

Akamai Technologies, Inc.

Reconciliation of non-GAAP to GAAP financial measures

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The Company has historically provided financial metrics, some of which are based on GAAP and others that are not prepared in accordance with GAAP (non-GAAP). Legislative and regulatory changes encourage the use of GAAP financial metrics and require companies to explain why non-GAAP financial metrics are relevant to management and investors.

Adjusted EBITDA – defined as net income before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets, stock-based compensation expense, amortization of capitalized stock-based compensation, restructuring charges and benefits, acquisition related costs and benefits, certain gains and losses on investments, foreign exchange gains and losses, loss on early extinguishment of debt and gains on legal settlements

Adjusted EBITDA margin – defined as Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenues

Normalized net income – defined as net income before amortization of other intangible assets, stock-based compensation expense, amortization of capitalized stock-based compensation, restructuring charges and benefits, acquisition related costs and benefits, certain gains and losses on investments and loss on early extinguishment of debt

Normalized net income margins – defined as normalized net income as a percentage of revenues

Normalized cost of revenues – defined as GAAP cost of revenues, excluding stock-based compensation and depreciation and amortization

Cash gross profit – defined as revenues, less Normalized cost of revenues

Cash gross margin – defined as cash gross profit as a percentage of revenues

Capital expenditures or Capex – defined as purchases of property and equipment, capitalization of internal-use software development costs and capitalization of stock-based compensation

Capex margin – defined as capital expenditures as a percentage of revenues