired June 16, 2008. In aggregate, 2,002,100 eligible stock options were tendered by eligible employees and 1,001,051 RSUs were issued in exchange pursuant to the Offer. In addition, we entered into agreements with executive officers whereby 875,000 stock options were exchanged for 437,500 RSUs. We determined this was a Type I (probable-to-probable) modification for substantially all of the tendered options. Accordingly, we measured the incremental fair value of the RSUs issued over that of the options tendered and recorded \$29,000 of additional unrecognized share-based compensation related to the Offer. This additional unrecognized share-based compensation, as well as unrecognized share-based compensation related to the options tendered in the Offer, will be recognized over the vesting period of the RSUs using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

The Offer also included the exchange of performance-based stock options for one employee. At the time of the Offer, we determined the original award was not probable of being earned, and had not recorded any share-based compensation expense. As such, the exchange of this performance-based option for RSUs is considered to be a Type III (improbable to probable) modification. We measured the fair value of the RSUs issued in the Offer, and will recognize the expense using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

On May 13, 2008 we granted 537,500 RSUs to certain executive officers. The vesting of these RSUs began on December 1, 2008 and will continue vesting in increments of 1/6th every six months, such that all RSUs granted will vest no later than June 1, 2011, subject to the individual continuing to be an employee of the Company through each relevant vesting date. On October 20, 2008, we issued one of our officers 350,000 RSUs. The vesting of these RSUs began on the one month anniversary of October 20, 2008 and an additional 1/48th on the 20th day of each calendar month thereafter, provided he continues to be a service provider to the Company through each date. On November 25, 2008, we issued one of our officers 100,000 RSUs. The vesting of the 100,000 RSUs, vest fifty percent (50%) 90 days after November 25, 2008, and fifty percent (50%) on the second anniversary of November 25, 2008. On December 29, 2008, we issued one of our officers 150,000 RSUs. One sixteenth (1/16th) of the RSUs vest on March 1, 2009, and 1/16th of the RSUs vest on each of June 1, September 1, December 1, and March 1 thereafter through and including December 1, 2012.

In November 2008, we entered into an Equity Award Amendment with our Chief Executive Officer (CEO). In connection with this award, 750,000 options to purchase common stock were cancelled and another 750,000 options were modified. In exchange, the CEO received 500,000 RSUs of which 100,000 are service awards vesting over two years and the remaining 400,000 are performance awards. Accordingly, we measured the incremental fair value of the RSUs issued over the fair value of the options cancelled and modified and recorded \$317,500 of additional unrecognized share-based compensation which will be recognized over the vesting period of the modified options and RSUs granted.

The performance based RSUs will only vest if we exceed specified revenue and cash gross margin targets during the quarters ending on or before March 31, 2010. The RSUs are separated into four tranches of 100,000 Performance RSUs each. The maximum number of performance-based RSUs that may vest is based on the achievement of specific quarterly financial targets. Any Performance RSUs that have not vested based on the achievement of the quarterly financial targets with respect to quarters on or before March 31, 2010, will expire

Table of Contents

and be cancelled immediately following the determination of our financial performance for the last quarter ending on or before March 31, 2010. In May 2008, we granted performance based RSUs to an executive that will vest according to the achievement of certain sales milestones.

In May 2009, we granted 282,168 performance based RSUs to various employees. The performance based RSUs will only vest if a specific revenue target is achieved in any one quarter during the ten full quarters following the date of the grant and provided the employee remains with the Company through the vesting date. As of December 31, 2009, the performance requirement was not probable of being achieved and accordingly no compensation expense has been recognized.

On June 1, 2009 we granted 230,000 RSUs to certain executive officers. Each of the RSU awards, if eligible, shall vest in three (3) equal annual installments beginning on the third business day following our public announcement of our earnings for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2010, and the second and third installments vesting on June 1, 2011 and June 1, 2012, provided the executive officer remains with the Company through each such vesting date. All or a portion of the RSUs may become eligible for vesting based upon the achievement of certain financial performance targets for the twelve-month period ending June 30, 2010. RSUs that do not become eligible are forfeited. As of December 31, 2009, no compensation expense had been recognized for these RSUs.

On June 1, 2009 we granted 320,000 stock options to certain executive officers. Each of the stock option awards vest one quarter (1/4th) on June 1, 2010, and one forty-eighth (1/48th) each month thereafter on the first day of each month, provided the executive officer remains with the Company through each such vesting date.

We recognize share-based compensation expense using the straight-line attribution method. We also estimate when and if performance-based awards will be earned. If an award is not considered probable of being earned, no amount of stock-based compensation is recognized. If the award is deemed probable of being earned, related compensation expense is recorded over the estimated service period. To the extent our estimates of awards considered probable of being earned changes, the amount of stock-based compensation recognized will also change. We recorded share-based compensation expense related to stock options, restricted stock and RSUs under the fair value requirements of \$17.5 million, \$18.1 million and \$18.9 million during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Of these charges, approximately \$6.7 million in 2007 related to options granted to our four founders in connection with our Series B preferred stock financing in July 2006. Unrecognized share-based compensation expense totaled \$26.1 million at December 31, 2009, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of 2.08 years. We expect to amortize \$14.2 million during 2010, \$8.2 million in 2011 and the remainder thereafter of the unrecognized share-based compensation at December 31, 2009 based upon the scheduled vesting of the options outstanding at that time. We expect our share-based payments expense to decrease in 2010 and potentially to increase thereafter as we grant additional stock options and restricted stock awards.

Contingencies

We record contingent liabilities resulting from asserted and unasserted claims against us, when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. We disclose contingent liabilities when there is a reasonable possibility that the ultimate loss will exceed the recorded liability. Estimating probable losses requires analysis of multiple factors, in some cases including judgments about the potential actions of third party claimants and courts. Therefore, actual losses in any future period are inherently uncertain. With regard to our litigation with Akamai, during our financial statement close process for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, we evaluated if additional accrual amounts were required at each reporting period. We would record additional accrual amounts to the extent we determine amounts are probable of being paid and also reasonably estimable. On April 24, 2009 the court issued its order and memorandum setting aside the adverse jury verdict and ruling that we did not infringe Akamai's 703 patent and that we are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Based upon the court's April 24, 2009 order we have reversed the \$65.6 million

Table of Contents

provision for litigation previously recorded for this lawsuit as we no longer believe that payment of any amounts represented by the litigation provision is probable. The court entered final judgment in our favor. Akamai filed a notice of appeal of the court's decision on May 26, 2009 and filed its appeal brief on September 15, 2009. We filed our reply brief on December 9, 2009, and the court has not yet set a hearing date. We cannot assure you that this lawsuit ultimately will be resolved in our favor.

Deferred Taxes and Uncertain Tax Positions

We utilize the liability method of accounting for income taxes. We record net deferred tax assets to the extent we believe these assets will more likely than not be realized. In making such determination, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial performance. ASC 740 states that forming a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not required is difficult when there is negative evidence such as cumulative losses in recent years. As a result of our recent cumulative losses, we have concluded that a full valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets is appropriate. In the event we were to determine that we would be able to realize our deferred income tax assets in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, we would make an adjustment to the valuation allowance which would reduce the provision for income taxes in the period of such realization.

We adopted the provisions of ASC 740 (formerly FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*), on January 1, 2007, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. The standard provides that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits. Income tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of the standard and in subsequent periods. This interpretation also provides guidance on measurement, de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The adoption of the standard did not result in the recognition of an adjustment for the cumulative effect of adoption of a new accounting principle. The unrecognized tax benefit did not increase or decrease from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009. We do not anticipate our unrecognized tax benefits will decrease within 12 months of the reporting date. We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in our tax provision. As of December 31, 2009, we had an interest and penalties accrual related to unrecognized tax benefits of \$258,000, which increased \$26,000 during 2009.

We follow the recognition threshold and measurement parameters of the standard for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, and related guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. Prior to 2007 we recorded estimated income tax liabilities to the extent they were probable and could be reasonably estimated.

Our effective tax rate is influenced by the recognition of tax positions pursuant to the more likely than not standard that such positions will be sustained by the taxing authority. In addition, other factors such as changes in tax laws, rulings by taxing authorities and court decisions, and significant changes in our operations through acquisitions or divestitures can have a material impact on the effective tax rate. Differences between our estimated and actual effective income tax rates and related liabilities are recorded in the period they become known.

We conduct business in various foreign countries. As a multinational corporation, we are subject to taxation in multiple locations, and the calculation of our foreign tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations in various taxing jurisdictions. We have subjected the profits of certain foreign subsidiaries to United States tax. If we ultimately determine that the payment of these liabilities will be unnecessary, we reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit during the period in which we determine the liability no longer applies. Conversely, we record additional tax charges in a period in which we determine that a recorded tax liability is less than we expect the ultimate assessment to be.

Table of Contents

The application of tax laws and regulations is subject to legal and factual interpretation, judgment and uncertainty. Tax laws and regulations themselves are subject to change as a result of changes in fiscal policy, changes in legislation, the evolution of regulations and court rulings. Therefore, the actual liability for United States or foreign taxes may be materially different from our estimates, which could result in the need to record additional tax liabilities or potentially reverse previously recorded tax liabilities.

Results of Operations*Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008**Revenue*

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Revenue	\$ 131,663	\$ 129,530	\$ 2,133	2%

Revenue increased 2%, or \$2.1 million, to \$131.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$129.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase in revenue for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to 2008 was primarily attributable to an increase in professional services revenue of approximately \$1.7 million. Our CDN service revenue increased \$0.2 million which was the result of increased traffic moving through our network (which was partially off-set by a decrease in average unit sales price) and to a lesser extent by the increased number of customers under recurring revenue contracts. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 1,370 customers under recurring CDN service revenue contracts as compared to approximately 1,330 as of December 31, 2008.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, approximately 22% and 16%, respectively, of our total revenues were derived from our operations located outside of the United States. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we derived approximately 69% and 75%, respectively, of our international revenue from Europe and approximately 31% and 25%, respectively, of our international revenue from Asia Pacific.

Cost of Revenue

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Cost of revenue	\$ 85,623	\$ 83,861	\$ 1,762	2%

Cost of revenue includes fees paid to network providers for bandwidth and backbone, costs incurred for non settlement free peering and connection to Internet service provider networks or ISPs, and fees paid to data center operators for co-location of our network equipment. Cost of revenue also includes payroll and related costs, depreciation of network equipment used to deliver our CDN services and equity-related compensation for network operations personnel.

Cost of revenue increased 2%, or \$1.8 million, to \$85.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$83.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This increase was primarily due to an increase in payroll and related employee costs of \$2.5 million associated with increased staff and to a lesser extent increases in other costs of \$0.4 million, primarily related to a re-negotiated contract with a third party vendor, and a increase in bandwidth and co-location fees of \$0.3 million. These increases were partially off-set by a decrease in depreciation expense of network equipment of \$1.7 million due to certain network assets being fully depreciated.

Table of Contents

Additionally, for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, cost of revenue includes share-based compensation expense of approximately \$2.4 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

Cost of revenue in 2009 and 2008 was composed of the following:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009 2008 (in millions)	
Bandwidth and co-location fees	\$ 45.9	\$ 45.6
Depreciation network	24.0	25.7
Payroll and related employee costs	10.5	8.0
Share-based compensation expense	2.4	2.2
Royalty and other costs	2.8	2.4
 Total cost of revenue	 \$ 85.6	 \$ 83.9

We believe cost of revenues will increase in 2010. We expect to deliver more traffic on our network, which would result in higher expenses associated with the increased rack and co-location costs to support increased traffic; however, such costs are likely to be partially offset by lower bandwidth costs per unit. We anticipate depreciation expense related to our network equipment to decrease when compared to 2009 in absolute dollars. Additionally, we expect an increase in payroll and related costs, as we continue to make investments in our network to service our customer base. We expect that share-based compensation expense will decrease compared to 2009.

General and Administrative

	Year Ended December 31, 2009 2008 (in thousands)		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
General and administrative	\$ 34,128	\$ 52,440	\$ (18,312)	(35)%

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of the following components:

payroll, share-based compensation and other related costs, including related expenses for executive, finance, legal, business applications, internal network management, human resources and other administrative personnel;

fees for professional services and litigation expenses;

rent and other facility-related expenditures for leased properties;

the provision for doubtful accounts; and

non-income related taxes.

General and administrative expenses decreased 35%, or \$18.3 million, to \$34.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$52.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to a decrease of \$15.4 million in litigation expenses, a decrease in bad debt expense of \$1.7 million and a decrease in other costs of \$1.0 million. The decrease in other costs is primarily due to a decrease in property taxes of approximately \$0.8 million. Other expenses include such items as rent, utilities,

Edgar Filing: Limelight Networks, Inc. - Form 10-K

telephone, insurance, travel and travel-related expenses, fees and licenses and property taxes. These decreases were partially offset by increases in payroll and related employee costs of \$0.2 million and an increase in professional fees of \$0.1 million, which is the result of decreased general legal fees of approximately \$1.4 million, off-set by approximately \$1.5 million in professional fees incurred related to acquisitions.

Table of Contents

Additionally, general and administrative share-based compensation expense decreased \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to December 31, 2008. General and administrative expenses in 2009 and 2008 were composed of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in millions)	
Share-based compensation	\$ 7.6	\$ 8.1
Professional fees	6.6	6.5
Payroll and related employee costs	5.7	5.5
Litigation expenses	5.4	20.8
Bad debt expense	3.7	5.4
Other expenses	5.1	6.1
Total general and administrative	\$ 34.1	\$ 52.4

We expect our general and administrative expense to decrease in 2010 in absolute dollars and decrease as a percentage of revenue. The decrease is due to lower costs associated with ongoing litigation, as well as decreases in accounting and legal and other costs associated with public reporting requirements and compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. In 2011 and in the longer term, we expect our general and administrative expense to decrease as a percentage of revenue as our costs are expected to grow slower than our top line revenue. We expect that share-based compensation expense will decrease in 2010.

Sales and Marketing

	Year Ended December 31,		Increase	Percent
	2009	2008	(Decrease)	Change
	(in thousands)			
Sales and marketing	\$ 32,587	\$ 34,916	\$ (2,329)	(7)%

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of payroll and related costs, share-based compensation and commissions for personnel engaged in marketing, sales and service support functions, professional fees (consultants and recruiting fees), travel and travel-related expenses as well as advertising and promotional expenses.

Sales and marketing expenses decreased 7%, or \$2.3 million, to \$32.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to \$34.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to a decrease of \$1.3 million in marketing programs, a decrease of \$0.4 million in payroll and related employee costs primarily due to lower commission payments, a decrease of \$0.1 million in professional fees, and a decrease of \$0.1 million in other expenses. Other expense included such items as rent and property taxes for our Europe and Asia Pacific sales offices, consulting, training, telephone and office supplies.

Additionally, sales and marketing share-based compensation expense decreased \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

Sales and marketing expenses in 2009 and 2008 were composed of the following:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009 2008 (in millions)	
Payroll and related employee costs	\$ 19.8	\$ 20.2
Share-based compensation expense	5.0	5.4
Travel and travel-related expense	2.4	2.4
Marketing programs	0.9	2.2
Professional fees	1.5	1.6
Other expenses	3.0	3.1
Total sales and marketing	\$ 32.6	\$ 34.9

We anticipate our sales and marketing expense will increase in 2010 in absolute dollars and remain constant as a percentage of revenue compared to 2009. The increase is due to an expected increase in commissions on higher forecast sales, an increase in payroll and related costs of sales and marketing personnel and additional expected increases in marketing costs such as advertising and other lead generating activities. We expect that share-based compensation expense will be consistent with 2009.

Research and Development

	Year Ended December 31, 2009 2008 (in thousands)		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Research and development	\$ 7,937	\$ 7,365	\$ 572	8%

Research and development expenses consist primarily of payroll and related costs and share-based compensation expense for research and development personnel who design, develop, test and enhance our services, network and software.

Research and development expenses increased 8%, or \$0.5 million, to \$7.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to \$7.4 million for year ended December 31, 2008. The increase in research and development was primarily due to an increase of \$1.0 million in payroll and related employee costs associated with our hiring of additional network and software engineering personnel, the addition of Kiptronic research and development personnel, and an increase of \$0.1 million in share-based compensation. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in other expenses of \$0.6 million. The decrease in other expenses was primarily due to lower consulting and contract labor costs. Other expenses include such items as travel and travel related expenses, consulting, contract labor, telephone, and office supplies.

Research and development expenses in 2009 and 2008 were composed of the following:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009 2008 (in millions)	
Payroll and related employee costs	\$ 4.5	\$ 3.5
Share-based compensation expense	2.5	2.4
Other	0.9	1.5
Total research and development	\$ 7.9	\$ 7.4

We anticipate our research and development expenses will increase in 2010 in absolute dollars and increase as a percentage of revenue due to increased payroll and related costs associated with continued hiring of research development personnel and contractors, and investments in our core technology and refinements to our other service offerings. We expect that share-based compensation expense will be consistent with 2009.

Table of Contents**Provision for Litigation**

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Provision for Litigation	\$ (65,645)	\$ 17,515	\$ (83,160)	(475)%

The provision for litigation related to our accrual for potential damages and interest associated with revenue generated from allegedly infringing methods associated with the Akamai litigation. During the year ended December 31, 2008 we accrued potential additional damages of \$15.5 million plus additional interest of \$2.0 million to bring the total accrual to \$65.6 million. Based upon an April 24, 2009 court order setting aside the adverse jury verdict and ruling that we did not infringe Akamai's 703 patent and that we are entitled to judgment as a matter of law, we reversed this provision for litigation of \$65.6 million in 2009, as we no longer believe that payment of any amounts represented by the litigation provision is probable.

Interest Expense

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Interest expense	\$ 39	\$ 55	\$ (16)	(29)%

Interest expense consists of the amortization of deferred financing costs.

Interest expense decreased 29%, or \$16,000 to \$39,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to \$55,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, interest expense represents the amortization of loan fees associated with our unused line of credit. The line of credit matured on October 31, 2009 and we did not renew it. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, we had no outstanding balances due on any of our credit facilities. We do not expect to have any interest expense related to debt obligations in 2010.

Interest Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Interest income	\$ 1,345	\$ 5,098	\$ (3,753)	(74)%

Interest income includes interest earned on invested cash balances and marketable securities.

Interest income decreased 74%, or \$3.8 million to \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to \$5.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease in interest income was primarily due to lower market interest rates on decreased cash balances. During 2010, we anticipate interest income to decrease as a result of expected lower average cash balances.

Other Income (Expense)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Other income (expense)	\$ (14)	\$ (171)	\$ 157	92%

Table of Contents

Other income (expense) for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, consists primarily of foreign exchange gains (losses) resulting from the re-measurement of accounts payable and receivables denominated in a foreign currency, and the effect of exchange rates on monetary balance sheet and income statement items resulting from foreign operations. Additionally, other income (expense) for the year ended December 31, 2009 includes a loss on disposal of assets of approximately \$0.1 million and a non-income tax payment of approximately \$64,000.

Income Tax Expense

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Income tax expense	\$ 1,084	\$ 16	\$ 1,068	6,675%

We had an income tax provision during the year ended December 31, 2009 of \$1.1 million or 3% of our pre-tax income of \$36.0 million which was different than our statutory income tax rate due primarily to the effect of the change in valuation allowance, for the year ended December 31, 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we had an income tax expense of \$16,000 despite having a pre-tax loss of \$63.1 million, due primarily to the increase in valuation allowance.

In 2009, approximately \$3.2 million of stock-based compensation expense was not deductible for tax purposes, as certain executives and other employees made tax elections which established tax bases in these awards granted at lower than the fair value recognized within the financial statements. Future non-tax deductible expenses related to these equity awards are expected to be \$0.6 million in 2010, based upon the unvested portion of the equity awards outstanding at December 31, 2009, and the anticipated vesting at that time.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2008 and 2007**Revenue**

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Revenue	\$ 129,530	\$ 103,111	\$ 26,419	26%

Revenue increased 26%, or \$26.4 million, to \$129.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to \$103.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to 2007 was primarily attributable to an increase in our recurring CDN service revenue of \$26.1 million. The increase in CDN service revenue was primarily attributable to an increase in the number of customers under recurring revenue contracts, and to a lesser extent, an increase in traffic (which was partially offset by a decrease in unit sales price), and to a much lesser extent an increase in additional services sold to new and existing customers. As of December 31, 2008, we had in excess of 1,330 active customers under recurring CDN service revenue contracts as compared to 1,157 as of December 31, 2007. During the year ended December 31, 2007, we deferred \$3.4 million of custom CDN services revenue from one customer as the amounts were part of a multi-element arrangement. Entering into the multi-element arrangement with this customer changed the way we accounted for revenue earned from this customer during 2007. The revenue from the custom CDN services is being recognized ratably over a 44 month period starting in July 2007. As new service and or license fees are billed it is added to the deferred revenue and amortized over the then remaining contract term. As of December 31, 2008, we had \$3.5 million of deferred custom CDN services revenue remaining, of which approximately \$1.6 million will be recognized in 2009, \$1.6 million in 2010 and the remainder thereafter.

Table of Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, approximately 16% and 13%, respectively, of our total revenues were derived from our operations located outside of the United States. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we derived approximately 75% of our international revenue from Europe and approximately 25% of our international revenue from Asia Pacific. For the year ended December 31, 2007 our international revenue was derived primarily from Europe. No single country outside of the United States accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues during these years.

Cost of Revenue

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Cost of revenue	\$ 83,861	\$ 65,541	\$ 18,320	28%

Cost of revenue includes fees paid to network providers for bandwidth, costs incurred for non settlement free peering and connection to Internet service provider networks or ISPs and fees paid to data center operators for co-location of our network equipment. Cost of revenue also includes payroll and related costs, depreciation of network equipment used to deliver our CDN services and equity-related compensation for network operations personnel.

Cost of revenue increased 28%, or \$18.3 million, to \$83.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to \$65.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. These increases were primarily due to an increase in aggregate bandwidth and co-location fees of \$9.3 million, due to higher traffic levels and increased amounts of deployed network assets, an increase in depreciation expense of network equipment of \$5.0 million, due to increased investment in our network, and an increase in payroll and related employee costs of \$3.7 million, associated with increased staff. Royalty and other costs decreased \$0.3 million. During the year ended December 31, 2007, we deferred \$0.9 million of costs associated with deferred revenue for one customer.

Additionally, for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, cost of revenue includes share-based compensation expense of approximately \$2.2 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

Cost of revenue in 2008 and 2007 was composed of the following:

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (in millions)
Bandwidth and co-location fees	\$ 45.6	\$ 36.3
Depreciation network	25.7	20.7
Payroll and related employee costs	8.0	4.3
Share-based compensation expense	2.2	1.5
Royalty and other costs	2.4	2.7
Total cost of revenue	\$ 83.9	\$ 65.5

General and Administrative

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
General and administrative	\$ 52,440	\$ 31,827	\$ 20,613	65%

Table of Contents

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of the following components:

payroll, share-based compensation and other related costs, including related expenses for executive, finance, legal, business applications, internal network management, human resources and other administrative personnel;

fees for professional services and litigation expenses;

rent and other facility-related expenditures for leased properties;

the provision for doubtful accounts; and

non-income related taxes.

General and administrative expenses increased 65%, or \$20.6 million, to \$52.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to \$31.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to an increase of \$13.5 million in litigation expenses. The increase is also attributable to an increase of \$4.0 million in professional fees. Our increase in professional fees is primarily due to \$1.6 million in increased accounting fees and costs associated with being a publicly traded company and an increase of \$2.4 million in general legal and other professional fees.

Additionally, we had an increase of \$2.8 million in bad debt expense and an increase of \$1.8 million in payroll and related employee costs. Other expenses increased \$1.1 million. Other expenses include such items as rent, utilities, telephone, insurance, travel and travel-related expenses, fees and licenses and property taxes. Increases in other expenses were primarily due to increases in property taxes of \$0.5 million, business insurance of \$0.4 million, rent and utilities of \$0.6 million, partially offset by decreases in various other expenses of \$0.4 million.

These increases were partially offset by a decrease in our share-based compensation expense of \$2.6 million. The decrease in share-based compensation expense is the result of having fully expensed equity grants made to our founders in connection with our Series B preferred stock financing in July 2006.

General and administrative expenses in 2008 and 2007 were composed of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(in millions)	
Litigation expenses	\$ 20.8	\$ 7.3
Share-based compensation expense	8.1	10.7
Professional fees	6.5	2.5
Payroll and related employee costs	5.5	3.7
Bad debt expense	5.4	2.6
Other expenses	6.1	5.0
Total general and administrative	\$ 52.4	\$ 31.8

Sales and Marketing

Year Ended December 31,

Edgar Filing: Limelight Networks, Inc. - Form 10-K

	2008	2007	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
		(in thousands)		
Sales and marketing	\$ 34,916	\$ 25,462	\$ 9,454	37%

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of payroll and related costs, share-based compensation and commissions for personnel engaged in marketing, sales and service support functions, professional fees (consultants and recruiting fees), travel and travel-related expenses as well as advertising and promotional expenses.

Table of Contents

Sales and marketing expenses increased 37%, or \$9.5 million, to \$34.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$25.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to an increase of \$6.1 million in payroll and related employee costs. Additional increases included an increase of \$1.5 million in share-based compensation expense, an increase of \$0.6 million in travel and travel-related expense reflecting our investment in our field sales organization, an increase of \$0.6 million in professional fees, and an increase of \$1.5 million in other expenses. Other expense included such items as rent and property taxes for our Europe and Asia Pacific sales offices, consulting, training, telephone and office supplies. Increases in other expenses were primarily due to increases in consulting and subscription fees of \$0.8 million, rent of \$0.3 million, training of \$0.3 million, and telephone expenses of \$0.1 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$0.9 million in marketing programs.

Sales and marketing expenses in 2008 and 2007 were composed of the following:

	Year Ended December 31, 2008 2007 (in millions)	
Payroll and related employee costs	\$ 20.2	\$ 14.1
Share-based compensation expense	5.4	3.9
Travel and travel-related expense	2.4	1.8
Marketing programs	2.2	3.1
Professional fees	1.6	1.0
Other expenses	3.1	1.6
Total sales and marketing	\$ 34.9	\$ 25.5

Research and Development

	Year Ended December 31, 2008 2007 (in thousands)		Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Research and development	\$ 7,365	\$ 5,504	\$ 1,861	34%

Research and development expenses consist primarily of payroll and related costs and share-based compensation expense for research and development personnel who design, develop, test and enhance our services, network and software.

Research and development expenses increased 34%, or \$1.9 million, to \$7.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$5.5 million for year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in research and development was primarily due to an increase of \$1.1 million in payroll and related employee costs associated with our hiring of additional network and software engineering personnel, and \$1.2 million in other costs. Other costs include such items as travel and travel related expenses, consulting, telephone, and office supplies. The increase in other costs of \$1.2 million related to contractor costs of \$1.0 million, travel expenses of \$0.1 million and recruiting expenses of \$0.1 million. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in stock based compensation expense of \$0.4 million.

Research and development expenses in 2008 and 2007 were composed of the following:

	Year Ended December 31, 2008 2007 (in millions)	
Payroll and related employee costs	\$ 3.5	\$ 2.4
Share-based compensation expense	2.4	2.8
Other	1.5	0.3
Total research and development	\$ 7.4	\$ 5.5

Table of Contents**Provision for Litigation**

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Provision for Litigation	\$ 17,515	\$ 48,130	\$ (30,615)	(64)%

Provision for litigation relates to our accrual for potential additional damages associated with revenue generated during the year ended December 31, 2008 from infringing methods associated with the Akamai litigation. On February 29, 2008, a jury returned a verdict in favor of Akamai. For the year ended December 31, 2007, we recognized a provision for litigation in the amount of \$45.5 million plus pre-judgment interest estimated to be \$2.6 million. During the quarter ended March 31, 2008, we began to estimate the potential continuing damages from the jury verdict. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we accrued an additional \$15.5 million, for potential on-going damages, plus additional interest of \$2.0 million. The total provision for litigation at December 31, 2008 was \$65.6 million.

Interest Expense

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Interest expense	\$ 55	\$ 1,418	\$ (1,363)	(96)%

Interest expense includes interest paid on our debt obligations and the amortization of deferred financing costs.

Interest expense decreased 96%, or \$1.4 million to \$55,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. For the year ended December 31, 2008, interest expense represents the amortization of loan fees associated with our unused line of credit. During the first 6 months of 2007, we incurred interest expense on borrowings, primarily to fund equipment purchases to build out our network. On June 14, 2007, proceeds from our initial public offering were used to pay in full the outstanding principal balance of our equipment financing facility. As a result of the pay-down, we recognized approximately \$0.5 million of expense related to the write-off of remaining unamortized deferred financing fees related to our Equipment Facility. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had no outstanding balances due on any of our credit facilities.

Interest Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Interest income	\$ 5,098	\$ 5,153	\$ (55)	(1)%

Interest income includes interest earned on invested cash balances and marketable securities.

Interest income decreased \$0.1 million to \$5.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$5.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease in interest income was primarily due to lower market interest rates on decreased cash balances.

Other Income (Expense)

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Other income (expense)	\$ (171)	\$ (144)	\$ (27)	(19)%

Table of Contents

Other income (expense) for the year ended December 31, 2008 consists primarily of foreign exchange losses resulting from the re-measurement of accounts payable for invoices denominated in a foreign currency, and the effect of exchange rates on monetary balance sheet and income statement items and the application of the cost plus model on foreign operations in various countries. Other income (expense) for the year ended December 31, 2007 consists primarily of loss on disposal of assets and a loss on foreign exchange translation.

Income Tax Expense

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	2007 (in thousands)	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Income tax expense	\$ 16	\$ 2,401	\$ (2,385)	(99)%

We had an income tax provision during the year ended December 31, 2008 of \$16,000 or (.03)% of our pre-tax loss of \$63.1 million which was different than our statutory income tax rate due primarily to the effect of an increase in valuation allowance, for the year ended December 31, 2008. For year ended December 31, 2007, we had an income tax expense of \$2.4 million despite having a pre-tax loss of \$70.6 million, due primarily to the effect of non-deductible stock compensation expenses not deductible for tax purposes and an increase in valuation allowance.

In 2008, approximately \$2.0 million of stock-based compensation expense was not deductible for tax purposes, as certain executives and other employees made tax elections which established tax bases in these awards granted at lower than the fair value recognized within the financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

To date, we have financed our operations primarily through the following transactions:

private sales of common and preferred stock and subordinated notes;

an initial public offering of our common stock in June 2007;

borrowing on credit facilities; and

cash generated by operations.

As of December 31, 2009, our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities classified as current totaled \$154.4 million.

Cash Flow for the Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007**Operating Activities**

Net cash used in operating activities was \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$6.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease in cash used in operating activities was primarily due to the net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 and changes in working capital resulting from decreases in accounts receivable of \$2.3 million, partially offset by increases in other assets of \$7.4 million, prepaid expenses of \$1.9 million, income taxes receivable of \$0.6 million, and decreases in accounts payable of \$5.2 million, deferred revenue of \$3.6 million and other current liabilities of \$2.1 million. The decrease in accounts receivable is the result of increased focus on both the quality of our customers and our continued collection efforts. The increase in prepaid expenses and other assets is primarily comprised of the current and long-term portion of advanced payments made to a telecommunications provider. The decrease in accounts payable and other current liabilities primarily resulted from decreased legal activity and timing of payments for accounts payable. The decrease in deferred revenue primarily resulted from the amortization of our Multi-Element Arrangement.

Table of Contents

Net cash used in operating activities was \$6.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$24.5 million net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to changes in working capital resulting from increases in accounts receivable of \$21.3 million and prepaid expenses of \$2.3 million, and a decrease in accounts payable of \$2.9 million, partially offset by increases in other current liabilities of \$4.8 million and deferred revenue of \$4.7 million, and a decrease in income taxes receivable of \$2.0 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$24.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$6.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to changes in working capital resulting from increases in deferred revenue of \$12.2 million and other current liabilities of \$3.1 million, and a decrease in income tax receivable of \$2.6 million, partially offset by increases in accounts receivable of \$9.7 million, prepaid expenses of \$1.5 million and a decrease in accounts payable of \$2.0 million.

We expect that cash provided by operating activities may not be sufficient to cover new purchases of property and equipment during 2010 and litigation expenses associated with patent litigation. The timing and amount of future working capital changes, requirement to secure potential infringement damages and our ability to manage our days sales outstanding will also affect the future amount of cash used in or provided by operating activities.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities increased \$77.9 million to \$48.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$29.6 million provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increased cash used in investing activities represented purchases of short-term marketable securities as we invested our cash and cash equivalents into interest bearing securities and higher capital expenditures primarily for network equipment associated with adding additional capacity and geographic expansion of our content delivery network.

Cash provided by investing activities increased \$134.1 million to \$29.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$104.5 million used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2007. Cash provided by investing activities represented increases in cash received from the sale of short-term marketable securities and lower capital expenditures primarily for network equipment associated with adding additional capacity and geographic expansion of our content delivery network.

Cash used in investing activities increased \$63.9 million to \$104.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$40.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Cash used in investing was principally comprised of cash invested in short-term marketable securities from the proceeds of our IPO and capital expenditures primarily for computer equipment associated with the build-out and expansion of our content delivery network.

We expect to have ongoing capital expenditure requirements as we continue to invest in and expand our CDN. We currently anticipate making aggregate capital expenditures of approximately 15% to 17% of total revenue in 2010.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities decreased \$0.8 million to \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to the \$1.1 million reimbursement of litigation expenses received from our escrow account in 2008.

Cash provided by financing activities decreased \$185.1 million to \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$186.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease is

Table of Contents

primarily due to the receipt of net proceeds of approximately \$203.9 million from our IPO on June 8, 2007, \$3.5 million decrease in reimbursement of litigation expenses from our escrow account, \$1.6 million excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises in 2007, offset by a net decrease in payments of \$23.8 million on our bank line, and \$0.3 million decrease in capital lease obligations.

Cash provided by financing activities increased \$145.8 million to \$186.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, as compared to \$40.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase is primarily due to net proceeds of approximately \$203.9 million from the sale of 14,900,000 shares of common stock in our initial public offering, \$4.6 million in reimbursement of litigation expenses from our escrow account during the year ended December 31, 2007, off-set by a repayment in borrowings of \$23.8 million on our bank line.

The Company had a \$5.0 million bank Line of Credit that matured on October 31, 2009. The Company did not renew the Line of Credit.

At December 31, 2008 we had no outstanding balance on any of our credit facilities and we had an unused line of credit of up to \$5.0 million dollars. Under the terms of the line of credit, we could borrow up to 50% of the cash balances we hold at the bank, up to a maximum of \$5.0 million dollars. We did not utilize the line of credit during 2009 and as previously mentioned the Line of Credit matured on October 31, 2009.

In connection with our Series B preferred stock financing in July 2006, an escrow account was established with an initial balance of approximately \$10.1 million to serve as security for the indemnification obligations of our stockholders tendering shares in that financing and to fund 50% of the ongoing monthly expenses associated with the Akamai litigation. In May 2007, we, the tendering stockholders and the Series B preferred stock investors agreed to distribute \$3.7 million of the escrow account to the tendering stockholders upon the closing of our initial public offering. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we received approximately \$-0- and \$1.1 million, respectively, in reimbursements from this escrow. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the balance outstanding in the escrow was zero.

Changes in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities are dependent upon changes in, among other things, working capital items such as deferred revenues, accounts payable, accounts receivable, accrued provision for litigation and various accrued expenses, as well as changes in our capital and financial structure due to debt repurchases and issuances, stock option exercises, sales of equity investments and similar events.

On December 21, 2009 the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger to acquire EyeWonder, Inc. a leading rich media ad serving vendor. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, the purchase price which includes both cash and company stock will use approximately \$62.0 million, subject to certain adjustments described in the Merger Agreement, of our current cash balance as of December 31, 2009.

On January 26, 2010 we signed a stock purchase agreement in connection with the purchase of a small software company located in Germany (the German Merger Sub). The consideration for the German Merger Sub consisted of approximately 2 million Euros of cash and stock, with additional consideration of up to 2 million Euros dependent upon attaining financial performance milestones for the year 2010.

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months. If the assumptions underlying our business plan regarding future revenue and expenses change, or if unexpected opportunities or needs arise, we may seek to raise additional cash by selling equity or debt securities. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity or debt securities, these securities could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those accruing to holders of common stock, and the terms of such debt could impose restrictions on our operations. The sale of additional equity or convertible debt securities would also result in additional dilution to our stockholders. In the event that

Table of Contents

additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

Contractual Obligations, Contingent Liabilities and Commercial Commitments

In the normal course of business, we make certain long-term commitments for operating leases, primarily office facilities, bandwidth and computer rack space. These leases expire on various dates ranging from 2010 to 2017. We expect that the growth of our business will require us to continue to add to and increase our long-term commitments in 2010 and beyond. As a result of our growth strategies, we believe that our liquidity and capital resources requirements will grow.

The following table presents our contractual obligations and commercial commitments, as of December 31, 2009 over the next five years and thereafter (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations as of December 31, 2009	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Operating Leases					
Bandwidth leases	\$ 20,688	\$ 13,105	\$ 6,138	\$ 1,418	\$ 27
Rack space leases	15,194	10,702	4,341	115	36
Real estate leases	1,290	1,119	171		
Total operating leases	37,172	24,926	10,650	1,533	63
Capital leases					
Bank debt					
Interest on bank debt					
Total commitments	\$ 37,172	\$ 24,926	\$ 10,650	\$ 1,533	\$ 63

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have, and have never had, any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To evaluate our business, we consider and use Non-GAAP revenue, Non-GAAP net income (loss) and Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our operating performance. These measures include the same adjustments that management takes into account when it reviews and assesses operating performance on a period-to-period basis. We consider Non-GAAP revenue and net income (loss) to be an important indicator of overall business performance because it allows us to illustrate the impact of the effect from our multi-element contract as well as to eliminate the effects of share-based compensation, litigation expenses, provision for litigation and acquisition related expenses. We define EBITDA as GAAP net income (loss) before interest income, interest expense, other income and expense, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization. We believe that EBITDA provides a useful metric to investors to compare us with other companies within our industry and across industries. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA plus deferred revenue less related deferred costs from our multi-element contract and adjustments for operational expenses that we do not consider reflective of our ongoing operations. We use Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure to review and assess operating performance. We also believe use of Adjusted EBITDA facilitates investors' use of operating performance comparisons from period to period. In addition, it should be noted that our performance-based executive officer bonus structure is tied closely to our performance as measured in part by certain non-GAAP financial measures.

Table of Contents

In our February 23, 2010 earnings press release as furnished on Form 8-K, we included Non-GAAP net income (loss), EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA. The terms Non-GAAP revenue and net income (loss), EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not defined under United States generally accepted accounting principles, or United States GAAP, and are not measures of operating income, operating performance or liquidity presented in accordance with United States GAAP. Our Non-GAAP revenue and net income (loss), EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and when assessing our operating performance, Non-GAAP revenue, net income, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for net income (loss) or other consolidated income statement data prepared in accordance with United States GAAP. Some of these limitations include, but are not limited to:

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect our cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

they do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

they do not reflect the cash requirements necessary for litigation costs;

they do not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on any debt that we may incur;

they do not reflect income taxes or the cash requirements for any tax payments;

&nb