

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended July 31, 2025

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 001-40166

Planet Labs PBC

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

85-4299396

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

645 Harrison Street, Floor 4, San Francisco, California

94107

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(415) 829-3313

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Table with 3 columns: Title of each class, Trading Symbol(s), Name of each exchange on which registered. Rows include Class A common stock and Warrants to purchase Class A common stock.

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... Yes [X] No []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T... Yes [X] No []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

- Large accelerated filer [X] Accelerated filer []
Non-accelerated filer [] Smaller reporting company []
Emerging growth company []

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

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

The registrant had 286,765,417 outstanding shares of Class A common stock and 21,157,586 outstanding shares of Class B common stock as of September 3, 2025.

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Unless the context otherwise requires, the “Company”, “Planet”, “we”, “our”, “us” and similar terms refer to Planet Labs PBC, a Delaware public benefit corporation (f/k/a dMY Technology Group, Inc. IV, a Delaware corporation), and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Information

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 2025 (the “Form 10-Q” or “this report”) includes statements that express Planet’s opinions, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or projections regarding future events or future results and therefore are, or may be deemed to be, “forward-looking statements.” Words such as “expect,” “estimate,” “project,” “budget,” “forecast,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “seek,” “may,” “will,” “could,” “can,” “should,” “would,” “believes,” “predicts,” “potential,” “strategy,” “opportunity,” “aim,” “continue,” and similar expressions or the negative thereof, or discussions of strategy, plans, objectives, intentions, estimates, forecasts, outlook, assumptions, or goals, are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places throughout this report and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and the markets in which Planet operates. Factors that may impact such forward-looking statements include:

- our future financial performance, including expectations regarding our revenue, cost of revenue, operating expenses, capital expenditures, cash flows and our ability to achieve profitability;
- our ability to attract and retain customers, including our ability to renew existing contracts and expand our relationships with existing customers;
- our expectations regarding the value of our offerings to our customers over time;
- our expectations regarding market growth, including our ability to grow in existing markets and expand into new markets;
- our ability to continue to improve our data and offer software and analytic solutions to improve the value of our data;
- our expectations regarding our satellite services contracts and our ability to enter into new agreements for our satellite services;
- our ability to continue to invest in our sales and marketing, software platform development, machine learning and analytic tools as well as our applications and new satellite technologies;
- our relationships with third-party partners, vendors and solution providers;
- our ability to manage risks and challenges associated with our financial condition and results of operations;
- our expectations regarding macroeconomic uncertainty and the geopolitical environment, including trade tensions and tariffs;
- our expectations regarding our international operations, including our ability to operate under different regulatory regimes and our exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;
- our expectations regarding the future impact of funding, policies, priorities and regulations of our government customers;
- our expectations regarding the future impact of seasonality on our business;
- our management of future growth and business operations;
- our expectations regarding the realization of our U.S. and foreign deferred tax assets;
- our ability to maintain, protect and enhance our intellectual property; and
- the increased expenses associated with being a public company.

The foregoing list may not contain all of the forward-looking statements made in this Form 10-Q. Such forward-looking statements are based on available current market material and our current expectations, beliefs and forecasts concerning future events and their potential effects on Planet. The outcome of the events described in these forward-looking statements is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, including those described in Part II, Item 1A “Risk Factors” of this Quarterly Report, as well as the other documents filed by us from time to time with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). We operate in a rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all risks and uncertainties that could have an impact on the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q. We cannot assure you that the results, events, and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be

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achieved or occur, and actual results, events, or circumstances could differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q are based on information available to us at the time of filing of this Form 10-Q and relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

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Part I. - Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements. Planet Labs PBC Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and par value amounts)

	July 31, 2025	January 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 181,087	\$ 118,048
Restricted cash and cash equivalents, current	6,316	6,598
Short-term investments	90,450	104,027
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$396 and \$807, respectively	51,633	55,833
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	25,977	17,719
Total current assets	355,463	302,225
Property and equipment, net	131,288	121,749
Capitalized internal-use software, net	20,567	18,974
Goodwill	138,644	136,349
Intangible assets, net	26,624	27,452
Restricted cash and cash equivalents, non-current	5,527	5,348
Operating lease right-of-use assets	16,099	19,752
Other non-current assets	2,213	1,947
Total assets	\$ 696,425	\$ 633,796
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 11,053	\$ 2,604
Accrued and other current liabilities	32,443	42,600
Deferred revenue	148,006	82,275
Liability from early exercise of stock options	3,586	5,378
Operating lease liabilities, current	8,403	9,221
Total current liabilities	203,491	142,078
Deferred revenue	25,013	11,182
Deferred hosting costs	6,512	5,368
Public and private placement warrant liabilities	13,369	18,077
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	9,139	12,392
Contingent consideration	2,774	2,883
Other non-current liabilities	438	530
Total liabilities	260,736	192,510
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 570,000,000, 30,000,000 and 30,000,000 Class A, Class B and Class C shares authorized at July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, 286,728,631 and 278,937,702 Class A shares issued and outstanding at July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, respectively, 21,157,586 Class B shares issued and outstanding at July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, 0 Class C shares issued and outstanding at July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025	28	28
Additional paid-in capital	1,670,030	1,645,356
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,852	(1,097)
Accumulated deficit	(1,238,221)	(1,203,001)
Total stockholders' equity	435,689	441,286
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 696,425	\$ 633,796

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Planet Labs PBC **Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)**

<i>(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue	\$ 73,386	\$ 61,092	\$ 139,651	\$ 121,532
Cost of revenue	31,118	28,782	60,780	57,539
Gross profit	42,268	32,310	78,871	63,993
Operating expenses				
Research and development	24,155	27,250	47,229	52,839
Sales and marketing	17,574	23,733	33,888	45,218
General and administrative	18,499	20,904	38,485	40,084
Total operating expenses	60,228	71,887	119,602	138,141
Loss from operations	(17,960)	(39,577)	(40,731)	(74,148)
Interest income	2,172	2,771	4,056	5,878
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	(5,679)	(602)	4,708	928
Other income (expense), net	(628)	(363)	(1,828)	720
Total other income (expense), net	(4,135)	1,806	6,936	7,526
Loss before provision for income taxes	(22,095)	(37,771)	(33,795)	(66,622)
Provision for income taxes	497	897	1,425	1,339
Net loss	\$ (22,592)	\$ (38,668)	\$ (35,220)	\$ (67,961)
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.23)
Basic and diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding used in computing net loss per share attributable to common stockholders	304,129,204	290,364,319	302,230,578	289,328,033

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss (Unaudited)

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>Three Months Ended July 31,</u>		<u>Six Months Ended July 31,</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net loss	\$ (22,592)	\$ (38,668)	\$ (35,220)	\$ (67,961)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	291	323	5,066	(211)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	(133)	376	(117)	(136)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	158	699	4,949	(347)
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (22,434)</u>	<u>\$ (37,969)</u>	<u>\$ (30,271)</u>	<u>\$ (68,308)</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Planet Labs PBC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balances at January 31, 2024	289,275,491	\$ 28	\$ 1,596,201	\$ 1,594	\$ (1,079,805)	\$ 518,018
Issuance of Class A common stock from the exercise of common stock options	35,318	—	20	—	—	20
Issuance of Class A common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units	2,334,916	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of early exercised stock options	—	—	896	—	—	896
Class A common stock withheld to satisfy employee tax withholding obligations	(908,417)	—	(2,015)	—	—	(2,015)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	13,745	—	—	13,745
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	—	—	—	(512)	—	(512)
Change in translation	—	—	—	(534)	—	(534)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(29,293)	(29,293)
Balances at April 30, 2024	290,737,308	\$ 28	\$ 1,608,847	\$ 548	\$ (1,109,098)	\$ 500,325
Issuance of Class A common stock from the exercise of common stock options	234,443	—	280	—	—	280
Issuance of Class A common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units	3,834,734	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of early exercised stock options	—	—	896	—	—	896
Class A common stock withheld to satisfy employee tax withholding obligations	(1,330,082)	—	(2,470)	—	—	(2,470)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	12,185	—	—	12,185
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	—	—	—	376	—	376
Change in translation	—	—	—	323	—	323
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(38,668)	(38,668)
Balances at July 31, 2024	293,476,403	28	1,619,738	1,247	(1,147,766)	473,247

(in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balances at January 31, 2025	300,095,288	\$ 28	\$ 1,645,356	\$ (1,097)	\$ (1,203,001)	\$ 441,286
Issuance of Class A common stock from the exercise of common stock options	683,189	—	1,570	—	—	1,570
Issuance of Class A common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units	3,380,365	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Class A common stock for employee stock purchase program	500,589	—	936	—	—	936
Vesting of early exercised stock options	—	—	896	—	—	896
Class A common stock withheld to satisfy employee tax withholding obligations	(1,256,064)	—	(5,264)	—	—	(5,264)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	13,215	—	—	13,215
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	—	—	—	16	—	16
Change in translation	—	—	—	4,775	—	4,775
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(12,628)	(12,628)
Balances at April 30, 2025	303,403,367	\$ 28	\$ 1,656,709	\$ 3,694	\$ (1,215,629)	\$ 444,802
Issuance of Class A common stock from the exercise of common stock options	1,628,374	—	5,496	—	—	5,496
Issuance of Class A common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units	4,186,832	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of early exercised stock options	—	—	896	—	—	896
Class A common stock withheld to satisfy employee tax withholding obligations	(1,332,356)	—	(7,172)	—	—	(7,172)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	14,101	—	—	14,101
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	—	—	—	(133)	—	(133)
Change in translation	—	—	—	291	—	291
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(22,592)	(22,592)
Balances at July 31, 2025	307,886,217	\$ 28	\$ 1,670,030	\$ 3,852	\$ (1,238,221)	\$ 435,689

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Planet Labs PBC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (35,220)	\$ (67,961)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	21,704	26,248
Stock-based compensation, net of capitalized cost of \$1,318 and \$1,292, respectively	25,998	24,638
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	(4,708)	(928)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	676	1,924
Other	1,538	(1,275)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	2,363	32
Prepaid expenses and other assets	272	1,278
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	(4,342)	4,084
Deferred revenue	75,813	(1,149)
Deferred hosting costs	1,026	954
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	85,120	(12,155)
Investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(28,410)	(25,061)
Capitalized internal-use software	(2,420)	(2,916)
Maturities of available-for-sale securities	27,131	46,808
Sales of available-for-sale securities	9,254	150,211
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(22,361)	(81,656)
Business acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	(1,068)
Purchases of licensed imagery intangible assets	(892)	(4,292)
Other	—	(300)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(17,698)	81,726
Financing activities		
Proceeds from the exercise of common stock options	8,451	300
Payments for withholding taxes related to the net share settlement of equity awards	(12,436)	(4,485)
Proceeds from employee stock purchase program	1,163	702
Payments of contingent consideration for business acquisitions	(4,820)	(1,283)
Other	(2,521)	(340)
Net cash used in financing activities	(10,163)	(5,106)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash and cash equivalents	5,677	(34)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash and cash equivalents	62,936	64,431
Cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	129,994	102,198
Cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 192,930	\$ 166,629

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Planet Labs PBC

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Organization

Planet Labs PBC (“Planet,” or the “Company”) was founded to design, construct, and launch constellations of satellites with the intent of providing high cadence geospatial data delivered to customers via an online platform. The Company’s mission is to use space to help life on Earth, by imaging the world every day and making global change visible, accessible, and actionable. The Company is headquartered in San Francisco, California, with operations throughout the United States (“U.S.”), Canada, Asia and Europe. The Company has wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries in Canada, Germany, Luxembourg, Singapore, Slovenia, Austria and the Netherlands.

On July 7, 2021, Planet Labs Inc. (“Former Planet”) entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with dMY Technology Group, Inc. IV (“dMY IV”), a special purpose acquisition company (“SPAC”) incorporated in Delaware on December 15, 2020, Photon Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of dMY IV (“First Merger Sub”), and Photon Merger Sub Two, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and a direct wholly owned subsidiary of dMY IV (“Second Merger Sub”). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, on December 7, 2021, First Merger Sub merged with and into Former Planet (the “Surviving Corporation”), with Former Planet surviving the merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of dMY IV (the “First Merger”), and the Surviving Corporation merged with and into dMY IV, with dMY IV surviving the merger (the “Business Combination”). Following the completion of the Business Combination, dMY IV was renamed Planet Labs PBC.

(2) Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited; however, in the opinion of management they include all normal and recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the periods presented. Operating results for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2026 or any other future period.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”) and include the accounts of Planet Labs PBC and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company’s fiscal year end is January 31.

Certain notes or other information that are normally required by U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted if they substantially duplicate the disclosures contained in the Company’s annual audited consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in connection with the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2025 (the “2025 Form 10-K”).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The significant estimates and assumptions that affect the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, the useful lives of property and equipment, capitalized internal-use software and intangible assets, allowances for credit losses for available-for-sale debt securities and accounts receivable, estimates related to revenue recognition, including the assessment of performance obligations within a contract and the determination of standalone selling price (“SSP”) for each performance obligation, assumptions used to measure stock-based compensation, the fair value of warrants, the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed from business combinations, the fair value of contingent consideration for business combinations, the impairment of long-lived assets and goodwill, the recognition, measurement and valuation of current and deferred income taxes and uncertain tax positions, and contingencies.

These estimates and assumptions are based on management’s best estimates and judgment. Management regularly evaluates its estimates and assumptions using historical experience and other factors; however, due to the inherent uncertainties in making estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences may be material.

Due to current geopolitical events, including the war in Ukraine and the Israel-Hamas conflict, there is ongoing uncertainty and disruption in the global economy and financial markets. The Company is not aware of any specific

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event or circumstance that would require an update to its estimates or assumptions or a revision of the carrying value of its assets or liabilities. These estimates and assumptions may change in the future, as new events occur, and additional information is obtained.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and accounts receivable. By their nature, all such financial instruments involve risks, including the credit risk of nonperformance by counterparties. The Company's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments are deposited with or held by financial institutions in the U.S., Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Austria, and Singapore. The Company generally does not require collateral to support the obligations of the counterparties and deposits at financial institutions may, at times, be in excess of federal or national insured limits or deposit-guarantee limits in each of the respective countries. The Company has not experienced material losses on its deposits. The maximum amount of loss at July 31, 2025 that the Company would incur if parties to cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments failed completely to perform according to the terms of the contracts is \$269.2 million.

Accounts receivable are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers across various countries. Two customers accounted for 24% and 11% of accounts receivable as of July 31, 2025. As of January 31, 2025, one customer accounted for 12% of accounts receivable.

For the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, three customers accounted for 16%, 14%, and 11% of revenue. For the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, one customer accounted for 21% and 20% of revenue, respectively.

The Company's offerings depend on continued and new approvals from the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA"), and other U.S. and international regulatory agencies for the Company to continue its operations. There can be no assurance that the Company's operations will continue to receive the necessary approvals or that such operations will be supported by the U.S. government or other governments. If the Company was denied such approvals, if such approvals were delayed, or if the U.S. government's or other governments' policies change, these events may have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Significant Accounting Policies

The Company's significant accounting policies are included in Note 2 of its Consolidated Financial Statements included in the 2025 Form 10-K.

Recent Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes ("Topic 740"): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, to enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures, primarily through changes around the effective tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*, to enhance specified information about certain costs and expenses at each interim and annual reporting period so that investors can better understand an entity's overall performance. Additionally, in January 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-01 to clarify the effective date of ASU No. 2024-03. The guidance is effective for annual beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses ("Topic 326")*, which provides all entities with a practical expedient to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of current accounts receivable and contract assets. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025 and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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(3) Revenue

Deferred Revenue

During the six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized revenue of \$57.8 million and \$46.7 million, respectively, that had been included in deferred revenue as of January 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Remaining Performance Obligations

The Company often enters into multi-year imagery licensing arrangements with its customers, whereby the Company generally invoices the amount for the first year of the contract at signing followed by subsequent annual invoices. Remaining performance obligations represent the amount of contracted future revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes both deferred revenue and non-cancelable contracted revenue that will be invoiced and recognized in revenue in future periods. The Company's remaining performance obligations were \$690.1 million as of July 31, 2025. The Company expects to recognize approximately 32% of the remaining performance obligations within the next 12 months, approximately 57% of the remaining obligations within the next 24 months, and the remainder thereafter.

Remaining performance obligations do not include unexercised contract options, written orders where funding has not been appropriated and contracts which provide the customer with a right to terminate for convenience without incurring a substantive termination penalty.

Costs to Obtain and Fulfill a Contract

Commissions paid to the Company's direct sales force are considered incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer. Accordingly, commissions are capitalized when incurred and amortized to sales and marketing expense over the period of benefit from the underlying contracts. The period of benefit from the underlying contract is consistent with the timing of transfer to the performance obligations to which the capitalized costs relate, and is generally consistent with the contract term.

During the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company capitalized \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million of deferred commission expenditures to be amortized in future periods, respectively. The Company's amortization of deferred commission expenditures was \$0.5 million and \$1.2 million for the three and six month periods ended July 31, 2025, respectively.

During the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, the Company capitalized \$0.5 million and \$0.7 million of deferred commission expenditures to be amortized in future periods, respectively. The Company's amortization of deferred commission expenditures was \$0.6 million and \$1.3 million for the three and six month periods ended July 31, 2024, respectively.

As of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, deferred commissions consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2025	January 31, 2025
Deferred commission, current	\$ 1,645	\$ 1,982
Deferred commission, non-current	1,987	1,721
Total deferred commission	\$ 3,632	\$ 3,703

The current portion of deferred commissions are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The non-current portion of deferred commissions are included in other non-current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Disaggregation of Revenue

Beginning in the fiscal year ending January 31, 2026, the Company revised the presentation of revenue by geography in its disaggregated revenue disclosures. Previously, revenue was disaggregated by individual country, but it is now presented by major geographic region. This change was made to enhance comparability with peer companies and to better align external reporting with how management evaluates the effect of economic factors on the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows. The Company has applied this change in presentation retrospectively, with comparable periods being revised to reflect the new change in presentation. This change in presentation has no impact on the Company's total reported revenue, net loss, or any other financial statement line item for any period presented.

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The following table disaggregates revenue by major geographic region:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
North America ("NAM")	\$ 31,093	\$ 30,797	\$ 60,626	\$ 63,510
Asia Pacific & Japan ("APJ")	16,150	10,298	31,457	21,439
Europe, Middle East, & Africa ("EMEA")	23,467	17,226	42,316	30,920
Latin America ("LATAM")	2,676	2,771	5,252	5,663
Total revenue	\$ 73,386	\$ 61,092	\$ 139,651	\$ 121,532

The following table disaggregates revenue by customer type:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Civil Government	16,426	17,179	32,706	35,228
Commercial	15,051	14,232	28,389	27,009
Defense & Intelligence	41,909	29,681	78,556	59,295
Total revenue	\$ 73,386	\$ 61,092	\$ 139,651	\$ 121,532

(4) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Assets and liabilities recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their respective fair values.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial instruments that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis for recognition or disclosure purposes as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025 by level within the fair value hierarchy. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires management to make judgments and consider factors specific to the asset or liability.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 76,923	\$ —	\$ —
Restricted cash equivalents: money market funds	11,662	—	—
Short-term investments:			
U.S. Treasury securities	22,608	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial paper	—	2,189	\$ —
Corporate bonds	—	64,491	\$ —
Certificates of deposit	—	1,162	\$ —
Total assets	\$ 111,193	\$ 67,842	\$ —
Liabilities			
Public Warrants	\$ 8,564	\$ —	\$ —
Private Placement Warrants	—	\$ —	4,806
Contingent consideration for acquisitions	—	\$ —	3,414
Total liabilities	\$ 8,564	\$ —	\$ 8,220

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(in thousands)	January 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 29,054	\$ —	\$ —
Restricted cash equivalents: money market funds	10,350	—	—
Short-term investments:			
U.S. Treasury securities	13,095	—	—
Commercial paper	—	4,290	—
Corporate bonds	—	84,528	—
Certificates of deposit	—	2,114	—
Total assets	\$ 52,499	\$ 90,932	\$ —
Liabilities			
Public Warrants	\$ 9,177	\$ —	\$ —
Private Placement Warrants	—	—	8,900
Contingent consideration for acquisitions	—	—	7,558
Total liabilities	\$ 9,177	\$ —	\$ 16,458

The fair value of cash held in banks and accrued and other current liabilities approximate the stated carrying value due to the short time to maturity and are excluded from the tables above.

Money Market Funds

The fair value of the Company's money market funds is based on quoted active market prices for the funds and is determined using the market approach. There were no realized or unrealized gains or losses on money market funds during the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024.

Short-term Investments

The fair value of the Company's short-term investments classified within Level 1 are valued using quoted active market prices for the securities. The fair value of the Company's short-term investments classified within Level 2 are valued using third-party pricing services. The pricing services utilize industry standard valuation models. Inputs utilized include market pricing based on real-time trade data for the same or similar securities and other significant inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data.

Public and Private Placement Warrants

The Public Warrants are classified within Level 1 as they are publicly traded and had an observable market price in an active market.

The Private Placement Warrants (excluding the Private Placement Vesting Warrants) were valued based on a Black-Scholes option pricing model. Due to the market condition vesting requirements, the fair value of the Private Placement Vesting Warrants were valued using a model based on multiple stock price paths developed through the use of a Monte Carlo simulation that incorporates into the valuation the possibility that the market condition targets may not be satisfied. The Private Placement Warrants were collectively classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy because these valuation models involve the use of unobservable inputs relating to the Company's estimate of its expected stock volatility. The expected volatility input utilized for the fair value measurements of the Private Placement Warrants as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025 was 80%.

Contingent Consideration for Acquisitions

The Company has recorded contingent consideration liabilities in connection with its acquisitions of Salo Sciences and Sinergise (see Note 5 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in the 2025 Form 10-K). The Company measures the fair value of the contingent consideration liabilities based on significant inputs not observable in the market, which caused them to be classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the contingent consideration liability for the Salo Sciences technical milestone payments is determined based on the present value of the probability-weighted payments for each of the two milestones. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement are management's estimate of the probability to achieve the technical milestone criteria and the discount rate. The Company determined that both of the technical milestone criteria were achieved during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2025.

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The fair value of the contingent consideration liability for the Salo Sciences customer contract earnout payments is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation. The fair value estimate involves a simulation of future customer contract cash collections during the four-year performance period, the probability of entering into contracts with the named customers and discounting the probability-weighted earnout payments to present value. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement are management's estimate of obtaining the customer contracts, including probabilities, timing and contract values, and management's estimate of the discount rate.

The fair value of the contingent consideration liability for the Sinergise customer consent escrow is determined based on the present value of the probability-weighted payments based on the likelihood of the customer consent being achieved. The significant unobservable input used in the fair value measurement is management's estimate of the likelihood of the customer consent being achieved. During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2025, evidence of the Sinergise acquisition customer consent was received and the \$7.5 million escrow balance was released to Sinergise.

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Level 3 Disclosures

The following is a roll-forward of Level 3 liabilities measured at fair value for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Private Placement Warrants	Technical Milestone Contingent Consideration ⁽¹⁾	Customer Contract Earnout Contingent Consideration ⁽¹⁾	Customer Consent Escrow Contingent Consideration ⁽¹⁾
Fair value at end of year, January 31, 2024	\$ 1,305	\$ 5,114	\$ 1,926	\$ 5,851
Payments	—	—	(180)	—
Change in fair value	(771)	(183)	13	69
Fair value at April 30, 2024	\$ 534	\$ 4,931	\$ 1,759	\$ 5,920
Payments	—	—	(1,090)	—
Change in fair value	326	579	155	1,291
Fair value at July 31, 2024	\$ 860	\$ 5,510	\$ 824	\$ 7,211
Fair value at end of year, January 31, 2025	\$ 8,900	\$ 5,980	\$ 1,578	\$ —
Payments	—	(3,250)	(1,570)	—
Change in fair value	(5,488)	(33)	(8)	—
Fair value at April 30, 2025	\$ 3,412	\$ 2,697	\$ —	\$ —
Payments	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽²⁾	(927)	—	—	—
Change in fair value	2,321	77	640	—
Fair value at July 31, 2025	\$ 4,806	\$ 2,774	\$ 640	\$ —

⁽¹⁾ The current portion of the contingent consideration liabilities balances of \$0.6 million and \$4.7 million as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, respectively, is included within accrued and other current liabilities. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration liability for the Salo Sciences technical milestone payments are included within research and development expenses. Changes in fair value of the Salo Sciences contingent consideration liability for customer contract earnout payments are included within sales and marketing expenses. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration liability for the Sinergise acquisition customer consent escrow payments are included within general and administrative expenses.

⁽²⁾ During the three months ended July 31, 2025, the Company transferred 1,495,733 Private Placement Warrants from Level 3 to Level 1. The warrants were transferred to Level 1 due to the removal of the restrictive legends from the Private Placement Warrants, resulting in such warrants being able to be sold in the active market. The Company's policy is to recognize transfers between fair value hierarchy levels at the beginning of the reporting period during which the transfer occurred.

Other

The Company measures certain non-financial assets including property and equipment, and other intangible assets at fair value on a non-recurring basis in periods after initial measurement in circumstances when the fair value of such assets are impaired below their recorded cost. As of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, there were no material non-financial assets recorded at fair value.

(5) Balance Sheet Components

Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include interest-bearing bank deposits, money market funds and other highly liquid investments with maturities of 90 days or less at the date of purchase.

The Company had restricted cash and cash equivalents balances of \$11.8 million and \$11.9 million as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, respectively.

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The restricted cash and cash equivalents balances as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025 primarily consisted of \$5.0 million of consideration placed in escrow in connection with the Sinergise acquisition and \$4.0 million of collateral money market investments for the Company's headquarters and other domestic office operating leases.

A reconciliation of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash and cash equivalents in the condensed consolidated balance sheets to total cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash and cash equivalents in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025 is as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2025	January 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 181,087	\$ 118,048
Restricted cash and cash equivalents, current	6,316	6,598
Restricted cash and cash equivalents, non-current	5,527	5,348
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 192,930	\$ 129,994

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments consisted of the following as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Cost or Amortized Cost	July 31, 2025 Gross Unrealized		Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 22,643	\$ 3	\$ (39)	\$ 22,607
Commercial paper	2,190	—	—	2,190
Corporate bonds	64,430	70	(9)	64,491
Certificates of deposit	1,162	—	—	1,162
Total short-term investments	\$ 90,425	\$ 73	\$ (48)	\$ 90,450

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Cost or Amortized Cost	January 31, 2025 Gross Unrealized		Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 13,154	\$ —	\$ (58)	\$ 13,096
Commercial paper	4,285	4	—	4,289
Corporate bonds	84,336	208	(16)	84,528
Certificates of deposit	2,111	3	—	2,114
Total short-term investments	\$ 103,886	\$ 215	\$ (74)	\$ 104,027

The following table summarizes the contracted maturities of the Company's short-term investments as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2025		January 31, 2025	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 31,014	\$ 31,037	\$ 60,974	\$ 61,174
Due in 1-2 years	59,411	59,413	42,912	42,853
	\$ 90,425	\$ 90,450	\$ 103,886	\$ 104,027

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Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consists of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2025	January 31, 2025
Satellites	\$ 252,982	\$ 244,105
Satellites in process and not placed into service	74,481	65,451
Leasehold improvements	17,468	17,271
Ground stations and ground station equipment	22,410	21,270
Office furniture, equipment and fixtures	12,001	10,828
Computer equipment and purchased software	10,257	9,663
Total property and equipment, gross	<u>\$ 389,599</u>	<u>\$ 368,588</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(258,311)	(246,839)
Total property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 131,288</u>	<u>\$ 121,749</u>

Total depreciation expense for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 was \$8.4 million and \$17.4 million, respectively, of which \$7.3 million and \$15.4 million, respectively, was depreciation expense specific to satellites. Total depreciation expense for the three and six months ended July 31, 2024 was \$11.2 million and \$22.2 million, respectively, of which \$10.4 million and \$20.7 million, respectively, was depreciation expense specific to satellites.

Capitalized Internal-Use Software Development Costs

Capitalized internal-use software costs, net of accumulated amortization consists of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2025	January 31, 2025
Capitalized internal-use software	\$ 54,557	\$ 51,526
Less: Accumulated amortization	(33,990)	(32,552)
Capitalized internal-use software, net	<u>\$ 20,567</u>	<u>\$ 18,974</u>

Amortization expense for capitalized internal-use software for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 was \$0.7 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. Amortization expense for capitalized internal-use software for the three and six months ended July 31, 2024 was \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets consists of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2025				January 31, 2025			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Foreign Currency Translation	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Foreign Currency Translation	Net Carrying Amount
Developed technology	\$ 30,429	\$ (15,156)	\$ 264	\$ 15,537	\$ 30,429	\$ (13,790)	\$ (634)	\$ 16,005
Image library	21,142	(14,239)	317	7,220	19,978	(13,397)	497	7,078
Customer relationships	7,143	(4,545)	61	2,659	7,143	(4,286)	(147)	2,710
Trade names and other	6,389	(5,219)	38	1,208	6,389	(4,759)	29	1,659
Total intangible assets	<u>\$ 65,103</u>	<u>\$ (39,159)</u>	<u>\$ 680</u>	<u>\$ 26,624</u>	<u>\$ 63,939</u>	<u>\$ (36,232)</u>	<u>\$ (255)</u>	<u>\$ 27,452</u>
Goodwill	<u>\$ 135,981</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,663</u>	<u>\$ 138,644</u>	<u>\$ 135,981</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 368</u>	<u>\$ 136,349</u>

Amortization expense for intangible assets for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 was \$1.5 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. Amortization expense for intangible assets for the three and six months ended July 31, 2024 was \$1.4 million and \$2.8 million, respectively. No impairment charges were recognized related to intangible assets (including goodwill) for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024.

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill during the six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
Beginning of period	\$ 136,349	\$ 136,256
Addition	—	1,068
Currency translation adjustment	2,295	1
End of period	<u>\$ 138,644</u>	<u>\$ 137,325</u>

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During the six months ended July 31, 2024, the Company paid \$1.1 million of additional consideration in connection with the finalization of the net working capital adjustment relating to the Company's acquisition of Sinergise. The additional amount was accounted for as a measurement period adjustment and resulted in a \$1.1 million addition of goodwill during the six months ended July 31, 2024.

Accrued and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued liabilities and other current liabilities consist of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2025	January 31, 2025
Deferred R&D service liability (see Note 8)	\$ 1,577	\$ 4,723
Payroll and related expenses	6,333	8,059
Deferred hosting costs	5,072	5,190
Withholding taxes and other taxes payable	2,222	2,792
Contingent consideration	640	4,675
Escrow liability	5,000	5,000
Severance and other employee termination costs	—	250
Other accruals	11,599	11,911
Total accrued and other current liabilities	<u>\$ 32,443</u>	<u>\$ 42,600</u>

(6) Restructuring

2024 Headcount Reduction

In June 2024, the Company announced a plan to reduce its global headcount by approximately 17% of the Company's total number of employees prior to the reduction (the "2024 headcount reduction"). This action was taken consistent with the Company's ongoing focus on aligning its resources to the market opportunity, improving operational efficiency, and supporting the long-term growth of the business.

As a result of the 2024 headcount reduction, the Company recognized costs for one-time employee termination benefits consisting of severance and other employee costs. The Company also recognized a stock-based compensation benefit primarily related to the reversal of previously recognized stock-based compensation expenses for unvested stock awards. A summary of the restructuring charges recognized during the three months ended July 31, 2024 is provided in the tables below:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Severance and Other Employee Costs
Cost of revenue	\$ 1,184
Research and development	3,540
Sales and marketing	4,433
General and administrative	1,342
Total restructuring charges	<u>\$ 10,499</u>

There were no restructuring charges recognized during the three or six months ended July 31, 2025. The 2024 headcount reduction, including cash payments, was substantially complete as of January 31, 2025.

(7) Leases

The Company's leasing activities primarily consist of real estate leases for its operations, including office space, and certain ground station service agreements that convey the right to control the use of specified equipment and facilities. The Company assesses whether each lease is an operating or finance lease at the lease commencement date. As of July 31, 2025, the Company has no finance leases.

Operating lease costs were \$2.5 million and \$4.9 million for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, respectively. Operating lease costs were \$2.4 million and \$4.7 million for the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, respectively. Variable lease expenses and short-term lease expenses were immaterial for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024.

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Operating cash flows from operating leases were \$2.7 million and \$5.4 million for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, respectively. Operating cash flows from operating leases were \$2.6 million and \$5.0 million for the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, respectively.

Right of use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities were \$0.3 million for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025. Right of use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities were \$2.7 million and \$3.1 million for the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, respectively.

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of July 31, 2025 were as follows:

(in thousands)

Remainder of Fiscal Year 2026	\$	5,203
2027		7,498
2028		3,340
2029		2,184
2030		943
Thereafter		164
Total lease payments	\$	19,332
Less: Imputed interest		(1,789)
Total lease liabilities	\$	17,543
Weighted average remaining lease term (years)		2.7
Weighted average discount rate		7.8 %

(8) Research and Development Arrangements

Research and Development Services Agreement

In December 2020, the Company entered into a development services agreement, whereby the Company agreed to provide the technical knowledge and services to design and develop certain prototype satellites and deliver and test early data collected (the “*R&D Services Agreement*”). The R&D Services Agreement, including subsequent amendments to such agreement, provides for funding of \$46.4 million to be paid to the Company as specified milestones are achieved. The R&D Services Agreement is unrelated to the Company’s ordinary business activities. The Company has discretion in managing the activities under the R&D Services Agreement and retains all developed intellectual property. The Company has no obligation to repay any of the funds received regardless of the outcome of the development work; therefore, the arrangement is accounted for as funded research and development pursuant to ASC 730-20, *Research and Development*. As ASC 730-20 does not indicate the accounting model for research and development services, the Company determined the total transaction price is recognized over the agreement term as a reduction of research and development expenses based on a cost incurred method. As of July 31, 2025, all milestones related to the R&D Services Agreement have been completed and all funding has been recognized by the Company.

During the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$0.0 million and \$0.2 million of funding and incurred \$0.0 million and \$0.2 million of research and development expenses, respectively, in connection with the R&D Services Agreement. During the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, the Company recognized \$1.1 million and \$4.3 million of funding and incurred \$1.2 million and \$3.6 million of research and development expenses, respectively. As of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, the Company had received a total of \$46.4 million of funding under the R&D Services Agreement.

NASA Communication Services Project

In connection with its Communication Services Project (“CSP”), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (“NASA”) selected certain satellite communications providers that NASA will fund to develop and demonstrate near-Earth space communication services that may support future NASA missions using commercial technology. In June 2022 and August 2022, the Company entered into separate agreements with two of the satellite communications providers selected by NASA whereby the Company agreed to participate in the NASA CSP as a subcontractor. The agreements provide for the Company to receive aggregate funding of \$40.5 million to be paid as milestones are completed. The Company determined that the agreements are in the scope of ASC 912-730, *Contractors – Federal Government – Research and Development* (“ASC 912-730”). In accordance with ASC 912-730, funding is recognized over the term of each agreement as a reduction of research and development expenses based on a cost incurred method.

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During the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$1.8 million and \$3.5 million of funding, respectively, and incurred \$1.8 million and \$3.5 million of research and development expenses, respectively, in connection with the NASA CSP. During the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, the Company recognized \$2.5 million and \$5.1 million of funding, respectively, and incurred \$2.5 million and \$5.1 million of research and development expenses, respectively, in connection with the NASA CSP. As of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, the Company had received a total of \$29.5 million and \$28.7 million, respectively, of funding in connection with the NASA CSP.

(9) Commitments and Contingencies

Hosting Service Agreement

The Company has minimum purchase commitments for hosting services from Google through January 31, 2028 (see Note 11). Future minimum purchase commitments under the non-cancelable hosting service agreement with Google as of July 31, 2025 are as follows:

(in thousands)

Remainder of Fiscal Year 2026	\$	18,010
2027		32,725
2028		33,427
Total purchase commitments	\$	<u>84,162</u>

Legal Proceedings

Delaware Class Action

A stockholder class action was filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware on August 19, 2024, against the former officers and directors of dMY IV and the Company. The complaint alleges that the individual defendants breached various fiduciary duties to the dMY IV stockholders and that the Company aided and abetted such breaches. The case is brought on behalf of a purported class of holders of dMY IV Class A Common Stock who held such stock prior to the redemption deadline for the Business Combination, did not exercise the right to redeem their shares, and were allegedly injured. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on November 12, 2024. On January 5, 2025, the court granted the motion in part and dismissed all claims against the Company. The claims against the former officers and directors remain pending and, pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the Company remains obligated to indemnify the former officers and directors for such claims.

For many legal matters, particularly those in early stages, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the possible loss (or range of loss), if any. The Company records an accrual for legal matters at the time or times it determines that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. Regarding matters for which no accrual has been made (including the potential for losses in excess of amounts accrued), the Company currently believes, based on its own investigations, that any losses (or ranges of losses) that are reasonably possible and estimable will not, in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. However, the ultimate outcome of legal proceedings involves judgments, estimates, and inherent uncertainties and cannot be predicted with certainty. Should the ultimate outcome of any legal matter be unfavorable, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. The Company may also incur substantial legal fees, which are expensed as incurred, in defending against legal claims.

Contingencies

The Company may have certain contingent liabilities that arise in the ordinary course of business activities including those arising from disputes and claims and events arising from revenue contracts entered into by the Company. The Company accrues a liability for such matters when it is probable that future expenditures will be made and such expenditures can be reasonably estimated.

Indemnification

The Company enters into standard indemnification arrangements in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to these arrangements, the Company indemnifies, holds harmless, and agrees to reimburse the indemnified parties for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, in connection with any trade secret, copyright, patent, or other intellectual property infringement claim by any third-party with respect to its technology. The term of these indemnification agreements is generally perpetual after the execution of the agreement. The Company has not incurred costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. In the event that one or more of these matters were to result in a claim against the Company, an adverse outcome, including a judgment or settlement, may cause a material adverse effect on the Company's future business, operating results or financial

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condition. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount under these contracts due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement.

The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and officers that may require the Company to indemnify them against liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers, other than liabilities arising from willful misconduct of the individual.

To date, the Company has not incurred any material costs and have not accrued any liabilities in the consolidated financial statements as a result of these provisions.

(10) Warrants

Public and Private Placement Warrants

In connection with dMY IV's initial public offering, which occurred on March 9, 2021, dMY IV issued 34,500,000 units, each unit consisting of one share of Class A common stock of dMY IV and one-fifth of one redeemable warrant, at a price of \$10.00 per unit. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$11.50 per share, subject to adjustment (the "Public Warrants"). Simultaneously with the closing of its initial public offering, dMY IV completed the private sale of 5,933,333 warrants to dMY Sponsor IV, LLC (the "dMY Sponsor") at a purchase price of \$1.50 per warrant (the "Private Placement Warrants"). Each Private Placement Warrant is exercisable for one share of Class A common stock at \$11.50 per share.

Additionally, pursuant to a lock-up agreement entered into with the dMY Sponsor in connection with the Business Combination, 2,966,667 of the Private Placement Warrants are subject to vesting conditions (the "Private Placement Vesting Warrants"). The Private Placement Vesting Warrants vest in four equal tranches (i) when the closing price of Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$15.00, \$17.00, \$19.00 and \$21.00, over any 20 trading days within any 30 day trading period prior to December 7, 2026 or (ii) when the Company consummates a change of control transaction prior to December 7, 2026 that entitles its stockholders to receive a per share consideration of at least \$15.00, \$17.00, \$19.00 and \$21.00. Any right to Private Placement Vesting Warrants that remains unvested on the first business day after five years from the closing of the Business Combination will be forfeited without any further consideration.

As of July 31, 2025, there were 8,395,715 Public Warrants and 4,437,600 Private Placement Warrants, including 2,966,667 Private Placement Vesting Warrants, outstanding. As of January 31, 2025, there were 6,899,982 Public Warrants and 5,933,333 Private Placement Warrants, including 2,966,667 Private Placement Vesting Warrants, outstanding.

Warrants to Purchase Class A Common Stock

In addition to the Public and Private Placement Warrants, there were 1,065,594 warrants to purchase shares of Class A common stock with a weighted average exercise price of \$9.38 which were outstanding and exercisable as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025. As of July 31, 2025, the outstanding warrants have a weighted average remaining term of 4.7 years.

(11) Related Party Transactions

As of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, Google held 31,942,641 shares of the Company's Class A common stock, and, as such, owned greater than 10% of outstanding shares of the Company's Class A common stock.

In July 2023, the Company and Google entered into a one year content license agreement pursuant to which the Company agreed to license content to Google and provide certain of its products and services in exchange for a \$1.0 million fee. The agreement does not include extension or renewal terms. In August 2024, the content license agreement was amended to extend the term until November 2024 in exchange for a \$0.3 million fee. For the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, the Company recognized immaterial revenue related to the content license agreement.

The Company purchases hosting and other services from Google, of which \$11.6 million and \$10.6 million is deferred as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, respectively. The Company recorded \$5.9 million of expense during the three months ended July 31, 2025 relating to hosting and other services provided by Google, of which \$5.3 million was classified as cost of revenue and \$0.6 million was classified as research and development. The Company recorded \$12.6 million of expense during the six months ended July 31, 2025 relating to hosting and other services provided by Google, of which \$11.4 million was classified as cost of revenue and \$1.2 million was classified as research and development.

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The Company recorded \$7.5 million of expense during the three months ended July 31, 2024 relating to hosting and other services provided by Google, of which \$6.8 million was classified as cost of revenue and \$0.7 million was classified as research and development. The Company recorded \$14.5 million of expense during the six months ended July 31, 2024 relating to hosting and other services provided by Google, of which \$13.0 million was classified as cost of revenue and \$1.5 million was classified as research and development.

As of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, the Company's accrued and other current liabilities balance included \$2.4 million related to hosting and other services provided by Google. As of July 31, 2025, the Company's accounts payable balance included \$2.2 million related to hosting and other services provided by Google.

On June 28, 2021, the Company amended the terms of its hosting agreement with Google. The amendment, among other things, increased the aggregate purchase commitments to \$193.0 million. The amended agreement commenced on August 1, 2021 and extends through January 31, 2028. See Note 9, *Commitments and Contingencies*, for future Google hosting purchase commitments, including the amended commitments, as of July 31, 2025.

(12) Stock-based Compensation

The Company's equity incentive plans are described in Note 14, *Stock-based Compensation*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2025 Form 10-K.

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense recognized related to awards granted to employees and nonemployees, as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost of revenue	\$ 1,973	\$ 1,103	\$ 3,640	\$ 2,084
Research and development	4,876	3,121	9,460	8,852
Sales and marketing	2,010	2,805	3,939	5,208
General and administrative	5,242	5,156	10,277	9,786
Total expense	14,101	12,185	27,316	25,930
Capitalized to internal-use software development costs and property and equipment	(645)	(619)	(1,318)	(1,292)
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 13,456	\$ 11,566	\$ 25,998	\$ 24,638

Stock Options

A summary of stock option activity is as follows:

	Options Outstanding			
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Balances at January 31, 2025	23,155,090	\$ 5.49	4.9	
Exercised	(2,311,563)	\$ 3.06		
Granted	—	\$ —		
Forfeited	(579,483)	\$ 7.83		
Balances at July 31, 2025	<u>20,264,044</u>	\$ 5.70	4.3	\$ 32,590
Vested and exercisable at July 31, 2025	<u>19,849,827</u>	\$ 5.62	4.2	\$ 32,590

As of July 31, 2025, total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options was \$2.3 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of approximately 0.8 years.

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Restricted Stock Units

A summary of Restricted Stock Unit (“RSU”) activity is as follows:

	Number of RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balances at January 31, 2025	32,609,227	\$ 3.14
Vested	(7,306,030)	\$ 3.48
Granted	11,616,120	\$ 3.76
Forfeited	(1,770,282)	\$ 3.18
Balances at July 31, 2025	<u>35,149,035</u>	<u>\$ 3.27</u>

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company granted 11,616,120 RSUs, which generally vest over four years, subject to the recipient’s continued service through each applicable vesting date.

Stock-based compensation expense recognized for RSUs during the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 was \$12.6 million and \$23.9 million, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense recognized for RSUs during the three and six months ended July 31, 2024 was \$9.5 million and \$20.3 million, respectively. As of July 31, 2025, total unrecognized compensation cost related to RSUs was \$105.4 million. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of approximately 2.6 years.

Performance Vesting Restricted Stock Units

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company granted 190,042 performance vesting restricted stock units (“PSUs”) to certain members of the Company’s senior management. A portion of the PSUs are subject to vesting requirements related to the achievement of certain revenue and adjusted EBITDA targets for the first half of the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026, and the remaining portion is subject to vesting requirements related to the achievement of certain revenue and adjusted EBITDA targets for the entire fiscal year ended January 31, 2026. Vesting is also subject to continued service through the applicable vesting dates, and the actual number of PSUs that may vest ranges from 0% to 125% of the PSUs granted based on achievement of the targets.

Stock-based compensation expense recognized for PSUs during the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 was \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense recognized for PSUs during the three and six months ended July 31, 2024 was \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. As of July 31, 2025, total unrecognized compensation cost related to PSUs was \$0.4 million, which is expected to be recognized over a period of approximately 0.7 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Program

Beginning in April 2024, the Company’s eligible employees were able to begin participating in the Company’s Employee Stock Purchase Program (“ESPP”). The ESPP allows eligible participants to contribute up to 10% of their eligible compensation towards the purchase of Class A common stock at a discounted price, subject to certain limitations. The purchase price of the shares on each purchase date is equal to 85% of the lower of the fair market value of Class A common stock on the first and last trading days of each offering period. The offerings under the ESPP are currently designed to be intended to qualify under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company estimates the fair value of each purchase right under the ESPP on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model and uses the straight-line attribution approach to record the expense over the six-month offering period.

During the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million of stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP, respectively. During the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, the Company recognized \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million of stock-based compensation expense related to the ESPP, respectively. As of July 31, 2025, total unrecognized compensation cost related to ESPP was \$0.2 million. These costs are expected to be recognized over a period of approximately 0.2 years.

Early Exercises of Stock Options

The Legacy Incentive Plan provided for the early exercise of stock options for certain individuals as determined by the Company’s board of directors. Shares of common stock issued upon early exercises of unvested options are not deemed, for accounting purposes, to be issued until those shares vest according to their respective vesting schedules and accordingly, the consideration received for early exercises is initially recorded as a liability and reclassified to common stock and additional paid-in capital as the underlying awards vest. As of July 31, 2025, the Company had a \$3.6 million liability recorded for the early exercise of unvested stock options, and the related number of unvested shares subject to repurchase was 367,640.

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Earn-out Shares

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Former Planet equity award holders will have the right to receive Earn-out Shares that are contingently issuable in shares of Class A common stock. The Earn-out Shares may be earned in four equal tranches (i) when the closing price of Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$15.00, \$17.00, \$19.00 and \$21.00, over any 20 trading days within any 30 day trading period prior to December 7, 2026 or (ii) when the Company consummates a change of control transaction prior to December 7, 2026 that entitles its stockholders to receive a per share consideration of at least \$15.00, \$17.00, \$19.00 and \$21.00.

No Earn-out Shares vested during the three and six months ended July 31, 2025. As of July 31, 2025, there were 2,782,210 Earn-out Shares outstanding relating to Former Planet equity award holders. As of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, there was no remaining unrecognized compensation cost related to the Earn-out Shares.

(13) Income Taxes

During the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company recorded \$0.5 million and \$1.4 million of income tax expense, respectively. During the three and six months ended July 31, 2024, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$0.9 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. For the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, the income tax expense was primarily driven by the current tax on foreign earnings. The effective tax rates for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 differed from the federal statutory tax rate primarily due to the valuation allowance on the majority of the Company's U.S. and foreign deferred tax assets and foreign rate differences.

The Company evaluates its tax positions on a quarterly basis and revises its estimates accordingly. Gross unrecognized tax benefits were \$10.9 million and \$10.2 million as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, respectively. The gross unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, would not affect the effective tax rate due to the valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets. The Company determined that no accrual for interest and penalties was required as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025 and no such expenses were incurred in the periods presented.

The Company does not anticipate the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase or decrease in the next twelve months.

The Company files U.S. federal, various state and foreign income tax returns. The Company is not currently under audit by any taxing authorities. All tax years remain open to examination by taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act was enacted. The Company has evaluated the provisions in the Act and determined that there was immaterial impact to the Company's current year effective tax rate and its consolidated financial statements.

(14) Net Loss Per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders

The Company computes net loss per share of the Class A common stock and Class B common stock using the two-class method required for participating securities. Basic and diluted net loss per share are the same for each class of common stock because they are entitled to the same liquidation and dividend rights. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per Class A common stock and Class B common stock (amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Numerator:				
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (22,592)	\$ (38,668)	\$ (35,220)	\$ (67,961)
Denominator:				
Basic and diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding used in computing net loss per share attributable to common stockholders	304,129,204	290,364,319	302,230,578	289,328,033
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.23)

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Basic and diluted net loss per share was the same for each period presented as the inclusion of all potential Class A common stock and Class B common stock outstanding would have been anti-dilutive.

The following table presents the potential common stock outstanding that was excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share of common stock as of the periods presented because including them would have been antidilutive:

	As of July 31,	
	2025	2024
Warrants to purchase Class A common stock	1,065,594	1,065,594
Common stock options	20,264,044	26,106,458
Restricted Stock Units	35,149,035	43,651,697
Performance vesting Restricted Stock Units	194,831	333,771
Shares committed under ESPP	353,206	300,496
Earn-out Shares	24,241,220	24,637,325
dMY Sponsor Earn-out Shares	862,500	862,500
Public Warrants	8,395,715	6,899,982
Private Placement Warrants	4,437,600	5,933,333
Early exercised common stock options, subject to future vesting	367,640	735,280
Total	95,331,385	110,526,436

(15) Segment and Geographic Information

The Company has determined that it operates in one operating and reportable segment as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”), its Chief Executive Officer, reviews financial information on a consolidated basis for purposes of making operating decisions, allocating resources, and evaluating financial performance. The CODM uses consolidated net loss, as reported on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, in evaluating performance of the Company’s single segment and determining how to allocate resources of the Company as a whole.

Financial information for the Company’s reportable segment was as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenue	\$ 73,386	\$ 61,092	\$ 139,651	\$ 121,532
Less: Significant and other segment expenses				
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	20,590	16,134	39,741	33,190
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	18,375	18,990	35,751	37,848
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	15,432	16,367	29,719	35,232
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	12,583	13,968	26,834	28,025
Depreciation and amortization	10,622	13,145	21,704	26,248
Stock-based compensation	13,456	11,566	25,998	24,638
Restructuring costs	—	10,499	20	10,499
Certain litigation expenses ⁽²⁾	288	—	615	—
Other segment items ⁽³⁾	4,632	(909)	(5,511)	(6,187)
Consolidated net loss	(22,592)	(38,668)	(35,220)	(67,961)

⁽¹⁾ Exclusive of the following items shown separately; Depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation, restructuring costs, and certain litigation expenses.

⁽²⁾ Expenses relating to the Delaware class action lawsuit. Refer to Note 9 “Commitments and Contingencies”.

⁽³⁾ Includes interest income, change in fair value of warrant liabilities, other income (expense), net and provision for income taxes. Refer to the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Capital expenditures, which consists of purchases of property and equipment and capitalized internal-use software costs, for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025 were \$21.5 million and \$30.8 million, respectively. Capital expenditures, which consists of purchases of property and equipment and capitalized internal-use software costs, for the three and six months ended July 31, 2024 were \$16.6 million and \$28.0 million, respectively.

The Company's long-lived assets by geographic region are as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	July 31, 2025	January 31, 2025
United States	\$ 123,543	\$ 116,042
Rest of world	7,745	5,707
Total property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 131,288</u>	<u>\$ 121,749</u>

The Company concluded that satellites in service continue to be owned by the U.S. entity and accordingly are classified as U.S. assets in the table above. No single country other than the U.S. accounted for more than 10% of total property and equipment, net, as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF PLANET**

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) is intended to help the reader understand the results of operations and financial condition of Planet Labs PBC. The MD&A is provided as a supplement to and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as our audited annual consolidated financial statements and related notes as disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2025 (the “2025 Form 10-K”). This discussion contains forward-looking statements and involves numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in Part II, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” in this Quarterly Report. Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future.

Business and Overview

Our mission is to use space to help life on Earth, by imaging the world every day and making global change visible, accessible, and actionable. Our products include imagery, insights, and machine learning that empower companies, governments, and communities around the world to make timely decisions about our evolving world.

As a public benefit corporation, our purpose is to accelerate humanity toward a more sustainable, secure, and prosperous world, by illuminating the most important forms of environmental and social change.

We deliver a differentiated data set: a new image of the entire Earth’s landmass, constantly refreshed. To collect this powerful data set, we design, build and operate over one hundred satellites, making our fleet the largest Earth observation fleet of satellites in history. Our daily stream of proprietary data and machine learning analytics, delivered through our cloud-native platform, helps companies, governments and civil society use satellite imagery to discover insights as change happens.

To help further our mission, we have developed advanced satellite technology that increases the cost performance of each satellite. This has enabled us to launch large fleets of satellites at lower cost and in turn record over 3,000 images on average for every point on Earth’s landmass, a non-replicable historical archive that can power analytics, machine learning, and insights. We have advanced data processing capabilities that enable us to produce “AI-ready” data sets and have partnered with third-parties to offer AI-enabled data solutions. As these data sets continue to grow and we continue to develop these partnerships, we believe the value of our data and analytics solutions to our customers will further increase.

We currently serve customers across civil government, commercial and defense and intelligence verticals, including agriculture, mapping, energy, forestry, finance and insurance, as well as federal, civil, state, and local governments. Our customers in government and commercial markets leverage our product capabilities to monitor and manage global change over broad areas to take action.

Our proprietary data set and analytics are delivered pursuant to subscription and usage-based data licensing agreements and are accessed by our customers through our online platform and subscription APIs. We believe our efficient cost structure, one-to-many business model and differentiated data set have enabled the growth of our business.

Complementing our foundational data offerings, our strategy is evolving towards delivering more integrated downstream solutions. This shift is designed to capture a broader base of customers and strengthen our market leadership by providing more direct and actionable solutions. In addition, our innovative satellite services model, as demonstrated with recent customer agreements, represents a new approach to how we fund and monetize our next-generation satellite fleets. This model is expected to further align our offerings with market demand and enhance our ability to capture value as we scale our business operations.

Our Business Model

We primarily generate revenue through selling licenses to our data and analytics to customers over a cloud-based platform via fixed price subscription and usage-based contracts. Data licensing subscriptions and minimum commitment usage-based contracts provide a large recurring revenue base for our business with a low incremental cost to serve each additional customer. Payment terms of our customer agreements are most commonly in advance on an either quarterly or annual basis, although a small number of large contracts have required payment terms that are monthly or quarterly in arrears. Additionally, we also generate revenue through satellite services agreements in which we build and operate satellites owned by the customer or provide exclusive dedicated image tasking capacity on our specified satellites. Satellite services arrangements address a broad spectrum of needs for our customers,

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including mission systems engineering, spacecraft design and manufacturing, launch procurement, dedicated capacity, ground station operations, satellite operations, and maintenance. We also generate a small amount of revenue from sales of third-party imagery, professional services, and customer support.

We employ a “land-and-expand” go-to-market strategy with the goal to deliver increasing value to our customers and generate more revenue with each customer over time by expanding the scope of the services we offer. We work closely with our customers and partners to enable their early success, both from an account management and technical management perspective. Deeper adoption from our customers comes in many forms, including more users, more area coverage, and more advanced software analytics capabilities.

Key elements of our growth strategy include:

Scaling in Existing Verticals:

We have invested in our sales and marketing efforts to address the vertical markets in which we operate, as well as in software solutions to expand within our existing customer base. We plan to further penetrate vertical markets in which end users are early adopters of geospatial data, such as civil government, agriculture, and defense and intelligence through targeted sales and marketing activities and continued investment in new solutions for these verticals.

Expansion into New Verticals and Applications:

We plan to invest in our offerings to make our data more actionable and accessible to a larger group of customers and users, including non-geospatial experts such as data and business analysts in government and commercial organizations. We believe this will help us address use cases in key emerging markets such as energy, infrastructure, finance, insurance, and consumer packaged goods. We also intend to partner with companies building vertical market solutions, such as independent software vendors, as well as business intelligence and analytics providers. While we have customers and partners today in many of these verticals, we believe enhancing our data to meet their needs has the potential to accelerate the proliferation of our data and analytics usage across more end users. Additionally, we currently have multiple partners with solutions that rapidly generate insights for their customers using our licensed proprietary data and Planet Analytics or their AI technology. Their capabilities include training models on our proprietary data to find any object of interest to a user over broad areas of land or sea. We believe recent and ongoing industry advancements in AI will support making our datasets more accessible to customers and users across new and existing verticals by speeding customer time to value through these capabilities.

Continued Investment in Data Products and Solutions:

We plan to scale and expand our existing products, as well as add new solutions, by building on our machine learning and computer vision capabilities with remote sensing techniques to fuse multiple data sources. These products allow our customers to consume simple, actionable time-series data within their existing workflows. We intend to create many of these key data sets internally, as well as in collaboration with our partners who have deep vertical expertise.

Establish Platform Ecosystem:

We plan to further develop our ecosystem of users and partners to build solutions leveraging our data and platform and to build software tools and APIs that make it even easier to do so. By developing a robust applications ecosystem, we believe we can create a network effect, potentially accelerating our growth and deepening our market penetration.

New Sensors & Data Sets:

We plan to make strategic investments in building new sensors to capture additional data sets from space. As we grow our customer base and the use cases we can address, we believe we can better understand what additional data sets our customers are eager to access and therefore which sensors might enable us to capture additional data that is valuable to such customers. By leveraging our agile aerospace approach to space systems, we believe we are well-positioned to introduce new Earth observation sensors into orbit to capture new types of data with greater capital efficiency and speed than other satellite data providers. Having these capabilities can deepen our value proposition to customers and help us both acquire new customers and expand our offering to existing customers.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

We believe that our financial condition and result of operations have been, and will continue to be, affected by a number of factors that present significant opportunities for us but also pose risks and challenges, including those discussed below, in Part II, Item 1A “Risk Factors” of this Quarterly Report.

Recent Developments

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Commercial Satellite Services Agreements

In January 2025, Planet entered into a multi-year \$230.0 million commercial agreement with SKY Perfect JSAT (“JSAT”) through its U.S.-based subsidiary. Pursuant to the agreement, Planet will build and operate a constellation of ten Pelican high resolution satellites that will be owned by JSAT. In connection with the agreement, Planet is provided with licensing rights for certain imagery generated from the Pelicans that it will utilize to serve its customers around the world. The satellites are expected to launch beginning in 2027. The agreement includes payments totaling \$230.0 million which become payable based on specified milestones. The accounting for this contract involves a judgmental process of estimating costs and profit for each performance obligation. Revenue for the build of the Pelicans is recognized over time as work progresses and revenue for services is recognized as they are rendered. Costs associated with the build of the Pelicans and performance of services is recognized as cost of revenue.

In June 2025, Planet entered into a multi-year €240.0 million commercial agreement, funded by the German government, pursuant to which Planet will provide dedicated image tasking capacity and direct downlink services on Pelican satellites. The agreement also includes access to imagery data and AI-enabled solutions for enhanced situational and maritime domain awareness. The agreement includes payments totaling €240.0 million which become payable based on fixed due dates as set forth in the contract. Revenue for the dedicated capacity services portion of the contract is recognized ratably over the contract term. Costs associated with the performance of services are recognized as cost of revenue.

Continuing to Acquire New Customers

Attracting new customers is an important factor affecting our future growth and operating performance. We believe our ability to attract customers will be driven by our ability to continue to improve our data and offer software and analytic solutions that make our data easier to consume and integrate into our customers’ workflows, our success in offering new data sets and products to solve customer problems, increases in our global sales presence and increases in our marketing investments. As part of this strategy, we have recently made Planet’s data available for purchase directly through our Planet Insights Platform (which has integrated the former Sentinel Hub platform), which facilitates rapid user adoption, particularly by empowering users to self-service our solutions without formal sales interaction. We believe this serves as a natural entry point for some of our smaller accounts, enabling them to realize the value of Planet’s offerings, leading to broader awareness of our solutions throughout their networks and organizations.

In addition, we plan to continue investing in making our data more digestible and accessible to non-technical business users and to build solutions to address more use cases and expand our addressable market. As a result of this strategy, we anticipate continuing to invest in our research and development. We will also aim to expand our reach with customers by partnering with independent software vendors and solution providers who are building vertical market-specific solutions. While we have customers and partners today in many markets, we believe that our increased investment in developing software analytics solutions has the potential to accelerate the usage of our data and analytics across broader audiences. Additionally, the timing of securing new customer contracts, including when it occurs during the year and the length of the sales cycle, as well as the size of the contracts, can impact our operating performance.

Retention and Expansion of Existing Customers

To increase customer retention and expansion of revenue from existing customers, we are making a number of investments in our operations. Customer retention and expansion is driven by the speed with which our customers realize the value of our data once they become customers, our ability to cross-sell our different products to our existing customers and our ability to offer new products to our customers. Therefore, to increase customer retention and sales to existing customers, we have invested in our customer success function, continuous improvements to our existing data, and the software tools and analytic tools that make our data easier to consume. As a result of such investments, we anticipate our cost of revenue, operating expenses, and capital expenditures may increase as we continue to prioritize customer retention and expansion.

Investment Decisions

We regularly review our existing customers and target markets to determine where we should invest in our product and technology roadmap, both for our space systems engineering to enable new geospatial coverage models, as well as our software engineering focused on providing sophisticated analytics models and tools to service an expanding set of markets and use cases. Our financial performance relies heavily on effective balance between driving continued growth, maintaining technology leadership, and improving margins across the business.

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Seasonality

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, seasonality in our business and fluctuations in our operating results due to customer behavior, buying patterns and usage-based contracts. For example, we typically have customers who increase their usage of our data services when they need more frequent data monitoring over broader areas during peak agricultural seasons, during natural disasters or other global events, or when commodity prices are at certain levels. These customers may expand their usage and then subsequently scale back. We believe that the seasonal trends that we have experienced in the past may occur in the future. To the extent that we experience seasonality, it may impact our operating results and financial metrics, as well as our ability to forecast future operating results and financial metrics. Additionally, when we introduce new products to the market, we may not have sufficient experience in selling certain products to determine if demand for these products are or will be subject to material seasonality.

Key Operational and Business Metrics

In addition to the measures presented in our consolidated financial statements, we use the following key operational and business metrics to evaluate our business, measure our performance, develop financial forecasts, and make strategic decisions.

ACV and EoP ACV Book of Business

In connection with the calculation of several of the key operational and business metrics we utilize, we calculate Annual Contract Value (“ACV”) for contracts of one year or greater as the total amount of value that a customer has contracted to pay for the most recent 12 month period for the contract, excluding customers that are exclusively Planet Insights Platform (which has integrated the former Sentinel Hub platform) self-service paying users, as well as the value of any satellite services contracts. For short-term contracts (contracts less than 12 months), ACV is equal to total contract value.

We also calculate End of Period (“EoP”) ACV Book of Business in connection with the calculation of several of the key operational and business metrics we utilize. We define EoP ACV Book of Business as the sum of the ACV of all contracts that are active on the last day of the period pursuant to the effective dates and end dates of such contracts, excluding customers that are exclusively Planet Insights Platform self-service paying users, as well as the value of any satellite services contracts. Active contracts exclude any contract that has been canceled, expired prior to the last day of the period without renewing, or for any other reason is not expected to generate revenue in the subsequent period. For contracts ending on the last day of the period, the ACV is either updated to reflect the ACV of the renewed contract or, if the contract has not yet renewed or extended, the ACV is excluded from the EoP ACV Book of Business. We do not annualize short-term contracts in calculating our EoP ACV Book of Business. We calculate the ACV of usage-based contracts based on the committed contracted revenue or the revenue achieved on the usage-based contract in the prior 12-month period.

Net Dollar Retention Rate

	Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
Net Dollar Retention Rate	107 %	99 %

We define Net Dollar Retention Rate as the percentage of ACV generated by existing customers in a given period as compared to the ACV of all contracts at the beginning of the fiscal year from the same set of existing customers. We define existing customers as customers with an active contract with Planet. We believe our Net Dollar Retention Rate is a useful metric for investors as it can be used to measure our ability to retain and grow revenue generated from our existing customers, on which our ability to drive long-term growth and profitability is, in part, dependent. We use Net Dollar Retention Rate to assess customer adoption of new products, inform opportunities to make improvements across our products, identify opportunities to improve operations, and manage go to market functions, as well as to understand how much future growth may come from cross-selling and up-selling customers. Management applies judgment in determining the value of active contracts in a given period, as set forth in the definition of ACV above. Net Dollar Retention Rate increased to 107% for the six months ended July 31, 2025, as compared to 99% for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to large government contract expansions.

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Net Dollar Retention Rate including Winbacks

	Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
Net Dollar Retention Rate including Winbacks	108 %	100 %

We assess two metrics for net dollar retention—Net Dollar Retention Rate, as described above, and Net Dollar Retention Rate including winbacks. A winback is a previously existing customer that was inactive at the start of the measurement period but has reactivated during the measurement period. The reactivation period must be within 24 months from the last active contract with the customer; otherwise, the customer is counted as a new customer and therefore excluded from the retention rate metrics. We define Net Dollar Retention Rate including winbacks as the percentage of ACV generated by existing customers and winbacks in a given period as compared to the ACV of all contracts at the beginning of the fiscal year from the same set of existing customers. We believe this metric is useful to investors as it captures the value of customer contracts that resume business with Planet after being inactive and thereby provides a quantification of Planet’s ability to recapture lost business. Management uses this metric to understand the adoption of our products and long-term customer retention, as well as the success of marketing campaigns and sales initiatives in re-engaging inactive customers. Beyond the judgments underlying managements’ calculation of Net Dollar Retention Rate set forth above, there are no additional assumptions or estimates made in connection with Net Dollar Retention Rate including winbacks. Net Dollar Retention Rate including winbacks increased to 108% for the six months ended July 31, 2025, as compared to 100% for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to large government contract expansions.

EoP Customer Count

	As of July 31,	
	2025	2024
EoP Customer Count	908	1,012

We define EoP Customer Count as the total count of all existing customers at the end of the period excluding customers that are exclusively Planet Insights Platform (which has integrated the former Sentinel Hub platform) self-service paying users. For EoP Customer Count, we define existing customers as customers with an active contract with us at the end of the reported period. For the purpose of this metric, we define a customer as a distinct entity that uses our data or services. We sell directly to customers, as well as indirectly through our partner network. If a partner does not provide the end customer’s name, then the partner is reported as the customer. Each customer, regardless of the number of active opportunities with us, is counted only once. For example, if a customer utilizes multiple products of Planet, we only count that customer once for purposes of EoP Customer Count. A customer with multiple divisions, segments, or subsidiaries are also counted as a single unique customer based on the parent organization or parent account. For EoP Customer Count, we do not include users that only utilize our self-service Planet Insights Platform web based ordering system, which we acquired in August 2023, and which offers standard starter packages on a monthly or annual basis. We believe excluding these users from EoP Customer Count creates a more useful metric, as we view the Planet Insights Platform starter packages as entry points for smaller accounts, leading to broader awareness of our solutions throughout their networks and organizations. We believe EoP Customer Count is a useful metric for investors and management to track as it is an important indicator of the broader adoption of our platform and is a measure of our success in growing our market presence and penetration. Management applies judgment as to which customers are deemed to have an active contract in a period, as well as whether a customer is a distinct entity that uses our data or services. The EoP Customer Count decreased to 908 as of July 31, 2025, as compared to 1,012 as of July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily attributable to an increased focus on larger customers.

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Percent of Recurring ACV

	As of July 31,	
	2025	2024
Percent of Recurring ACV	98 %	96 %

Percent of Recurring ACV is the portion of the total EoP ACV Book of Business that is recurring in nature. We define ACV Book of Business as the sum of the ACV of all contracts that are active on the last day of the period pursuant to the effective dates and end dates of such contracts, excluding customers that are exclusively Planet Insights Platform (which has integrated the former Sentinel Hub platform) self-service paying users, as well as the value of any satellite services contracts. We define Percent of Recurring ACV as the dollar value of all data subscription contracts and the committed portion of usage-based contracts (excluding customers that are exclusively Planet Insights Platform self-service paying users) divided by the total dollar value of all contracts in our EoP ACV Book of Business. We believe Percent of Recurring ACV is useful to investors to better understand how much of our revenue is from customers that have the potential to renew their contracts over multiple years rather than being one-time in nature. We track Percent of Recurring ACV to inform estimates for the future revenue growth potential of our business and improve the predictability of our financial results. There are no significant estimates underlying management's calculation of Percent of Recurring ACV, but management applies judgment as to which customers have an active contract at a period end for the purpose of determining EoP ACV Book of Business, which is used as part of the calculation of Percent of Recurring ACV. Percent of Recurring ACV increased to 98% for the six months ended July 31, 2025, as compared to 96% for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to demand of data subscription and usage-based contracts from large government customers.

Capital Expenditures as a Percentage of Revenue

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Capital Expenditures as Percentage of Revenue	29 %	27 %	22 %	23 %

We define capital expenditures as purchases of property and equipment plus capitalized internally developed software development costs, which are included in our statements of cash flows from investing activities. We define Capital Expenditures as a Percentage of Revenue as the total amount of capital expenditures divided by total revenue in the reported period. Capital Expenditures as a Percentage of Revenue is a performance measure that we use to evaluate the appropriate level of capital expenditures needed to support demand for our data services and related revenue, and to provide a comparable view of our performance relative to other earth observation companies, which may invest significantly greater amounts in their satellites to deliver their data to customers. We use an agile space systems strategy, which means we invest in a larger number of significantly lower cost satellites and software infrastructure to automate the management of the satellites and to deliver our data to clients. As a result of our strategy and our business model, our capital expenditures may be more similar to software companies with large data center infrastructure costs. Therefore, we believe it is important to look at our level of capital expenditure investments relative to revenue when evaluating our performance relative to other earth observation companies or to other software and data companies with significant data center infrastructure investment requirements. We believe Capital Expenditures as a Percentage of Revenue is a useful metric for investors because it provides visibility to the level of capital expenditures required to operate our business and our relative capital efficiency. Capital Expenditures as a Percentage of Revenue increased to 29% for the three months ended July 31, 2025, as compared to 27% for the three months ended July 31, 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in capitalized labor and material related to the build of our next generation high resolution Pelican satellites and our medium resolution satellites. Capital Expenditures as a Percentage of Revenue decreased to 22% for the six months ended July 31, 2025, as compared to 23% for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily attributable to an increase in revenue and timing of purchases. We expect our capital expenditures and working capital requirements to continue to increase in the foreseeable future as we seek to grow our business.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

We derive revenue principally from licensing rights to use our imagery that is delivered digitally through our online platform in addition to providing related services. Imagery licensing agreements vary by contract, but generally have annual or multi-year contractual terms. The data licenses are generally purchased via a fixed price contract on a subscription or usage basis, whereby a customer pays for access to our imagery or derived imagery data, delivered by Planet or through partners, which may be downloaded over a specific period of time, or, less frequently, on a

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transactional basis, whereby the customer pays for individual content licenses. Additionally, we derive revenue through satellite services agreements in which we build and operate satellites owned by the customer or provide dedicated image tasking capacity on our satellites. Satellite services contracts generally have fixed price, multi-year contractual terms.

We also provide a small amount of other services to customers, including professional services such as training, analytical services, and other value-added activities related to our imagery, data and technology. These revenues are recognized as the services are rendered, on a proportional performance basis for fixed price contracts or ratably over the contract term for subscription professional services and analytics contracts. Training revenues are recognized as the services are performed.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists of employee-related costs of performing account and data provisioning, customer support, satellite and engineering operations, as well as the costs of operating and retrieving information from the satellites, processing and storing the data retrieved, third party imagery expenses, depreciation of satellites and ground stations, amortization of acquired intangibles and amortization of capitalized internal-use software related to creating imagery provided to customers. Cost of revenue also includes satellite build and employee-related costs for efforts towards completing our satellite services contract performance obligations. Employee-related costs include salaries, benefits, bonuses and stock-based compensation. To a lesser extent, cost of revenue includes costs from professional services, including costs paid to subcontractors, solution partners and certain third-party fees.

We expect cost of revenue to continue to increase as we invest in our delivery organization, build and launch satellites for customers that have purchased satellite services, incorporate third-party products into our solutions and introduce future product sets that may require higher compute capacity. As we continue to grow our subscription revenue contracts and increase the revenue associated with our analytic capabilities, we anticipate further economies of scale on our satellites and other infrastructure costs as we incur lower marginal cost with each new customer we add to our platform.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses primarily include personnel related expenses for employees and consultants, hardware costs, supplies costs, contractor fees and administrative expenses. Employee-related costs include salaries, benefits, bonuses and stock-based compensation. Expenses classified as research and development are expensed as incurred and attributable to advancing technology research, platform and infrastructure development and the research and development of new product iterations. Funding for our performance of research and development services under certain arrangements are recognized as a reduction of research and development expenses based on a cost incurred method.

We continue to iterate on the design of our satellites and the capabilities of our automated operations to optimize for efficiency and technical capability of each satellite. Costs associated with satellite and other space related research and development activities are expensed as incurred.

We intend to continue to invest in our software platform development, machine learning and analytic tools and applications and new satellite technologies for both the satellite fleet operations and data collection capabilities to drive incremental value to our existing customers and to enable us to expand our traction in emerging markets and with new customers. As a result of the foregoing, research and development expenditures may increase in future periods.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses primarily include costs incurred to market and distribute our products. Such costs include expenses related to advertising and conferences, sales commissions, salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation for our sales and marketing personnel and sales office expenses. Sales and marketing expenses also include fees for professional and consulting services principally consisting of public relations and independent contractor expenses. Sales commissions are capitalized when incurred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of benefit. Other sales and marketing costs are expensed as incurred.

We intend to continue to invest in our selling and marketing capabilities in the future and may increase this expense in future periods as we look to upsell new product features and expand into new market verticals. Selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of total revenue may fluctuate from period to period based on total revenue and the timing of our investments.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses include personnel-related expenses and facilities-related costs primarily for our executive, finance, accounting, legal and human resources functions. General and administrative expenses also

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include fees for professional services principally consisting of legal, audit, tax, and insurance, as well as executive management expenses. General and administrative costs are expensed as incurred.

We expect to continue to incur additional general and administrative expenses as a result of operating as a public company, including expenses related to compliance and reporting obligations of public companies, and increased costs for insurance, investor relations, and professional services. Our general and administrative expenses may increase in future periods and vary from period to period as a percentage of revenue, but we expect to continue to realize operating scale with respect to these expenses over time as we grow our revenue.

Interest Income

Interest income primarily consists of interest earned on our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Our cash equivalent and short-term investment portfolio is invested with a goal of preserving our access to capital, and generally consists of money market funds, commercial paper, corporate debt securities and U.S. government and U.S. government agency debt securities.

Change in Fair Value of Warrant Liabilities

The change in fair value of warrant liabilities consists of the change in fair value of the public and private placement warrant liabilities. We expect to incur other incremental income or expense for fair value adjustments resulting from warrant liabilities that remain outstanding.

Other Income (Expense), net

Other income (expense), net, consists of net gains or losses on foreign currency and certain other non-operating income and expense items.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our income tax provision consists of an estimate for U.S. federal and state income taxes, as well as those foreign jurisdictions where we have business operations, based on enacted tax rates, as adjusted for allowable credits, deductions, uncertain tax positions, changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities, and changes in the tax law. We believe that it is more likely than not that the majority of the U.S. and foreign deferred tax assets will not be realized. Accordingly, we recorded a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets in these jurisdictions.

Results of Operations

Three months ended July 31, 2025 compared to three months ended July 31, 2024

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the interim periods indicated and the changes between such periods.

<i>(in thousands, except percentages)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		\$	%
	2025	2024	Change	Change
Revenue	\$ 73,386	\$ 61,092	\$ 12,294	20 %
Cost of revenue	31,118	28,782	2,336	8 %
Gross profit	42,268	32,310	9,958	31 %
Operating expenses				
Research and development	24,155	27,250	(3,095)	(11)%
Sales and marketing	17,574	23,733	(6,159)	(26)%
General and administrative	18,499	20,904	(2,405)	(12)%
Total operating expenses	60,228	71,887	(11,659)	(16)%
Loss from operations	(17,960)	(39,577)	21,617	(55)%
Interest income	2,172	2,771	(599)	(22)%
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	(5,679)	(602)	(5,077)	843 %
Other income (expense), net	(628)	(363)	(265)	73 %
Total other income (expense), net	(4,135)	1,806	(5,941)	(329)%
Loss before provision for income taxes	(22,095)	(37,771)	15,676	(42)%
Provision for income taxes	497	897	(400)	(45)%
Net loss	\$ (22,592)	\$ (38,668)	\$ 16,076	(42)%

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Revenue

Revenue increased \$12.3 million, or 20%, to \$73.4 million for the three months ended July 31, 2025 from \$61.1 million for the three months ended July 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to a \$8.6 million increase from new customer growth and an increase from existing customer contracts of \$3.7 million. The increase in revenue was primarily driven by growth with new and existing Defense and Intelligence customers.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue increased \$2.3 million, or 8%, to \$31.1 million for the three months ended July 31, 2025, from \$28.8 million for the three months ended July 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to a \$3.1 million increase in employee-related costs, which was primarily due to efforts towards completing our satellite services contract performance obligations. The increase was also partially due to a \$2.4 million increase in costs paid to solution partners and subcontractors and a \$0.9 million increase in stock-based compensation. These increases were partially offset by a \$2.1 million decrease in depreciation expense, which was primarily due to a \$3.9 million decrease resulting from certain high resolution satellites that have fully depreciated and partially offset by a \$1.1 million increase resulting from certain medium resolution satellites launched in fiscal year ended January 31, 2025. These increases were also partially offset by a \$1.3 million decrease in hosting costs and \$1.2 million of severance and termination benefits charges recognized during the three months ended July 31, 2024 associated with the 2024 headcount reduction.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses decreased \$3.1 million, or 11%, to \$24.2 million for the three months ended July 31, 2025, from \$27.3 million for the three months ended July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to a \$3.7 million decrease in employee-related costs, primarily due to reduced headcount and due to efforts towards completing our satellite services contract performance obligations included in cost of revenue. The decrease was also partially due to \$3.5 million of severance and termination benefits charges recognized during the three months ended July 31, 2024 associated with the 2024 headcount reduction and a \$0.6 million decrease in depreciation expense. These decreases were partially offset by a \$1.9 million decrease in funding recognized for our research and development arrangements, a \$1.7 million increase in stock-based compensation expense, and a \$1.2 million increase in spacecraft hardware costs for research and development activities.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses decreased \$6.2 million, or 26%, to \$17.6 million, for the three months ended July 31, 2025, from \$23.7 million for the three months ended July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to \$4.4 million of severance and termination benefits charges recognized during the three months ended July 31, 2024 associated with the 2024 headcount reduction. The decrease was also partially due to a \$0.9 million decrease in employee-related costs, primarily due to reduced headcount and a \$0.8 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased \$2.4 million, or 12%, to \$18.5 million for the three months ended July 31, 2025, from \$20.9 million for the three months ended July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to \$1.3 million of severance and termination benefits charges recognized during the three months ended July 31, 2024 associated with the 2024 headcount reduction. The decrease was also partially due to a \$1.3 million decrease in expense associated with the revaluation of the contingent consideration liability for the Sinergise customer consent escrow. During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2025, evidence of the Sinergise acquisition customer consent was received and the \$7.5 million escrow balance was released to Sinergise.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased \$0.6 million to \$2.2 million for the three months ended July 31, 2025, from \$2.8 million for the three months ended July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in our short-term investment balances.

Change in Fair Value of Warrant Liabilities

The change in fair value of warrant liabilities for both the three months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 represents the change in fair value of the public and private placement warrants, which primarily fluctuates based on the change in trading price of our Class A common stock and the impact of time decay as the time to expiration approaches.

Other Income (Expense), net

Other income (expense), net for the three months ended July 31, 2025 and July 31, 2024, primarily reflects interest expense associated with a customer contract that contains a significant financing component and realized and unrealized foreign currency exchange gains and losses.

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Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes was \$0.5 million and \$0.9 million for the three months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. For the three months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, the income tax expense was primarily driven by the current tax on foreign earnings. The effective tax rate for the three months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 differed from the federal statutory tax rate primarily due to the valuation allowance on the majority of our U.S. and foreign deferred tax assets and foreign rate differences.

Six months ended July 31, 2025 compared to six months ended July 31, 2024

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the interim periods indicated and the changes between such periods.

(in thousands, except percentages)	Six Months Ended July 31,		\$	%
	2025	2024	Change	Change
Revenue	\$ 139,651	\$ 121,532	\$ 18,119	15 %
Cost of revenue	60,780	57,539	3,241	6 %
Gross profit	78,871	63,993	14,878	23 %
Operating expenses				
Research and development	47,229	52,839	(5,610)	(11)%
Sales and marketing	33,888	45,218	(11,330)	(25)%
General and administrative	38,485	40,084	(1,599)	(4)%
Total operating expenses	119,602	138,141	(18,539)	(13)%
Loss from operations	(40,731)	(74,148)	33,417	(45)%
Interest income	4,056	5,878	(1,822)	(31)%
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	4,708	928	3,780	407 %
Other income (expense), net	(1,828)	720	(2,548)	(354)%
Total other income (expense), net	6,936	7,526	(590)	(8)%
Loss before provision for income taxes	(33,795)	(66,622)	32,827	(49)%
Provision for income taxes	1,425	1,339	86	6 %
Net loss	\$ (35,220)	\$ (67,961)	\$ 32,741	(48)%

Revenue

Revenue increased \$18.1 million, or 15%, to \$139.7 million for the six months ended July 31, 2025 from \$121.5 million for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to a \$15.0 million increase from new customer growth and an increase from existing customer contracts of \$3.1 million. The increase in revenue was primarily driven by growth with new and existing Defense and Intelligence customers.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue increased \$3.2 million, or 6%, to \$60.8 million, for the six months ended July 31, 2025, from \$57.5 million for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to a \$4.5 million increase in employee-related costs, which was primarily due to efforts towards completing our satellite services contract performance obligations. The increase was also partially due to a \$2.9 million increase in costs paid to solution partners and subcontractors, a \$1.6 million increase in stock-based compensation, and a \$0.5 million increase in amortization. These increases were partially offset by a \$4.2 million decrease in depreciation expense, which was primarily due to a \$8.0 million decrease resulting from certain high resolution satellites that have fully depreciated and partially offset by a \$1.9 million increase resulting from certain medium resolution satellites launched in fiscal year ended January 31, 2025. These increases were also partially offset by a \$1.5 million decrease in hosting costs and \$1.2 million of severance and termination benefits charges recognized during the six months ended July 31, 2024 associated with the 2024 headcount reduction.

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Research and Development

Research and development expenses decreased \$5.6 million, or 11%, to \$47.2 million for the six months ended July 31, 2025, from \$52.8 million for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to a \$8.0 million decrease in employee-related costs, primarily due to reduced headcount and due to efforts towards completing our satellite services contract performance obligations included in cost of revenue. The decrease was also partially due to \$3.5 million of severance and termination benefits charges recognized during the six months ended July 31, 2024 associated with the 2024 headcount reduction. These decreases were partially offset by a \$5.6 million decrease in funding recognized for our research and development arrangements.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses decreased \$11.3 million, or 25%, to \$33.9 million, for the six months ended July 31, 2025, from \$45.2 million for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to \$4.4 million of severance and termination benefits charges recognized during the six months ended July 31, 2024 associated with the 2024 headcount reduction. The decrease was also partially due to a \$4.1 million decrease in employee-related costs due to reduced headcount, a \$1.5 million decrease in marketing expense, and a \$1.3 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased \$1.6 million, or 4%, to \$38.5 million for the six months ended July 31, 2025, from \$40.1 million for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to a \$1.4 million decrease in expense associated with the revaluation of the contingent consideration liability for the Sinergise customer consent escrow. The decrease was also partially due to \$1.3 million of severance and termination benefits charges recognized during the six months ended July 31, 2024 associated with the 2024 headcount reduction, a \$1.2 million decrease in employee-related costs due to reduced headcount, and a \$1.0 million decrease in audit and consulting fees. These decreases were partially offset by a \$1.5 million increase in bad debt expense, a \$0.6 million increase in legal expenses, and a \$0.5 million increase in stock-based compensation expense.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased \$1.8 million, to \$4.1 million for the six months ended July 31, 2025, from \$5.9 million for the six months ended July 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in our short-term investment balances.

Change in Fair Value of Warrant Liabilities

The change in fair value of warrant liabilities for both the six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 represents the change in fair value of the public and private placement warrants, which primarily fluctuates based on the change in trading price of our Class A common stock and the impact of time decay as the time to expiration approaches.

Other Income (Expense), net

Other expense, net of \$1.8 million for the six months ended July 31, 2025 includes \$0.8 million of interest expense associated with a customer contract that contains a significant financing component. Other income, net of \$0.7 million for the six months ended July 31, 2024 primarily reflects the derecognition of a \$1.3 million liability for which settlement is not considered probable.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes was \$1.4 million and \$1.3 million for the six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. For the six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, the income tax expense was primarily driven by the current tax on foreign earnings. The effective tax rate for the six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 differed from the federal statutory tax rate primarily due to the valuation allowance on the majority of our U.S. and foreign deferred tax assets and foreign rate differences.

Non-GAAP Information

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes Non-GAAP Gross Profit, Non-GAAP Gross Margin, Adjusted EBITDA and Backlog, which are non-GAAP measures that we use to supplement our results presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. We include these non-GAAP financial measures because they are used by management to evaluate our core operating performance and trends and to make strategic decisions regarding the allocation of capital and new investments.

We define and calculate Non-GAAP Gross Profit as gross profit adjusted for stock-based compensation, amortization of acquired intangible assets, and restructuring costs. We define Non-GAAP Gross Margin as Non-GAAP Gross Profit divided by revenue.

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We define and calculate Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) before the impact of interest income and expense, income tax provision and depreciation and amortization, and further adjusted for the following items: stock-based compensation, change in fair value of warrant liabilities, other income (expense), net, restructuring costs, and certain litigation expenses.

We present Non-GAAP Gross Profit, Non-GAAP Gross Margin and Adjusted EBITDA because we believe these measures are frequently used by analysts, investors and other interested parties to evaluate companies in our industry and facilitates comparisons on a consistent basis across reporting periods. Further, we believe these measures are helpful in highlighting trends in our operating results because they exclude items that are not indicative of our core operating performance.

We define and calculate Backlog as remaining performance obligations plus the cancellable portion of the contract value for contracts that provide the customer with a right to terminate for convenience without incurring a substantive termination penalty and written orders where funding has not been appropriated. Backlog does not include unexercised contract options. Remaining performance obligations represent the amount of contracted future revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes both deferred revenue and non-cancelable contracted revenue that will be invoiced and recognized in revenue in future periods. Remaining performance obligations do not include contracts which provide the customer with a right to terminate for convenience without incurring a substantive termination penalty, written orders where funding has not been appropriated and unexercised contract options.

An increasing and meaningful portion of our revenue is generated from contracts with the U.S. government and other government customers. Cancellation provisions, such as termination for convenience clauses, are common in contracts with the U.S. government and certain other government customers. We present Backlog because the portion of our customer contracts with such cancellation provisions represents a meaningful amount of our expected future revenues. Management uses backlog to more effectively forecast our future business and results, which supports decisions around capital allocation. It also helps us identify future growth or operating trends that may not otherwise be apparent. We also believe Backlog is useful for investors in forecasting our future results and understanding the growth of our business. Customer cancellation provisions relating to termination for convenience clauses and funding appropriation requirements are outside of our control, and as a result, we may fail to realize the full value of such contracts.

Non-GAAP financial measures have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation from, as a substitute for, or superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The non-GAAP financial measures presented are not based on any standardized methodology prescribed by U.S. GAAP and are not necessarily comparable to similarly-titled measures presented by other companies, which may have different definitions from ours. Further, certain of the non-GAAP financial measures presented exclude stock-based compensation expenses, which has recently been, and will continue to be for the foreseeable future, a significant recurring expense for our business and an important part of our compensation strategy.

Non-GAAP Gross Profit and Non-GAAP Gross Margin

The table below reconciles Non-GAAP Gross Profit and Non-GAAP Gross Margin to Gross Profit and Gross Margin (the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure), for the periods indicated:

<i>(in thousands, except percentages)</i>	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Gross Profit	\$ 42,268	\$ 32,310	\$ 78,871	\$ 63,993
Stock-based compensation	1,872	942	3,413	1,818
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	708	750	1,399	1,539
Restructuring costs	—	1,184	15	1,184
Non-GAAP Gross Profit	\$ 44,848	\$ 35,186	\$ 83,698	\$ 68,534
Gross Margin	58 %	53 %	56 %	53 %
Non-GAAP Gross Margin	61 %	58 %	60 %	56 %

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Adjusted EBITDA

The table below reconciles Adjusted EBITDA to net loss (the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure), for the periods indicated:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net loss	\$ (22,592)	\$ (38,668)	\$ (35,220)	\$ (67,961)
Interest income	(2,172)	(2,771)	(4,056)	(5,878)
Income tax provision	497	897	1,425	1,339
Depreciation and amortization	10,622	13,145	21,704	26,248
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities	5,679	602	(4,708)	(928)
Stock-based compensation	13,456	11,566	25,998	24,638
Restructuring costs	—	10,499	20	10,499
Certain litigation expenses ⁽¹⁾	288	—	615	—
Other (income) expense, net	628	363	1,828	(720)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 6,406	\$ (4,367)	\$ 7,606	\$ (12,763)

⁽¹⁾ Expenses relating to the Delaware class action lawsuit. Refer to Note 9 “Commitments and Contingencies” to our condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

There are a number of limitations related to the use of Adjusted EBITDA, including:

- Adjusted EBITDA excludes stock-based compensation, which has recently been, and will continue to be for the foreseeable future, a significant recurring expense for our business and an important part of our compensation strategy;
- Adjusted EBITDA excludes depreciation and amortization expense and, although these are non-cash expenses, the assets being depreciated and amortized will have to be replaced in the future;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on debt, which reduces cash available to us;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not include severance expense in conjunction with restructuring events, which reduces cash available to us;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect certain litigation expenses, consisting of legal fees for a specific proceeding, which reduces cash available to us;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect income tax expense that reduces cash available to us; and
- the expenses and other items that we exclude in our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA may differ from the expenses and other items, if any, that other companies may exclude from similar measures when they report their operating results.

Backlog

The table below reconciles Backlog to remaining performance obligations for the periods indicated:

(in thousands)	July 31, 2025	January 31, 2025
Remaining performance obligations	\$ 690,066	\$ 412,829
Cancelable amount of contract value	46,011	90,920
Backlog	\$ 736,077	\$ 503,749

For remaining performance obligations as of July 31, 2025, the Company expects to recognize approximately 32% within the next 12 months, approximately 57% within the next 24 months, and the remainder thereafter. For Backlog as of July 31, 2025, the Company expects to recognize approximately 35% within the next 12 months, approximately 59% within the next 24 months, and the remainder thereafter.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since inception, we have incurred net losses. We recorded positive net cash flows from operations for the three and six months ended July 31, 2025. Our operations have historically been primarily funded by the net proceeds from the

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sale of our equity securities and borrowings under credit facilities, as well as cash received from our customers. We currently have no debt outstanding.

We measure liquidity in terms of our ability to fund the cash requirements of our business operations, including working capital and capital expenditure needs, contractual obligations, including debt obligations, and other commitments, with cash flows from operations and other sources of funding. Our current working capital needs relate mainly to our continued development of our platform and product offerings in new markets, as well as compensation and benefits of our employees. Our ability to expand and grow our business will depend on many factors, including our working capital needs and the evolution of our operating cash flows.

As of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, we had \$181.1 million and \$118.0 million, respectively, in cash and cash equivalents. Additionally, as of July 31, 2025 and January 31, 2025, we had short-term investments of \$90.5 million and \$104.0 million, respectively, which are highly liquid in nature and available for current operations. We believe our anticipated operating cash flows together with our cash on hand provide us with the ability to meet our obligations as they become due during the next 12 months.

We expect our capital expenditures and working capital requirements to continue to increase in the foreseeable future as we seek to grow our business. We could also need additional cash resources due to significant acquisitions, an accelerated manufacturing timeline for new satellites, competitive pressures or regulatory requirements. We may need to seek additional equity, equity-linked or debt financing. The issuance of additional shares may create additional dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of debt financing would result in debt service obligations and the instruments governing such debt could provide for operating or financial covenants that would restrict our operations. We cannot assure you that any such financing will be available on favorable terms, or at all. If needed financing is not available, or if the terms of financing are less desirable than we expect, we may be forced to decrease our level of investment in software and market expansion efforts or to scale back our existing operations, which could have an adverse impact on our business and financial prospects.

As of July 31, 2025, our principal contractual obligations and commitments include lease obligations for real estate and ground stations and minimum purchase commitments for hosting services from Google, LLC. Refer to Notes 7, 9, and 11 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for more information regarding these cash requirements.

We do not engage in any off-balance sheet activities or have any arrangements or relationships with unconsolidated entities, such as variable interest, special purpose, and structured finance entities.

Statement of Cash Flows

The following tables present a summary of cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the following comparative periods. For additional detail, refer to the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows as presented within the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
Net cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities	\$ 85,120	\$ (12,155)
Investing activities	\$ (17,698)	\$ 81,726
Financing activities	\$ (10,163)	\$ (5,106)

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Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the six months ended July 31, 2025 primarily consisted of the net loss of \$35.2 million, adjusted for non-cash items and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Non-cash items primarily included stock-based compensation expense of \$26.0 million and depreciation and amortization expense of \$21.7 million, which were partially offset by a change in fair value of warrant liabilities of \$4.7 million. The net change in operating assets and liabilities primarily consisted of a \$75.8 million increase in deferred revenue, which was partially offset by a \$4.3 million decrease in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities.

Net cash used in operating activities for the six months ended July 31, 2024 primarily consisted of the net loss of \$68.0 million, adjusted for non-cash items and changes in operating assets and liabilities. Non-cash items primarily included depreciation and amortization expense of \$26.2 million and stock-based compensation expense of \$24.6 million. The net change in operating assets and liabilities primarily consisted of a \$4.1 million increase in accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities, and a \$1.3 million decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets, which were partially offset by a \$1.1 million decrease in deferred revenue.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended July 31, 2025 primarily consisted of purchases of property and equipment of \$28.4 million and purchases of available-for-sale securities of \$22.4 million, which were partially offset by maturities of available-for-sale securities of \$27.1 million and sales of available-for-sale securities of \$9.3 million.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the six months ended July 31, 2024 primarily consisted of sales of available-for-sale securities of \$150.2 million and maturities of available-for-sale securities of \$46.8 million, which were partially offset by purchases of available-for-sale securities of \$81.7 million, purchases of property and equipment of \$25.1 million, and purchases of licensed imagery of \$4.3 million.

Net cash used in financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended July 31, 2025 primarily consisted of payments for withholding taxes related to the net share settlement of equity awards of \$12.4 million and payments for contingent consideration for business acquisitions of \$4.8 million, which were partially offset by proceeds from the exercise of common stock options of \$8.5 million.

Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended July 31, 2024 primarily consisted of payments for withholding taxes related to the net share settlement of equity awards of \$4.5 million and payments of contingent consideration for business acquisitions of \$1.3 million, which were partially offset by proceeds from employee stock purchase plan of \$0.7 million.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses and related disclosures. The accounting policies that have been identified as critical to our business operations and to understanding the results of our operations pertain to revenue recognition, and property and equipment and long-lived assets. The application of each of these critical accounting policies and estimates is discussed in Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of our 2025 Form 10-K.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 2 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q for information regarding recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We have in the past and may in the future be exposed to certain market risks, including foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk and inflation risk, in the ordinary course of our business. For information relating to quantitative and qualitative disclosures about these market risks, refer to Item 7A “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” contained in Part II of our 2025 Form 10-K. Our exposure to market risk has not changed materially since January 31, 2025.

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on such evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of July 31, 2025 at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the three months ended July 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and implemented, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues within a company are detected. The inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

Part II - Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

See discussion under the heading Legal Proceedings in Note 9 to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Our business involves significant risks, some of which are described below. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information contained in this Form 10-Q, including "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the financial statements and the related notes.

Summary of our Risk Factors

Below is a summary of the principal risk factors that could adversely affect our business. This summary does not address all the risks that we face. These risks are discussed more fully in the "Risk Factors" section of this Form 10-Q immediately following this summary. These risks include the following:

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

- *our limited operating history;*
- *our history of losses and uncertainty about future profitability;*
- *the evolution of the markets for our products;*
- *our ability to compete effectively in intensely competitive markets;*
- *our ability to attract new customers in a cost-effective manner;*
- *our ability to manage our international operations;*
- *our ability to successfully produce, launch, commission, operate and maintain our satellites and our customers' and related infrastructure on suitable timelines to our customers;*
- *the impact of satellite and infrastructural related failures;*
- *our ability to develop new products and enhancements that achieve market acceptance;*

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- *our reliance on contracts with large enterprises and U.S. and foreign governmental entities;*
- *the impact of disruptions in the U.S. government's operations and funding;*
- *our partial dependency on partnerships and resellers of our imagery;*
- *the impact of macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties, including trade tensions and tariffs;*
- *our reliance on a limited number of suppliers and our ability to establish new supply relationships;*
- *our ability to price our products and services effectively;*
- *our ability to hire, integrate and retain highly skilled personnel;*
- *the effectiveness of actions to develop and expand our sales and marketing capabilities;*
- *issues in the use of AI in our business;*
- *the impact of climate change;*

Risks Related to Our Cyber Security, Data Privacy and Intellectual Property

- *our or our third-party service providers ability to protect against cybersecurity related attacks;*
- *our ability to protect our intellectual property;*
- *any legal proceedings or claims against us relating to our intellectual property;*
- *our use of open source software;*
- *our use of data relating to individuals;*
- *our policies regarding customer confidential information;*

Risks Related to Financial, Accounting, and Tax Matters

- *our ability to raise capital;*
- *changes in tax rules and regulations;*
- *our ability to use our net operating losses;*
- *the accuracy of our key metrics, and assumptions and estimates used to calculate them;*
- *changes in accounting standards that may cause adverse financial reporting fluctuations;*
- *the accuracy of our estimates and judgments related to our critical accounting policies;*
- *changes in our investment portfolio;*
- *exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;*

Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Matters

- *our ability to operate in a highly regulated industry and obtain and maintain required government licenses and other authorizations;*
- *our ability to adapt to legislative and regulatory changes that affect our business;*
- *our ability to comply with the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual;*
- *our ability to comply with anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, and similar laws;*
- *our ability to comply with international trade and governmental export and import controls and economic sanctions laws and regulations;*
- *failure to comply with governmental laws and regulations;*

Additional Risks Related to Ownership of Our Securities and Operating as a Public Company

- *volatility of the trading price of our securities;*
- *the multi-class structure of our common stock;*
- *securities or industry analysts changing their recommendations regarding our Class A common stock;*
- *anti-takeover provisions contained in our governing documents and the exclusive forum provision in our certificate of incorporation; and*
- *our status as a Delaware public benefit corporation.*

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We have a limited history of operating at our current scale and under our current strategy, which makes it difficult to predict our future operating results, and we may not achieve our expected operating results in the future.

We have a limited history of operating at our current scale and under our current strategy, which makes it difficult to forecast our future results. You should consider and evaluate our prospects in light of the risks and uncertainty frequently encountered by growth stage companies in rapidly evolving markets. We have not achieved profitability, and we may not realize sufficient revenue to achieve or sustain profitability in future periods.

Further, in future periods, our revenue growth could slow or our revenue could decline for a number of reasons, including slowing demand for our platform, increased competition, changes to technology, a decrease in the growth of our overall market, or our failure, for any reason, to continue to take advantage of growth opportunities. We have

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also encountered, and will continue to encounter, risks and uncertainties frequently experienced by growing companies in rapidly changing industries, such as the risks and uncertainties described below. If our assumptions regarding these risks and uncertainties and our future revenue growth are incorrect or change, or if we do not address these risks successfully, our business, operating results and financial condition could differ materially from our expectations, and our business could suffer.

We have a history of operating losses, and we intend to continue to invest in our business. As a result, we may not achieve or sustain profitability.

We generated net losses of \$22.6 million and \$38.7 million for the three months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and net losses of \$123.2 million, \$140.5 million and \$162.0 million for our fiscal years ended January 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of July 31, 2025, we had an accumulated deficit of \$1,238.2 million. While we have experienced significant revenue growth in recent periods, we are not certain whether or when we will generate enough revenue to sustain or increase our growth or achieve or maintain profitability in the future. We also intend to continue to invest in our business, including with respect to the development of our platform and satellites, and general administration, including, legal, finance and other compliance expenses related to our business. Increased expenses associated with these activities could negatively affect our future results of operations if our revenue does not increase. In particular, we intend to continue to expend significant funds to further develop our platform, build and launch additional satellites, expand our data analytics capabilities, increase our sales force to enter into new verticals, and expand use cases and integrations, amongst other things, and to consider strategic acquisitions, which may cause us to incur significant acquisition costs. We will also face increased compliance costs associated with growth, the expansion of our customer base, and operation as a public company. Our efforts to grow our business may be costlier than we expect, or the rate of our growth in revenue may be slower than we expect, and we may not be able to increase our revenue enough to offset our increased operating expenses. We may incur significant losses in the future for a number of reasons, including the other risks described herein, and unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications or delays, and other unknown events. If we are unable to achieve and sustain profitability, the value of our business may significantly decrease.

If the market for our products and services fails to grow as we expect or takes longer than we expect to grow, or if our current customers or prospective customers fail to adopt our platform, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

The market for satellites, satellite imagery and related analytics products and services, in particular, continues to evolve and may not be as significant as we expect. Further, the number and types of customers that we believe may be interested in our satellites, analytics products and services may be fewer than we anticipate. We cannot be sure that we will be able to convert interest in our satellites, satellite imagery and related analytics products and services into sales, that these markets will continue to grow or, even if they do grow, that businesses, governments and other potential customers will adopt our platform or any of the products we develop in the future. Our future success will depend in large part on our ability to further penetrate the market for satellites, satellite imagery and related analytics products and services. Our ability to further penetrate this market depends on a number of factors, including the cost, performance, and perceived value associated with our satellites, our platform and our proprietary data. We have spent, and intend to keep spending, considerable resources to educate potential customers about our products and services. However, we cannot be sure that these expenditures will help our platform achieve any additional market acceptance. In addition, it may take substantial time, potentially longer than we initially forecast or anticipate, to bring on new customers or for existing customers to purchase new products or offerings we may develop in the future. Furthermore, potential customers could have made significant investments in alternative satellites, platforms or services, or may not be persuaded that our proprietary data is needed for their business or operations. If the market fails to grow or grows more slowly than we currently expect or businesses, governments and other potential customers fail to adopt our platform, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be adversely affected.

There is increasing competition from commercial entities and governments in our markets, and if we do not compete effectively, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

We operate in a competitive industry, and we expect competition to continue to increase, in particular from other commercial entities and governments that operate in our markets and offer competitive products. We believe that our ability to compete depends upon many factors both within and beyond our control, including the following:

- the size and diversity of our customer bases;

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- the timing and market acceptance of products and services, including the developments and enhancements to those products and services, offered by us or our competitors;
- customer service and support efforts;
- sales and marketing efforts;
- ease of use, performance, price and reliability of solutions developed either by us or our competitors; and
- our brand strength relative to our competitors.

Our products and services compete with satellite and aerial imagery and related products and services offered by a range of private and government providers. Existing private competitors include Airbus Defense and Space, BlackSky technology, Inc., ImageSat International N.V., Maxar Technologies Ltd., Satellogic S.A., CG Satellite, foreign governments including India, South Korea, Taiwan and others that sell their data commercially, as well as aggregators of imagery and imagery-related products and services, including Apple, Google and Microsoft. In addition, we compete against a number of manned and unmanned aerial providers of high-resolution imagery, whose offerings provide certain benefits over satellite-based imagery, including better resolution and accuracy. In addition, the U.S. government, the European Commission, and other governments have developed, constructed, launched and begun to operate their own imagery satellites, and may further enhance such imagery satellites, which could reduce their need to rely on commercial suppliers. For example, the United States provides free access to Earth imagery through Landsat and MODIS, and the European Commission provides free access to Earth imagery through the Copernicus program and the Sentinel satellites. If the United States and/or the European Commission expand these programs, or if other governments begin to sell or provide free Earth imagery from satellites in the commercial markets, the value of our imagery may be further diluted. Further, foreign governments have in the past subsidized and may continue to subsidize the development, launch and operation of imagery satellites by our current or future competitors and/or encouraged and may continue to encourage them to undercut prices, including the prices we offer for our data. Such increased competition from government entities or the commercial entities they subsidize could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Many of our current and potential competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing, personnel and other resources than we do. These factors may allow our competitors to respond more quickly than we can to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer preferences. For example, if our competitors are able to build a competing fleet of satellites that is larger than our fleet, a potential that is heightened by the fact that we may keep our fleet at its current size for the near term, or that has greater capabilities than our fleet, we may be unable to attract or retain customers. These competitors may also engage in more extensive research and development efforts, undertake more far-reaching marketing campaigns and adopt more aggressive pricing policies which may allow them to build larger customer bases than we have. Our competitors may develop products or services that are similar to our products and services or that achieve greater market acceptance than our products and services. Also, our competitors may have long-established relationships as preferred providers with various commercial entities and governments in our markets. We may fail to convert or retain customers if competitors are able to develop superior offerings or if they are able to offer similar offerings at a lower price point, including offerings that allows for use of other data to achieve similar methodological results. These factors could attract customers away from our services and reduce our market share, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

With the introduction of new products and services and new market entrants, we expect competition to intensify in the future. The emergence of new remote imaging technologies or the continued growth of low-cost imaging satellites, particularly when combined with AI-based solutions, may compete with our products and services and may make our data analytics solutions less valuable to current or potential customers. To compete effectively against such products and services, we must continue to develop and provide customers with solutions that enable them to derive compelling value from our satellite imagery compared to what may be available from other providers.

In addition, the increase in launch vehicle development along with frequent and routine transport access to space, as well as the new fleets of satellites from companies such as SpaceX, OneWeb and Amazon/Kuiper, may lower barriers to entry and further increase risk of competition or such companies may decide to compete directly. Such competitors' offerings could be more advanced than ours, or they may be able to offer services at lower prices than ours. Due to competitive pricing pressures the average selling price of our products and services may further decrease. If we are unable to offset decreases in our average selling prices by increasing our sales volumes or by adjusting our product mix, our revenue and operating margins may decline, and our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be harmed.

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We may fail to cost-effectively acquire new customers or obtain renewals and expansions from our existing customers, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our continued growth depends, in part, on our ability to cost-effectively acquire new customers. Numerous factors, however, may impede our ability to add new customers, including our failure to attract, effectively train, retain, and motivate sales and marketing personnel, our failure to develop or expand relationships with third parties, our inability to convert initial usage into ongoing utilization of our platform, products and services, and our failure to successfully deliver our products or services and provide quality customer support once delivered.

Our success also depends, in part, on our customers renewing their subscriptions when existing contract terms expire, and our ability to expand our relationships with our existing customers. The majority of our revenue is generated by licensing arrangements with our customers that grant them the right to use imagery and related data that are delivered digitally through our online platform, in addition to providing related services. Imagery licensing agreements vary by contract but generally have annual or multi-year contractual terms. The data licenses are generally purchased via a fixed price contract either on a subscription or usage basis, whereby a customer pays for access to our imagery that may be downloaded over a specific period of time or, less frequently, on a transactional basis, whereby the customer pays for individual content licenses.

Our customers generally have no obligation to renew or expand their licensing agreements with us, and in the normal course of business, some customers have elected not to renew. In addition, our customers may decide not to renew their agreements with a similar contract period or at the same prices or terms or may decide to downgrade their subscriptions. Further, our government customers have broad discretion to unilaterally terminate, modify or suspend our contracts with them, as further discussed below in “—A meaningful portion of our business depends on sales to governmental entities and is subject to the policies, priorities and regulations of such governmental entities, and changes to which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and business prospects.”

Our customer retention or our customers’ use of our platform and services may decline or fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including our customers’ satisfaction with our platform and our customer support, our subscription and usage-based model, the prices, features, or perceived value of competing offerings, changes to our offerings, or general economic conditions. For example, our customers rely on our customer support personnel to resolve issues and realize the full benefits that our platform and our products provide. If we do not help our customers quickly resolve issues and provide effective ongoing support, our ability to maintain and expand our subscriptions and products to existing and new customers could suffer, and our reputation with existing or potential customers could suffer.

In addition, uncertain macroeconomic and geopolitical factors, including as a result of inflationary pressures, currency exchange rate fluctuations, geopolitical conflicts, tariffs and retaliatory measures, and high interest rates may result in longer and unpredictable sales cycles, could result in potential customers deciding not to contract with us or current customers deciding not to renew, could cause delays in renewal, upgrade, or expansion decisions for some of our existing customers, may reduce the effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts, and could reduce the duration of their agreements with us. In addition, these situations could result in increased customer churn, a lengthening of our sales cycle with some of our potential customers, or reduced contract value with prospective or existing customers. Further, governmental changes in the United States, including changes to regulation, legislation, policy and/or spending, could affect our ability to acquire, retain or expand our U.S. government or other customers, as further discussed below in “—We operate in a highly regulated industry and government regulations may adversely affect our ability to sell our services, may increase the expense of such services or otherwise limit our ability to operate or grow our business.”

A significant component of our growth strategy is to expand our relationships with our customers by increasing their adoption of our products and services, including Planet Monitoring, Planet Tasking, Planet Archive, Planet application programming interfaces (“APIs”), Planet Basemaps, Planet Fusion, Planet Analytic Feeds and Planetary Variables, that we sell to existing and new customers. However, we may not be successful in doing so if our customers find our additional solutions to be unnecessary or unattractive. We have invested, and intend to continue to invest, significant resources in improving existing solutions as well as developing and acquiring additional solutions, which resources may not be recovered if we are unable to successfully cross-sell these solutions to customers using one or more of our existing solutions. Any failure to sell additional solutions to current and future customers could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. If our customers do not renew,

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upgrade, or expand their subscriptions, defer their subscriptions to a later date, renew their agreements with us on less favorable terms, or fail to increase adoption of our platform, our business, financial condition, and results of operations would be adversely affected.

We will need to continue to maintain or improve our Net Dollar Retention Rate to support our growth, and our ability to expand our relationships with customers may require more sophisticated and costly sales efforts. If our customers' renewals or expansions fall below expectations, and as a result our Net Dollar Retention Rate decreases, our business, financial condition, and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Our international operations create business and economic risks that could impact our financial results.

We have several offices in Europe that support our business. If we fail to deploy or manage our operations in other countries successfully, our business and operations may suffer. In addition, we are subject to a variety of risks inherent in doing business internationally, including:

- political, social and/or economic instability, including geopolitical conflicts, trade tensions and any sanctions or heightened controls that result from such conflicts;
- risks related to export control laws and other governmental regulations applicable to transactions involving non-U.S. persons or foreign jurisdictions and unexpected changes in regulatory requirements and enforcement;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- higher levels of credit risk and payment fraud;
- enhanced difficulties of integrating any foreign acquisitions;
- burdens of complying with a variety of foreign laws and regulations;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- difficulties in staffing and managing global operations and the increased travel, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with multiple international locations and subsidiaries;
- different regulations and practices with respect to employee/employer relationships, existence of workers' councils and labor unions, and other challenges caused by distance, language, and cultural differences, making it harder to do business in certain international jurisdictions;
- compliance with statutory equity requirements;
- increased costs related to tariffs; and
- management of tax consequences.

If we are unable to manage the complexity of global operations successfully, our financial performance and operating results could suffer. For example, our sales, marketing and other operations in Europe, or any other international jurisdictions, now or in the future, are subject to U.S. export control regulations and may subject us to additional regulatory regimes, laws, and taxes for which compliance may result in increased costs, expense, and devotion of management time and resources. Significant changes in U.S. trade policy, including further expansion of U.S. export/imports controls and tariffs, and retaliatory actions by other countries, may materially and adversely affect our business.

Further, given the global scope of our Earth imaging capabilities and the associated data collected, it is probable that certain governments, state actors or large businesses, among other powerful entities, may object to our operations and the collection of this data. For example, we have used our constellation of satellites and platform to capture and analyze images of missile silos and human rights abuses in foreign countries, among other things that may be sensitive to certain entities. If a government, state actor, large business or other similar entity were to object to the data captured by our operations, they may successfully drive regulators to curtail our operations, or even suspend our operations, and such objections and related media coverage may harm our reputation and prospects. Additionally, our platform and data may be used, without our prior knowledge or consent, by parties in political or social conflicts, including in armed conflicts. Such use of our data in those situations could materially harm our reputation, resulting in a material and adverse effect on our business and financial condition. Further, our satellites, satellites operations infrastructure, archived data, information technology and communications systems, and other related systems, may have already been or could be in the future compromised by cyber-attacks or other incursions by such entities as a result of the sensitive information we capture and provide. Additionally, we conduct business in countries where due to the global political and economic climate, such business relationships may be viewed as negative or such business relationships may become difficult to maintain, all of which could adversely affect our brand and our reputation and, as a result, could harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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Our ability to grow our business depends on the successful production, launch, commissioning and/or operation of our satellites and related infrastructure, which is subject to many uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control.

Our research and development objectives focus on the development of our satellites, some of which we sell to customers, and our products and services. Our next generation satellites are still in development and may not be completed on time or at all and the costs associated with them may be greater than expected. While we estimate the gross costs associated with designing, building and launching our satellites will be significant, there can be no assurance that we will complete this on a timely basis, on budget or at all. Design, manufacture and launch of satellite systems are highly complex and historically have been subject to delays and cost over-runs. If we do not complete development of these satellites in our anticipated timeframes or at all, our ability to meet customer requirements and to grow our business will be adversely affected. The successful development, integration, and operations of our future and current satellites and our future and current products and services involves many uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control, including, but not limited to:

- timing in finalizing satellite design and specifications;
- performance of satellites and our space system meeting design specifications;
- failure of satellites and our space system as a result of technological or manufacturing difficulties, design issues or other unforeseen matters;
- engineering and/or manufacturing performance failing or falling below expected levels of output or efficiency;
- increases in costs of materials or our ability to obtain required supplies and materials;
- changes in project scope;
- our ability to obtain additional applicable approvals, licenses or certifications from export control and other regulatory agencies, as required, and maintaining current approvals, licenses or certifications;
- performance of our manufacturing facilities despite risks that disrupt productions, such as natural disasters, catastrophic events or labor disputes;
- the impact of any satellite demise upon re-entry, including any components or debris that may not fully demise, and our ability to perform de-orbit maneuvers upon re-entry;
- performance of a limited number of suppliers for certain raw materials and supplied components, the accuracy of supplier representations as to the suitability of such raw materials and supplied components for our products, and their willingness to do business with us;
- our ability to adapt to changes in laws or regulations, and interpretations thereof, that affect our business;
- performance of our internal and third-party resources that support our research and development activities;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property critical to the design and function of our satellites and our products and services;
- our ability to continue funding and maintaining our research and development activities;
- our ability to successfully acquire or integrate potential technologies or businesses;
- successful completion of demonstration missions; and
- the impact of macroeconomic factors, including those related to national and global health concerns, on us, our customers and suppliers, and the global economy.

If any of the above events occur, they could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to continue to develop, integrate and operate our satellites and related infrastructure, products and services, and could materially adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have in the past and may continue to experience a number of issues, such as delayed launches, launch failures, failure of our satellites to reach their planned orbital locations, significant increases in the cost of satellite launches, and insufficient capacity available from satellite launch providers. Any such issue could result in the loss of our satellites or cause significant delays in their deployment, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Delays in launching satellites are common and can result from satellite manufacturing delays, unavailability of reliable launch opportunities with suppliers, launch supplier schedule delays, delays in obtaining required regulatory approvals and launch failures. If we do not meet our satellite manufacturing schedules, a launch opportunity may not be available at the time the satellites are ready to be launched. We also share launches with other satellite manufacturers who may cause launch delays that are outside of our control. There are a limited number of launch

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suppliers, which may heighten the foregoing risks to the extent any of such launch suppliers changes their terms or otherwise experiences capacity constraints. In addition, launch vehicles or satellite deployment mechanisms may fail, which could result in the destruction of any satellites we have in such launch vehicle or an inability for the satellites to perform their intended mission. Launch failures also result in significant delays in the deployment of satellites because of the need to manufacture replacement satellites, which typically takes up to six months or longer, and to obtain another launch opportunity, and may impact the timing of future launches. If we are required to replace a satellite that was damaged during launch, we may bear some or all of the costs of manufacturing replacement satellites, which could result in lost revenue and contractual penalties. Further, the cost of satellite launches, launch insurance rates and launch-related services may significantly increase in the future, which could make it much more costly, potentially prohibitively more costly, for us to launch and deploy our satellites. Any launch failure, underperformance, delay, or increase in the cost of satellite launches or related services, could have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations, business prospects and financial condition.

If our satellites fail to operate as intended, are destroyed or otherwise become inoperable, our ability to collect imagery and market our products and services successfully could be materially and adversely affected and customers could be encouraged to seek alternative solutions even if less adequate.

Our satellites employ advanced technologies and sensors that are exposed to severe environmental stresses during launch and in space that could affect our satellites' performance. Hardware component problems in space could lead to deterioration in performance or loss of functionality of a satellite, with attendant costs and potential revenue losses if they impact our Earth imaging capabilities or ability to distribute such imaging. In addition, human operators may execute improper implementation commands that may negatively impact a satellite's performance. Exposure of our satellites to an unanticipated catastrophic event such as a failed launch, a meteor shower, geomagnetic solar storms, unpredictable solar weather or atmospheric density, a collision with space debris, intentional or unintentional kinetic, radiation or blinding interference, other directed energy or similar attacks, have from time to time also reduced, and could in the future reduce, the performance of, or completely destroy, the affected satellites.

We cannot assure you that our satellites will continue to operate successfully in space throughout their expected operational lives. Even if a satellite is operated properly, technical flaws in that satellite's sensors or other technical deficiencies or anomalies could significantly hinder its performance, which could materially affect our ability to collect imagery and market our products and services successfully. While some anomalies are covered by insurance policies, others are not or may not be covered, or may be subject to large deductibles. Further, the actual orbital maneuver lives of our satellites may be shorter than we anticipate, and we may be required to reduce available capacity on our satellites prior to the end of their orbital maneuver lives.

We may suffer a partial or total loss of a deployed satellite or experience other problems with our satellites that may reduce their performance or reduce the useful life of our satellites to shorter than expected. During any period of time in which a satellite is not fully operational, we may lose most or all of the revenue that otherwise would have been derived from that satellite. In addition, we may not have on hand, or be able to obtain in a timely manner, the necessary funds to cover the cost of any necessary satellite replacement. Further, it can take up to six months or longer to manufacture new satellites and significant additional time to secure and launch such replacement satellites. As a result, if our satellites fail to operate as intended, are destroyed or otherwise become inoperable, it could take a significant amount of time to get the replacement satellites in orbit. During this period of time, our operations could be materially impaired with little we could do to alleviate the issue. Our inability to repair or replace a defective satellite or correct any other technical problem in a timely manner could result in a significant loss of revenue and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have experienced in the past and may continue to experience failures or disruptions of ground operations infrastructure or interference with our satellite signals, which could harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

We operate an extensive ground infrastructure, including over a dozen ground stations maintained by third parties. These ground stations are used for controlling our satellites and downloading imagery to eventually be provided to our customers. We may experience a partial or total loss of one or more of these facilities due to natural disasters (tornado, earthquake, flood, hurricane or other natural events), fire, acts of war or terrorism or other catastrophic events. A failure at any of these facilities could cause a significant loss of service for our customers. Additionally, we may experience a failure in the necessary equipment at our satellite control center, at any relevant back-up

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facility, or in the communication links between these facilities and remote teleport facilities. A failure or operator error affecting tracking, telemetry and control operations might lead to a breakdown in the ability to communicate with one or more satellites or cause the transmission of incorrect instructions to the affected satellites, which could lead to a temporary or permanent degradation in satellite performance or to the loss of one or more satellites. Intentional or non-intentional electromagnetic or radio frequency interference, including by nation-state actors or their agents, could result in a failure of our ability to deliver our services to our customers. We have experienced a variety of these equipment and communications failures from time to time, resulting in impacted services. A failure at any of our facilities or in the communications links between our facilities or interference with our satellite signal could cause our revenues to decline materially and could adversely affect our ability to market our services and harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to develop and release platform and service enhancements and new products and services to respond to rapid technological change, or to develop new designs and technologies for our satellites, in a timely and cost-effective manner, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

The market for our platform is characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new product and service introductions and enhancements, changes in satellite design and technologies, changing customer demands, and evolving industry standards. The introduction of products and services embodying new technologies can quickly make existing products and services obsolete and unmarketable. If the market does not perceive our service offerings to be of high quality, if we fail to introduce new and improved products and services, or if we introduce new products or services that are not favorably received by the market, we may not be able to attract or retain customers. If we are unable to attract new customers in numbers sufficient to grow our business, or if we suffer attrition among customers, our revenue may decrease, and our operating results will be adversely affected.

Designing and building satellites and developing analytics products and services, as well as deploying software updates, are inherently complex and technologically demanding endeavors. Due to this complexity, it can take a long time and require significant research and development expenditures to develop and test new or enhanced satellites and software updates, as well as data analytic products and services. In addition, the complexity of developing and deploying new satellites and data analytic products and services makes it difficult for us to predict how long it may take for such updates to our platform to be ready and available to be sold to customers. As a result, the amount of time it takes to develop such updates could be substantially longer than we initially anticipated.

The success of any enhancements or improvements to our platform or any new products and services depends on several factors, including timely completion, successful manufacturing and deployment of the satellites needed to capture the relevant data, competitive pricing, adequate quality testing, integration with existing technologies and our platform, and overall market acceptance. We cannot be sure that we will succeed in developing, marketing, and delivering on a timely and cost-effective basis enhancements or improvements to our platform or any new products and services that respond to technological change or new customer requirements or demands, nor can we be sure that any enhancements or improvements to our platform will achieve market acceptance. Any new satellites and data analytic products and services that we develop may not be introduced in a timely or cost-effective manner, may contain errors or defects, or such data or data analytic products may not achieve the broad market acceptance necessary to generate sufficient revenue. The introduction of new data analytic products and enhancements, as well as the development and deployment of new satellites, require a substantial outlay of capital and could also increase costs associated with customer support and customer success as demand for these services increase. This increase in cost could negatively impact our profit margins, including our gross margin. Moreover, even if we introduce new products and services, we may experience a decline in revenue, gross profit and gross margin of our existing products and services that is not offset by revenue from the new products or services. Further, we may make changes to our platform that customers do not find useful and we may also discontinue certain features or increase the price or price structure for our platform. In addition, we may lose existing customers who choose a competitor's products and services rather than migrate to our new products and services. This could result in a temporary or permanent revenue shortfall and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business depends, in part, on sales to large enterprises and U.S. and foreign governmental entities, which are subject to a number of challenges and risks that may make our sales cycle, forecasting processes, and deployment processes more difficult to predict, require greater time and expense or negatively impact our business.

Sales to large enterprises and U.S. and foreign governmental entities involve risks that may lengthen our sales cycle and make forecasting and deployment processes more difficult to predict. In addition, as a result of macroeconomic

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and geopolitical conditions, political and economic instability, global logistic challenges and high inflation, many large enterprises and U.S. and foreign governments have reduced or delayed technology or other discretionary spending, which, in addition to resulting in longer sales cycles, may materially and negatively impact our operating results, financial condition and prospects. As we have sought to increase our sales to large enterprise customers and U.S. and foreign governments, we have also faced more complex sales procurement requirements, regulations, substantial upfront sales costs, and less predictability in completing some of our sales than we do with smaller customers. With larger organizations, the decision to subscribe to our platform frequently requires the approvals of multiple management personnel and more technical personnel than would be typical of a smaller organization and, accordingly, sales to larger organizations may require us to invest more time educating and preparing for these potential customers. With U.S. and foreign governments, the decision to purchase our products and services or subscribe to our platform often requires approvals from multiple governmental agencies as well as compliance with stringent rules and regulations, which require us to employ regulatory and procurement experts and engage outside experts to help facilitate applicable governmental approvals and to comply with applicable rules and regulations. In addition, large enterprises, as well as U.S. and foreign governments, often require extensive configuration, integration services, and pricing negotiations, which increase our upfront investment in the sales effort with no guarantee that these customers will deploy our platform widely enough across their organization to justify our substantial upfront investment. Purchases by large enterprises, as well as U.S. and foreign governments, are also frequently subject to budget constraints and unplanned administrative, processing, and other delays, which means we may not be able to come to agreement on the terms of the sale to them. Moreover, large enterprises may be directly impacted by various macroeconomic conditions such as high inflation, interest rate fluctuations and financial market volatility, which may result in a decrease of spending by these large enterprises, including a decrease in spending on our products and services, and consequently reduce our revenue and impact our financial condition.

In addition, our ability to successfully sell our platform to large enterprises and U.S. and foreign governments is dependent on us attracting and retaining sales personnel with experience in selling to such large organizations. The opportunities to sell to large enterprises and U.S. and foreign governments are often awarded through competitive bidding processes. If we are unable to increase sales of our platform to large enterprise customers and U.S. and foreign governments while mitigating the risks associated with serving such customers, our business, financial position, and operating results may be adversely impacted. Furthermore, if we fail to realize an expected sale from a large customer in a particular quarter or at all, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be adversely affected for a particular period or in future periods.

A meaningful portion of our business depends on sales to governmental entities and is subject to the policies, priorities and regulations of such governmental entities, and changes to which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and business prospects.

An increasing and meaningful portion of our revenue is generated from agreements with the U.S. and other government customers, and, as a result, our results of operations could be adversely affected by shifts in the political environment and resulting changes in policy or budgetary priorities. We cannot be certain that current levels of government funding for our products and services will continue, or that such funding will be accessible consistent with expected timelines due to budgetary review activities and potential freezes on or cancellation of various governmental programs.

Our contracts with government customers subject our business to the statutes and regulations applicable to companies doing business with the government, including the Federal Acquisition Regulation (“FAR”) and agency supplements. The FAR governs all aspects of government contracting, including contractor qualifications and acquisition procedures, and also contains provisions that give the government many rights and remedies which are unfavorable to contractors and not typically found in commercial contracts. Additionally, if a government were to object to certain of our operations (for example, the capturing of certain sensitive imagery), it is possible that the government could modify or reduce its business with us, and our contracts with certain government customers could, for example, be terminated for convenience, as further described below. These rights and remedies allow government customers, often with broad discretion relative to commercial contracts, among other things, to:

- unilaterally terminate, and often to unilaterally modify (including reduction of orders), contracts for its convenience, and in that event, we may fail to realize the full value of such contracts;
- terminate for default, which may make us liable for any extra costs incurred by the government in procuring undelivered items from another source;

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- for contracts subject to the Truthful Cost or Pricing Data Act, reduce the contract price or cost where it was increased because a contractor or subcontractor furnished cost or pricing data during negotiations that was not current, accurate, and complete;
- cancel multi-year contracts and related orders or decline to exercise options on multi-year contracts;
- claim rights in solutions, systems, or technology produced by us, appropriate such work-product for their continued use without continuing to contract for our services, and disclose such work-product to third parties, including other government agencies and our competitors, which could harm our competitive position;
- prohibit future procurement awards with a particular agency due to a finding of an organizational conflict of interest or contractor non-responsibility;
- suspend our performance pending the outcome of a bid protest filed by a competitor and may also require us to resubmit offers for the contract or the government could terminate, reduce, or modify of the awarded contract;
- suspend or debar us from receiving future government contracts; and
- control, limit or prohibit the export of our products, intellectual property or services.

In addition, government contracts normally contain requirements that may increase our costs of doing business and expose us to liability for failure to comply with these terms and conditions. These requirements include:

- unique disclosure and accounting requirements, such as Cost Accounting Standards;
- government audits and investigations that may result in liability or price adjustments, recoupment of government funds, civil and criminal penalties, or administrative sanctions such as suspension or debarment from doing business with the government;
- public disclosures of certain contract and company information;
- socioeconomic compliance requirements, including labor requirements, non-discrimination and environmental compliance requirements;
- additional cybersecurity requirements; and
- requirements to procure (or not procure) certain materials, components and parts from specific countries or supply sources, including compliance with the Buy American Act and Trade Agreements Act.

Even where we are successful in obtaining a government contract, we may encounter bid protests from unsuccessful bidders. Bid protests could result, among other things, in significant expenses to us, contract modifications, or even loss of the contract award. Even where a bid protest does not result in the loss of a contract award, the resolution can extend the time until contract activity can begin and, as a result, delay the recognition of revenue.

As a prime contractor to the U.S. government, from time to time we rely upon subcontractors to perform work under government contracts. We are responsible for our subcontractor's work, even though in some cases we have limited involvement in that work. If one or more of our subcontractors fails to satisfactorily perform the agreed-upon services on a timely basis or violates U.S. government contracting policies, laws or regulations, our ability to meet contract requirements may be compromised. In extreme cases, performance or other deficiencies on the part of our subcontractors could result in a customer terminating our contract. Conversely, in some cases we act as a subcontractor to other entities that are prime contractors to a government entity, which likewise makes us subject to risks related to such entity's performance.

New regulations or procurement requirements or changes to current requirements, or interpretations thereof, could increase our costs and risk of non-compliance. In addition, if we fail to comply with these laws, regulations and contract requirements, our contracts may be subject to termination, and we may be subject to financial and/or other liability under our contracts, the Federal Civil False Claims Act (including treble damages and other penalties), or criminal law. In particular, the Federal Civil False Claims Act incentivizes private individuals, including present and former employees, to notify the U.S. government of potential violations by contractors. Any resulting penalties, fines, suspension, or damages could adversely affect our operations, financial results and business prospects.

Our role as a contractor to agencies and departments of the U.S. government results in our being routinely subject to investigations, audits and reviews relating to our information provided in our government contract bids and proposals and contractor registrations, as well as compliance with our government contracts and related laws and regulations, which may be conducted without our knowledge. Adverse findings in these investigations, audits and reviews can lead to criminal, civil or administrative proceedings, and we could face civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and

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suspension or debarment from doing business with U.S. government agencies. In addition, we could suffer serious harm to our reputation and competitive position if allegations of impropriety were made against us, whether or not true. Responding to any investigation, audit, review or allegation could result in a materially significant diversion of management's attention and resources and significant defense costs and other professional fees. If our reputation or relationship with U.S. government agencies were impaired, or if the U.S. government otherwise ceased or significantly decreased the amount of business it does with us, it would adversely affect our operations, financial results and business prospects.

Disruptions in U.S. government operations and funding could have a material and adverse effect on our revenues, earnings and cash flows and otherwise adversely affect our financial condition.

A meaningful portion of our revenue is generated from U.S. and other government customers. In the current U.S. political environment, there is significant uncertainty with respect to legislation, regulation and policy throughout the government. Policy changes, shifts in international and trade relations, budget uncertainty, shifting funding priorities, U.S. government shutdowns or the need to operate under continuing resolutions, the failure of the U.S. government to manage debt, the failure of the U.S. government to approve budgets, and/or other disruptions to federal government operations could result in contract terminations, delays in contract awards, reduction in contract scope, the failure to exercise contract options, the cancellation of planned procurements and fewer new business opportunities, all of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we are not successful in maintaining and expanding the interoperability of our products with third-party products and services, our business, financial position, and operating condition and results of operations could be harmed.

The competitive position of our platform depends in part on its interoperability with products and services of third parties. As such, we must continuously modify and enhance our platform to adapt to changes in hardware, software, networking, and database technologies. In the future, one or more technology companies may choose not to support the operation of their hardware, software, or infrastructure, or our platform may not support the capabilities needed to operate with such hardware, software, or infrastructure. In addition, to the extent that a third party were to develop software or services that compete with ours, that provider may choose not to support our platform. We intend to facilitate the compatibility of our platform with various third-party hardware, software, and infrastructure by maintaining and expanding our business and technical relationships. If we are not successful in achieving this goal, our business, financial condition, and operating results could be adversely impacted.

The competitive position of our products also depends on the availability of third party data sets and imagery, as well as the ability to use our products with third party data sets and imagery, which allows customers to integrate multiple data sets and conduct valuable analyses. As such, we must continuously design software to ensure our products' compatibility with third party imagery. Further, many customers or potential customers seek AI-enabled solutions, and as a result, we expect our ability to continue to develop or partner with providers of AI solutions that interoperate with our platform will impact our ability to drive future growth and compete effectively. If we fail to anticipate our customers' integration needs, our business, financial condition, and operating results could be adversely impacted. Additionally, if third party data sets which we do not control, and some of which are publicly sourced, become unavailable or unreliable for any reason, to us or our customers who integrate such data into our platform, it may negatively impact our ability to develop or deliver products that use such data and customer satisfaction with our products and our business, financial condition, and operating results could be adversely impacted.

Our revenue, results of operations and reputation may be negatively impacted if our products fail to meet contractual requirements or our products contain defects or fail to operate in the expected manner.

We sell proprietary data that is generated through our technologically advanced fleet of satellites and further analyzed with our proprietary platform analytics, and also sell satellites to a limited number of strategic customers. Sophisticated software, including software developed by us, may contain defects that can unexpectedly interfere with the software's intended operation. Defects may also occur in components and products that we manufacture or purchase from third parties. Most of the satellites and systems we have developed must function under demanding and unpredictable operating conditions and in harsh and potentially destructive environments. In addition, we contract with third-parties, which we do not control, to provide services in connection with the launch into orbit of

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our satellites, adding further risks to our ability to perform under contracts with our customers, including those that rely on our satellites to gather data.

We employ sophisticated design and testing processes and practices, which include a range of stringent factory and on-site acceptance tests with criteria and requirements that are jointly developed with customers. Our systems may not be successfully implemented or operate or give the desired output, or we may not be able to detect and fix all defects in the satellites, hardware and software we utilize for the data we sell or resolve any delays or availability issues in the launch services we procure. Failure to do so could result in increased costs, lost revenue and damage to our reputation and may adversely affect our ability to win new contract awards.

Due to environmental and other factors, including those described elsewhere in this section, we may be unable to deliver imagery for the locations, responsiveness and quality requested by customers and therefore fail to meet contractual requirements. Failure to do so may require us to cancel the contracts and result in lost revenue, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are partially dependent on resellers of our imagery and partnerships for a portion of our revenue. If these resellers or partners fail to market or sell our products and services successfully, our business would be harmed.

We partially rely on resellers and partners to market and sell our products and services. Our resellers and partners may not have the skill or experience to develop regional commercial markets for our products and services, or may have competing interests that negatively affect their sales of our products and services. If we fail to enter into reseller agreements on a timely basis or if our resellers and partners fail to market and sell our imagery products and services successfully, these failures could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Downturns or volatility in macroeconomic conditions and/or uncertainty in the political environment could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Our revenue, gross margin, and ability to achieve and maintain profitability depend significantly on macroeconomic conditions. Weaknesses in the global economy and financial markets, including current global economic conditions and consumer trends, have in some cases led to lower demand for our platform and data offerings, and any adverse changes in general domestic and global economic conditions that may occur in the future, including any recession, economic slowdown or disruption of credit markets, could further exacerbate such effects.

Additionally, the impact of macroeconomic conditions, including adverse global and domestic economic conditions resulting from national or global health concerns or other trends, are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. Specifically, additional factors that could have an impact on the demand for our platform and data offerings include worldwide or regional recession, increased unemployment, fluctuations in exchange rates, inflation, tariffs, changes to international trade control laws or regulations, failures of banks and financial institutions or other liquidity concerns at such financial institutions, changes in taxation, energy prices, supply chain disruptions, high interest rates, and other similar macroeconomic factors. Additionally, the demand for our platform and data offerings may be affected due to financial market volatility, negative financial news, energy shortages or cost increases, labor costs, and other economic factors. Such a shift would materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

In addition, any disruption in the credit markets could impede our access to capital. If we have limited access to additional financing sources, we may be required to defer capital expenditures or seek other sources of liquidity, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers for critical supplies and services, and for research, development, manufacturing and launch of our satellites, which could in turn harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. The loss of any one or more of these suppliers or their failure to supply us with the necessary supplies or services on a timely basis could cause delays in our research, development or satellite manufacturing and adversely affect our business.

There are a limited number of suppliers that are able to design and build the components we need to manufacture our satellites. We also utilize a number of key service providers for research and development purposes. There are also a limited number of suppliers able to launch our satellites, including NewSpace India Limited (Indian Space Research

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Organization), ArianeSpace SA, Rocket Lab USA Inc., Firefly Aerospace Inc., ISAR Aerospace Technologies Inc., Space Exploration Technologies Corp, and Blue Origin, LLC. Increased tariffs on our suppliers' products are expected to increase the cost of manufacturing and deploying our satellites. Also if any of our suppliers' or service providers' businesses fail or their products become subject to additional tariffs, it would reduce competition and could increase the cost of manufacturing and deploying our satellites, conducting research and development and launch services. Adverse events with respect to any of our component suppliers, service providers or launch providers could also result in the delay of the design, construction or launch of our satellites. General economic conditions may also affect the ability of our suppliers, service providers and launch providers to provide services on commercially reasonable terms or to fulfill their obligations in terms of manufacturing schedules, launch dates, pricing, or other items. Even where alternate suppliers for such services are available, we may have difficulty identifying them in a timely manner, we may incur significant additional expense in changing suppliers or service providers, and this could result in difficulties or delays in the design, construction or launch of our satellites. Any delays in the design, construction or launch of our satellites could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, there are increasing expectations in various jurisdictions that companies monitor the environmental and social performance of their suppliers, including compliance with a variety of labor practices, as well as consider a wider range of potential environmental and social matters, including the end of life considerations for products. Compliance can be costly, require us to establish or augment programs to diligence or monitor our suppliers, or, in the case of legislation such as the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, to design supply chains to avoid certain regions altogether. Failure to comply with such regulations can result in fines, reputational damage, or import ineligibility for our products or product components, or otherwise adversely impact our business.

We may be unable to establish supply relationships for necessary components and may be required to develop alternative relationships with different component suppliers, which could delay the introduction of our products, increase the costs for components more than anticipated, and negatively impact our business.

We purchase components for the manufacturing of our satellites from third party suppliers and depend on those suppliers to deliver to the contracted specifications in order for us to maintain and grow our fleet of satellites and offerings. We may experience difficulties if these suppliers do not meet their obligations to deliver and support this equipment or if they are unable to supply the required components for new satellite designs, on time, at certain prices, of certain quality, or at all. If such suppliers are unable to supply the required components, we will need to engage in new supply relationships. Given the technical and sophisticated nature of the components we utilize, there is a limited number of suppliers we could use. Further, making such a change in suppliers could take time and could result in us having increased costs or force us to make design changes that impact other components or capabilities of the satellites. As a result of the foregoing, any change in supply relationships could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have limited experience with respect to determining the optimal prices and pricing structures for our products and services, which may impact our financial results.

We expect that we may need to change our pricing model from time to time, including as a result of competition, global economic conditions, reductions in our customers' spending levels generally, changes in product mix, pricing studies or changes in how data analytics are employed by organizations. Similarly, as we introduce new products and services, or as a result of the evolution of our existing products and services, we may have difficulty determining the appropriate price structure for our products and services. In addition, as new and existing competitors introduce new products or services that compete with ours, or revise their pricing structures, we may be unable to attract new customers at the same price or based on the same pricing model as we have used historically. Moreover, as we continue to target selling our products and services to larger organizations, these larger organizations may demand substantial price concessions. As a result, we may be required from time to time to revise our pricing structure or reduce our prices, which could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

For example, we generally establish fixed price subscription contracts for our imaging services, the revenue for which is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract, based on usage by customer over time, or to a lesser degree, up front based on transfer of access to the imagery to the customer. We have also entered into a long-term manufacturing and services contract to sell satellites and related services and may enter into similar arrangements in the future. If we fail to accurately forecast the cost of such contracts, especially for those contracts

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with unlimited downloads, or long-term manufacturing and hardware delivery obligations, if we fail to complete our contractual obligations in a manner consistent with the terms of the contract or if we fix the price for some projects too low for the services we ultimately provide, we could adversely affect our overall profitability and/or revenue opportunity, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The loss of one or more of our key personnel, or our failure to attract, hire, retain and train other highly qualified personnel in the future, could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently depend on the continued services and performance of our key personnel and management team. In addition, much of our key technology and systems are custom-made for our business by our personnel. The loss of key personnel, including key members of management as well as our engineering, marketing, sales, and product development personnel, could lead to a loss of expertise as well as disrupt our operations and have an adverse effect on our ability to grow our business.

In addition, the maintenance and development of our platform requires individuals with significant experience in aerospace engineering, mechanical engineering and software engineering. Further, our ability to successfully execute strategic initiatives, such as expanding our salesforce, will be dependent on our ability to hire and retain a sufficient number of individuals with the appropriate capabilities and level of experience. If we do not succeed in attracting, retaining and motivating highly qualified personnel or maintaining export licenses to support needed for the work of non-U.S. personnel, our business may be seriously harmed. Further, we also face significant competition for employees, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area where our headquarters are located, and as a result, skilled employees in this competitive geographic location can often command higher compensation and may be difficult to hire. We have in the past, and may in future, lose a number of employees as a result of one or more employees leaving and encouraging others to join them. If this were to occur again, it could seriously harm our business.

As we become a larger company, we may find our recruiting efforts more challenging. The incentives to attract, retain and motivate employees provided by our equity compensation or by future arrangements, such as through cash bonuses, may not be as effective as in the past. If we do not succeed in attracting excellent personnel or retaining or motivating existing personnel, we may be unable to grow effectively and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

Further, given our reliance on stock-based compensation, any volatility in stock price may impact our ability to retain and attract top talent over time given the competition for strong talent within technology organizations, or could result in additional compensation related expenses and greater dilution to our current stockholders.

We believe our long-term value as a company benefits from continued growth, which may, at times, negatively impact our profitability.

We have experienced rapid growth and demand for our services since inception as a result of our focus on growth. The growth and expansion of our business and product offerings places a continuous and significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources. We are required to manage multiple relations with various large customers, suppliers, regulatory authorities and other third parties. In the event of further growth of our operations or in the number of our third-party relationships, our computer systems, procedures or internal controls may not be adequate to support our operations and our management may not be able to manage any such growth effectively. To effectively manage our growth, we must continue to implement and improve our operational, financial and management information systems and to expand, train and manage our employee base.

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

We must expand our sales and marketing organization to increase our sales to new and existing customers. We plan to continue expanding our direct sales force, both domestically and internationally, particularly our direct enterprise sales organization focused on sales to the world's largest organizations. It may require significant time and resources to effectively onboard new sales and marketing personnel, and an increasingly remote workforce could result in less effective, more operationally complicated, or lengthier onboarding processes. We also plan to dedicate significant resources to sales and marketing programs that are focused on these large organizations. Once a new customer begins using our platform, our sales team will need to continue to focus on expanding consumption with that

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customer. All of these efforts will require us to invest significant financial and other resources, including in industries and sales channels in which we have limited experience to date. Our business and results of operations will be harmed if our sales and marketing efforts generate increases in revenue that are smaller than anticipated. We may not achieve anticipated revenue growth from expanding our sales force if we are unable to hire, develop, integrate, and retain talented and effective sales personnel, if our new and existing sales personnel are unable to achieve desired productivity levels in a reasonable period of time, or if our sales and marketing programs are not effective.

We have substantial customer concentration, with a limited number of customers accounting for a substantial portion of our revenues and accounts receivable.

Significant portions of our revenue and accounts receivable are concentrated with a limited number of customers. For the three and six months ended July 31, 2025, three customers accounted for 16%, 14%, and 11% of revenue. Two customers accounted for 24% and 11% of accounts receivable as of July 31, 2025. Further, accounts receivable are typically unsecured and are thus subject to the increased risk of us being unable to collect on overdue amounts.

While we intend to increase the number of customers using our platform, we believe it is possible that our revenue and our operating results in the near term will continue to depend on sales to a small number of customers. As a result of this customer concentration, our revenue could fluctuate materially and could be materially and disproportionately impacted by decisions of these customers or any other significant customer to cancel their agreements with us or otherwise no longer use our services. In addition, if we are unable to diversify our customer base, we will continue to be susceptible to risks associated with customer concentration.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, seasonality in our business and fluctuations in our operating results due to usage-based contracts.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, seasonality in our business and fluctuations in our operating results due to usage-based contracts. For example, we typically have customers who increase their usage of our data services when they need more frequent data monitoring over broader areas during peak agricultural seasons, during natural disaster events, or when commodity prices are at certain levels. These customers may expand their usage and then subsequently scale back. We believe that the seasonal trends that we have experienced in the past may occur in the future. To the extent that we experience seasonality, it may impact our operating results and financial metrics, as well as our ability to forecast future operating results and financial metrics. Additionally, when we introduce new products to the market, we may not have sufficient experience in selling certain products to determine if demand for these products is or will be subject to material seasonality.

Technological developments or other changes in our industry could render our satellites, or any of their components, less competitive or obsolete, which may seriously harm our business.

Our industry is characterized by rapidly evolving technology and evolving customer demands. These technological developments require us to integrate new technology into our satellites. Our competitors may develop or acquire alternative and competing technologies, which could allow them to create new and disruptive imaging satellites or other associated technology. The risk from the introduction of superior competing satellite technologies is particularly exacerbated in our industry as it can take months to years to deploy any new satellites. As a result, if any technological change or change in customer demands renders our satellites or products obsolete or insufficient, even if we are able to develop and deploy new technologies to compete and meet such demands, it would take substantial time until such satellites are operational. As a result of the foregoing, we may need to invest significant resources in research and development to maintain our market position, keep pace with technological changes and customer demands and compete effectively. Our failure to improve our satellites in a timely manner may seriously harm our business. In addition, if the components we use to manufacture our satellites were to become obsolete due to technological change or other factors, it could lead to inventory obsolescence, which may lead to inventory impairment charges. Further, it takes significant time to manufacture new components and if any of our inventory were to become obsolete, it would take a while before we could build new satellites. This delay in building new satellites could seriously harm our business.

We rely upon third-party providers of cloud-based infrastructure to host our products. Any disruption in the operations of these third-party providers, limitations on capacity or interference with our use could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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We outsource substantially all of the infrastructure relating to our cloud-accessible products to third-party hosting services. Our cloud-based products depend on protecting the virtual cloud infrastructure hosted by third-party hosting services by maintaining its configuration, architecture, features and interconnection specifications, as well as the information stored in these virtual data centers, which is transmitted by third-party internet service providers. Any limitation on the capacity of our third-party hosting services could impede our ability to onboard new customers or expand the usage of our existing customers, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any incident affecting our third-party hosting services' infrastructure may be caused by human error, intentional bad acts, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, fires, war, terrorist attacks, power losses, hardware failures, systems failures, telecommunications failures and similar events, including events related to climate change. For more information, see “—We are subject to a series of risks related to climate change.” A prolonged service disruption affecting our cloud-based solution for any of the foregoing reasons would negatively impact our ability to serve our customers and could damage our reputation with current and potential customers, expose us to liability, cause us to lose customers or otherwise harm our business. We may also incur significant costs for using alternative equipment or taking other actions in preparation for, or in reaction to, events that damage the third-party hosting services we use.

In the event that our service agreements with our third-party hosting services are terminated, or there is a lapse of service, elimination of services or features that we utilize, interruption of internet service provider connectivity or damage to such facilities, we could experience interruptions in access to our platform as well as significant delays and additional expense in arranging or creating new facilities and services and/or re-architecting our cloud solution for deployment on a different cloud infrastructure service provider, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business depends on a strong brand. If we are not able to maintain and enhance our brand, our ability to retain or expand our base of customers will be impaired and our business and operating results will be harmed.

We believe that the brand identity that we have developed has significantly contributed to the success of our business. We also believe that maintaining and enhancing the “Planet” brand is critical to expanding our base of customers and current and future partners. Maintaining and enhancing our brand may require us to make substantial investments and these investments may not be successful. If we fail to promote and maintain the “Planet” brand, or if we incur excessive expenses in this effort, our business, operating results and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected. We anticipate that, as our market becomes increasingly competitive, maintaining and enhancing our brand may become increasingly difficult and expensive. Maintaining and enhancing our brand will depend largely on our continued ability to provide high quality products and services, which we may not do successfully.

In addition, we receive, and our customers' use of our products and services receives, a high degree of media coverage, including social media coverage, around the world. If such media coverage presents, or relies on, inaccurate, misleading, incomplete, or otherwise damaging information regarding Planet, or if our current or potential customers have negative reactions to such media coverage, such coverage could damage our reputation in the industry and with current and potential customers, employees, and investors, and our business, financial condition, results of operations, and growth prospects could be adversely affected.

We are subject to a series of risks related to climate change.

There are inherent climate-related risks wherever business is conducted. Certain of our facilities, as well as our and third-party infrastructure on which we rely, are located in areas that have experienced, and are projected to continue to experience, various meteorological phenomena (such as drought, heatwaves, wildfire, storms, and flooding, among others) or other catastrophic events that may disrupt our or our suppliers' operations, require us to incur additional operating or capital expenditures, or otherwise adversely impact our business, financial condition, or results of operations. Climate change may increase the frequency and/or intensity of such events. For example, in certain areas, there has been an increase in power shutoffs associated with wildfire prevention. Climate change may also contribute to various chronic changes in the physical environment, such as sea-level rise or changes in ambient temperature or precipitation patterns, which may also adversely impact our or our suppliers' operations. While we may take various actions to mitigate our business risks associated with climate change, this may require us to incur substantial costs and may not be successful, due to, among other things, the uncertainty associated with the longer-

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term projections associated with managing climate risk. For example, to the extent catastrophic events become more frequent, it may adversely impact the availability or cost of insurance.

Additionally, we expect to be subject to risks associated with societal efforts to mitigate or otherwise respond to climate change, including but not limited to increased regulations, evolving stakeholder expectations, and changes in market demand. Changing market dynamics, global and domestic policy developments, and the increasing frequency and impact of meteorological phenomena have the potential to disrupt our business, the business of our suppliers and/or customers, or otherwise adversely impact our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Interruption or failure of our infrastructure or loss of our data storage due to a natural catastrophic event such as a pandemic, earthquake, fire, or flood, or a man-made problem such as a power disruption, computer virus, data security breach, terrorism or war, could hurt our ability to perform our daily operations effectively and provide our products and services, which could damage our reputation and harm our operating results.

Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters, flooding, fire, power shortages, public health epidemics or pandemics, terrorism, political unrest, cyber-attacks, geopolitical instability, war, the effects of climate change and other events beyond our control. For example, our corporate headquarters are located in the San Francisco Bay Area, a region known for seismic activity. A significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake, fire or flood, occurring at our headquarters, at one of our other facilities, or at a facility where one of our launch partners is located or where our third-party suppliers' facilities are located could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The availability of our products and services depends on the continuing operation and availability of our satellites, satellites operations infrastructure, archived data, information technology and communications systems, and other related systems. Any downtime, damage to or disruption or failure of our systems as a result of a natural disaster or man-made problem could result in interruptions in our service, which could reduce our revenue and profits. Our systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from floods, fires, earthquakes, power loss, telecommunications failures, computer viruses, ransomware and other malware, denial of service attacks or other attempts to harm or disrupt our systems. We do not currently maintain a back-up production facility from which we can continue to collect, process and deliver imagery in the event of the loss of our primary capabilities. In the event we are unable to collect, process and deliver imagery from our primary facilities, our daily operations and operating results may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, our ground stations are vulnerable to damage or interruption from human error, cyber-attacks or other intentional bad acts, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, fires, war, terrorist attacks, power losses, hardware failures, systems failures, telecommunications failures and similar events, including events related to climate change. Such attacks or other bad acts could come from individuals, companies, rogue groups, terrorist organizations, governments, or affiliated actors. This risk is heightened by the geopolitical relevance of our data, which may expose globally the sensitive operations of such entities. This is especially true with respect to countries known or suspected to have actively carried out offensive operations on their own. Further, climate change has increased, and may continue to increase, the rate, size, and scope of natural disasters. For more information, see “—We are subject to a series of risks related to climate change.” In the event of such a natural disaster or other disruption, we could experience disruptions to our operations or the operations of suppliers, subcontractors, distributors, or customers, which could affect our ability to maintain launch schedules or fulfill our customer contracts. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could result in lengthy interruptions in our services and/or damage our reputation, which could have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Further, if our infrastructure, information technology and communication systems do not scale effectively with anticipated growth in our business, the effectiveness of such systems could be adversely affected.

Our satellites may not be able to capture Earth images due to weather, natural disasters or other external factors, or as a result of our constellation of satellites having restrained capacity.

Our satellites may not be able to capture Earth images, either with sufficient clarity or detail, or at all, due to the occurrence of a variety of factors including cloud cover, smog, adverse weather conditions including hurricanes or tornadoes, dust storms, fog, fires or volcano eruptions, or other factors that are outside our control. Certain of these events may become more frequent or intense as a result of climate change. For more information, see “—We are subject to a series of risks related to climate change.” Further, if there is high demand on our constellation to capture images in a certain area, we may have difficulty tasking sufficient satellite coverage to capture high-resolution

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images in another region. As a result of the foregoing, customers may not be able to procure images they want, which could adversely affect our relationship with such customers and our general reputation.

We may be subject to certain risks as a mission-driven company, including stockholder activism.

We believe that a critical contributor to our success has been our mission to use space to help life on Earth, by imaging the whole world and making global change visible, accessible, and actionable. This mission is a significant part of our business strategy and who we are as a company. However, we may make decisions regarding our business and products in accordance with our mission and values that may reduce our short- or medium-term operating results if we believe those decisions are consistent with the mission. Although we expect that our commitment to the mission will, accordingly, improve our financial performance over the long term, these decisions may not be consistent with the expectations of investors and any longer-term benefits may not materialize within the time frame we expect or at all, which could harm our business, revenue and financial results.

As such, we may in the future be subjected to litigation by those that disagree with aspects of our mission or features of our platforms that we have developed in support of our mission, as well as stockholder activism by investors who disagree with the management of our business. Responding to these actions could be costly and time-consuming, disrupt our business and operations and divert the attention of our management. Furthermore, uncertainties associated with such activities could negatively impact our ability to execute our strategic plan, retain customers and skilled employees and affect long-term growth. In addition, such activities may cause our stock price to fluctuate based on temporary or speculative market perceptions that do not necessarily reflect our business operations.

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

We believe our culture has been a key contributor to our success to date and that the critical nature of the platform that we provide promotes a sense of greater purpose and fulfillment in our employees. Any failure to preserve our culture could negatively affect our ability to retain and recruit personnel, which is critical to our growth, and to effectively focus on and pursue our corporate objectives. As we grow and develop the infrastructure of a public company, we may find it difficult to maintain these important aspects of our culture. If we fail to maintain our company culture, our business and competitive position may be harmed.

Limited insurance coverage and availability may prevent us from obtaining insurance to cover all risks of loss.

We intend to insure certain satellites in our constellation and certain manufacturing risks, inventory and launches to the extent that insurance is available at acceptable premiums. This insurance will not protect us against all losses to our inventory and satellites due to specified limitations, exclusions, deductibles and material change limitations, and it may be difficult to insure against certain risks, including a partial deterioration in satellite performance and satellite re-entry.

Although we intend to obtain and maintain insurance for our inventory, operating satellites and certain launches, any determination we make as to whether to obtain insurance coverage will depend on a variety of factors, including the availability of insurance in the market, regulatory requirements, the cost of available insurance and the redundancy of our operating satellites. Higher premiums on insurance policies will increase our costs and consequently reduce our operating income by the amount of such increased premiums. If the terms of on-orbit insurance policies become less favorable than those currently available, there may be limits on the amount of coverage that we can obtain or we may not be able to obtain insurance at all. Even if obtained, our on-orbit operations insurance will not cover any loss in revenue incurred as a result of a partial or total satellite loss.

Our financial results may fluctuate significantly and may not fully reflect the underlying performance of our business.

Our quarterly and annual results of operations, our key metrics discussed elsewhere in our public filings and other metrics that analysts use to evaluate our business have fluctuated in the past and may vary significantly in the future. Period-to-period comparisons of our operating results and other key metrics may not be meaningful. Accordingly, the results of any one quarter should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance. Our quarterly and annual financial results and metrics may fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control and may not fully reflect the underlying performance of our business. These fluctuations could result in our

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failure to meet our expectations or those of securities analysts or investors. If we fail to meet these expectations for any particular period, the trading price of our Class A common stock could decline significantly. Factors that may cause these fluctuations include, without limitation, those listed below:

- the impact of an economic downturn or market volatility, including downturn caused by national and global health concerns, geopolitical tensions, inflation or high interest rates, on our business and the businesses of our customers, prospective customers and partners;
- our ability to attract new customers;
- our customer renewal and adoption rates, and our ability to expand use of our platform by existing customers;
- the timing and rate at which we sign agreements with customers, including the impact of cost reduction measures, delayed purchasing decisions or prolonged sales cycles at prospective or existing customers as a result of the effects of macroeconomic and geopolitical factors outside of our control;
- the contract value of agreements with customers;
- fluctuations in revenue associated with customer contracts that are consumption-based;
- the addition or loss of large customers, including through acquisitions or consolidations;
- the timing of recognition of revenue;
- the amount and timing of operating expenses;
- changes in our pricing policies or those of our competitors;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates and changes in the proportion of our revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies;
- the timing and success of new product features, updates, and enhancements by us or our competitors or any other change in the competitive dynamics of our industry, including consolidation among competitors, customers, or strategic partners;
- a significant portion of our revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the contract with the customer, with some contracts' terms being several years long and, as a result, any downturn or upturn in sales may not be immediately reflected in our results of operations;
- the size and nature of some of our contracts can make estimation of total revenues and costs at completion complicated and subject to many variables;
- the financial condition and creditworthiness of our customers, including greater unpredictability in our customers' willingness or ability to timely pay for subscriptions to our platform as a result of the geopolitical tensions, inflation or high interest rates;
- the timing of expenses related to the development or possible acquisition and integration of technologies or businesses and potential future charges for impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets from acquired companies;
- our ability to achieve and sustain a level of liquidity sufficient to grow and support our business and operations;
- network outages, technical difficulties or interruptions affecting the delivery and use of our platform or actual or perceived security breaches or incidents;
- any adverse litigation, judgments, settlements, or other litigation-related costs;
- our ability to attract and/or retain talent necessary to the successful delivery of our business objective, including maintaining export licenses to support the work of non-U.S. personnel;
- changes in the legislative or regulatory environment, including with respect to government spending;
- the effects of national and global health concerns;
- the effects of acts of terrorism, war, political instability or other geopolitical conflicts, both domestically and internationally, as well as any trade sanctions or resulting geopolitical tensions, changes in laws and regulations, or interpretations thereof, or the imposition of economic or trade sanctions or tariffs affecting international commercial transactions; and
- general economic, industry, market and geopolitical conditions and uncertainty, both domestically and internationally.

Our past and future acquisitions will require significant management attention. Our acquisitions could disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value or adversely affect our operating results.

As part of our business strategy, we may make investments in complementary companies, products or technologies, and these acquisitions could pose challenges or risks. In this regard, we have made strategic acquisitions, including the acquisition of the BlackBridge group of companies in September 2015, the Terra Bella business from Google in April 2017, Boundless Spatial in March 2019, VanderSat in December 2021, Salo Sciences in January 2023, and

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Sinergise in August 2023. We do not know if we will be able to complete any future acquisitions or successfully integrate any acquired business, operate it profitably or retain its key employees, customers, partners or vendors. Integrating any newly acquired business, product or technology could be expensive and time-consuming, could disrupt our ongoing business and financial performance, and could distract our management. If we fail to successfully integrate the assets, technologies and employees from any acquired business, our revenue and operating results could be adversely affected. Any integration process will require significant time and resources, and we may not be able to manage the process successfully. We may not successfully evaluate or utilize the acquired technology and accurately forecast the financial impact of an acquisition transaction, including accounting charges. Further, any debt we incur to complete an acquisition could result in increased fixed obligations and include certain covenants that could impede our ability to manage our operations. Alternatively, if we use equity to finance any acquisitions, it could dilute our current stockholders. We may become liable for certain unforeseen pre-acquisition liabilities of an acquired business, including, but not limited to, successor liability for actions or noncompliance of an acquired business prior to such acquisition.

Issues in the use of artificial intelligence, including machine learning and computer vision (together, “AI”), in our geospatial data and analytics platforms may result in reputational harm or liability.

AI is enabled by or integrated into some of our and our third-party partners’ geospatial data and analytics platforms and is a growing element of our business offerings. As with many developing technologies, AI presents risks and challenges that could affect its further development, adoption, and use, and therefore our business. AI algorithms may be flawed. Data sets may be insufficient, of poor quality, or contain biased information. Inappropriate or controversial data practices by data scientists, engineers, and end-users of our systems could impair the acceptance of AI solutions. If the analyses that AI applications assist in producing are deficient or inaccurate, we could be subjected to competitive harm, potential legal liability, and brand or reputational harm. Some AI scenarios present ethical or regulatory issues. If we or our third-party partners enable or offer AI solutions that are controversial or illegal because of their purported or real impact on society, governments, the socio-political climate, our financial condition and operations or the financial condition and operations of our customers, we or our customers may experience competitive harm, legal liability and brand or reputational harm.

Our customers may fail to pay us in accordance with the terms of their agreements, necessitating action by us to compel payment.

We derive revenue principally from licensing rights to use imagery that is delivered digitally to our customers through our online platform. Our imagery licensing agreements vary by contract, but generally have annual or multi-year contractual terms. If customers fail to pay us under the terms of our agreements, we may be adversely affected both from the inability to collect amounts due and the cost of enforcing the terms of our contracts, including litigation. The risk of such negative effects increases with the term length of our customer arrangements. Furthermore, some of our customers may seek bankruptcy protection or other similar relief, including as a result of the impacts and disruptions caused by national and global health concerns or other global events, and fail to pay amounts due to us, or pay those amounts more slowly, either of which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Cyber Security, Data Privacy and Intellectual Property

If we or our third-party service providers experience, or are unable to protect against, cyber-attacks, ransomware, security incidents, or security breaches, or if unauthorized parties otherwise obtain access to our customers’ data, our data, or our platform, then our platform may be perceived as not being secure, our platform and operations may be disrupted, we may become unable to meet our service level commitments, our reputation may be harmed, demand for our platform and products may be reduced, and we may incur significant liabilities or additional expenses which may not be covered by existing cyber insurance.

We collect, receive, store, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, share, and otherwise process personal information, export-controlled information, confidential information and other information, including proprietary and sensitive information, in order to provide our service, to operate our business, for legal and marketing purposes, and for other business-related purposes. We rely significantly on third-party service providers and sub-processors to support our operations and to help us deliver services to our customers. These third parties may store or otherwise process personal information and other information on our behalf.

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Security breaches or incidents, cyber-attacks or unauthorized access to our systems, platform, or products, or the systems of our third-party service providers, could lead to interruptions and other disruptions to our platform and other aspects of our operations, damage or unauthorized access to, or the loss, destruction, unavailability, or unauthorized alteration, disclosure, or other processing of, our or our customers' data, and claims, demands, disputes, and litigation made or initiated by governmental authorities and private parties, investigations and other proceedings initiated by governmental authorities indemnity obligations, fines, penalties, and other liabilities. We have previously been and may in the future become the target of cyber-attacks by third parties, including by third parties that may seek unauthorized access to our or our customers' data or to disrupt our ability to provide our services. In addition, many of our employees work remotely, which may pose additional data security risks.

While we have taken steps to protect the confidential and personal information that we have access to, our security measures or those of our third-party service providers that store or otherwise process certain data on our behalf, including certain of our and our customers' data, could be breached or otherwise compromised or we or such service providers could suffer damage or unauthorized access to, or loss, destruction, unavailability, or unauthorized alteration, disclosure, or other processing of, our data or third-party data we or our service providers maintain or otherwise process, including customer data. Our ability to monitor our third-party service providers' data security is limited. Cyber-attacks, ransomware and other malware, viruses and other malicious code, employee and contractor mistakes, errors, or malfeasance, social engineering (including spear phishing attacks and certain attacks seeking to deploy malware on systems), supply chain attacks, and general hacking have become more prevalent in our industry, particularly against cloud services. If our security measures are or are believed to have been breached or otherwise compromised, or if we or any of our third-party service providers suffers or are believed to have suffered a security breach or incident, or if any data we or such service providers maintain or otherwise process is, or is believed to have been, damaged, accessed without authorization, or subject to loss, destruction, unavailability, or unauthorized alteration, disclosure, or other processing, whether as a result of third-party action, employee or contractor error, malfeasance, or otherwise, our reputation could be damaged, our business may suffer, and we could incur significant liability.

We use third-party technology, systems, and services in a variety of contexts, including, without limitation, storage of our imagery, encryption and authentication technology, employee email, content delivery to customers, back-office support, credit card processing, and other functions. Although we have developed systems and processes that are designed to protect customer data and prevent data loss and other security breaches and incidents, including systems and processes designed to reduce the impact of a security breach at a third-party service provider, such measures cannot provide absolute security and may not otherwise be effective. There can be no assurance that any security measures that we or our third-party service providers have implemented will be effective against current or future security threats.

Many different security vulnerabilities exist and exploits of such vulnerabilities continue to evolve, and we may be unable to anticipate cyberattacks and other means of attempting or effectuating security breaches or incidents, identify or detect any breach or incident, react in a timely manner, or implement adequate preventative measures. Among other things, our applications, systems, networks, software, or physical facilities could be breached or otherwise compromised, or the personal, confidential, or export-controlled information that we store or otherwise process could be subject to unauthorized acquisition or other processing or otherwise compromised, due to employee error or malfeasance, if, for example, third parties fraudulently induce our employees or our members to disclose information or user names and/or passwords, or otherwise compromise the security of our networks, systems and/or physical facilities. Additionally, employees or service providers have in the past and may in the future inadvertently misconfigure resources or systems, or misdirect certain communications, in manners that lead to security incidents.

Third parties may also conduct attacks designed to deny customers access to our services or otherwise disrupt our platform or other aspects of our products, services, and operations. Third parties, including nation-state actors or their agents, may also conduct attacks designed to gain control over our systems, data and satellites. These and other cybersecurity risks we face may be heightened by conflicts, including the war between Russia and Ukraine and the conflict between Israel and Hamas, respectively, and other geopolitical events. Further, these risks are heightened by the geopolitical relevance of our data, which may expose globally the sensitive operations of individuals, companies, rogue groups, terrorist organizations, governments, or affiliated actors. This is especially true with respect to countries known or suspected to have actively carried out offensive operations.

Also, the use of AI technologies may result in security incidents and our use of AI technologies may create additional cybersecurity risks or increase cybersecurity risks, including risks of security breaches and incidents.

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Further, AI technologies may be used in connection with certain cybersecurity attacks and may increase the intensity or effectiveness of such attacks or otherwise create heightened cybersecurity risks. For more information, see “—Issues in the use of artificial intelligence, including machine learning and computer vision (together, “AI”), in our geospatial data and analytics platforms may result in reputational harm or liability.”

The costs to respond to and otherwise address a security breach or incident and/or mitigate any security vulnerabilities that may be identified could be significant, our efforts to address these matters may not be successful, and these matters could result in interruptions, delays, disruptions, and cessation of systems and our services, negative publicity, harm to our reputation, and other harm to our business and our competitive position. For example, the SEC has adopted rules for mandatory disclosures of cybersecurity incidents suffered by public companies and cybersecurity governance and risk management. We could be required to fundamentally change our business activities and practices in response to a security breach or incident or related regulatory actions or claims, demands, or litigation (or in anticipation of a potential claim of breach or violation of laws, regulations, or other actual or asserted obligations, or of regulatory action or litigation), any of which could have an adverse effect on our business. Further, any security breach or other security incident, or the perception that one has occurred, could result in a loss of customer confidence in the security of our platform, the reliability of our imagery, and damage to our brand, reduce demand for our products and services, disrupt our platform and other aspects of our business operations, cause us to fail to meet our service level commitments, require us to spend material resources in efforts to investigate or correct the breach or incident and in efforts to prevent future security breaches and incidents, expose us to legal proceedings and liabilities, including litigation, regulatory enforcement, and indemnity obligations, result in our customers terminating contracts with us, and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We cannot be certain that our insurance coverage will be adequate for fines, judgments, settlements, penalties, costs, attorney fees, or other impacts that arise out of security breaches or incidents or privacy violations or related matters. A privacy or security breach or incident or actual or asserted privacy violation, or the successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceeds our available insurance coverage, or results in changes to our insurance policies (including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements), could have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, we cannot be sure that our existing insurance coverage will continue to be available on acceptable terms or that our insurers will not deny coverage as to any future claim. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceed available insurance coverage, or the occurrence of changes in our insurance policies, including premium increases or the imposition of large deductible or co-insurance requirements, could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations. Our risks are likely to increase as we continue to expand, grow our customer base, and use, store, transmit, and otherwise process increasingly large amounts of proprietary and sensitive data.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property, the value of our brand and other intangible assets may be diminished, and our business may be adversely affected.

We rely and expect to continue to rely on a combination of confidentiality and license agreements with our employees, consultants and third parties with whom we have relationships, as well as trademark, copyright, patent and trade secret protection laws, to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights. However, we may fail to enter into all necessary agreements, and even if entered into, these agreements may be breached or may otherwise fail to prevent disclosure, third-party infringement or misappropriation of our intellectual property and proprietary rights, may be limited as to their term and may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized disclosure or use of proprietary information. We have filed applications for certain aspects of our intellectual property in the United States and other countries. However, third parties may knowingly or unknowingly infringe our intellectual property and proprietary rights, third parties may challenge intellectual property and proprietary rights held by us, pending and future copyright, trademark and patent applications may not be approved, and we may not be able to prevent infringement without incurring substantial expense. Our ability to enforce and protect our intellectual property rights may be limited in certain countries outside the United States, which could make it easier for competitors to capture market position in such countries by utilizing technologies that are similar to those developed or licensed by us. Competitors also may harm our sales by designing products that mirror the capabilities of our products or technology without infringing on our intellectual property rights. We have asserted, and in the future may continue to assert, our intellectual property rights against third parties. If the protection of our intellectual property and proprietary rights is inadequate to prevent use or appropriation by third parties, the value of our brand and other intangible assets may be diminished and competitors may be able to more effectively mimic our services

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and methods of operations. Any of these events would have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant portion of our revenue is generated by licensing our intellectual property rights in our images to customers. We implement processes to ensure our customer agreements include the proper restrictions on how customers can use our images and related intellectual property rights. However, these processes may fail or customers may otherwise not comply with their contractual obligations limiting their rights to use or further exploit or disseminate our images, which could substantially reduce the value of our images and related intellectual property rights. Enforcing our intellectual property rights against customers that violate the terms of their license restrictions could be costly, time consuming, and may not always be effective.

We may be, in the future, party to intellectual property rights claims and other litigation which are expensive to support, and if resolved adversely, could have a significant impact on us.

Companies in technology industries own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets and frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. As we face increasing competition and grow our business, the possibility of intellectual property rights claims against us will likely grow. In addition, we may be subject to claims that we have wrongfully hired an employee from a competitor, or that our employees, consultants, independent contractors, or advisors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information of third parties or that our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of their former employers. Our technologies may not be able to withstand any third-party claims or rights against their use. We may in the future be subject to litigation on the foregoing grounds or other grounds. The costs of supporting such litigation are considerable, and there can be no assurances that a favorable outcome will be obtained. We may be required to settle such litigation on terms that are unfavorable to us. Similarly, if any litigation to which we may be a party fails to settle and we go to trial, we may be subject to an unfavorable judgment which may not be reversible upon appeal. The terms of such a settlement or judgment may require us to cease some or all of our operations or require the payment of substantial amounts to the other party. With respect to any intellectual property rights claim, we may have to seek a license to continue practices found to be in violation of a third party's rights, which may not be available on reasonable terms and may significantly increase our operating expenses. A license to continue such practices may not be available to us. As a result, we may also be required to develop alternative non-infringing technology or practices or discontinue the practices. The development of alternative non-infringing technology or practices could require significant effort and expense. Our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected as a result of the occurrence of any of the foregoing.

We currently have a number of agreements in effect pursuant to which we have agreed to defend, indemnify and hold harmless our customers, suppliers and other partners from damages and costs which may arise from the infringement of intellectual property rights. The scope of these indemnity obligations varies, but may, in some instances, include indemnification for damages and expenses, including attorneys' fees. Any claim for indemnification by our partners could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

If we use open source software inconsistent with our policies and procedures or the license terms applicable to such software, we could be subject to demands to release portions of our source code, legal expenses, damages, or costly remediation or disruption to our business.

We use open source software in our platform. From time to time, companies that use open source software have faced claims challenging the use of such open source software and their compliance with the terms of the applicable open source license. We may be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software or claiming non-compliance with the applicable open source licensing terms. Additionally, while we have policies and procedures in place designed to govern our use of open source software, there is a risk that we may incorporate open source software with onerous licensing terms, including the obligation to make our source code available for others to use or modify without compensation to us, or inadvertently use open source software in a manner that exposes us to claims of non-compliance with the applicable terms of such license, including claims for infringement of intellectual property rights or for breach of contract. If we receive an allegation that we have violated an open source license, we may incur significant legal expenses, be subject to damages, be required to redesign our product to remove the open source software or publicly release certain portions of our proprietary source code, or be required to comply with onerous license restrictions, all of which could have a material impact on our business. Even in the absence of a claim, if we discover the use of open source software inconsistent with our policies, we could expend significant time and resources to replace the open source software or obtain a commercial

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license, if available. All of these risks are heightened by the fact that the ownership of open source software can be uncertain, leading to litigation, and many of the licenses applicable to open source software have not been interpreted by courts, and these licenses could be construed to impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products. Any use of open source software inconsistent with our policies or licensing terms could harm our business and financial position.

We capture, store, use, and otherwise process data relating to individuals, which subjects us to governmental regulation and other legal obligations related to privacy, data protection and cybersecurity, and compliance or any failure to comply with such obligations could harm our business.

We receive, store, and otherwise process personal information and other data, including data relating to individuals. There are numerous federal, state, local, and foreign laws regarding privacy, data protection, and the retention, sharing, use, disclosure, protection, and other processing of personal information and other data relating to individuals, the scope of which are changing, subject to differing interpretations, and may be inconsistent among jurisdictions or conflict with other laws, regulations, industry standards, contractual obligations, or other actual or asserted obligations.

We also are subject to the terms of our own privacy policies and certain obligations to third parties, and may seek to comply with, or be asserted to be subject to, certain industry standards, industry codes of conduct, and other actual or asserted obligations, relating to privacy, data protection, and cybersecurity. These actual and asserted obligations may be inconsistent with each other and may conflict with other laws, regulations, or actual or asserted obligations, or our policies and practices. In addition, the application and interpretation of these laws, regulations, and other actual or asserted obligations are often uncertain and may change over time. Further, the U.S. federal and state governments and agencies, as well as foreign governments and regulators, may in the future enact new legislation, modify existing laws and regulations, and promulgate new laws and regulations governing the collection, use, disclosure, storage, transmission, destruction, or other processing of personal data and other information, or security measures with regard to such information.

New or modified laws, regulations, or other actual or asserted obligations, or new interpretations of such laws, regulations, or other actual or asserted obligations, may add additional complexity, requirements, restrictions, and potential legal risk, require additional investment in resources to update compliance programs, may require additional facilities, resources, or practices, such as requirements to maintain or process data in certain jurisdictions, and could impact business strategies and the availability of previously useful data or certain means of using or otherwise processing such data. For example, several jurisdictions have adopted, or are considering adopting, restrictions on the resolution of satellite imaging, and these restrictions may change as technology and public awareness of potential privacy impacts evolve. We may find it necessary or appropriate to modify our services or related policies to address applicable laws, regulations, industry practices or standards, codes of conduct, or other actual or asserted obligations regarding the use, disclosure, security, or other processing of data, including data of our customers or others, including with respect to manners in which consent for the use, disclosure, or other processing of such data is obtained, possibly in a material manner, which we may be unable to do on commercially reasonable terms at all, and may limit our ability to develop new products, services, and features and otherwise make use of data.

Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with laws, regulations, our privacy policies, contractual or other actual or asserted obligations, including industry standards or codes of conduct, relating to privacy, data protection, cybersecurity, or the protection, storage, use, retention, capture, or other processing of data, including personal information or other data relating to individuals, may result in claims, demands, and litigation by private parties, governmental inquiries, enforcement actions, and other proceedings, fines, penalties, or other liabilities, public statements against us by consumer advocacy groups or others, a loss of trust in us by our customers, reduction in demand for our products and services, and other harm to our reputation and market position, any of which could have a material and adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our policies regarding customer confidential information and support for individual privacy and civil liberties could cause us to experience adverse business and reputational consequences.

We strive to protect our customers' confidential information and individuals' privacy consistent with applicable laws, directives, and regulations. Consequently, we endeavor to not provide information about our customers to third parties without legal process. From time to time, government entities may seek our assistance with obtaining

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information about our customers or could request that we modify our platforms in a manner to permit access or monitoring. In light of our confidentiality and privacy commitments, we may legally challenge law enforcement or other government requests to provide information, to obtain encryption keys, or to modify or weaken encryption. To the extent that we do not provide assistance to or comply with requests from government entities, or if we challenge those requests publicly or in court, we may experience adverse political, business, and reputational consequences among certain customers, regulators, or portions of the public. Conversely, to the extent that we do provide such assistance, or do not challenge those requests publicly in court, we may experience adverse political, business, and reputational consequences from other customers, regulators, or portions of the public arising from concerns over privacy or the government's activities.

Risks Related to Financial, Accounting, and Tax Matters

Our business is capital intensive and we may not be able to raise adequate capital to finance our business strategies, or we may be able to do so only on terms that significantly restrict our ability to operate and grow our business.

We have experienced net losses and negative cash flows used in operations. We believe our cash and cash equivalents on hand, together with cash we expect to generate from future operations, will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for a period of at least twelve months from the date of this report. However, the implementation of our business strategy requires a substantial outlay of capital. As we pursue our business strategies and seek to respond to developments in our business and opportunities and trends in our industry, our actual capital expenditures may differ from our expected capital expenditures. Historically, we have funded our operations and capital expenditures primarily through sales of our preferred stock, supplemented by loans from financial institutions. No assurances can be given that our available funds and cash flow from operations will be sufficient to meet our cash needs for the future, or that we will not require additional equity or debt financing. In addition, if one of our satellite launches fails or if our satellites need to be replaced, there is no assurance of insurance recovery or the timing thereof and we may need to exhaust or significantly draw upon our available debt facilities or obtain additional financing. If we determine we need to obtain additional funds through external financing and are unable to do so, we may be prevented from fully implementing our business strategy.

The availability and cost to us of external financing depend on a number of factors, including our financial performance and general market conditions, including any impact of national or global health concerns, inflation or high interest rates, bank and financial institution stability or other global events that may have on general market conditions or the capital markets specifically. Declines in our expected future revenues under contracts with customers and challenging business conditions faced by our customers are among the other factors that may adversely affect our credit and access to the capital markets. Other factors that could impact the availability and cost to us of external financing include the amount of debt in our current or future capital structure, activities associated with strategic initiatives, the health of our satellites, the success or failure of our planned launches, our expected future cash flows and the capital expenditures required to execute our business strategy. The overall impact on our financial condition of any transaction that we pursue may be negative or may be negatively perceived by potential lenders and may result in less access to the capital markets. Long-term disruptions in the capital or credit markets as a result of uncertainty or recession, changing or increased regulation or failures of significant financial institutions could adversely affect our access to capital. A deterioration in our financial performance or general market conditions could limit our ability to obtain financing or could result in any such financing being available only at greater cost or on more restrictive terms than might otherwise be available and, in either case, could result in our deferring or reducing capital expenditures including on new or replacement satellites. In addition, sustained or increased economic weaknesses or pressures or new economic conditions may limit our ability to generate sufficient internal cash to fund investments, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other strategic transactions and/or the development, design, acquisition and construction of new satellites. We cannot predict with any certainty whether or not we will be impacted by economic conditions. As a result, these conditions make it difficult for us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities because we may not have access to funding sources necessary for us to pursue organic and strategic business development opportunities.

We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available to us on favorable terms when required, or at all. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or debt securities, those securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to the rights of our Class A common stock and our stockholders may experience dilution.

We could be subject to changes in tax rates or the adoption of new tax legislation, whether in or out of the United States, or could otherwise have exposure to additional tax liabilities, which could harm our business.

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As a multinational business, we are subject to income and other taxes in both the United States and various foreign jurisdictions. Changes to tax laws or regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate, or in the interpretation of such laws or regulations, could significantly increase our effective tax rate and reduce our cash flow from operating activities, and otherwise have a material and adverse effect on our financial condition. In addition, other factors or events, including business combinations and investment transactions, changes in stock-based compensation, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, adjustments to taxes upon finalization of various tax returns or as a result of deficiencies asserted by taxing authorities, increases in expenses not deductible for tax purposes, changes in available tax credits, changes in transfer pricing methodologies, other changes in the apportionment of our income and other activities among tax jurisdictions, and changes in tax rates, could also increase our effective tax rate. Our tax filings are subject to review or audit by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) and state, local and foreign taxing authorities. We may also be liable for taxes in connection with businesses we acquire. Our determinations are not binding on the IRS or any other taxing authorities, and accordingly the final determination in an audit or other proceeding may be materially different than the treatment reflected in our tax provisions, accruals and returns. An assessment of additional taxes because of an audit could harm our business.

Our results of operations may be harmed if we are required to collect sales and use, gross receipts, value added, or similar taxes for our products in jurisdictions where we have not historically done so.

Sales and use, value added, goods and services, and similar tax laws and rates vary greatly by jurisdiction. Our customers can be located in one jurisdiction, utilize our products through our network equipment in a different jurisdiction, and pay us from an account located in a third jurisdiction. This divergence, along with the jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction variance in tax laws, causes significant uncertainty in the tax treatment of our business. There is further uncertainty as to what constitutes sufficient physical presence or nexus for a national, state, or local jurisdiction to levy taxes, fees, and surcharges for sales made over the Internet, and there is also uncertainty as to whether our characterization of our network and products as not taxable in certain jurisdictions will be accepted by national, state, and local taxing authorities. In determining our tax filing obligations, management has made judgments regarding whether our activities in a jurisdiction rise to the level of taxability. These judgments may prove inaccurate, and one or more states or countries may seek to impose additional sales, use, or other tax collection obligations on us, including for past sales by us. It is possible that we could face sales tax audits and that our liability for these taxes could exceed our estimates as state and other tax authorities could still assert that we are obligated to collect additional amounts as taxes from our customers and remit those taxes to those authorities. A successful assertion by a state, country, or other jurisdiction that we should have been or should be collecting additional sales, use, or other taxes on our network and products could, among other things, result in substantial tax liabilities for past sales, create significant administrative burdens for us, discourage customers from purchasing our network and products, or otherwise harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We may not be able to utilize a significant portion of our net operating losses, which could adversely affect our potential profitability.

As of January 31, 2025, our U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards totaled \$564.9 million, of which \$259.2 million will expire at various dates through 2038 and \$305.7 million will not expire. Additionally, as of January 31, 2025, we have state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards of \$364.2 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. U.S. federal net operating losses arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 can be carried forward indefinitely, the deductibility of such U.S. federal NOLs is limited to 80% of current year taxable income.

Under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, a corporation that undergoes an “ownership change” is subject to limitations on its ability to utilize its pre-change net operating losses and other tax attributes to offset future taxable income or income tax. In general, an “ownership change” occurs if there is a greater than 50 percentage point change (by value) in a corporation’s equity ownership by certain stockholders over a rolling three-year period. We may have experienced ownership changes in the past and may experience ownership changes in the future as a result of subsequent shifts in our stock ownership (many of which are outside our control). If it is determined that we have in the past experienced an ownership change, or if we undergo one or more ownership changes as a result of future transactions in our stock, then we may not be able to utilize a material portion of our net operating losses prior to their expiration, even if we were to achieve profitability. To the extent we are not able to offset future taxable income with our net operating losses, our net income and cash flows may be adversely affected.

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

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

If our judgments or estimates relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions that change or prove to be incorrect, our results of operations could fall below expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in our stock price.

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, as provided in our public filings, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets, liabilities, and equity, and the amount of revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Our results of operations may be adversely affected if our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in our assumptions, which could cause our results of operations to fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the trading price of our Class A common stock. Significant judgments, estimates, and assumptions used in preparing our consolidated financial statements include, or may in the future include, those related to revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, and income taxes.

Due to the size and nature of some of our contracts, the estimation of total revenues, timing of revenue recognition, and cost at completion is complicated and subject to many variables. Assumptions have to be made regarding the length of time to complete the contract or program because costs also include expected increases in wages and employee benefits, material prices and allocated fixed costs. Because of the significance of the judgments and estimation processes described above, materially different revenues and profit amounts could be recorded if we used different assumptions, revised our estimates, or if the underlying circumstances were to change. Changes in underlying assumptions, circumstances or estimates may adversely affect future period financial performance.

Our investment portfolio may become impaired by deterioration of the financial markets.

Our cash equivalent and investment portfolio is invested with a goal of preserving our access to capital, and generally consists of money market funds, commercial paper, corporate debt securities, U.S. government and U.S. government agency debt securities. We follow an established investment policy and set of guidelines to monitor and help mitigate our exposure to interest rate and credit risk. However, volatility in the global financial markets can negatively impact the value of our investments. If financial markets experience volatility, investments in some financial instruments may pose risks arising from market liquidity and credit concerns. Our investments are designated as available-for-sale and carried at fair value each reporting period. Unrealized gains and losses are excluded from earnings and are reported as a component of Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, until the security is sold, the security has matured, or we determine that the fair value of the security has declined below its adjusted cost basis and the decline is not due to a credit loss. Although we believe our current investment portfolio has little risk of material impairment, we cannot predict future market conditions, market liquidity or credit availability, and can provide no assurance that our investment portfolio will remain materially unimpaired.

We may face exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly changes in the Euro. We expect our non-U.S. operations to continue to grow in the near term and

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we are continually monitoring our foreign currency exposure to determine if we should consider a hedging program. Today, our non-U.S. contracts are denominated in either U.S. dollars or local currency, while our non-U.S. operating expenses are often denominated in local currencies. Additionally, as we expand our non-U.S. operations, a larger portion of our operating expenses may be denominated in local currencies. Therefore, increases in the value of the U.S. dollar and decreases in the value of foreign currencies could result in the dollar equivalent of our revenues being lower.

Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Matters

We operate in a highly regulated industry and government regulations may adversely affect our ability to sell our services, may increase the expense of such services or otherwise limit our ability to operate or grow our business.

We are subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations relating to various aspects of our business, including employment and labor, licensing, export, import, tax, privacy and data security, health and safety, communications, and environmental matters. Laws and regulations at the foreign, federal, state and local levels frequently change, especially in relation to new and emerging industries, and we cannot always reasonably estimate the impact from, or the ultimate cost of compliance with, current or future regulatory or administrative changes. In particular, our industry is highly regulated due to the sensitive nature of satellite technology. The laws and regulations, and interpretations thereof, governing our business and operations, including the collection and distribution of satellite imagery and associated analytics and services, are likely to change in the future. Additionally, there are certain environmental risks involved in the operation of our ground stations, manufacturing of our satellites and potential for orbital debris. To the extent that governments impose restrictions or additional regulations, or new interpretations or applications of existing laws, to address regulation of satellite technology, distribution of satellite imagery or services, or any environmental concerns regarding our business activities, we may be required to alter our business operations to comply with such changes. Our ability to sell our products and services on a global basis may also be reduced or restricted due to increased U.S., E.U. or other government regulations or other government actions. This risk is heightened by the geopolitical relevance of our data, which can shed light on sensitive operations around the globe, as well as the sensitive nature of our customer base, which include various government agencies. Moreover, we may face lawsuits or incur liability as a result of the imagery we make available through our products and services. In any of these cases, our business and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.

Failure to obtain or maintain regulatory approvals and/or adhere to regulatory requirements could result in service interruptions, regulatory scrutiny, civil penalties or forfeitures, private lawsuits, or the denial, suspension or revocation of licenses, certificates, authorizations or permits, any of which could prevent us from operating our business or could impede our business plan. The following list summarizes certain material regulatory approvals we need to maintain and the various regulatory requirements our satellite operations must adhere to, as well as certain impacts these regulatory approvals and requirements can have on our business and operations. Regulatory frameworks and our products evolve over time and thus additional material regulatory approvals could develop in the future.

NOAA Approvals. Our business requires licenses from the Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's ("NOAA") Office of Space Commerce, and we currently hold various active licenses issued by NOAA for the operation of our equipment. License approval can include an interagency review of national security, foreign policy, and international obligations implications, including consultations with the U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of State. There can be no assurance that NOAA will renew the licenses we hold, accept necessary modifications to the licenses we currently hold or grant new licenses. Moreover, the rules and regulations of NOAA, and their interpretation and application, may change, and NOAA may adopt regulations that impact our ability to collect imagery or otherwise limit or restrict our operations as presently conducted or currently contemplated. Under certain of our NOAA licenses and NOAA rules and requirements, the U.S. government has the right to interrupt service or limit our ability to distribute satellite images when foreign policy or U.S. national security interests are affected. Additionally, we must obtain NOAA approval for changes to material facts in our NOAA licenses. If NOAA revokes, modifies, or fails to renew the licenses we hold, or fails to grant a new license or modification in a timely manner, or if we fail to satisfy any of the conditions of our respective licenses, we may not be able to continue to provide our products and services; should we not obtain necessary licenses or approvals in a timely manner, including as a result of recent reductions in the NOAA workforce, our products and services may not be competitive.

Canadian Approvals. As a foreign operator of remote sensing system ground stations in Canada, we are required to obtain the relevant licenses from Global Affairs Canada ("GAC"). Should we not obtain necessary licenses or approvals in a timely manner or fail to maintain existing licenses or approvals, our products and services may be

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impacted. Distribution of SPOT imagery within Canada is subject to oversight by GAC. If any such imagery covers a restricted Area of Interest, it can only be provided to a “Five Eyes Government”, unless prior approval is obtained from GAC. GAC is under no obligation to grant such approvals and has sole discretion to alter the list of restricted Areas of Interest.

Export Approvals. Planet’s satellite and ground station hardware, software, and related technology is controlled for export. Any export of hardware or software, and the provision of services and related technology may be subject to export control laws and regulations including the U.S. International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”), the U.S. Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”), and the export control regulations of other jurisdictions from which we export commodities, software, or technologies. For additional information relating to trade control risks see “—We are subject to international trade laws and regulations that could impair our business operations and ability to compete in international markets or subject us to liability if we violate applicable controls.”

FCC Approvals. Our operation of satellites and U.S. ground terminals requires licenses from the Federal Communications Commission (the “FCC”), and we currently hold various active licenses issued by the FCC for the operation of these facilities. The FCC regulates the launch and operation of our satellites, the use of the radiofrequency spectrum used by our satellites and the licensing of our ground terminals located within the United States. We are also subject to the FCC’s rules and regulations and the terms of our licenses, which require us to comply with various operating conditions and requirements. As conditions and requirements to our licenses, we are required to share spectrum with other users and to coordinate our spectrum use with other satellite operators, including certain agencies of the U.S. federal government, to avoid interference to or from other satellites. The results of coordination may adversely affect our use of our satellites using certain frequencies, as well as the type of applications or services that we can accommodate. Further, our radio frequency operations may be subject to harmful interference from new or modified spectrum uses. If we obtain a required authorization but we do not meet milestones regarding the construction, launch and operation of a satellite by deadlines that may be established in the authorization, we may lose our authorization to operate a given satellite. We believe our current operations adhere to FCC requirements. However, the FCC licenses we currently hold are subject to potential revocation, modification, or nonrenewal by the FCC. While the FCC generally renews licenses routinely, there can be no assurance that our licenses will be renewed at their expiration dates on favorable terms or without adverse conditions. Failure to renew these licenses could have a material and adverse effect on our ability to generate revenue and conduct our business as currently expected. Moreover, should we not obtain necessary licenses or approvals for new operations in a timely manner, we may not be able to expand our operations, products, and services. In addition, if we do not obtain required authorizations in the future, we may not be able to operate our existing facilities. We are subject to FCC regulatory fees associated with our authorizations which can fluctuate significantly from year to year. For example, in its fiscal year 2024 regulatory fee schedule and in its proposed 2025 fee schedule, the FCC implemented or proposed to implement several significant changes for fee payors in the space station (e.g., satellite) and earth station categories, including substantial fee increases that impact companies like ours. Such fee fluctuations or further increases could impact our financial flexibility and/or adversely affect our operations and ability to conduct business. Finally, the rules and regulations of the FCC, and their interpretation and application, may change, and such authorities may adopt regulations that impact our ability to collect imagery or otherwise limit or restrict our operations as presently conducted or currently contemplated, and these changes in rules or regulatory policy may significantly affect our business.

Other International Registration and Approvals. The use of radio frequency spectrum for satellite communications and the use of orbital positions internationally is subject to the rules and requirements of the International Telecommunication Union (“ITU”). Additionally, satellite operators must abide by the specific laws of the countries in which downlink services are provided from the satellite to ground terminals within such countries. The FCC has coordinated or is in the process of coordinating, the operations for each of our satellites pursuant to the ITU requirements. Coordination of our satellites with other satellite systems is required by the ITU to help prevent harmful radio frequency interference from or into existing or planned satellite operations.

Planet or its vendors must secure necessary licenses and operational authority to use the required spectrum in each country into which we will downlink commercial Earth imagery and/or communicate with our spacecraft. If Planet or its vendors are not successful in obtaining the necessary approvals, we will not be able to downlink imagery or communicate with our spacecraft in those foreign locations. Our inability, or our vendors’ inability, to obtain the necessary foreign licenses or authorizations could negatively affect our business. In addition, regulatory provisions in countries where we wish to operate may impose unduly burdensome restrictions on our operations. Our business

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may also be adversely affected if the national authorities where we plan to operate adopt treaties, regulations or legislation unfavorable to foreign companies.

Additional Regulatory Issues. Our launch and operation of planned satellites and ground stations may require additional regulatory authorizations from the FCC, NOAA, and/or non-U.S. licensing authorities. Obtaining launch windows for planned satellites and ground stations, preparing for launch, and working with the requisite equipment in foreign jurisdictions may require additional coordination between us, our launch services providers, and/or various U.S. and foreign regulators. Failure to obtain these approvals may result in delays in launches of satellites or servicing of launched satellites, which in turn may materially affect our business.

The rules and regulations of these regulatory authorities are subject to change and may not continue to permit our operations as currently conducted or as we plan to conduct them. For example, the FCC recently adopted rules requiring the deorbiting of certain satellites – including those we may launch in the future – after five years to mitigate the risk of orbital debris. The FCC continues to consider the imposition of additional rules and reporting obligations that could affect us and our operations, including by requiring us to redesign our satellites, incur operational burdens, and/or assume increases in production and launch costs. Future rules may also affect other corporate policies or practices in ways that may create further burdens on our business and operations. Moreover, the United States and ITU are considering regulatory changes that may affect our use of or access to certain portions of the radiofrequency spectrum, possibly including reallocation of frequencies we use or intend to use or the introduction of new services that may cause harmful interference to our operations (such as X-band downlink in the 8025-8400 MHz band, which is under study in the United States and at the ITU for terrestrial use). Such authorities may also adopt rules and/or make changes in the licenses of our competitors that affect our spectrum access or use. Certain changes in rules or regulatory policy may significantly affect our business or raise the cost of operating our business. For example, a draft European Union (“EU”) Space Act was released in June 2025 that would regulate third-country providers of space-based data and services into the EU, potentially requiring new registrations, fees, and compliance with new substantive technical obligations. These changes could affect Planet’s operations, including by requiring us to redesign our satellites, incur operational burdens, and/or assume increases in production costs. In addition, some legislators have discussed vesting additional authority in the Commerce Department and/or NASA in certain areas related to our operations, which could result in additional regulatory burdens affecting us and our operations in a similar manner.

In addition, entry into certain transactions with foreign entities now or in the future may be subject to government regulations, including review related to foreign direct investment by U.S. or foreign government entities. If a transaction with a foreign entity was subject to regulatory review, such regulatory review might limit our ability to enter into the desired strategic alliance and thus our ability to carry out our long-term business strategy.

We are subject to the requirements of the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual for the facility security clearance of our subsidiary, Planet Labs Federal, Inc., which is a prerequisite to our ability to perform services requiring access to classified information and information systems for the U.S. government.

We require certain facility and personnel security clearances to perform our classified U.S. government related business. A facility security clearance is required for a company to perform on classified contracts and subcontracts for U.S. government customers. Security clearances are subject to regulations and requirements including the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual (“NISPOM”), which specifies the requirements for the access to and protection of classified information.

As such, we must comply with the requirements of the NISPOM and any other applicable U.S. government industrial security regulations. If we, our employees or contractors were to violate the NISPOM or any other applicable U.S. government industrial security regulations, Planet Labs Federal, Inc. could lose its facility security clearance. Further, obtaining and maintaining security clearances for employees involves a lengthy process and it can be difficult to identify, recruit and retain employees who hold or are able to obtain security clearances. If our employees are unable to obtain or retain security clearances or if our employees who hold security clearances terminate employment with us, our ability to perform classified work may be negatively affected, including the potential termination of a classified contract.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to maintain our facility security clearance. Failure to comply with the NISPOM or other security requirements may subject us to civil or criminal penalties, loss of the facility clearance,

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loss of U.S. government contracts, or potential suspension or debarment as a government contractor, any of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Further, we are limited in our ability to provide specific information about our classified work, associated risks, or any disputes or claims relating to such work. As a result, investors have less insight into our classified work than our other businesses and therefore less ability to fully evaluate the related risks.

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

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U.S.C. § 201, the U.S. Travel Act, and other anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, anti-money laundering laws and similar laws in the countries in which we conduct activities. Anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws have been enforced aggressively in recent years and are interpreted broadly to generally prohibit companies and their employees and third-party intermediaries from authorizing, offering or providing, directly or indirectly, improper payments or benefits to recipients in the public or private sector. As we increase our international sales and business, we will continue to engage with business partners and third-party intermediaries to conduct our business, including marketing our products and obtaining necessary permits, licenses, and other regulatory approvals. In addition, we or our employees, representatives, contractors, partners, agents and third-party intermediaries may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state-owned or affiliated entities. We can be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of our employees, representatives, contractors, partners, agents and third-party intermediaries, even if we do not explicitly authorize such activities. These laws also require that we keep accurate books and records and maintain internal controls and compliance procedures designed to prevent any such actions.

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

Detecting, investigating, and resolving actual or alleged violations can require a significant diversion of time, resources, and attention from senior management. In addition, noncompliance with anti-corruption, anti-bribery, or anti-money laundering laws, and allegations thereof, could subject us to whistleblower complaints, investigations, sanctions, settlements, prosecution or other enforcement actions, disgorgement of profits, significant fines, damages, other civil and criminal penalties or injunctions, suspension or debarment from contracting with certain persons, the loss of export privileges, reputational harm, adverse media coverage, and other collateral consequences, all of which could adversely impact our business, reputation, prospects and results of operations. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a materially significant diversion of management's attention and resources and significant defense costs and other professional fees.

We are subject to international trade laws and regulations that could impair our business operations and ability to compete in international markets or subject us to liability if we violate applicable controls.

Our business is subject to international trade laws and regulations, including, without limitation, the Export Administration Regulations ("EAR") maintained by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS"); the International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR") maintained by the U.S. Department of State, Directorate of Defense Trade Controls ("DDTC"); and trade and economic sanctions maintained by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and similar laws of other jurisdictions in which we operate.

International trade laws and regulations continuously evolve to address technological developments and changes in geopolitical conditions. Increasing global trade tensions could result in new export and import regulations, tariffs, or other governmental restrictions that inhibit our ability to transact with foreign suppliers, customers, or other business partners. Monitoring and responding to these developments requires significant resources and could impair our operations. If it was determined that we did not comply with such international trade laws and regulations or other similar laws, including export control laws, we could be subject to both civil and criminal penalties, including substantial fines, possible incarceration for employees and managers for willful violations, the possible loss of our

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export or import privileges, seizure and forfeiture of assets involved in such noncompliance and debarment from U.S. government contracting.

Moreover, changes to international trade laws and regulations may restrict our ability to conduct certain export activity or may impose export licensing requirements that could delay or increase costs associated with export activity. Obtaining any necessary export license for a particular export, including to Planet entities in other jurisdictions, to foreign national employees of Planet, to ground station sites, to vendors, or to cover a sale or offering may not be possible, may be time-consuming and may result in the delay or loss of sales opportunities. If we are unable to maintain our existing authorizations, make necessary modifications to our existing authorizations, or obtain future export licenses in accordance with the export control laws and regulations, we may be unable to export hardware, software, or technology, or to provide services and related technology to our customers, suppliers, employees or other business partners, which could impair our business operations and ability to compete in international markets.

Furthermore, export control laws and economic sanctions programs in many cases prohibit the export of software and services to certain sanctioned countries and persons, as well as for prohibited end-users and end-uses. Even though we take precautions to ensure that we and our partners comply with all applicable international trade laws and regulations, we have from time to time submitted voluntary self-disclosures to BIS as is encouraged by the regulator to address potential violations of the EAR and identify remedial measures taken to improve the compliance program, including one disclosure concerning, among other things, inadvertent access being provided to certain of our EAR-controlled technology/software prior to obtaining proper export licenses for such access. While we do not expect BIS to take enforcement action against us, we are unable to reasonably estimate the time it may take to resolve these matters or the amount or range of potential loss, penalty or other government action, if any, that may be incurred. While we are in the process of further enhancing our policies and procedures relating to export control and sanctions compliance, we cannot assure you that such policies and procedures will prevent future violations, and any failure by us or our partners to comply with such laws and regulations could have negative consequences for us, including reputational harm, government investigations and penalties and adversely affect our business.

In addition, various countries regulate the import of certain encryption software and technology, including through import permit and license requirements, and have enacted laws that could limit our ability to distribute hardware and software or could limit our ability to provide or receive services. Because we use hardware and software that incorporate encryption functionality, we may be subject to certain of these provisions.

Any limitation on our ability to export to or sell our technology, products, or services in international markets or to export controlled technology and software to our foreign national employees and/or subsidiaries could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to comply with governmental laws and regulations could harm our business.

Our business is subject to regulation by various federal, state, local and foreign governments, including those regulators discussed above, and applicable laws and regulations evolve over time. In certain jurisdictions, these regulatory requirements may be more stringent than those in the United States. Noncompliance with applicable regulations or requirements could subject us to investigations, sanctions, enforcement actions, disgorgement of profits, fines, damages, civil and criminal penalties, injunctions or other collateral consequences. If any governmental sanctions are imposed, or if we do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a significant diversion of management's attention and resources and an increase in professional fees. Enforcement actions and sanctions could harm our business, reputation, operating results and financial condition.

We are also exposed to the risk of fraud, misconduct or other improper activities by our employees, consultants, advisors and partners, as well as third parties that we may use from time to time to perform services or act on our behalf. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional failures to comply with the applicable laws and regulations, report financial information or data accurately or disclose unauthorized activities to us. Specifically, it may be the case that one or more of such parties fail to adhere to our policies or violate applicable federal, state, local, and international laws, including but not limited to, those related to corruption, bribery, economic sanctions, insider trading and export/import controls. Despite the significant challenges in asserting and maintaining control and compliance by these parties, we may be held liable for such parties' actions. Such liabilities may create harm to

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our reputation, inhibit our plans for expansion, or lead to extensive liability either to private parties or government regulators, which could adversely impact our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Securities and Operating as a Public Company

The price of our Class A common stock and warrants may be volatile.

The price of our Class A common stock, as well as any outstanding warrants, may fluctuate due to a variety of factors, including:

- changes in the industries in which we and our customers operate;
- any disruptions or delays in the launch and deployment of our satellites;
- any damage or impairment to our constellation of satellites;
- developments involving our competitors;
- changes in laws and regulations affecting our business;
- variations in our operating performance and the performance of our competitors in general;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly or annual operating results;
- publication of research reports by securities analysts about us or our competitors or our industry;
- the public's reaction to our press releases, our other public announcements and our filings with the SEC;
- actions by stockholders, including the sale of any of their shares of our Class A common stock;
- short selling of our Class A common stock;
- the publication of analyst or industry coverage or short seller reports regarding our business;
- additions and departures of key personnel;
- commencement of, or involvement in, litigation involving the combined company;
- changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of securities or the incurrence of additional debt;
- the volume of shares of our Class A common stock available for public sale;
- general economic and political conditions, such as the effects of national and global health concerns, recessions, interest rates, inflation, local and national elections, the effects of bank or financial institution failures, fuel prices, international currency fluctuations and corruption; and
- acts of terrorism, war or political instability, both domestically and internationally, changes in laws and regulations, or the imposition of economic or trade sanctions affecting international commercial transactions.

The stock markets in general have experienced extreme price and volume volatility often unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our Class A common stock and warrants, and securities of other companies in our industry, often without regard to the operating performance of the affected companies. Securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in the overall market and in the market price of a company's securities. Such litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs, divert our management's attention and resources and harm our business, operating results, financial condition and reputation. In addition, the Business Combination resulted in our merging with a special purpose acquisition company ("SPAC"), which can cause additional volatility in the price of our Class A common stock and warrants. There has also been increased focus by government agencies on transactions such as the Business Combination recently, and we expect that increased focus to continue, and we may be subject to increased scrutiny by the SEC, other government agencies and holders of our securities, as a result.

These market and industry factors may materially reduce the market price of our Class A common stock and warrants regardless of our operating performance.

The multi-class structure of our common stock has the effect of concentrating voting power with our Chief Executive Officer and Co-Founder and Chief Strategy Officer and Co-Founder, which will limit an investor's ability to influence the outcome of important transactions, including a change in control.

Shares of our Class B common stock have 20 votes per share, while shares our Class A common stock have one vote per share. William Marshall and Robert Schingler, Jr. (the "Planet Founders") hold all of the issued and outstanding shares of our Class B common stock. Accordingly, the Planet Founders hold over approximately 60% of the voting power of our capital stock and are able to control matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of directors, many amendments of our organizational documents and many transactions involving a merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets or other major corporate transaction. Additionally, the Planet Founders may receive additional shares of Class B common stock for any contingent consideration issued in

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respect of their ownership of Former Planet Class B common stock held immediately prior to the Business Combination. The Planet Founders may have interests that differ from yours and may vote in a way with which you disagree and which may be adverse to your interests. This concentrated control may have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change in control of Planet, could deprive our stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their capital stock as part of a sale of Planet, and might ultimately affect the market price of shares of our Class A common stock.

If securities or industry analysts either do not publish research about us, or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about us, our business, or our market, or, if such analysts change their recommendations regarding our Class A common stock adversely, the trading price or trading volume of our Class A common stock could decline.

The trading market for our Class A common stock can be influenced in part by the research and reports that securities or industry analysts may publish about us, our business, our market or our competitors. If one or more of the analysts initiate research with an unfavorable rating or downgrade our Class A common stock, provide more favorable recommendations about our competitors, or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our Class A common stock price would likely decline. If any analyst who may cover us were to cease coverage of us or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause the trading price or trading volume of our Class A common stock to decline.

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

We currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to finance the further development and expansion of our business and do not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, restrictions contained in future agreements and financing instruments, business prospects and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant.

We may redeem the unexpired outstanding public warrants prior to their exercise at a time that is disadvantageous to the warrant holders, thereby making their warrants worthless.

We have the ability to redeem outstanding public warrants at any time after they become exercisable and prior to their expiration, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant; provided that the closing price of our Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$18.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to proper notice of such redemption; provided that certain other conditions are met. If and when the warrants become redeemable by us, we may exercise the redemption right even if we are unable to register or qualify the underlying securities for sale under all applicable state securities laws. As a result, we may redeem the warrants even if the holders are otherwise unable to exercise the warrants. Redemption of the outstanding warrants could force holders to (i) exercise the warrants and pay the exercise price therefor at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so, (ii) sell the warrants at the then-current market price when the holder might otherwise wish to hold onto such warrants or (iii) accept the nominal redemption price which, at the time the outstanding warrants are called for redemption, is likely to be substantially less than the market value of the warrants. None of the private placement warrants will be redeemable by us so long as they are held by their initial purchasers or their permitted transferees.

We also have the ability to redeem the outstanding public warrants at any time after they become exercisable and prior to their expiration, at a price of \$0.10 per warrant upon a minimum of 30 days' prior written notice of redemption; provided that the closing price of our Class A common stock equals or exceeds \$10.00 per share (as adjusted for adjustments to the number of shares issuable upon exercise or the exercise price of a warrant) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading-day period ending on the third trading day prior to proper notice of such redemption; provided that certain other conditions are met, including that holders will be able to exercise their warrants prior to redemption for a number of shares of Class A common stock determined based on the redemption date and the fair market value of our Class A common stock. The value received upon exercise of the warrants (i) may be less than the value the holders would have received if they had exercised their warrants at a later time where the underlying share price is higher and (ii) may not compensate the holders for the value of the warrants, including because the number of shares of Class A common stock received is capped at 0.361 shares of Class A common stock per warrant (subject to adjustment) irrespective of the remaining life of the warrants.

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In the event we determine to redeem the public warrants, holders of our redeemable warrants would be notified of such redemption as described in the Warrant Agreement, dated March 4, 2021, between the Company and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company (the “Warrant Agreement”). Specifically, in the event that we elect to redeem all of the redeemable warrants as described above, the Company shall fix a date for the redemption (the “Redemption Date”). Notice of redemption shall be mailed by first class mail, postage prepaid, by Planet not less than 30 days prior to the Redemption Date to the registered holders of the redeemable warrants to be redeemed at their last addresses as they appear on the registration books. Any notice mailed in the manner provided in the Warrant Agreement shall be conclusively presumed to have been duly given whether or not the registered holder received such notice. In addition, beneficial owners of the redeemable warrants will be notified of such redemption via our posting of the redemption notice to the Depository Trust Company.

In addition, we may redeem the outstanding public warrants after they become exercisable for a number of shares of our Class A common stock determined based on the redemption date and the fair market value of our Class A common stock. Any such redemption may have similar consequences to a cash redemption described above. In addition, such redemption may occur at a time when the warrants are “out-of-the-money,” in which case the holder would lose any potential embedded value from a subsequent increase in the value of our Class A common stock had such holder’s warrants remained outstanding.

We may amend the terms of the warrants in a manner that may be adverse to holders of public warrants with the approval by the holders of at least 50% of the then outstanding public warrants. As a result, the exercise price of warrants could be increased, the exercise period could be shortened and the number of shares of Class A common stock purchasable upon exercise of a warrant could be decreased, all without warrant holder approval.

Our warrants were issued in registered form under the Warrant Agreement. The Warrant Agreement provides that the terms of the warrants may be amended without the consent of any holder for the purpose of (i) curing any ambiguity or to correct any defective provision or mistake, including to conform the provisions of the Warrant Agreement to the description of the terms of the warrants and the Warrant Agreement set forth in our public filings, (ii) adjusting the provisions relating to cash dividends on shares of common stock as contemplated by and in accordance with the Warrant Agreement or (iii) adding or changing any provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Warrant Agreement as the parties to the Warrant Agreement may deem necessary or desirable and that the parties deem to not adversely affect the rights of the registered holders of the warrants, provided that the approval by the holders of at least 50% of the then outstanding public warrants is required to make any change that adversely affects the interests of the registered holders of the public warrants. Accordingly, we may amend the terms of the public warrants in a manner adverse to a holder if holders of at least 50% of the then outstanding public warrants approve of such amendment. Although our ability to amend the terms of the public warrants with the consent of at least 50% of the then outstanding public warrants is unlimited, examples of such amendments could be amendments to, among other things, increase the exercise price of the warrants, convert the warrants into cash or stock (at a ratio different than initially provided), shorten the exercise period or decrease the number of shares of Class A common stock purchasable upon exercise of a warrant.

The Warrant Agreement designates the courts of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by holders of our warrants, which could limit the ability of warrant holders to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with our company.

The Warrant Agreement provides that, subject to applicable law, (i) any action, proceeding or claim against us arising out of or relating in any way to the Warrant Agreement, including under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), will be brought and enforced in the courts of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and (ii) that we irrevocably submit to such jurisdiction, which jurisdiction shall be the exclusive forum for any such action, proceeding or claim. We will waive any objection to such exclusive jurisdiction and that such courts represent an inconvenient forum.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, these provisions of the Warrant Agreement will not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal district courts of the United States of America are the sole and exclusive forum. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in any of our warrants shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the forum provisions in the Warrant Agreement. If any action, the subject matter of which is within the scope the forum provisions of the Warrant Agreement, is filed in a court other than a court of the State of New York or the United States District Court

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for the Southern District of New York (a “foreign action”) in the name of any holder of our warrants, such holder shall be deemed to have consented to: (x) the personal jurisdiction of the state and federal courts located in the State of New York in connection with any action brought in any such court to enforce the forum provisions (an “enforcement action”), and (y) having service of process made upon such warrant holder in any such enforcement action by service upon such warrant holder’s counsel in the foreign action as agent for such warrant holder.

This choice-of-forum provision may limit a warrant holder’s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with our company, which may discourage such lawsuits. Alternatively, if a court were to find this provision of the Warrant Agreement inapplicable or unenforceable with respect to one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and result in a diversion of the time and resources of our management and board of directors.

Delaware law and provisions in our Charter and our Bylaws could make a takeover proposal more difficult.

Our organizational documents are governed by Delaware law. Certain provisions of Delaware law and of our Certificate of Incorporation (“Charter”) and our bylaws (“Bylaws”) could discourage, delay, defer or prevent a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or other change of control transaction that a stockholder might consider in its best interest, including those attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for the shares of Class A common stock held by our stockholders. These provisions provide for, among other things:

- the ability of our board of directors to issue one or more series of preferred stock;
- the fact that we are a public benefit corporation, as discussed below;
- certain limitations on convening special stockholder meetings;
- advance notice for nominations of directors by stockholders and for stockholders to include matters to be considered at our annual meetings; and
- a multi-class common stock structure with 20 votes per share of our Class B common stock, providing the Planet Founders the ability to control the outcome of many matters requiring stockholder approval, even though the Planet Founders own less than a majority of the outstanding shares of our capital stock.

These anti-takeover provisions as well as certain provisions of Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire Planet, even if the third party’s offer may be considered beneficial by many of our stockholders. As a result, our stockholders may be limited in their ability to obtain a premium for their shares. If prospective takeovers are not consummated for any reason, we may experience negative reactions from the financial markets, including negative impacts on the price of our Class A common stock. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for our stockholders to elect directors of their choosing and to cause us to take other corporate actions that our stockholders desire. See “Description of Securities.”

We operate as a Delaware public benefit corporation. As a public benefit corporation, we cannot provide any assurance that we will achieve our public benefit purpose.

As a public benefit corporation, we are required to balance our stockholders’ pecuniary interests, the best interests of those materially affected by our conduct, and the public benefit or benefits identified by our Charter. There is no assurance that we will achieve our public benefit purpose or that the expected positive impact from being a public benefit corporation will be realized, which could have a material and adverse effect on our reputation, which in turn may have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

As a public benefit corporation, we are required, under Section 366 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (“DGCL”) and pursuant to our Bylaws, to disclose to stockholders a report at least biennially on our overall performance in promoting the public benefit or benefits identified in our Charter and the best interests of those materially affected by our conduct and on our assessment of our success in achieving our specific public benefit purpose and in promoting those interests. If we are not timely or are unable to provide this report, or if the report is not viewed favorably by parties doing business with us or regulators or others reviewing our credentials, our reputation as a public benefit corporation may be harmed.

Claims for indemnification by our directors and officers may reduce our available funds to satisfy successful third-party claims against us and may reduce the amount of money available to us.

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Our Charter and our Bylaws provide that we will indemnify our directors and officers, in each case to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law.

In addition, as permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL, our Bylaws and our indemnification agreements that we have entered or intend to enter into with our directors and officers provide that:

- we will indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law. Delaware law generally provides that a corporation may indemnify such person if such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to our best interests and, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe such person's conduct was unlawful;
- we may, to the extent authorized from time to time by our board of directors, indemnify employees and agents in those circumstances where indemnification is permitted by applicable law;
- we are required by our Bylaws to advance expenses, as incurred, to our present and former directors and officers in connection with appearing at, participating in or defending a proceeding upon receipt of a written request therefor, except that such directors or officers must undertake to repay such advances if it is ultimately determined that such person is not entitled to indemnification;
- the rights conferred in our Bylaws are not exclusive, and we are authorized to enter into indemnification agreements with our directors, officers, employees and agents and to obtain insurance to indemnify such persons; and
- we may not retroactively amend the provisions in our Bylaws to reduce our indemnification obligations to directors, officers, employees, and agents.

While we have procured directors' and officers' liability insurance policies, such insurance policies may not be available to us in the future at a reasonable rate, may not cover all potential claims for indemnification, and may not be adequate to indemnify us for all liability that may be imposed.

Our Charter generally designates the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (the "Delaware Court") (and the other state courts and federal court located in Delaware) as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain what such stockholders believe to be a favorable judicial forum for disputes with Planet or our directors, stockholders, officers or employees.

Our Charter provides that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, any (i) derivative action, suit or proceeding brought on our behalf; (ii) action, suit or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our current or former directors, officers, stockholders or employees to Planet or our stockholders; (iii) action, suit or proceeding asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL, our Charter or our Bylaws (as either may be amended from time to time); (iv) action, suit or proceeding as to which the DGCL confers jurisdiction on the Delaware Court or (v) any action, suit or proceeding asserting a claim against us or any of our current or former directors, officers or stockholders governed by the internal affairs doctrine, shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be exclusively brought in the Delaware Court or, if such court does not have jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware or other state courts of the State of Delaware. The exclusive forum provision described in the foregoing sentence does not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. Our Charter further provides that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States are the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action under the Securities Act. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring an interest in any shares of our securities shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the exclusive forum provisions in our Charter. These choice-of-forum provisions may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that he, she or it believes to be favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage such lawsuits. We note that there is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce these provisions and that investors cannot waive compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for state and federal courts over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder.

Alternatively, if a court were to find these provisions of our Charter inapplicable or unenforceable with respect to one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving

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such matters in other jurisdictions, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and result in a diversion of the time and resources of our management and board of directors.

As a public benefit corporation, the statutory obligation of our board of directors to manage Planet in a manner that balances our stockholders' pecuniary interests, the best interests of those materially affected by our conduct, and the public benefit or public benefits identified in our Charter may negatively impact our financial performance and may subject us to increased derivative litigation concerning our directors' obligation to balance these interests, the occurrence of which may have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our directors have a statutory obligation to consider not only the stockholders' pecuniary interests, but also our specific public benefit and the best interests of other stakeholders materially affected by Planet's actions. Under Delaware law, directors are shielded from liability for breach of these obligations if they make informed and disinterested decisions that are not such that no person of ordinary, sound judgment would approve. If a conflict between our stockholders' pecuniary interests and the other interests enumerated above occur, our directors must balance such interests as they deem appropriate; thus, there is no guarantee such a conflict would be resolved in favor of our stockholders' pecuniary interests, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

Therefore, we may take actions that our directors believe will be in the best interests of those stakeholders materially affected by our conduct or in the best interest of promoting our specific benefit purpose, even if those actions do not maximize our financial results. While we intend for this public benefit designation and obligation to provide an overall net benefit to us and our customers, it could instead cause us to make decisions and take actions without seeking to maximize the income generated from our business, and hence available for distribution to our stockholders. Our pursuit of longer-term or non-pecuniary benefits may not materialize within the timeframe we expect or at all, yet may have an immediate negative effect on any amounts available for distribution to our stockholders. Accordingly, being a public benefit corporation and complying with our related obligations could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

As a public benefit corporation, we may be less attractive as a takeover target than a traditional company would be and, therefore, your ability to realize your investment through an acquisition may be limited. Under our Charter, we cannot merge or consolidate with another entity if, as a result of such merger or consolidation, our capital stock would become, be converted into or exchange for the right to receive shares or other equity interests in corporation that is not a public benefit corporation or similar entity and the certificate of incorporation (or similar governing document) of such entity does not contain identical provisions to the language in our Charter identifying the public benefit or public benefits, unless the transaction receives approval from at least two-thirds of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors. Additionally, public benefit corporations may also not be attractive targets for activists or hedge fund investors because new directors would still have to balance the stockholders' pecuniary interests, the specific public benefit and the best interests of other stakeholders materially affected by the corporation's actions, and stockholders can enforce this balancing obligation through derivative suits, subject to certain limitations under Delaware law. Further, by requiring the board of directors of public benefit corporations to consider additional constituencies other than maximizing stockholder value, Delaware public benefit corporation law could potentially make it easier for a board to reject a hostile bid, even where the takeover would provide the greatest short-term financial yield to investors.

As a Delaware public benefit corporation, we may be subject to increased derivative litigation concerning our board's obligation to balance our stockholders' pecuniary interests, the best interests of those materially affected by our conduct and our public benefit interest, the occurrence of which may have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Stockholders of a Delaware public benefit corporation with shares listed on a national securities exchange (if they, individually or collectively, own the lesser of at least two percent of the company's outstanding shares or shares of the corporation with a market value of at least \$2,000,000 as of the date the action is instituted) are entitled to file a derivative or other type of action to enforce the statutory balancing requirement imposed on the board of directors by the DGCL. This potential liability does not exist for traditional corporations. Therefore, we may be subject to the possibility of increased litigation, which would require the attention of our management, and, as a result, may

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adversely impact our management's ability to effectively execute our strategy. Additionally, any such litigation may be costly, which may have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

The obligations associated with being a public company involve significant expenses and require significant resources and management attention, which may divert from our business operations.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the applicable requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the rules and regulations of the SEC and the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. For example, the Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we establish and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting. Compliance with these rules and regulations has increased, and will continue to increase, our legal and financial compliance costs and demands on our systems. In addition, as a public company, we may be subject to stockholder activism, which can lead to substantial additional costs, distract management and impact the manner in which we operate our business in ways we cannot currently anticipate. As a result of disclosure of information in filings required of a public company, our business and financial condition will become more visible, which may result in threatened or actual litigation, including by competitors. Furthermore, if any issues in complying with those requirements are identified, we may incur additional costs rectifying those or new issues, and the existence of these issues could adversely affect our reputation or investor perceptions of it.

In addition, certain members of our management team have limited experience managing a publicly traded company, interacting with public company investors, and complying with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to public companies. As such, our management team may not effectively or efficiently manage these obligations or constituents. These obligations and constituents require significant attention from our senior management and could divert their attention away from the day-to-day management of our business, which could harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we fail to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting at a reasonable assurance level, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, which could have a material and adverse effect on our operations, investor confidence in our business and the trading prices of our securities.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal controls over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company's annual or interim consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Any material weaknesses in our internal controls may adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize and accurately report timely financial information and, as a result, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements or omissions.

Specifically, if our revenue and other accounting or tax systems do not operate as intended and in accordance with public company standards or do not scale with anticipated growth in our business, the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting could be adversely affected. Any failure to develop, implement, or maintain effective internal controls related to our revenue and other accounting or tax systems and associated reporting could result in the identification of a material weakness in our internal controls and could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. Further, the identification of a material weakness could result in regulatory scrutiny and cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial condition and otherwise have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flow or results of operations.

We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, costs related to implementing an internal audit and compliance function to further improve our internal control environment.

Compliance obligations under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act require substantial financial and management resources.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we are required to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm is required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the

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effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, or expresses an adverse opinion, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, we may face restricted access to the capital markets or other sources of funds and our stock price may be adversely affected.

Compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we incur substantial expenses and expend significant management efforts, including a potential need to hire additional accounting and financial. Any disruptions or difficulties in implementing or using these systems could adversely affect our controls and harm our business. Moreover, such disruption or difficulties could result in unanticipated costs and diversion of management attention. In addition, we may discover weaknesses in our systems of internal financial and accounting controls and procedures that could result in a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements.

Any outstanding or potential stockholder litigation may result in substantial costs and diversion of our management's attention and resources.

The market price of our Class A common stock may be volatile and, in the past, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We are and may continue to be subject to stockholder litigation against us and we may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Any such litigation against us could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business or reputation.

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

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

Securities Trading Plans of Directors and Executive Officers

On July 12, 2025, William Marshall, the Company's co-founder, chief executive officer, and chairperson of the Company's board of directors, adopted a trading plan intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act. The plan provides for the sale of up to 800,000 shares of Class A common stock. The plan is scheduled to terminate on July 13, 2026, subject to early termination for certain specified events set forth therein.

On July 14, 2025, Robert Schingler, Jr., the Company's co-founder, chief strategy officer, and member of the board of directors, adopted a trading plan intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act. The plan provides for the sale of up to 511,698 shares of Class A common stock. The plan is scheduled to terminate on July 14, 2026, subject to early termination for certain specified events set forth therein.

During our last fiscal quarter, no other director or officer, as defined in Rule 16a-1(f), adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or a "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," each as defined in Regulation S-K Item 408.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit	Description
31.1	<u>Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
31.2	<u>Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.1*	<u>Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
32.2*	<u>Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document (the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because iXBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document).
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL)

* Furnished herewith.

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SIGNATURES

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

Date: September 8, 2025

PLANET LABS PBC

By: /s/ Ashley Johnson

Ashley Johnson

President and Chief Financial Officer

(Duly Authorized Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

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

I, William Marshall, certify that:

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

Dated: September 8, 2025

By: /s/ William Marshall
William Marshall
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

I, Ashley Johnson, certify that:

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

Dated: September 8, 2025

By: /s/ Ashley Johnson

Ashley Johnson

President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the "Form 10-Q") of Planet Labs PBC (the "Company") for the period ended July 31, 2025, William Marshall, as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of his knowledge:

1. the Company's Form 10-Q fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. the information contained in such Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: September 8, 2025

By: /s/ William Marshall
William Marshall
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the "Form 10-Q") of Planet Labs PBC (the "Company") for the period ended July 31, 2025, Ashley Johnson, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of her knowledge:

1. the Company's Form 10-Q fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. the information contained in such Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: September 8, 2025

By: /s/ Ashley Johnson

Ashley Johnson

President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)