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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026.

OR

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

For the transition period from to .

Commission File Number (000-21767)



VIASAT, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**33-0174996**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

6155 El Camino Real
Carlsbad, California 92009
(760) 476-2200
(Address of principal executive offices and telephone number)

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

(Title of Each Class)	(Trading Symbol)	(Name of Each Exchange on which Registered)
Common Stock, par value $0.0001 per share	**VSAT**	**The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC**

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	☒	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. ☐

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant’s common stock, $0.0001 par value, as of October 23, 2026 was 139,189,579.

VIASAT, INC.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)	3
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)	4
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	5
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity	6
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	8
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	37
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	56
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	57
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	58
Item 1A. Risk Factors	58
Item 5. Other Information	59
Item 6. Exhibits	60
Signatures	61

PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

VIASAT, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

	As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,758,947	$ 1,746,835
Accounts receivable, net	735,410	753,430
Inventories	308,784	281,220
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	334,595	342,522
Total current assets	3,137,736	3,124,007
Property, equipment and satellites, net	7,178,352	7,272,637
Operating lease right-of-use assets	428,228	427,994
Acquired intangible assets, net	1,866,896	1,997,436
Goodwill	1,624,401	1,625,013
Other assets	793,382	779,509
Total assets	$ 15,028,995	$ 15,226,596
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 278,600	$ 288,154
Accrued and other liabilities	961,676	951,192
Current portion of long-term debt	659,078	57,753
Total current liabilities	1,899,354	1,297,099
Senior notes	3,071,712	3,664,848
Other long-term debt	2,709,289	2,726,004
Non-current operating lease liabilities	426,948	430,082
Other liabilities	2,330,061	2,379,301
Total liabilities	10,437,364	10,497,334
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Equity:		
Viasat, Inc. stockholders' equity		
Common stock	14	14
Paid-in capital	5,069,845	5,044,536
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(540,012)	(359,616)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(24,743)	(24,633)
Total Viasat, Inc. stockholders' equity	4,505,104	4,660,301
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	86,527	68,961
Total equity	4,591,631	4,729,262
Total liabilities and equity	$ 15,028,995	$ 15,226,596

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

VIASAT, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Revenues:				
Service revenues	$ 820,595	$ 821,510	$ 1,653,033	$ 1,647,880
Product revenues	359,401	319,383	683,506	664,067
Total revenues	1,179,996	1,140,893	2,336,539	2,311,947
Operating expenses:				
Cost of service revenues	526,197	514,893	1,039,331	1,043,127
Cost of product revenues	274,853	241,108	505,421	474,490
Selling, general and administrative	247,022	241,785	502,046	504,617
Independent research and development	59,768	42,263	105,259	76,456
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	65,007	65,069	130,025	130,810
Income (loss) from operations	7,149	35,775	54,457	82,447
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	15,362	12,525	30,753	26,815
Interest expense	(101,957)	(93,487)	(184,261)	(193,844)
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt, net	—	—	—	(288)
Other income (expense), net	92	—	(214)	(5,164)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(79,354)	(45,187)	(99,265)	(90,034)
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(40,786)	(10,862)	(63,897)	(17,472)
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliate, net	263	4,222	491	7,955
Net income (loss)	(119,877)	(51,827)	(162,671)	(99,551)
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	8,778	9,617	17,725	18,327
Net income (loss) attributable to Viasat, Inc.	$ (128,655)	$ (61,444)	$ (180,396)	$ (117,878)
Basic net income (loss) per share attributable to Viasat, Inc. common stockholders:	$ (0.93)	$ (0.45)	$ (1.31)	$ (0.88)
Diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to Viasat, Inc. common stockholders:	$ (0.93)	$ (0.45)	$ (1.31)	$ (0.88)
Shares used in computing basic net income (loss) per share	138,641	135,119	137,893	133,356
Shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) per share	138,641	135,119	137,893	133,356
Comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income (loss)	$ (119,877)	$ (51,827)	$ (162,671)	$ (99,551)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	(414)	(5,463)	(110)	19,796
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(414)	(5,463)	(110)	19,796
Comprehensive income (loss)	(120,291)	(57,290)	(162,781)	(79,755)
Less: comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	8,778	9,617	17,725	18,327
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Viasat, Inc.	$ (129,069)	$ (66,907)	$ (180,506)	$ (98,082)

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

VIASAT, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
	(In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	$ (162,671)	$ (99,551)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	482,224	510,371
Amortization of intangible assets	165,868	157,578
Stock-based compensation expense	58,359	34,829
Deferred income taxes and other non-cash adjustments	(54,662)	(67,461)
Loss on disposition of fixed assets	5,604	15,561
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt, net	—	288
Increase (decrease) in cash resulting from changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	16,843	14,350
Inventories	(27,591)	18,050
Other assets	36,465	56,268
Accounts payable	(5,416)	36,754
Accrued liabilities	53,139	(75,989)
Other liabilities	(22,657)	(60,346)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	545,505	540,702
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, equipment and satellites, and other assets	(425,617)	(411,712)
Proceeds from insurance claims on satellites	—	10,000
Other investing activities	—	12,063
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(425,617)	(389,649)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments on debt borrowings	(29,020)	(473,186)
Purchase of common stock in treasury (immediately retired) related to tax withholdings for stock-based compensation	(80,987)	(6,624)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under equity plans	13,566	7,805
Distributions to minority shareholders	—	(59,695)
Other financing activities	(7,827)	(2,044)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(104,268)	(533,744)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(3,508)	660
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,112	(382,031)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,746,835	1,612,105
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 1,758,947	$ 1,230,074
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Capital expenditures not paid for during the period	$ 7,148	$ 40,570
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities	31,222	37,223
Issuance of common stock in satisfaction of certain accrued employee compensation liabilities	28,485	27,784

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

VIASAT, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)

	Viasat, Inc. Stockholders						
	Common Stock						
	Number of Shares Issued	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiary	Total
	(In thousands, except share data)						
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026							
Balance at June 30, 2026	137,754,240	$ 14	$ 5,075,524	$ (411,357)	$ (24,329)	$ 77,839	$ 4,717,691
Exercise of stock options	11,250	—	421	—	—	—	421
Issuance of stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	236,989	—	9,099	—	—	—	9,099
Stock-based compensation	—	—	37,063	—	—	—	37,063
RSU and PSU awards vesting, net of shares withheld for taxes which have been retired	1,134,722	—	(52,262)	—	—	—	(52,262)
Other noncontrolling interest activity	—	—	—	—	—	(90)	(90)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(128,655)	—	8,778	(119,877)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	—	—	—	(414)	—	(414)
Balance at September 30, 2026	139,137,201	$ 14	$ 5,069,845	$ (540,012)	$ (24,743)	$ 86,527	$ 4,591,631
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025							
Balance at June 30, 2025	134,184,592	$ 13	$ 4,965,831	$ (381,964)	$ (21,652)	$ 39,744	$ 4,601,972
Exercise of stock options	5,000	—	122	—	—	—	122
Issuance of stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	939,629	1	7,682	—	—	—	7,683
Stock-based compensation	—	—	22,590	—	—	—	22,590
RSU and PSU awards vesting, net of shares withheld for taxes which have been retired	126,601	—	(1,956)	—	—	—	(1,956)
Other noncontrolling interest activity	—	—	—	—	—	(86)	(86)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(61,444)	—	9,617	(51,827)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	—	—	—	(5,463)	—	(5,463)
Balance at September 30, 2025	135,255,822	$ 14	$ 4,994,269	$ (443,408)	$ (27,115)	$ 49,275	$ 4,573,035

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

VIASAT, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)

	Viasat, Inc. Stockholders						
	Common Stock						
	Number of Shares Issued	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiary	Total
	(In thousands, except share data)						
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2026							
Balance at March 31, 2026	136,557,695	$ 14	$ 5,044,536	$ (359,616)	$ (24,633)	$ 68,961	$ 4,729,262
Exercise of stock options	143,234	—	4,467	—	—	—	4,467
Issuance of stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	236,989	—	9,099	—	—	—	9,099
Stock-based compensation	—	—	64,245	—	—	—	64,245
Shares issued in settlement of certain accrued employee compensation liabilities	409,153	—	28,485	—	—	—	28,485
RSU and PSU awards vesting, net of shares withheld for taxes which have been retired	1,790,130	—	(80,987)	—	—	—	(80,987)
Other noncontrolling interest activity	—	—	—	—	—	(159)	(159)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(180,396)	—	17,725	(162,671)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	—	—	—	(110)	—	(110)
Balance at September 30, 2026	139,137,201	$ 14	$ 5,069,845	$ (540,012)	$ (24,743)	$ 86,527	$ 4,591,631
For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2025							
Balance at March 31, 2025	130,210,407	$ 13	$ 4,926,259	$ (325,530)	$ (46,911)	$ 90,729	$ 4,644,560
Exercise of stock options	5,000	—	122	—	—	—	122
Issuance of stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	939,629	1	7,682	—	—	—	7,683
Stock-based compensation	—	—	39,046	—	—	—	39,046
Shares issued in settlement of certain accrued employee compensation liabilities	3,125,378	—	27,784	—	—	—	27,784
RSU and PSU awards vesting, net of shares withheld for taxes which have been retired	975,408	—	(6,624)	—	—	—	(6,624)
Distributions declared to minority shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	(59,695)	(59,695)
Other noncontrolling interest activity	—	—	—	—	—	(86)	(86)
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(117,878)	—	18,327	(99,551)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	—	—	—	19,796	—	19,796
Balance at September 30, 2025	135,255,822	$ 14	$ 4,994,269	$ (443,408)	$ (27,115)	$ 49,275	$ 4,573,035

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 — Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2026, the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 and the condensed consolidated statements of equity for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 have been prepared by the management of Viasat, Inc. (also referred to hereafter as the Company or Viasat), and have not been audited. These financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of the Company's results for the periods presented. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K. Interim operating results are not necessarily indicative of operating results for the full year. The year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

The Company's condensed consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Viasat, its wholly owned subsidiaries and its majority-owned subsidiary, TrellisWare Technologies, Inc. (TrellisWare).

All significant intercompany amounts have been eliminated. Investments in entities in which the Company can exercise significant influence, but does not own a majority equity interest or otherwise control, are accounted for using the equity method and are included as investment in unconsolidated affiliate in other assets (long-term) in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

In September 2026, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with Space42 to formally establish Equatys, a shared space and ground infrastructure platform for global direct-to-device and advanced mobile satellite service connectivity. Upon the formation of Equatys, Space42 and the Company will each make an equity commitment to contribute $400.0 million, which is expected to be increased by an additional $200.0 million from Space42 in connection with a potential future equity funding round with one or more third-party investors, which is expected to increase the total equity funding commitments of the Company and Space42 to up to $1.0 billion in the aggregate. The closing of the transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approvals and the appointment of Viasat as the prime technology contractor. The Company currently anticipates that the closing will occur during the third quarter of fiscal year 2027.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates have been prepared on the basis of the most current and best available information and actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates made by management include revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of goodwill and other intangible assets, patents, orbital slots and other licenses, software development, property, equipment and satellites, long-lived assets, contingencies and income taxes including the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Revenue recognition

In accordance with the authoritative guidance for revenue from contracts with customers (Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 606), the Company applies the five-step model to its contracts with its customers. Under this model the Company (1) identifies the contract with the customer, (2) identifies its performance obligations in the contract, (3) determines the transaction price for the contract, (4) allocates the transaction price to its performance obligations and (5) recognizes revenue when or as it satisfies its performance obligations. These performance obligations generally include the purchase of services (including broadband capacity and the leasing of broadband equipment), the purchase of products, and the development and delivery of complex equipment built to customer specifications under long-term contracts. Taxes imposed by governmental authorities on the Company's revenues, such as sales taxes and value added taxes, are excluded from net sales.

Performance obligations

The timing of satisfaction of performance obligations may require judgment. The Company derives a substantial portion of its revenues from contracts with customers for services, primarily consisting of connectivity services. These contracts typically require advance or recurring monthly payments by the customer. The Company's obligation to provide connectivity services is satisfied over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided. The measure of progress over time is based upon either a period of time (e.g., over the estimated contractual term) or usage (e.g., bandwidth used/bytes of data processed). The Company evaluates whether broadband equipment provided to its customers as part of the delivery of connectivity services represents a lease in accordance with the authoritative guidance for leases (ASC 842). As discussed further below under "Leases - Lessor accounting", for broadband equipment leased to customers in conjunction with the delivery of connectivity services, the Company accounts for the lease and non-lease components of connectivity service arrangements as a single performance obligation as the connectivity services represent the predominant component.

The Company also derives a portion of its revenues from contracts with customers to provide products. Performance obligations to provide products are satisfied at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. These contracts typically require payment by the customer upon passage of control and determining the point at which control is transferred may require judgment. To identify the point at which control is transferred to the customer, the Company considers indicators that include, but are not limited to, whether (1) the Company has the present right to payment for the asset, (2) the customer has legal title to the asset, (3) physical possession of the asset has been transferred to the customer, (4) the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, and (5) the customer has accepted the asset. For product revenues, control generally passes to the customer upon delivery of goods to the customer.

The Company's contracts with the U.S. Government typically are subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and are priced based on estimated or actual costs of producing goods or providing services. The FAR provides guidance on the types of costs that are allowable in establishing prices for goods and services provided under U.S. Government contracts. The pricing for non-U.S. Government contracts is based on the specific negotiations with each customer. Under the typical payment terms of the Company's U.S. Government fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the Company either performance-based payments (PBPs) or progress payments. PBPs are interim payments based on quantifiable measures of performance or on the achievement of specified events or milestones. Progress payments are interim payments based on a percentage of the costs incurred as the work progresses. Because the customer can often retain a portion of the contract price until completion of the contract, the Company's U.S. Government fixed-price contracts generally result in revenue recognized in excess of billings which the Company presents as unbilled accounts receivable on the balance sheet. Amounts billed and due from the Company's customers are classified as receivables on the balance sheet. The portion of the payments retained by the customer until final contract settlement is not considered a significant financing component because the intent is to protect the customer. For the Company's U.S. Government cost-type contracts, the customer generally pays the Company for its actual costs incurred within a short period of time. For non-U.S. Government contracts, the Company typically receives interim payments as work progresses, although for some contracts, the Company may be entitled to receive an advance payment. The Company recognizes a liability for these advance payments in excess of revenue recognized and presents it as collections in excess of revenues and deferred revenues on the balance sheet. An advance payment is not typically considered a significant financing component because it is used to meet working capital demands that can be higher in the early stages of a contract and to protect the Company from the other party failing to adequately complete some or all of its obligations under the contract.

Performance obligations related to developing and delivering complex equipment built to customer specifications under long-term contracts are recognized over time as these performance obligations do not create assets with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance to date. To measure the transfer of control, revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the products or services to be provided. The Company generally uses the cost-to-cost measure of progress for its contracts because that best depicts the transfer of control to the customer, which occurs as the Company incurs costs on its contracts. Under the cost-to-cost measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Estimating the total costs at completion of a performance obligation requires management to make estimates related to items such as subcontractor performance, material costs and availability, labor costs and productivity and the costs of overhead. When estimates of total costs to be incurred on a contract exceed total estimates of revenue to be earned, a provision for the entire loss on the contract is recognized in the period the loss is determined.

Contract costs on U.S. Government contracts are subject to audit and review by the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), and other U.S. Government agencies, as well as negotiations with U.S. Government representatives. As of September 30, 2026, the DCMA had approved the Company’s incurred costs through fiscal year 2023. The DCAA is currently auditing the Company’s fiscal year 2025 recurring incurred cost submission. The Company's cost accounting practices are examined for compliance with the applicable Cost Accounting Standards (CAS). Although the Company has recorded contract revenues subsequent to fiscal year 2023 based upon an estimate of costs that the Company believes will be approved upon final audit or review, the Company does not know the outcome of any ongoing or future audits or reviews and adjustments and if future adjustments exceed the Company’s estimates, its profitability would be adversely affected. The Company had $13.1 million and $15.1 million as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, in contract-related reserves for its estimate of potential refunds to customers for potential cost adjustments on several multi-year U.S. Government cost reimbursable contracts (see Note 8 — Commitments and Contingencies for more information).

Evaluation of transaction price

The evaluation of transaction price, including the amounts allocated to performance obligations, may require significant judgments. Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on many of the Company’s performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue, and, where applicable, the cost at completion, is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. The Company’s contracts may contain award fees, incentive fees, or other provisions, including the potential for significant financing components, that can either increase or decrease the transaction price. These amounts, which are sometimes variable, can be dictated by performance metrics, program milestones or cost targets, the timing of payments, and customer discretion. The Company estimates variable consideration at the amount to which it expects to be entitled. The Company includes estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The Company’s estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of the Company’s anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available to the Company. In the event an agreement includes embedded financing components, the Company recognizes interest expense or interest income on the embedded financing components using the effective interest method. This methodology uses an implied interest rate which reflects the incremental borrowing rate which would be expected to be obtained in a separate financing transaction. The Company has elected the practical expedient not to adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the Company expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Company transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

If a contract is separated into more than one performance obligation, the total transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation in an amount based on the estimated relative standalone selling prices of the promised goods or services underlying each performance obligation. Estimating standalone selling prices may require judgment. When available, the Company utilizes the observable price of a good or service when the Company sells that good or service separately in similar circumstances and to similar customers. If a standalone selling price is not directly observable, the Company estimates the standalone selling price by considering all information (including market conditions, specific factors, and information about the customer or class of customer) that is reasonably available.

Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The Company's remaining performance obligations represent the transaction price of firm contracts and orders for which work has not been performed. The Company includes in its remaining performance obligations only those contracts and orders for which it has accepted purchase orders. Remaining performance obligations associated with the Company's subscribers for residential and enterprise fixed broadband services in its communication services segment exclude month-to-month service contracts in accordance with a practical expedient and are estimated using a portfolio approach in which the Company reviews all relevant promotional activities and calculates the remaining performance obligation using the average service component for the portfolio and the average time remaining under the contract. The Company's future recurring in-flight connectivity (IFC) service contracts in its communication services segment do not have minimum service purchase requirements and therefore are not included in the Company's remaining performance obligations. As of September 30, 2026, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations was $4.2 billion, of which the Company expects to recognize approximately half over the next 12 months, with the balance recognized thereafter.

Disaggregation of revenue

The Company operates and manages its business in two reportable segments: communication services and defense and advanced technologies. Revenue is disaggregated by products and services, customer type, contract type, business line and geographic area, as the Company believes this approach best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of its revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. See Note 10 — Segment Information for disaggregation of revenue by business line and additional disaggregated revenue disclosures.

The following sets forth disaggregated reported revenue by segment and products and services for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026		
	Communication Services	Defense and Advanced Technologies	Total Revenues
	(In thousands)		
Service revenues	$ 758,136	$ 62,459	$ 820,595
Product revenues	56,390	303,011	359,401
Total revenues	$ 814,526	$ 365,470	$ 1,179,996

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2026		
	Communication Services	Defense and Advanced Technologies	Total Revenues
	(In thousands)		
Service revenues	$ 1,531,178	$ 121,855	$ 1,653,033
Product revenues	108,431	575,075	683,506
Total revenues	$ 1,639,609	$ 696,930	$ 2,336,539

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Communication Services	Defense and Advanced Technologies	Total Revenues
	(In thousands)		
Service revenues	$ 769,817	$ 51,693	$ 821,510
Product revenues	66,838	252,545	319,383
Total revenues	$ 836,655	$ 304,238	$ 1,140,893

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Communication Services	Defense and Advanced Technologies	Total Revenues
	(In thousands)		
Service revenues	$ 1,547,015	$ 100,865	$ 1,647,880
Product revenues	117,011	547,056	664,067
Total revenues	$ 1,664,026	$ 647,921	$ 2,311,947

Revenues from the U.S. Government as an individual customer comprised approximately 20% and 19% of total revenues for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and approximately 17% and 16% of total revenues for the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. Revenues from the U.S. Government were attributable to each of the Company's two segments, with approximately half of such revenues reported within each of the Company's two segments for each of the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and with higher revenues from the U.S. Government reported within the Company's communication services segment for each of the three and six months ended September 30, 2025.

Almost all of the Company's revenues are derived from fixed-price contracts (which require the Company to provide products and services under a contract at a specified price), which are reported in both of the Company's segments. The remainder of the Company's revenues is primarily from cost-reimbursement contracts (under which the Company is reimbursed for all actual costs incurred in performing the contract to the extent such costs are within the contract ceiling and allowable under the terms of the contract, plus a fee or profit), which are mainly reported within the Company's defense and advanced technologies segment.

A portion of the Company’s revenues is derived from customer contracts that include the development of products. The development efforts are conducted in direct response to the customer’s specific requirements and, accordingly, expenditures related to such efforts are included in cost of sales when incurred and the related funding (which includes a profit component) is included in revenues. Revenues for the Company’s funded development from its customer contracts were approximately 12% and 11% of its total revenues for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and approximately 10% of its total revenues for each of the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, mainly reported within the Company's defense and advanced technologies segment.

Contract balances

Contract balances consist of contract assets and contract liabilities. A contract asset, or with respect to the Company, an unbilled accounts receivable, is recorded when revenue is recognized in advance of the Company’s right to bill and receive consideration, typically resulting from sales under long-term contracts. Unbilled accounts receivable are generally expected to be billed and collected within one year. The unbilled accounts receivable will decrease as provided services or delivered products are billed. The Company receives payments from customers based on a billing schedule established in the Company’s contracts.

When consideration is received in advance of the delivery of goods or services, a contract liability, or with respect to the Company, collections in excess of revenues and deferred revenues, is recorded. Reductions in the collections in excess of revenues and deferred revenues will be recorded as the Company satisfies the performance obligations.

The following table presents contract assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026:

	As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026
	(In thousands)	
Unbilled accounts receivable	$ 209,554	$ 227,840
Collections in excess of revenues and deferred revenues	356,536	292,592
Deferred revenues, long-term portion	1,102,228	1,064,261

Unbilled accounts receivable decreased by $18.3 million during the six months ended September 30, 2026, driven by an increase in billings related to certain larger development projects in space and mission systems.

Collections in excess of revenues and deferred revenues increased by $63.9 million during the six months ended September 30, 2026, driven by advances on goods or services received in excess of revenue recognized primarily attributable to the timing of advance payments in space and mission systems.

During the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recognized revenue of $62.1 million and $152.2 million, respectively, that was previously included in the Company's collections in excess of revenues and deferred revenues at March 31, 2026. During the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recognized revenue of $71.7 million and $177.8 million, respectively, that was previously included in the Company's collections in excess of revenues and deferred revenues at March 31, 2025.

Other assets and deferred costs – contracts with customers

Per ASC 340-40, Other Assets and Deferred Costs – Contracts with Customers, the Company recognizes an asset from the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Company expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Company incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. ASC 340-40 also requires the recognition of an asset from the costs incurred to fulfill a contract when (1) the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify, (2) the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future, and (3) the costs are expected to be recovered. In accordance with the guidance, the Company recognizes an asset related to commission costs incurred, primarily in the Company's communication services segment, and recognizes an asset related to costs incurred to fulfill contracts. Costs to acquire customer contracts are amortized over the estimated customer contract life. Costs to fulfill customer contracts are amortized in proportion to the revenue to which the costs relate. For contracts with an estimated amortization period of less than one year, the Company elected the practical expedient and expenses incremental costs immediately. The Company's deferred customer contract acquisition costs and costs to fulfill contract balances were $6.7 million and $114.5 million, respectively, as of September 30, 2026. Of the Company's total deferred customer contract acquisition costs and costs to fulfill contracts, $65.0 million was included in other current assets within the prepaid expenses and other current assets caption on the Company's consolidated balance sheets and $56.1 million was included in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2026. The Company's deferred customer contract acquisition costs and costs to fulfill contract balances were $8.2 million and $72.9 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2026. Of the Company's total deferred customer contract acquisition costs and costs to fulfill contracts, $25.0 million was included in other current assets within the prepaid expenses and other current assets caption on the Company's consolidated balance sheets and $56.1 million was included in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2026. For total deferred customer contract acquisition costs and contract fulfillment costs, the Company's amortization and reduction of carrying value associated with contract termination was $5.3 million and $10.6 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and $6.2 million and $12.7 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase, with a significant portion held in U.S. government-backed securities and treasuries.

Property, equipment and satellites

Satellites and other property and equipment, including internally developed software, are recorded at cost or, in the case of certain satellites and other property acquired, the fair value at the date of acquisition, net of accumulated depreciation. Capitalized satellite costs consist primarily of the costs of satellite construction and launch, including launch insurance and insurance during the period of in-orbit testing, the net present value of performance incentives expected to be payable to satellite manufacturers (dependent on the continued satisfactory performance of the satellites), costs directly associated with the monitoring and support of satellite construction, and interest costs incurred during the period of satellite construction. The Company also constructs earth stations, network operations systems and other assets to support its satellites, and those construction costs, including interest, are capitalized as incurred. At the time satellites are placed in commercial service, the Company estimates the useful life of its satellites for depreciation purposes based upon an analysis of each satellite's performance against the original manufacturer's orbital design life, estimated fuel levels and related consumption rates, as well as historical satellite operating trends. The Company periodically reviews the remaining estimated useful life of its satellites to determine if revisions to estimated useful lives are necessary. Costs incurred for additions to property, equipment and satellites, together with major renewals and betterments, are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining life of the underlying asset. Costs incurred for maintenance, repairs and minor renewals and betterments are charged to expense as incurred. When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation or amortization are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in operations, which for the periods presented, primarily related to losses incurred for unreturned customer premise equipment (CPE). The Company computes depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from two to 38 years. Leasehold improvements are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the life of the improvement.

Costs related to internally developed software for internal uses are capitalized after the preliminary project stage is complete and are amortized over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are approximately three to seven years. Capitalized costs for internal-use software are included in property, equipment and satellites, net in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Interest expense is capitalized on the carrying value of assets under construction, in accordance with the authoritative guidance for the capitalization of interest (ASC 835-20). With respect to the construction of satellites, gateway and networking equipment and other assets under construction, the Company capitalized $43.1 million and $105.5 million of interest expense for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and $60.4 million and $115.6 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

As of September 30, 2026, the Company's complementary fleet of 24 in service or operational satellites spanned the Ka-, L- and S-bands, with 14 Ka-band satellites, eight high-availability L-band satellites (three of which are contingency L-band satellites that are operational but not currently in commercial service), an S-band satellite that supports the European Aviation Network to provide IFC services to commercial airlines in Europe, and an Inmarsat-6 class hybrid Ka-/L-band satellite. In September 2026, the second ViaSat-3 class satellite, ViaSat-3 F2, completed in-orbit testing and was integrated into the Company's existing satellite fleet covering the Americas. In August 2026, the third ViaSat-3 class satellite, ViaSat-3 F3, entered service covering the Asia-Pacific region. As of September 30, 2026, the Company had seven additional geostationary earth orbit (GEO) satellites under construction: three adaptive Ka-band GEO satellites (GX7, GX8 and GX9) and four Inmarsat-8 L-band GEO safety service satellites. In addition to the Company's satellite fleet, the Company has purchased capacity on and has access to additional regional partner satellites. In addition, the Company owns related earth stations and networking equipment for all of its satellites. The Company procures CPE units leased to customers in order to connect to the Company's satellite network as part of the Company's communication services segment, which are reflected in investing activities and property, equipment and satellites, net in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. The Company depreciates the satellites, earth stations and networking equipment, CPE units and related installation costs over their estimated useful lives. The total cost and accumulated depreciation of CPE units included in property, equipment and satellites, net, as of September 30, 2026 were $508.3 million and $340.4 million, respectively. The total cost and accumulated depreciation of CPE units included in property, equipment and satellites, net, as of March 31, 2026 were $522.9 million and $349.4 million, respectively.

As a result of the anomalies that occurred with respect to the ViaSat-3 F1 and Inmarsat-6 F2 satellites in fiscal year 2024, the Company recorded a reduction to the carrying value of the satellites of approximately $1.67 billion in fiscal year 2024, which was partially offset by total insurance claim receivables of approximately $770.0 million, and for which the final payment of approximately $10.0 million was received in the first quarter of fiscal year 2026.

Occasionally, the Company may enter into finance lease arrangements for various machinery, equipment, computer-related equipment, software, furniture, fixtures, or satellites. The Company records amortization of assets leased under finance lease arrangements (upon lease commencement) within depreciation expense. The Company's finance leases consist primarily of satellite lifetime Ka-band capacity leases and primarily have remaining terms of 13 years. The Company reports assets obtained under finance leases in property, equipment and satellites, net and the current and non-current portions of its finance lease liabilities in current portion of long-term debt and other long-term debt, respectively, in the condensed consolidated balance sheets (see Note 1 — Basis of Presentation – Leases for more information).

Cloud computing arrangements

The Company enters into certain cloud-based software hosting arrangements that are accounted for as service contracts. Costs incurred for these arrangements are capitalized for application development activities, if material, and immediately expensed for preliminary project activities and postimplementation activities. The Company amortizes the capitalized implementation costs straight-line over the fixed, non-cancellable term of the associated hosting arrangement plus any reasonably certain renewal periods. The capitalized costs are included in other current assets within the prepaid expenses and other current assets caption, and other assets (long-term) on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The Company has entered into several cloud computing arrangements that are hosted services contracts mainly as part of projects related to the continuous transformation of technology, integration and implementation of an ERP system. As of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, gross capitalized implementation costs incurred in cloud computing arrangements were $116.7 million and $112.2 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, the related accumulated amortization was $34.8 million and $29.0 million, respectively. The Company recognized amortization of capitalized implementation costs of $3.3 million and $5.8 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and $2.6 million and $5.1 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

Leases

Lessee accounting

In accordance with ASC 842, the Company assesses at contract inception whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. Generally, the Company determines that a lease exists when (1) the contract involves the use of a distinct identified asset, (2) the Company obtains the right to substantially all economic benefits from use of the asset, and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. A lease is classified as a finance lease when one or more of the following criteria are met: (1) the lease transfers ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, (2) the lease contains an option to purchase the asset that is reasonably certain to be exercised, (3) the lease term is for a major part of the remaining useful life of the asset, (4) the present value of the lease payments equals or exceeds substantially all of the fair value of the asset or (5) the asset is of such a specialized nature that it is expected to have no alternative use to the lessor at the end of the lease term. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not meet any of these criteria.

At the lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases, except short-term leases with an original term of 12 months or less. The right-of-use asset represents the right to use the leased asset for the lease term. The lease liability represents the present value of the lease payments under the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which primarily comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, less any lease incentives received. All right-of-use assets are periodically reviewed for impairment in accordance with standards that apply to long-lived assets. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using an estimate of the Company's incremental borrowing rate for a collateralized loan with the same term as the underlying leases.

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities consist of (1) fixed lease payments for the noncancelable lease term, (2) fixed lease payments for optional renewal periods where it is reasonably certain the renewal option will be exercised, and (3) variable lease payments that depend on an underlying index or rate, based on the index or rate in effect at lease commencement. Certain of the Company's real estate lease agreements require variable lease payments that do not depend on an underlying index or rate established at lease commencement. Such payments and changes in payments based on a rate or index are recognized in operating expenses when incurred.

Lease expense for operating leases consists of the fixed lease payments recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term plus variable lease payments as incurred. Lease expense for finance leases consists of the depreciation of assets obtained under finance leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term and interest expense on the lease liability based on the discount rate at lease commencement. For both operating and finance leases, lease payments are allocated between a reduction of the lease liability and interest expense.

The Company's operating leases consist primarily of leases for office space, data centers and satellite ground facilities and have remaining terms that typically range from less than one year to 17 years, some of which include renewal options, and some of which include options to terminate the leases within one year. Certain earth station leases have renewal terms that have been deemed to be reasonably certain to be exercised and as such have been recognized as part of the Company's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The Company's lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants. The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for such leases in accordance with ASC 842. The Company reports operating lease right-of-use assets in operating lease right-of-use assets and the current and non-current portions of its operating lease liabilities in accrued and other liabilities and non-current operating lease liabilities, respectively, in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Lessor accounting

For broadband equipment leased to customers in conjunction with the delivery of connectivity services, the Company has made an accounting policy election not to separate the broadband equipment from the related connectivity services. The connectivity services are the predominant component of these arrangements. The connectivity services are accounted for in accordance with ASC 606. The Company is also a lessor for certain insignificant communications equipment. These leases meet the criteria for operating lease classification. Lease income associated with these leases is not material.

Patents, orbital slots and other licenses

The Company capitalizes the costs of obtaining or acquiring patents, orbital slots and other licenses. Amortization of intangible assets that have finite lives is provided for by the straight-line method over the shorter of the legal or estimated economic life. Total capitalized costs related to patents, orbital slots and other licenses of $147.4 million and $144.5 million were included in other assets as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively. Accumulated amortization related to these assets was $33.9 million and $24.3 million as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively. Amortization expense related to these assets was $6.1 million and $9.6 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and was $3.5 million and $6.8 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. If a patent, orbital slot or other license is rejected, abandoned or otherwise invalidated, the unamortized cost is expensed in that period. During the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company did not write off any significant costs due to abandonment or impairment.

Debt issuance costs

Debt issuance costs are amortized and recognized as interest expense using the effective interest rate method, or, when the results are not materially different, on a straight-line basis over the expected term of the related debt. The Company capitalized zero debt issuance costs during each of the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. Unamortized debt issuance costs related to extinguished debt are expensed at the time the debt is extinguished and recorded in (loss) gain on extinguishment of debt, net in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). If the terms of a financing obligation are amended and accounted for as a debt modification by the Company, fees incurred directly with the lending institution are capitalized and amortized over the remaining contractual term using the effective interest method. Fees incurred with other parties are expensed as incurred. Debt issuance costs related to the Company's revolving credit facilities (collectively, the Revolving Credit Facilities) are recorded in other long-term assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets in accordance with the authoritative guidance for imputation of interest (ASC 835-30). Debt issuance costs related to the Company's senior secured and senior unsecured notes (collectively, the Notes) and senior secured term loan credit facilities (together with the Revolving Credit Facilities, the Credit Facilities) are recorded as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the related debt, consistent with debt discounts, in accordance with ASC 835-30.

Software development

Costs of developing software for sale are charged to independent research and development (IR&D) expense when incurred, until technological feasibility has been established. Software development costs incurred from the time technological feasibility is reached until the product is available for general release to customers are capitalized and reported at the lower of unamortized cost or net realizable value. Once the product is available for general release, the software development costs are amortized based on the ratio of current to future revenue for each product with an annual minimum equal to straight-line amortization over the remaining estimated economic life of the product, generally within five years. As of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, the Company had $903.9 million and $871.1 million, respectively, of capitalized costs related to software developed for resale. Accumulated amortization related to these assets was $576.1 million and $554.2 million as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively. The Company capitalized $21.4 million and $41.6 million of costs related to software developed for resale for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and $22.6 million and $46.1 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. Amortization expense for capitalized software development costs was $14.4 million and $26.2 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, and $4.9 million and $19.8 million for the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

Self-insurance and post-retirement medical benefit liabilities

The Company has self-insurance plans to retain a portion of the exposure for losses related to employee medical benefits and workers' compensation. The self-insurance plans include policies which provide for both specific and aggregate stop-loss limits. The Company utilizes actuarial methods as well as other historical information for the purpose of estimating ultimate costs for a particular plan year. Based on these actuarial methods, along with currently available information and insurance industry statistics, the Company recorded self-insurance liability for its plans of $5.6 million as of each of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026. The Company's estimate, which is subject to inherent variability, is based on average claims experience in the Company's industry and its own experience in terms of frequency and severity of claims, including asserted and unasserted claims incurred but not reported, with no explicit provision for adverse fluctuation from year to year. This variability may lead to ultimate payments being either greater or less than the amounts presented above. Self-insurance liabilities have been classified as a current liability in accrued and other liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheets in accordance with the estimated timing of the projected payments.

In fiscal year 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of Connect Topco Limited, a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Guernsey (Inmarsat Holdings and, together with its subsidiaries, Inmarsat, and such acquisition, the Inmarsat Acquisition). As a part of the Inmarsat Acquisition, the Company assumed a post-retirement medical benefit plan for retired employees (and their dependents) who were employed by Inmarsat before January 1, 1998. The plan is funded by the Company and there are no plan assets from which the costs are paid. The cost of providing these benefits is actuarially determined and accrued over the service period of the active employee groups. The annual increase in Inmarsat's contribution to post-retirement medical liability is capped at the United Kingdom Consumer Price Index +1%.

Indemnification provisions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company includes indemnification provisions in certain of its contracts, generally relating to parties with which the Company has commercial relations. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company will indemnify, hold harmless and agree to reimburse the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, including but not limited to losses relating to third-party intellectual property claims. To date, there have not been any material costs incurred in connection with such indemnification clauses. The Company's insurance policies do not necessarily cover the cost of defending indemnification claims or providing indemnification, so if a claim was filed against the Company by any party that the Company has agreed to indemnify, the Company could incur substantial legal costs and damages. A claim would be accrued when a loss is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. At September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, no such amounts were accrued related to the aforementioned provisions.

Noncontrolling interests

A noncontrolling interest represents the equity interest in a subsidiary that is not attributable, either directly or indirectly, to the Company and is reported as equity of the Company, separate from the Company's controlling interest. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) are reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements at the consolidated amounts, which include the amounts attributable to both the controlling and noncontrolling interest.

In June 2025, TrellisWare declared a cash dividend for a total of $155.7 million. The Company's share of this dividend was $96.0 million. The remaining $59.7 million was recorded as a reduction to noncontrolling interest in subsidiary during the first quarter of fiscal year 2026. Of the portion attributable to noncontrolling interest, $13.8 million and $59.7 million was paid to minority shareholders during the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

Common stock held in treasury

As of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, the Company had zero shares of common stock held in treasury.

During the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company issued 1,786,458 shares and 226,081 shares of common stock, respectively, and during the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company issued 2,869,387 shares and 1,578,052 shares of common stock, respectively, based on the vesting terms of certain restricted stock unit (RSU) and performance-based RSU (PSU) agreements. In order for employees to satisfy minimum statutory employee tax withholding requirements related to the issuance of common stock underlying these RSU and PSU agreements, during the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company repurchased 651,736 shares and 99,480 shares of common stock, respectively, at cost and with a total value of $52.3 million and $2.0 million, respectively. During the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company repurchased 1,079,257 shares and 602,644 shares of common stock, respectively, at cost and with a total value of $81.0 million and $6.6 million, respectively. Although shares withheld for employee withholding taxes are technically not issued, they are treated as common stock repurchases for accounting purposes (with such shares deemed to be repurchased and then immediately retired), as they reduce the number of shares that otherwise would have been issued upon vesting of the RSUs and PSUs. These retired shares remain as authorized stock and are considered to be unissued. The retirement of treasury stock had no impact on the Company's total consolidated stockholders' equity.

Stock-based compensation

In accordance with the authoritative guidance for share-based payments (ASC 718), the Company measures stock-based compensation cost at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award. Expense for RSUs and stock options is recognized on a straight-line basis over the employee's requisite service period. Expense for market-based performance stock options (PSOs) that vest is recognized regardless of the actual outcome achieved and is recognized on a graded-vesting basis. Expense for PSUs with a market condition (such as a stock price milestone) (market condition PSUs) that vest is recognized regardless of the actual outcome achieved and is recognized on a graded-vesting basis. Expense for PSUs with a performance condition (such as an operational milestone) (performance condition PSUs) that vest is recorded each period based on a probability assessment of the expected outcome of the performance metric with a final adjustment upon measurement at the end of the performance period and is recognized on a graded-vesting basis. The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur. The Company recognized $34.2 million and $58.4 million of stock-based compensation expense for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively. The Company recognized $20.1 million and $34.8 million of stock-based compensation expense for the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively. The Company recognizes excess tax benefits or deficiencies on vesting or settlement of awards as discrete items within income tax benefit or provision within net income (loss) and the related cash flows are classified within operating activities. The Company also has an insignificant amount of long-term cash awards, or liability awards, which are remeasured at fair value each reporting period until the awards are settled.

Income taxes

Accruals for uncertain tax positions are provided for in accordance with the authoritative guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes (ASC 740). The Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition of income tax assets and liabilities, classification of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, accounting for interest and penalties associated with tax positions, and income tax disclosures. The Company's policy is to recognize interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters as a component of income tax expense.

Ordinarily, the Company calculates its provision for income taxes at the end of each interim reporting period on the basis of an estimated annual effective tax rate adjusted for tax items that are discrete to each period.

A deferred income tax asset or liability is established for the expected future tax consequences resulting from differences in the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and for the expected future tax benefit to be derived from tax credit and loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company considers the applicability and impact of all Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs") issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). Recently issued ASUs not listed below either were assessed and determined to be not applicable or are currently expected to have no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

In October 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-06, Disclosure Improvements: Codification Amendments in Response to the SEC's Disclosure Update and Simplification Initiative. This ASU amends certain disclosure and presentation requirements for a variety of topics within the FASB ASC. These amendments will also align the requirements in the ASC with the SEC's regulations. The effective date for each amended topic in the ASC is the date on which the SEC's removal of the related disclosure requirement from Regulation S-X or Regulation S-K becomes effective, and will not be effective if the SEC has not removed the applicable disclosure requirements by June 30, 2027. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. This ASU requires additional disclosures about certain categories of costs and expenses in the notes to financial statements. As clarified in ASU 2025-01, Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date, the new standard will become effective for the Company's annual disclosures beginning in fiscal year 2028 and for interim disclosures beginning in fiscal year 2029. Early adoption is permitted and the amendments should be applied either prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of the ASU or retrospectively to any or all periods presented in the financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In May 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-04, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718) and Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Clarifications to Share-Based Consideration Payable to a Customer. The purpose of this ASU is to reduce diversity in practice and improve the decision usefulness and operability of the guidance for share-based consideration payable to a customer in conjunction with selling goods or services. The new standard will become effective for the Company's interim and annual disclosures beginning in fiscal year 2028. Early adoption is permitted and the new guidance can be applied either on a modified retrospective or a retrospective basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets. The purpose of this ASU is to allow entities to apply a practical expedient when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets that arise from transactions accounted for under Topic 606. The Company adopted the new guidance on a prospective basis in the first quarter of fiscal year 2027 and the guidance did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software. The purpose of this ASU is to modernize the accounting guidance for the costs to develop software for internal use by removing all references to prescriptive and sequential software development project stages and providing further guidance on when an entity is required to start capitalizing eligible costs. The new standard will become effective for the Company's interim and annual disclosures beginning in fiscal year 2029. Early adoption is permitted and the new guidance should be applied either on a prospective transition, a modified transition or a retrospective transition approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-07, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) and Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Derivatives Scope Refinements and Scope Clarification for Share-Based Noncash Consideration from a Customer in a Revenue Contract. This ASU expands the scope exception in Topic 815 and clarifies the guidance on share-based noncash consideration from a customer in Topic 606. The new standard will become effective for the Company's interim and annual disclosures beginning in fiscal year 2028. Early adoption is permitted and the new guidance should be applied either on a prospective or a modified retrospective basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-08, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Purchased Loans. This ASU expands the population of acquired financial assets subject to the gross-up approach to include purchased seasoned loans. The new standard will become effective for the Company's interim and annual disclosures beginning in fiscal year 2028. Early adoption is permitted and the new guidance should be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-09, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Hedge Accounting Improvements. This ASU includes five targeted amendments intended to more closely align hedge accounting with the underlying economics of entities' risk management activities. The new standard will become effective for the Company's interim and annual disclosures beginning in fiscal year 2028. Early adoption is permitted and the new guidance should be applied prospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-10, Government Grants (Topic 832): Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities. The purpose of this ASU is to reduce diversity in practice by establishing accounting guidance for recognition, measurement and presentation of a government grant received by a business entity. The new standard will become effective for the Company's interim and annual disclosures beginning in fiscal year 2030. Early adoption is permitted and the new guidance should be applied either on a modified prospective, a modified retrospective or a full retrospective basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-11, Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements. This ASU provides a comprehensive list of interim disclosures that are required by GAAP and clarifies the applicability of Topic 270, as well as a requirement to disclose events since the end of the last annual reporting period that have a material impact on the entity. The new standard will become effective for the Company's interim disclosures beginning in fiscal year 2029. Early adoption is permitted and the new guidance should be applied prospectively or retrospectively to any or all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-12, Codification Improvements. This ASU includes amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for a broad range of topics arising from technical corrections, unintended application of the Codification, clarifications, and other minor improvements. These amendments are not expected to have a significant effect on current accounting practice for most entities. The new standard will become effective for the Company's interim and annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2028. Early adoption is permitted on an issue-by-issue basis and the new guidance should be applied prospectively or retrospectively on an issue-by-issue basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In May 2026, the FASB issued ASU 2026-02, Environmental Credits and Environmental Credit Obligations (Topic 818). This ASU provides recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure requirements for environmental credits and environmental credit obligations. The new standard will become effective for the Company's interim and annual reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 2029. Early adoption is permitted and the new guidance should be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Note 2 — Composition of Certain Balance Sheet Captions

	As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026
	(In thousands)	
Accounts receivable, net:		
Billed	$ 536,031	$ 539,758
Unbilled	209,554	227,840
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(10,175)	(14,168)
	$ 735,410	$ 753,430
Inventories:		
Raw materials	$ 127,465	$ 108,697
Work in process	30,653	25,054
Finished goods	150,666	147,469
	$ 308,784	$ 281,220
Prepaid expenses and other current assets:		
Prepaid expenses	$ 172,572	$ 179,081
Other	162,023	163,441
	$ 334,595	$ 342,522
Property, equipment and satellites, net:		
Equipment and software (estimated useful life of 3-10 years)	$ 4,672,152	$ 4,298,300
CPE leased equipment (estimated useful life of 3-7 years)	508,254	522,882
Furniture and fixtures (estimated useful life of 7-10 years)	46,279	54,185
Leasehold improvements (estimated useful life of 2-20 years)	330,316	325,087
Buildings (estimated useful life of 20-38 years)	15,062	15,062
Land	11,251	11,251
Construction in progress	502,985	662,841
Satellites (estimated useful life of 7-17 years)	5,371,396	3,410,741
Satellite Ka-band capacity obtained under finance leases (estimated useful life of 7-15 years)	339,428	339,428
Satellites under construction	642,625	2,644,050
	12,439,748	12,283,827
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(5,261,396)	(5,011,190)
	$ 7,178,352	$ 7,272,637
Acquired intangible assets, net:		
Contracts and customer relationships (weighted average useful life of 11 years)	$ 1,432,748	$ 1,432,934
Orbital slots and spectrum assets (weighted average useful life of 12 years)	1,088,600	1,088,600
Technology (weighted average useful life of 7 years)	223,735	223,954
Trade names (weighted average useful life of 8 years)	114,560	114,570
Other (weighted average useful life of 9 years)	18,404	18,995
	2,878,047	2,879,053
Less: accumulated amortization	(1,011,151)	(881,617)
	$ 1,866,896	$ 1,997,436
Other assets:		
Deferred income taxes	$ 68,350	$ 68,699
Capitalized software costs, net	327,847	316,947
Patents, orbital slots and other licenses, net	113,462	120,194
Other	283,723	273,669
	$ 793,382	$ 779,509
Accrued and other liabilities:		
Collections in excess of revenues and deferred revenues	$ 356,536	$ 292,592
Accrued employee compensation	108,885	207,741
Operating lease liabilities	62,716	60,879
Interest payable	53,106	34,064
Other	380,433	355,916
	$ 961,676	$ 951,192
Other liabilities:		
Deferred revenues, long-term portion	$ 1,102,228	$ 1,064,261
Deferred income taxes	977,500	1,016,850
Other	250,333	298,190
	$ 2,330,061	$ 2,379,301

Note 3 — Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with the authoritative guidance for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (ASC 820), the Company determines fair value based on the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, and prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value from market-based assumptions to entity specific assumptions:

- Level 1 — Inputs based on quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 — Inputs which reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The inputs are unobservable in the market and significant to the instrument's valuation.

The following tables present the Company's hierarchy for its assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026. The Company had no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of both September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026.

	Fair Value as of September 30, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(In thousands)		
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	$ 1,064,475	$ 1,064,475	$ —	$ —
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 1,064,475	$ 1,064,475	$ —	$ —

	Fair Value as of March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(In thousands)		
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	$ 748,495	$ 748,495	$ —	$ —
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	$ 748,495	$ 748,495	$ —	$ —

The following section describes the valuation methodologies the Company uses to measure financial instruments at fair value:

Cash equivalents — The Company's cash equivalents consist of money market funds, with a significant portion held in U.S. government-backed securities and treasuries.

Long-term debt — As of September 30, 2026, the Company's long-term debt (including current portion) was comprised of (1) $600.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Viasat's 5.625% Senior Secured Notes due 2027 (the 2027 Notes), $400.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Viasat's 6.500% Senior Notes due 2028 (the 2028 Notes), $1.975 billion in aggregate principal amount of Inmarsat's 9.000% Senior Secured Notes due 2029 (the Inmarsat 2029 Notes), and $733.4 million in aggregate principal amount of Viasat's 7.500% Senior Notes due 2031 (the 2031 Notes), (2) borrowings under Viasat's $700.0 million senior secured term loan facility (the 2022 Term Loan Facility), borrowings under Viasat's $616.7 million senior secured term loan facility (the 2023 Term Loan Facility), borrowings under the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility and borrowings under Viasat's direct loan facility (the Ex-Im Credit Facility) with the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and (3) finance lease obligations reported at the present value of future minimum lease payments with current accrued interest. Long-term debt related to the Revolving Credit Facilities is reported at the outstanding principal amount of borrowings, while long-term debt related to the Company's other Credit Facilities and the Notes is reported at amortized cost. However, for disclosure purposes, the Company is required to measure the fair value of outstanding debt on a recurring basis. The fair value of the Company's long-term debt related to the Company's variable rate Credit Facilities approximates its carrying amount due to its variable interest rate, which approximates a market interest rate. As of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, the estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt related to the Ex-Im Credit Facility was Level 2 and was $170.1 million and $186.2 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, the estimated fair value of the Company's outstanding long-term debt related to each series of Notes was Level 2 and was $597.8 million at the end of both periods for the 2027 Notes, $397.7 million and $395.0 million, respectively, for the 2028 Notes, $2.06 billion and $2.07 billion, respectively, for the Inmarsat 2029 Notes, and $719.2 million and $724.9 million, respectively, for the 2031 Notes.

Satellite performance incentive obligations — The Company's contracts with satellite manufacturers require the Company to make monthly in-orbit satellite performance incentive payments with respect to certain satellites in commercial service, including interest, through fiscal year 2032, subject to the continued satisfactory performance of the applicable satellites. The Company records the net present value of these expected future payments as a liability and as a component of the cost of the satellites. However, for disclosure purposes, the Company is required to measure the fair value of outstanding satellite performance incentive obligations on a recurring basis. The fair value of the Company's outstanding satellite performance incentive obligations is estimated to approximate their carrying value based on current rates (Level 2). As of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, the Company's estimated satellite performance incentive obligations relating to certain satellites in commercial service, including accrued interest, were $8.0 million and $6.1 million, respectively.

Note 4 — Shares Used In Computing Diluted Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The weighted average number of shares used to calculate basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to Viasat, Inc. common stockholders was the same for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, as the Company incurred a net loss attributable to Viasat, Inc. common stockholders for such periods and inclusion of potentially dilutive weighted average shares of common stock would be antidilutive.

Potentially dilutive weighted average shares excluded from the calculation for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 consisted of 51,538 shares and 135,955 shares, respectively, related to stock options, 2,455,465 shares and 268,885 shares, respectively, related to PSOs and market condition PSUs, 4,931,944 shares and 4,115,919 shares, respectively, related to RSUs, 84,152 shares and 127,919 shares, respectively, related to performance condition PSUs, and 236,781 shares and 665,602 shares, respectively, related to certain terms of the Viasat 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan and Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Potentially dilutive weighted average shares excluded from the calculation for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 consisted of 54,369 shares and 163,271 shares, respectively, related to stock options, 2,414,304 shares and 243,507 shares, respectively, related to PSOs and market condition PSUs, 5,330,862 shares and 3,678,524 shares, respectively, related to RSUs, 112,689 shares and 149,544 shares, respectively, related to performance condition PSUs, and 331,938 shares and 1,661,895 shares, respectively, related to certain terms of the Viasat 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan and Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Note 5 — Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets

During each of the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company's goodwill remained relatively flat year-over-year.

Goodwill by segments as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 was as follows:

	As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026
	(In thousands)	
Communication services	$ 1,584,077	$ 1,584,603
Defense and advanced technologies	40,324	40,410
Total	$ 1,624,401	$ 1,625,013

Acquired intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of two to 12 years (which approximates the economic pattern of benefit). Amortization expense related to acquired intangible assets was $65.0 million and $65.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and $130.0 million and $130.8 million for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Note 6 — Senior Notes and Other Long-Term Debt

Total long-term debt consisted of the following as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026:

	As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026
	(In thousands)	
2022 Term Loan Facility	$ 670,250	$ 673,750
2023 Term Loan Facility	598,199	601,283
Inmarsat Term Loan Facility	1,267,500	1,274,000
Ex-Im Credit Facility	176,935	188,730
Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility	—	—
Viasat Revolving Credit Facility	—	—
2027 Notes	600,000	600,000
2028 Notes	400,000	400,000
Inmarsat 2029 Notes	1,975,000	1,975,000
2031 Notes	733,400	733,400
Finance lease obligations (see Note 1)	138,442	138,952
Total debt	6,559,726	6,585,115
Unamortized discount, debt issuance costs and fair value adjustments made in purchase accounting	(119,647)	(136,510)
Less: current portion of long-term debt	659,078	57,753
Total long-term debt	$ 5,781,001	$ 6,390,852

2022 Term Loan Facility

In March 2022, the Company entered into the $700.0 million 2022 Term Loan Facility, which was fully drawn at closing and matures on March 4, 2029. At September 30, 2026, the Company had $670.3 million in principal amount of outstanding borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan Facility.

Borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan Facility are required to be repaid in quarterly installments of $1.75 million each, which commenced on September 30, 2022, followed by a final installment of $654.5 million at maturity. Borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan Facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at either (1) a base rate equal to the greater of the administrative agent's prime rate as announced from time to time, the federal funds effective rate plus 0.50%, and the forward-looking term SOFR rate administered by CME for a one-month interest period plus 1.00%, subject to a floor of 1.50% for the initial term loans, plus an applicable margin of 3.50%, or (2) the forward-looking term SOFR rate administered by CME for the applicable interest period, subject to a floor of 0.50% for the initial term loans, plus an applicable margin of 4.50%. As of September 30, 2026, the effective interest rate on the Company's outstanding borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan Facility was 9.11%. The 2022 Term Loan Facility is required to be guaranteed by certain significant domestic subsidiaries of the Company (as defined in the 2022 Term Loan Facility) and secured by substantially all of the Company's and any such subsidiaries' assets. As of September 30, 2026, none of the Company's subsidiaries guaranteed the 2022 Term Loan Facility.

The 2022 Term Loan Facility contains covenants that restrict, among other things, the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries to incur additional debt, grant liens, sell assets, make investments, pay dividends and make certain other restricted payments. The Company was in compliance with its covenants under the 2022 Term Loan Facility as of September 30, 2026.

Borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan Facility are recorded as current portion of long-term debt and as other long-term debt, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs, in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The 2022 Term Loan Facility was issued with an original issue discount of 2.00%, or $14.0 million. The original issue discount and deferred financing cost associated with the issuance of the borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan Facility are amortized to interest expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the 2022 Term Loan Facility, the results of which are not materially different from the effective interest rate basis.

2023 Term Loan Facility

In connection with the closing of the Inmarsat Acquisition in May 2023, the Company entered into the $616.7 million 2023 Term Loan Facility, which was fully drawn at closing and matures on May 30, 2030. At September 30, 2026, the Company had $598.2 million in principal amount of outstanding borrowings under the 2023 Term Loan Facility.

Borrowings under the 2023 Term Loan Facility are required to be repaid in quarterly installments of $1.5 million each, which commenced on December 31, 2023, followed by a final installment of $576.6 million at maturity. Borrowings under the 2023 Term Loan Facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at either (1) a base rate equal to the greater of the administrative agent's prime rate as announced from time to time, the federal funds effective rate plus 0.50%, and the forward-looking term SOFR rate administered by CME for a one-month interest period plus 1.00%, subject to a floor of 1.50% for the initial term loans, plus an applicable margin of 3.50%, or (2) the forward-looking term SOFR rate administered by CME for the applicable interest period, subject to a floor of 0.50% for the initial term loans, plus an applicable margin of 4.50%, plus a credit spread adjustment ranging from 0.11% to 0.43%. As of September 30, 2026, the effective interest rate on the Company's outstanding borrowings under the 2023 Term Loan Facility was 9.61%. The 2023 Term Loan Facility is required to be guaranteed by certain significant domestic subsidiaries of the Company (as defined in the 2023 Term Loan Facility) and secured by substantially all of the Company's assets and any such subsidiaries' assets. As of September 30, 2026, none of the Company's subsidiaries guaranteed the 2023 Term Loan Facility.

The 2023 Term Loan Facility contains covenants that restrict, among other things, the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries to incur additional debt, grant liens, sell assets, make investments, pay dividends and make certain other restricted payments. The Company was in compliance with its covenants under the 2023 Term Loan Facility as of September 30, 2026.

Borrowings under the 2023 Term Loan Facility are recorded as current portion of long-term debt and as other long-term debt, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs, in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The 2023 Term Loan Facility was issued with an original issue discount of 2.50%, or $15.4 million. The original issue discount and deferred financing cost associated with the issuance of the borrowings under the 2023 Term Loan Facility are amortized to interest expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the 2023 Term Loan Facility, the results of which are not materially different from the effective interest rate basis.

Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities

In March 2024, Inmarsat amended its then-existing senior secured credit facilities to (among other matters): (1) establish the $1.3 billion Inmarsat Term Loan Facility, the proceeds of which, together with cash on hand, were used to repay approximately $1.38 billion of the outstanding borrowings under Inmarsat's original senior secured term loan facility (Original Inmarsat Term Loan Facility), resulting in $300.0 million in principal amount of borrowings remaining outstanding under the Original Inmarsat Term Loan Facility at the closing of the amendment, and (2) replace the prior $700.0 million revolving credit facility with a new $550.0 million revolving line of credit (including up to $100.0 million of letters of credit) (the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility and, together with the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility, the Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities).

In November 2025, the Company repaid early all of the $300.0 million in principal amount of outstanding borrowings under the Original Inmarsat Term Loan Facility plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

The maturity date for the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility is September 28, 2029 and for the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility is March 28, 2027. As of September 30, 2026, Inmarsat had $1.3 billion in principal amount of outstanding borrowings under the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility, the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility was undrawn and there were no amounts outstanding under standby letters of credit, leaving borrowing availability under the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility of $550.0 million.

Borrowings under the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility are required to be repaid in quarterly installments of $3.25 million each, which commenced in June 2024, followed by a final installment of $1.23 billion at maturity.

Borrowings under the Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities: (1) in the case of borrowings denominated in U.S. Dollars, bear interest, at Inmarsat's option, at either (i) the highest of (x) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, (y) the forward-looking one-month term SOFR rate plus 1.00% or (z) the administrative agent's prime rate as announced from time to time, or (ii) the forward-looking term SOFR rate for the applicable interest period (subject to, in the case of the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility, a floor of 0.50% per annum and, in the case of the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility, a floor of 0.00% per annum), and (2) in the case of borrowings denominated in available currencies other than U.S. Dollars, bear interest based upon the applicable benchmark for such currencies (as described in the Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities) plus, in all cases, an applicable margin. The applicable margin for the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility is 3.50% per annum for base rate loans and 4.50% per annum for SOFR loans. The applicable margin for borrowings under the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility is based on Inmarsat's total net leverage ratio and ranges between 1.50% and 2.25% per annum for base rate loans and 2.50% and 3.25% per annum for SOFR loans. As of September 30, 2026, the effective interest rate on the Company's outstanding borrowings under the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility was 9.40%. The Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities are required to be guaranteed by certain material Inmarsat subsidiaries and secured by substantially all of the assets of the Inmarsat borrowers and subsidiary guarantors.

The Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities contain covenants that restrict, among other things, Inmarsat's ability to incur additional debt, grant liens, sell assets, make investments and acquisitions, pay dividends and make certain other restricted payments. In addition, covenants regarding Inmarsat's total net leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio apply to the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility. The borrowers under the Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities were in compliance with the covenants under the Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities as of September 30, 2026.

Borrowings under the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility are recorded as current portion of long-term debt and as other long-term debt, net of unamortized discount, unamortized fair value adjustment made in purchase accounting and debt issuance costs, in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The Inmarsat Term Loan Facility was issued with an original issue discount of 2.00%.

Ex-Im Credit Facility

The Ex-Im Credit Facility provided a $188.7 million senior secured direct loan facility, which was fully drawn. Of the $188.7 million in principal amount of borrowings made under the Ex-Im Credit Facility, $175.8 million was used to finance up to 85% of the costs of launch and insurance of the ViaSat-3 F1 satellite and related goods and services, with the remainder used to finance the total exposure fees incurred under the Ex-Im Credit Facility of $12.9 million. As of September 30, 2026, the Company had $176.9 million in principal amount of outstanding borrowings under the Ex-Im Credit Facility.

Borrowings under the Ex-Im Credit Facility bear interest at a fixed rate equal to 4.78% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears. The effective interest rate on the Company's outstanding borrowings under the Ex-Im Credit Facility, which takes into account exposure fees and debt issuance costs, is 7.52%. Borrowings under the Ex-Im Credit Facility are required to be repaid in 16 semi-annual principal installments, which commenced in May 2026, with a maturity date of November 25, 2033. The Ex-Im Credit Facility is guaranteed by Viasat and is secured by first-priority liens on the ViaSat-2 satellite and related assets, as well as a pledge of the capital stock of the borrower under the facility.

The Ex-Im Credit Facility contains covenants regarding Viasat's maximum total leverage ratio and minimum interest coverage ratio. In addition, the Ex-Im Credit Facility contains covenants that restrict, among other things, the Company's ability to sell assets, make investments and acquisitions, make capital expenditures, grant liens, pay dividends and make certain other restricted payments. The Company was in compliance with its covenants under the Ex-Im Credit Facility as of September 30, 2026.

Borrowings under the Ex-Im Credit Facility are recorded as current portion of long-term debt and as other long-term debt, net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs, in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The discount of $12.9 million (comprised of the exposure fees) and deferred financing cost associated with the issuance of the borrowings under the Ex-Im Credit Facility are amortized to interest expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the Ex-Im Credit Facility, the results of which are not materially different from the effective interest rate basis.

Viasat Revolving Credit Facility

As of September 30, 2026, Viasat's revolving credit facility (the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility) provided a $647.5 million revolving line of credit (including up to $150.0 million of letters of credit), with a maturity date of the earliest of (A) August 24, 2028 and (B) the springing maturity date (as defined in the Viasat Revolving Credit Agreement, which is effectively 91 days prior to the maturity date of certain material debt for borrowed money of Viasat and its subsidiaries to the extent certain conditions have not been satisfied as of such date). As of September 30, 2026, the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility was undrawn and there was $49.1 million outstanding under standby letters of credit, leaving borrowing availability under the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility of $598.4 million.

Borrowings under the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at either (1) the highest of the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, forward-looking term SOFR (as defined in the definitive credit agreement governing the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility) for an interest period of one month plus 1.00%, or the administrative agent's prime rate as announced from time to time, or (2) forward-looking term SOFR (not to be less than 0.00% per annum), plus, in the case of each of (1) and (2), an applicable margin that is based on the Company's total leverage ratio. The Viasat Revolving Credit Facility is required to be guaranteed by certain significant domestic subsidiaries of the Company (as defined in the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility) and secured by substantially all of the Company's and any such subsidiaries' assets. As of September 30, 2026, none of the Company's subsidiaries guaranteed the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility.

The Viasat Revolving Credit Facility contains covenants regarding a maximum total leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio. In addition, the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility contains covenants that restrict, among other things, the Company's ability to incur additional debt, grant liens, sell assets, make investments and acquisitions, make capital expenditures, pay dividends and make certain other restricted payments. The Company was in compliance with its covenants under the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility as of September 30, 2026.

Senior Notes

Senior Notes due 2025; Discharge of Indenture and Gain (Loss) on Extinguishment of Debt

In September 2017, the Company issued $700.0 million in principal amount of Viasat's 5.625% Senior Notes due 2025 (2025 Notes) in a private placement to institutional buyers. During fiscal year 2025, the Company repurchased $257.5 million in aggregate principal amount of 2025 Notes in open market transactions, and during the first quarter of fiscal year 2026, the Company redeemed all of the remaining $442.6 million in principal amount of 2025 Notes at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount so redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date, and the indenture governing the 2025 Notes was satisfied and discharged in accordance with its terms. As a result, the Company recorded an insignificant amount of loss in (loss) gain on extinguishment of debt, net in the condensed consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) during the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Senior Secured Notes due 2027

In March 2019, the Company issued $600.0 million in principal amount of 2027 Notes in a private placement to institutional buyers. The 2027 Notes were issued at face value and are recorded as current portion of long-term debt, net of debt issuance costs, in the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements. The 2027 Notes bear interest at the rate of 5.625% per year, payable semi-annually in cash in arrears, which interest payments commenced in October 2019. Debt issuance costs associated with the issuance of the 2027 Notes are amortized to interest expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the 2027 Notes, the results of which are not materially different from the effective interest rate basis.

The 2027 Notes are required to be guaranteed on a senior secured basis by each of the Company’s existing and future subsidiaries that guarantees the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility. As of September 30, 2026, none of the Company’s subsidiaries guaranteed the 2027 Notes. The 2027 Notes are secured, equally and ratably with the 2022 Term Loan Facility, the 2023 Term Loan Facility, the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility and any future parity lien debt, by liens on substantially all of the Company’s and such subsidiaries' assets.

The 2027 Notes are the Company’s general senior secured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of its existing and future unsubordinated debt. The 2027 Notes are effectively senior to all of the Company’s existing and future unsecured debt (including the 2028 Notes and the 2031 Notes) as well as to all of any permitted junior lien debt that may be incurred in the future, in each case to the extent of the value of the assets securing the 2027 Notes. The 2027 Notes are effectively subordinated to any obligations that are secured by liens on assets that do not constitute a part of the collateral securing the 2027 Notes (such as the Inmarsat 2029 Notes), are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities (including trade payables) of the Company’s subsidiaries that do not guarantee the 2027 Notes, and are senior in right of payment to all of the Company’s existing and future subordinated indebtedness.

The indenture governing the 2027 Notes limits, among other things, the Company’s and its restricted subsidiaries’ ability to: incur, assume or guarantee additional debt; issue redeemable stock and preferred stock; pay dividends, make distributions or redeem or repurchase capital stock; prepay, redeem or repurchase subordinated debt; make loans and investments; grant or incur liens; restrict dividends, loans or asset transfers from restricted subsidiaries; sell or otherwise dispose of assets; enter into transactions with affiliates; reduce the Company’s satellite insurance; and consolidate or merge with, or sell substantially all of their assets to, another person.

The 2027 Notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price of 100% plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to the redemption date.

In the event a change of control triggering event occurs (as defined in the indenture governing the 2027 Notes), each holder will have the right to require the Company to repurchase all or any part of such holder’s 2027 Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2027 Notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Senior Notes due 2028

In June 2020, the Company issued $400.0 million in principal amount of 2028 Notes in a private placement to institutional buyers. The 2028 Notes were issued at face value and are recorded as long-term debt, net of debt issuance costs, in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The 2028 Notes bear interest at the rate of 6.500% per year, payable semi-annually in cash in arrears, which interest payments commenced in January 2021. Debt issuance costs associated with the issuance of the 2028 Notes are amortized to interest expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the 2028 Notes, the results of which are not materially different from the effective interest rate basis.

The 2028 Notes are required to be guaranteed on an unsecured senior basis by each of the Company's existing and future subsidiaries that guarantees the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility. As of September 30, 2026, none of the Company's subsidiaries guaranteed the 2028 Notes. The 2028 Notes are the Company's general senior unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of the Company's existing and future unsecured unsubordinated debt. The 2028 Notes are effectively junior in right of payment to the Company's existing and future secured debt, including under the Credit Facilities and the 2027 Notes (to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt), are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities (including trade payables) of the Company's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the 2028 Notes, and are senior in right of payment to all of the Company's existing and future subordinated indebtedness.

The indenture governing the 2028 Notes limits, among other things, the Company's and its restricted subsidiaries' ability to: incur, assume or guarantee additional debt; issue redeemable stock and preferred stock; pay dividends, make distributions or redeem or repurchase capital stock; prepay, redeem or repurchase subordinated debt; make loans and investments; grant or incur liens; restrict dividends, loans or asset transfers from restricted subsidiaries; sell or otherwise dispose of assets; enter into transactions with affiliates; reduce the Company's satellite insurance; and consolidate or merge with, or sell substantially all of their assets to, another person.

The 2028 Notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price of 100% plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to the redemption date.

In the event a change of control triggering event occurs (as defined in the indenture governing the 2028 Notes), each holder will have the right to require the Company to repurchase all or any part of such holder's 2028 Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2028 Notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Inmarsat Senior Secured Notes due 2029

In September 2024, certain subsidiaries of Inmarsat Holdings issued $1.975 billion in principal amount of Inmarsat 2029 Notes in a private placement to institutional buyers. The Inmarsat 2029 Notes were issued at face value and are recorded as long-term debt, net of debt issuance costs, in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The Inmarsat 2029 Notes bear interest at the rate of 9.000% per year, payable semi-annually in cash in arrears, which interest payments commenced in March 2025. Debt issuance costs associated with the issuance of the Inmarsat 2029 Notes are amortized to interest expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the Inmarsat 2029 Notes, the results of which are not materially different from the effective interest rate basis.

The Inmarsat 2029 Notes are secured by pari passu first priority liens on the collateral securing the Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities, and are required to be guaranteed on a senior secured basis by the subsidiaries of Inmarsat Holdings guaranteeing the Inmarsat Secured Credit Facilities.

The indenture governing the Inmarsat 2029 Notes limits, among other things, the ability of the issuers and their restricted subsidiaries to: incur, assume or guarantee additional debt; issue redeemable stock and preferred stock; pay dividends, make distributions or redeem or repurchase capital stock; prepay, redeem or repurchase subordinated debt; make loans and investments; grant or incur liens; restrict dividends, loans or asset transfers from restricted subsidiaries; sell or otherwise dispose of assets; enter into transactions with affiliates; and consolidate or merge with, or sell substantially all of their assets to, another person.

The Inmarsat 2029 Notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time during the 12 months beginning on September 15, 2026 at a redemption price of 104.500%, at any time during the 12 months beginning on September 15, 2027 at a redemption price of 102.250%, and at any time on or after September 15, 2028 at a redemption price of 100%, in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to the redemption date.

In the event a change of control occurs (as defined in the indenture governing the Inmarsat 2029 Notes), each holder will have the right to require the issuers to repurchase all or a portion of such holder's Inmarsat 2029 Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the Inmarsat 2029 Notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Senior Notes due 2031

In September 2023, the Company issued $733.4 million in principal amount of 2031 Notes in a private placement to institutional buyers to replace the $733.4 million unsecured bridge loan facility that was entered into in connection with the closing of the Inmarsat Acquisition in May 2023. The 2031 Notes were issued at face value and are recorded as long-term debt, net of debt issuance costs, in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements. The 2031 Notes bear interest at the rate of 7.500% per year, payable semi-annually in cash in arrears, which interest payments commenced in May 2024. Debt issuance costs associated with the issuance of the 2031 Notes are amortized to interest expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the 2031 Notes, the results of which are not materially different from the effective interest rate basis.

The 2031 Notes are required to be guaranteed on an unsecured senior basis by each of the Company's existing and future subsidiaries that guarantees the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility. As of September 30, 2026, none of the Company's subsidiaries guaranteed the 2031 Notes. The 2031 Notes are the Company's general senior unsecured obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of the Company's existing and future unsecured unsubordinated debt. The 2031 Notes are effectively junior in right of payment to the Company's existing and future secured debt, including under the Credit Facilities and the 2027 Notes (to the extent of the value of the assets securing such debt), are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities (including trade payables) of the Company's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the 2031 Notes, and are senior in right of payment to all of the Company's existing and future subordinated indebtedness.

The indenture governing the 2031 Notes limits, among other things, the Company's and its restricted subsidiaries' ability to: incur, assume or guarantee additional debt; issue redeemable stock and preferred stock; pay dividends, make distributions or redeem or repurchase capital stock; prepay, redeem or repurchase subordinated debt; make loans and investments; grant or incur liens; restrict dividends, loans or asset transfers from restricted subsidiaries; sell or otherwise dispose of assets; enter into transactions with affiliates; reduce the Company's satellite insurance; and consolidate or merge with, or sell substantially all of their assets to, another person.

The 2031 Notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time during the 12 months beginning on May 30, 2026 at a redemption price of 103.750%, during the 12 months beginning on May 30, 2027 at a redemption price of 101.875%, and at any time on or after May 30, 2028 at a redemption price of 100%, in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to the redemption date.

In the event a change of control triggering event occurs (as defined in the indenture governing the 2031 Notes), each holder will have the right to require the Company to repurchase all or any part of such holder's 2031 Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2031 Notes repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Note 7 — Related-Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company engages in transactions with its equity method investment (JSAT Mobile), which are considered related-party transactions. The Company engaged in related-party transactions with its former equity method investment (Navarino UK) until March 2026, when the Company sold all of its interests in Navarino UK.

The Company recognized revenue from related-party transactions in the amounts of $7.0 million and $15.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and $14.2 million and $32.4 million for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Company received cash of $7.3 million and $17.1 million from related-party transactions for the three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and $14.4 million and $32.4 million for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Accounts receivable from related-party transactions as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 was $2.3 million and $2.5 million, respectively.

Note 8 — Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, the Company enters into satellite construction agreements as well as various other satellite-related purchase commitments, including with respect to the provision of launch services, operation of its satellites and satellite insurance. See Note 13 — Commitments to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2026 for information regarding the Company's future minimum payments under its satellite construction contracts and other satellite-related purchase commitments.

Periodically, the Company is involved in a variety of claims, suits, investigations and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, including government investigations and claims, and other claims and proceedings with respect to intellectual property, breach of contract, labor and employment, tax and other matters. Such matters could result in fines; penalties, compensatory, treble or other damages; or non-monetary relief. A violation of government contract laws and regulations could also result in the termination of its government contracts or debarment from bidding on future government contracts. Although claims, suits, investigations and proceedings are inherently uncertain and their results cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company believes that the resolution of its current pending matters will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

The Company has contracts with various U.S. Government agencies. Accordingly, the Company is routinely subject to audit and review by the DCMA, the DCAA and other U.S. Government agencies of its performance on government contracts, indirect rates and pricing practices, accounting and management internal control business systems, and compliance with applicable contracting and procurement laws, regulations and standards. An adverse outcome to a review or audit or other failure to comply with applicable contracting and procurement laws, regulations and standards could result in material civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions being imposed on the Company, which may include termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, triggering of price reduction clauses, suspension of payments, significant customer refunds, fines and suspension, or a prohibition on doing business with U.S. Government agencies. In addition, if the Company fails to obtain an "adequate" determination of its various accounting and management internal control business systems from applicable U.S. Government agencies or if allegations of impropriety are made against it, the Company could suffer serious harm to its business or its reputation, including its ability to bid on new contracts or receive contract renewals and its competitive position in the bidding process. As of September 30, 2026, the DCMA had approved the Company's incurred costs through fiscal year 2023. The DCAA is currently auditing the Company's fiscal year 2025 recurring incurred cost submission. The Company's cost accounting practices are examined for compliance with the applicable CAS. Although the Company has recorded contract revenues subsequent to fiscal year 2023 based upon an estimate of costs that the Company believes will be approved upon final audit or review, the Company does not know the outcome of any ongoing or future audits or reviews and adjustments and if future adjustments exceed the Company's estimates, its profitability would be adversely affected. The Company had $13.1 million and $15.1 million as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, in contract-related reserves for its estimate of potential refunds to customers for potential cost adjustments on several multi-year U.S. Government cost reimbursable contracts. This reserve is classified as either an element of accrued liabilities or as a reduction of unbilled accounts receivable based on the status of the related contracts.

In June 2025, Inmarsat agreed to a binding term sheet with Ligado Networks (Ligado) and AST & Science, LLC to settle Inmarsat's opposition to Ligado's planned restructuring. Under the conditions set forth in the term sheet, the Company expected to receive an aggregate of $568 million from Ligado in fiscal year 2026, consisting of (i) a $420 million lump sum payment which was received in October 2025, (ii) a $100 million lump sum payment that was due in March 2026 that remains outstanding pending resolution of certain matters, and (iii) a resumption of quarterly payments of approximately $16 million, which started on September 30, 2025, with an annual escalator of 3% for the life of the contract (through 2107).

In September 2023, the Company settled certain pending litigation. Under the terms of the settlement and licensing agreement, the Company receives certain payments, which may vary based on sales of licensed products. In the first quarter of fiscal years 2027 and 2026, the Company received payments of approximately $12.3 million and $30.8 million, respectively, which were recognized as product revenues in the Company's defense and advanced technologies segment for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Company may from time to time receive additional licensing and royalty payments under the settlement and licensing agreement.

Note 9 — Income Taxes

For the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, the Company recorded income tax provisions of $40.8 million and $63.9 million, respectively, resulting in effective tax rates of negative 51% and negative 64%, respectively. The effective tax rates for such periods differed from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to a U.S. valuation allowance, foreign tax rate differences and foreign tax audit adjustments (totaling approximately $29.0 million and $44.1 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026).

For the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, the Company recorded income tax provisions of $10.9 million and $17.5 million, respectively, resulting in effective tax rates of negative 24% and negative 19%, respectively. The effective tax rates for these periods differed from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to a U.S. valuation allowance and foreign tax rate differences.

The Company's total valuation allowance increased from $435.0 million at March 31, 2026 to $510.0 million at September 30, 2026, relating to carryforwards of federal, state and foreign net operating losses, federal and state research and development tax credits, and foreign tax credits.

For the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits increased by $22.9 million and $26.6 million, respectively, and interest and penalties increased by $20.8 million and $32.6 million, respectively. Of the total $253.8 million gross unrecognized tax benefits at September 30, 2026, $18.3 million would reduce the Company's annual effective tax rate if recognized based on the Company's valuation allowance position at September 30, 2026.

Note 10 — Segment Information

The Company reports its results in two separate segments consisting of communication services and defense and advanced technologies. The Company's segments are determined consistent with the way management currently organizes and evaluates financial information internally for making operating decisions and assessing performance.

The Company's reportable segments (communication services and defense and advanced technologies) have been determined based upon their market and economic characteristics while also giving consideration to the structure and management of various business lines. The reportable segments are primarily determined based upon industry categories and core competencies relating to product or service end market distribution, operations, and servicing and distinguished by the type of customer and, to a lesser extent, the related contractual requirements.

The Company's communication services segment provides a wide range of broadband and narrowband communications solutions across government and commercial mobility markets, as well as for residential and enterprise fixed broadband customers. The Company's communication services segment revenues are primarily derived from the Company's aviation services (including IFC services), government satcom services, maritime services (including narrowband and safety of communication capabilities), fixed broadband services, and energy services, as well as a wide array of advanced satellite and wireless products, networks and terminal solutions that support or enable the provision of fixed and mobile broadband and narrowband services.

The Company's defense and advanced technologies segment develops and offers a diverse array of resilient, vertically integrated solutions to government and commercial customers, leveraging the Company's technical competencies in encryption, cybersecurity, tactical gateways, modems and waveforms. The more regulated government environment for defense, encryption and other products is subject to unique contractual requirements and possesses economic characteristics that differ from the communication services segment. The Company's defense and advanced technologies segment revenues are primarily derived from products and services in the Company's information security and cyber defense, space and mission systems, tactical networking, and advanced technologies and other business lines, which are provided to government and commercial customers.

The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is the Company's Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. Segment operating profits (losses) are the primary measure used by the Company's CODM to evaluate segment operating performance. The CODM regularly reviews budget-to-actual variances of segment operating profits (losses) when evaluating segment performance and allocating resources to each segment.

Segment revenues, expenses and operating profits (losses) for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
	(In thousands)			
Revenues:				
Communication services				
Aviation services	$ 325,840	$ 300,732	$ 650,221	$ 593,624
Government satcom services	203,103	195,800	414,837	387,568
Maritime services	108,661	117,594	218,163	235,395
Fixed services and other services	120,532	155,691	247,957	330,428
Total services	758,136	769,817	1,531,178	1,547,015
Total products	56,390	66,838	108,431	117,011
Total communication services revenues	814,526	836,655	1,639,609	1,664,026
Defense and advanced technologies				
Total services	62,459	51,693	121,855	100,865
Information security and cyber defense products	120,520	94,928	214,511	197,076
Space and mission systems products	81,310	78,231	148,170	166,204
Tactical networking products	96,982	74,193	189,552	142,472
Advanced technologies and other products	4,199	5,193	22,842	41,304
Total products	303,011	252,545	575,075	547,056
Total defense and advanced technologies revenues	365,470	304,238	696,930	647,921
Elimination of intersegment revenues	—	—	—	—
Total revenues	$ 1,179,996	$ 1,140,893	$ 2,336,539	$ 2,311,947
Expenses:				
Communication services				
Depreciation	$ 234,762	$ 240,219	$ 455,955	$ 486,968
Stock-based compensation expense	19,128	12,490	33,281	20,802
Other than acquired intangible assets amortization [1]	15,172	4,739	26,406	18,748
Acquisition and transaction related expenses	2,184	3,480	5,074	11,354
Other segment items [2]	519,741	504,342	1,032,925	1,013,893
Total communication services expenses [3]	790,987	765,270	1,553,641	1,551,765
Defense and advanced technologies				
Depreciation	13,754	12,451	26,269	23,403
Stock-based compensation expense	15,040	7,632	25,078	14,027
Other than acquired intangible assets amortization [1]	6,684	6,650	11,965	11,543
Acquisition and transaction related expenses	949	1,600	2,115	3,451
Other segment items [2]	280,426	246,446	532,989	494,501
Total defense and advanced technologies expenses [3]	316,853	274,779	598,416	546,925
Total expenses	$ 1,107,840	$ 1,040,049	$ 2,152,057	$ 2,098,690
Operating profits (losses):				
Communication services	$ 23,539	$ 71,385	$ 85,968	$ 112,261
Defense and advanced technologies	48,617	29,459	98,514	100,996
Elimination of intersegment operating profits (losses)	—	—	—	—
Segment operating profit (loss) before corporate	72,156	100,844	184,482	213,257
Corporate:				
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	(65,007)	(65,069)	(130,025)	(130,810)
Interest income	15,362	12,525	30,753	26,815
Interest expense	(101,957)	(93,487)	(184,261)	(193,844)
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt, net	—	—	—	(288)
Other income (expense), net	92	—	(214)	(5,164)
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ (79,354)	$ (45,187)	$ (99,265)	$ (90,034)

(1) Including amortization of capitalized cloud computing implementation costs.

(2) Other segment items include operating expenses such as cost of service and product revenues, selling, general and administrative expenses, IR&D expenses and related activities excluding allocable portion of depreciation, other than acquired intangibles amortization, stock-based compensation, and certain significant items that are disclosed under each segment.

(3) For the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, IR&D expense and related activities, including allocable depreciation, stock-based compensation and other expenses were $33.6 million and $62.0 million, respectively, for the communication services segment, and $26.2 million and $43.2 million, respectively, for the defense and advanced technologies segment. For the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, IR&D expense and related activities, including allocable depreciation, stock-based compensation and other expenses were $21.7 million and $40.8 million, respectively, for the communication services segment, and $20.6 million and $35.6 million, respectively, for the defense and advanced technologies segment.

The CODM is not regularly provided assets on a segment basis, therefore, such information is not presented.

The Company distinguishes revenues from external customers by geographic area based on customer location. Revenues by geographic area for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
	(In thousands)			
U.S. customers	$ 799,153	$ 779,662	$ 1,587,576	$ 1,594,995
Non-U.S. customers (each country individually insignificant)	380,843	361,231	748,963	716,952
Total revenues	$ 1,179,996	$ 1,140,893	$ 2,336,539	$ 2,311,947

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. We use words such as "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "goal," "intend," "may," "plan," "project," "seek," "should," "target," "will," "would," variations of such words and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. In addition, statements regarding projections of earnings, revenue, costs or other financial items; anticipated trends in our business or key markets; growth opportunities; the ability to successfully compete in our target markets and durability or strengthening of competitive advantages; the construction, completion, testing, launch, commencement of commercial service, expected performance and benefits of satellites and satellite payloads (including satellites planned or under construction) and the timing thereof; the expected capacity, coverage, service speeds and other features of our satellites, and the cost, economics and benefits associated therewith; anticipated subscriber growth; introduction and integration of multi-orbit capabilities; future economic conditions; the development, customer acceptance and anticipated performance of our technologies, products or services; plans, objectives and strategies for future operations; the expected formation of Equatys in collaboration with Space42, including anticipated contributions and the timing thereof; ability to drive capital efficiency and improved resource utilization; the number of additional aircraft or vessels anticipated to be put into service with our connectivity systems; expected revenue from the Ligado settlement; and other characterizations of future events or circumstances, are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include: our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of any existing or future satellite; unexpected expenses related to our satellite projects; risks associated with the construction, launch and operation of satellites, including the effect of any anomaly, launch, operational or deployment failure or degradation in satellite performance; capacity constraints in our business in the lead-up to the launch of services on new satellites; increasing levels of competition in our target markets; our ability to successfully implement our business plan on our anticipated timeline or at all; our ability to successfully develop, introduce and sell new technologies, products and services; audits by the U.S. Government; changes in the global business environment and economic conditions (including U.S. Government shutdowns); delays in approving U.S. Government budgets and cuts in government defense expenditures; our reliance on U.S. Government contracts, and on a small number of contracts which account for a significant percentage of our revenues; reduced demand for products and services as a result of continued constraints on capital spending by customers; changes in relationships with, or the financial condition of, key customers or suppliers; our reliance on a limited number of third parties to manufacture and supply our products; introduction of new technologies and other factors affecting the communications and defense industries generally; the effect of adverse regulatory changes (including changes affecting spectrum availability or permitted uses) on our ability to sell or deploy our products and services; changes in the way others use spectrum; our inability to access additional spectrum, use spectrum for additional purposes, and/or operate satellites at additional orbital locations; competing uses of the same spectrum or orbital locations that we utilize or seek to utilize; the effect of changes to global tax laws; our level of indebtedness and ability to comply with applicable debt covenants; our involvement in litigation, including intellectual property claims and litigation to protect our proprietary technology; any disputes with Ligado regarding the terms of the Ligado settlement; our dependence on a limited number of key employees; and other factors identified under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 and under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part II, Item 1A of this report, elsewhere in this report and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

Company Overview

We are an innovative, global provider of communications technologies and services, focused on making connectivity accessible, available and secure for current and future customers worldwide. By leveraging our own satellite fleet and its advantages, existing national operator partnerships, plus coverage and capacity from leading third-party satellites and constellations, our services are designed to provide customers with the essential capacity density, market access, speed, bandwidth and responsiveness they need. Our end-to-end multi-band platform of satellites, ground infrastructure and user terminals enables us to provide a wide array of cost-effective, high-quality broadband, narrowband and other connectivity solutions to aviation, maritime, enterprise, consumer, military and government users around the globe, whether on the ground, in the air or at sea. In addition, our government business includes a portfolio of communications gateways; situational awareness and command and control products and services; satellite communication products and services across various frequency bands; and cybersecurity and information assurance products and services. We believe that our diversification strategy—anchored in a broad portfolio of customer-centric products and services and supported by our fleet of broadband and narrowband satellites—our vertical integration and our ability to effectively cross-deploy technologies between government and commercial applications and segments as well as across different geographic markets, provide us with a strong foundation to sustain and enhance our leadership in advanced communications and networking technologies. We conduct our business through two reportable segments: communication services and defense and advanced technologies. Viasat, Inc. (Viasat) was incorporated in California in 1986, and reincorporated as a Delaware corporation in 1996.

Communication Services

Our communication services segment provides a wide range of broadband and narrowband communications solutions across government and commercial mobility markets, as well as for residential and enterprise fixed broadband customers. In addition, this segment includes the development and sale of a wide array of advanced satellite and wireless products and terminals that support or enable the provision of fixed and mobile broadband and narrowband services. We design, develop and produce space system solutions for multiple orbital regimes, including geostationary earth orbit (GEO), medium earth orbit (MEO) and low earth orbit (LEO).

The following are the primary business lines in our communication services segment:

- Aviation, which includes industry-leading in-flight connectivity (IFC) services, narrowband safety operational data services and other complementary services and applications for commercial aircraft, business jets and unmanned aircraft. As of September 30, 2026, we had our IFC systems installed and in service on approximately 4,590 commercial aircraft (of which approximately 100 were inactive at quarter end, mostly due to standard aircraft maintenance) and approximately 2,080 business jets with Ka-band communication services. We anticipate that approximately 660 additional commercial aircraft will be put into service with our IFC systems under existing customer agreements with commercial airlines. However, due to the nature of commercial airline contracts and other factors, such as increased competition and original equipment manufacturer (OEM) delays, there can be no assurance that anticipated IFC services will be activated on all such additional commercial aircraft.
- Government satcom, which includes various broadband and narrowband products and services for both fixed and mobile communications that provide military and government users with secure, high-speed, real-time broadband and multimedia connectivity in key regions of the world, as well as tactical line-of-sight and beyond-line-of-sight communications, Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance services and L-band Advanced Communications Element terminals.
- Maritime, which includes high-quality, resilient satellite-based broadband and narrowband communications services around the globe to commercial shipping fleets, offshore service vessel operators and commercial fishing companies, as well as NexusWave, a fully managed multi-layer connectivity service for merchant shipping companies. As of September 30, 2026, we provided Ka-band communication services to approximately 12,600 vessels.
- Fixed services and other, which includes high-speed, high-quality, reliable fixed broadband internet services to businesses and residential users (primarily in the United States as well as in various countries in Europe and Latin America), enterprise connectivity solutions, Internet-of-Things and other narrowband services (such as L-band managed services that enable real-time machine-to-machine position or high-value asset tracking), energy services, and prepaid internet services that provide innovative, affordable, satellite-based connectivity in communities that have little or no access to the internet. As of September 30, 2026, our U.S. fixed broadband business had approximately 100,000 subscribers with an average monthly revenue per user of $111.

Defense and Advanced Technologies

Our defense and advanced technologies segment develops and offers a diverse array of resilient, vertically integrated solutions to government and commercial customers, leveraging our core technical competencies in encryption, cyber security, tactical gateways, modems and waveforms.

The following are the primary business lines in our defense and advanced technologies segment:

- Information security and cyber defense, which comprises a variety of high-quality networking, cybersecurity and information assurance products and services that provide advanced, high-speed IP-based “Type 1” and High Assurance Internet Protocol Encryption (HAIPE®)-compliant encryption solutions that enable military and government users to communicate information securely, and that protect the integrity of data stored on computers and storage devices. Information security and cyber defense also includes our Move Out/Jump Off expeditionary tactical gateway family of products.
- Space and mission systems, which includes specialized design and technology services covering all aspects of satellite communication system architecture, networks and technology, including state-of-the-art government satellite communication systems, mobile and fixed broadband modems, ground and airborne terminals, antennas and gateways for terrestrial and satellite customer applications, Ka-band earth stations and other multi-band/multi-function antennas, as well as products designed for manpacks, aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles, seagoing vessels, ground-mobile vehicles, space-based systems and fixed applications. Space and mission systems also includes the design and development of the architecture of high-capacity Ka-band GEO satellites and the associated satellite payload and antenna technologies (both for our own satellite fleet as well as for third parties), and special purpose LEO and MEO satellites and other small satellite platforms.
- Tactical networking, which provides resilient communications designed for on-the-move or on-the-pause operations in a multi-domain battlespace with friendly force tracking and narrowband solutions. Tactical networking includes the products and services offered by TrellisWare Technologies, Inc.
- Advanced technologies and other, which includes commercial communication satellite product development, orchestration of sovereign and multi-orbit solutions, products focused on emerging growth markets (such as direct-to-device) and intellectual property licensing revenues.

In September 2026, we entered into a subscription agreement with Space42 to formally establish Equatys, a shared space and ground infrastructure platform for global direct-to-device and advanced mobile satellite service connectivity. Upon the formation of Equatys, Space42 and Viasat will each make an equity commitment to contribute $400.0 million to Equatys, which is expected to be increased by an additional $200.0 million from Space42 in connection with a potential future equity funding round with one or more third-party investors, which is expected to increase the total equity funding commitments of Viasat and Space42 to up to $1.0 billion in the aggregate. The closing of the transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including regulatory approvals and the appointment of Viasat as the prime technology contractor. We currently anticipate that the closing will occur during the third quarter of fiscal year 2027.

Factors and Trends Affecting our Results of Operations

For a summary of factors and trends affecting our results of operations, see Part II, Item 7, "Factors and Trends Affecting our Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Sources of Revenues

Our communication services segment revenues are primarily derived from our aviation services (including IFC services), government satcom services, maritime services (including narrowband and safety of communication capabilities), fixed broadband services, and energy services, as well as a wide array of advanced satellite and wireless products, networks and terminal solutions that support or enable the provision of fixed and mobile broadband and narrowband services.

Our defense and advanced technologies segment revenues are primarily derived from products and services in our information security and cyber defense, space and mission systems, tactical networking, and advanced technologies and other business lines, which are provided to government and commercial customers.

Almost all of our revenues are derived from fixed-price contracts (which require us to provide products and services under a contract at a specified price), which are reported in both of our segments. The remainder of our revenues is primarily from cost-reimbursement contracts (under which we are reimbursed for all actual costs incurred in performing the contract to the extent such costs are within the contract ceiling and allowable under the terms of the contract, plus a fee or profit), which are mainly reported within our defense and advanced technologies segment.

Historically, a portion of our revenues has been derived from customer contracts that include the development of products, mainly reported within the defense and advanced technologies segment. The development efforts are conducted in direct response to the customer's specific requirements and, accordingly, expenditures related to such efforts are included in cost of sales when incurred and the related funding (which includes a profit component) is included in revenues. See Note 1 — Basis of Presentation to our condensed consolidated financial statements for additional information.

To date, our ability to grow and maintain our revenues in each of our communication services and defense and advanced technologies segments has depended on our ability to identify and target markets where the customer places a high priority on the technology solution, and our ability to obtain additional sizable contract awards. Due to the nature of this process, it is difficult to predict the probability and timing of obtaining awards in these markets.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discusses our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We consider the policies discussed below to be critical to an understanding of our financial statements because their application places the most significant demands on management's judgment, with financial reporting results relying on estimation about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. We describe the specific risks for these critical accounting policies in the following paragraphs. For all of these policies, we caution that future events rarely develop exactly as forecast, and even the best estimates routinely require adjustment.

Revenue recognition

We apply the five-step revenue recognition model under Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (commonly referred to as ASC 606) to our contracts with our customers. Under this model, we (1) identify the contract with the customer, (2) identify our performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price for the contract, (4) allocate the transaction price to our performance obligations and (5) recognize revenue when or as we satisfy our performance obligations. These performance obligations generally include the purchase of services (including broadband capacity and the leasing of broadband equipment), the purchase of products, and the development and delivery of complex equipment built to customer specifications under long-term contracts. Taxes imposed by governmental authorities on our revenues, such as sales taxes and value added taxes, are excluded from net sales.

The timing of satisfaction of performance obligations may require judgment. We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from contracts with customers for services, primarily consisting of connectivity services. These contracts typically require advance or recurring monthly payments by the customer. Our obligation to provide connectivity services is satisfied over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided. The measure of progress over time is based upon either a period of time (e.g., over the estimated contractual term) or usage (e.g., bandwidth used/bytes of data processed). We evaluate whether broadband equipment provided to our customers as part of the delivery of connectivity services represents a lease in accordance with the authoritative guidance for leases (Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 842). As discussed in Note 1 — Basis of Presentation – Leases to our condensed consolidated financial statements, for broadband equipment leased to customers in conjunction with the delivery of connectivity services, we account for the lease and non-lease components of connectivity service arrangements as a single performance obligation as the connectivity services represent the predominant component.

We also derive a portion of our revenues from contracts with customers to provide products. Performance obligations to provide products are satisfied at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. These contracts typically require payment by the customer upon passage of control and determining the point at which control is transferred may require judgment. To identify the point at which control is transferred to the customer, we consider indicators that include, but are not limited to, whether (1) we have the present right to payment for the asset, (2) the customer has legal title to the asset, (3) physical possession of the asset has been transferred to the customer, (4) the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, and (5) the customer has accepted the asset. For product revenues, control generally passes to the customer upon delivery of goods to the customer.

Our contracts with the U.S. Government typically are subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and are priced based on estimated or actual costs of producing goods or providing services. The FAR provides guidance on the types of costs that are allowable in establishing prices for goods and services provided under U.S. Government contracts. The pricing for non-U.S. Government contracts is based on the specific negotiations with each customer. Under the typical payment terms of our U.S. Government fixed-price contracts, the customer pays us either performance-based payments (PBPs) or progress payments. PBPs are interim payments based on quantifiable measures of performance or on the achievement of specified events or milestones. Progress payments are interim payments based on a percentage of the costs incurred as the work progresses. Because the customer can often retain a portion of the contract price until completion of the contract, our U.S. Government fixed-price contracts generally result in revenue recognized in excess of billings which we present as unbilled accounts receivable on the balance sheet. Amounts billed and due from our customers are classified as receivables on the balance sheet. The portion of the payments retained by the customer until final contract settlement is not considered a significant financing component because the intent is to protect the customer. For our U.S. Government cost-type contracts, the customer generally pays us for our actual costs incurred within a short period of time. For non-U.S. Government contracts, we typically receive interim payments as work progresses, although for some contracts, we may be entitled to receive an advance payment. We recognize a liability for these advance payments in excess of revenue recognized and present it as collections in excess of revenues and deferred revenues on the balance sheet. An advance payment is not typically considered a significant financing component because it is used to meet working capital demands that can be higher in the early stages of a contract and to protect us from the other party failing to adequately complete some or all of its obligations under the contract.

Performance obligations related to developing and delivering complex equipment built to customer specifications under long-term contracts are recognized over time as these performance obligations do not create assets with an alternative use to us and we have an enforceable right to payment for performance to date. To measure the transfer of control, revenue is recognized based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the products or services to be provided. We generally use the cost-to-cost measure of progress for our contracts because that best depicts the transfer of control to the customer which occurs as we incur costs on our contracts. Under the cost-to-cost measure of progress, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Estimating the total costs at completion of a performance obligation requires management to make estimates related to items such as subcontractor performance, material costs and availability, labor costs and productivity and the costs of overhead. When estimates of total costs to be incurred on a contract exceed total estimates of revenue to be earned, a provision for the entire loss on the contract is recognized in the period the loss is determined. A one percent variance in our future cost estimates on open fixed-price contracts as of September 30, 2026 would change our income (loss) before income taxes by an insignificant amount.

The evaluation of transaction price, including the amounts allocated to performance obligations, may require significant judgments. Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on many of our performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue, and, where applicable, the cost at completion, is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. Our contracts may contain award fees, incentive fees, or other provisions, including the potential for significant financing components, that can either increase or decrease the transaction price. These amounts, which are sometimes variable, can be dictated by performance metrics, program milestones or cost targets, the timing of payments, and customer discretion. We estimate variable consideration at the amount to which we expect to be entitled. We include estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Our estimates of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of our anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available to us. In the event an agreement includes embedded financing components, we recognize interest expense or interest income on the embedded financing components using the effective interest method. This methodology uses an implied interest rate which reflects the incremental borrowing rate which would be expected to be obtained in a separate financing transaction. We have elected the practical expedient not to adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if we expect, at contract inception, that the period between when we transfer a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

If a contract is separated into more than one performance obligation, the total transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation in an amount based on the estimated relative standalone selling prices of the promised goods or services underlying each performance obligation. Estimating standalone selling prices may require judgment. When available, we utilize the observable price of a good or service when we sell that good or service separately in similar circumstances and to similar customers. If a standalone selling price is not directly observable, we estimate the standalone selling price by considering all information (including market conditions, specific factors, and information about the customer or class of customer) that is reasonably available.

Deferred costs to obtain or fulfill contract

Under ASC 340-40, Other Assets and Deferred Costs — Contracts with Customers, we recognize an asset from the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if we expect to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that we incur to obtain a contract with a customer that we would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. ASC 340-40 also requires the recognition of an asset from the costs incurred to fulfill a contract when (1) the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that we can specifically identify, (2) the costs generate or enhance our resources that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future, and (3) the costs are expected to be recovered. We recognize an asset related to commission costs incurred primarily in our communication services segment and recognize an asset related to costs incurred to fulfill contracts. Costs to acquire customer contracts are amortized over the estimated customer contract life. Costs to fulfill customer contracts are amortized in proportion to the revenue to which the costs relate. For contracts with an estimated amortization period of less than one year, we expense incremental costs immediately.

Property, equipment and satellites

Property, equipment and satellites, net includes our owned and leased satellites and the associated earth stations and networking equipment, as well as the customer premise equipment units which are leased to customers as part of our communication services segment.

Satellites and other property and equipment, including internally developed software, are recorded at cost or in the case of certain satellites and other property acquired, the fair value at the date of acquisition, net of accumulated depreciation. Capitalized satellite costs consist primarily of the costs of satellite construction and launch, including launch insurance and insurance during the period of in-orbit testing, the net present value of performance incentive payments expected to be payable to the satellite manufacturers (dependent on the continued satisfactory performance of the satellites), costs directly associated with the monitoring and support of satellite construction, and interest costs incurred during the period of satellite construction. We also construct earth stations, network operations systems and other assets to support our satellites, and those construction costs, including interest, are capitalized as incurred. At the time satellites are placed in commercial service, we estimate the useful life of our satellites for depreciation purposes based upon an analysis of each satellite's performance against the original manufacturer's orbital design life, estimated fuel levels and related consumption rates, as well as historical satellite operating trends. We periodically review the remaining estimated useful life of our satellites to determine if revisions to the estimated useful lives are necessary.

Leases

In accordance with the authoritative guidance for leases (ASC 842), we assess at contract inception whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. Generally, we determine that a lease exists when (1) the contract involves the use of a distinct identified asset, (2) we obtain the right to substantially all economic benefits from use of the asset, and (3) we have the right to direct the use of the asset. A lease is classified as a finance lease when one or more of the following criteria are met: (1) the lease transfers ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, (2) the lease contains an option to purchase the asset that is reasonably certain to be exercised, (3) the lease term is for a major part of the remaining useful life of the asset, (4) the present value of the lease payments equals or exceeds substantially all of the fair value of the asset or (5) the asset is of such a specialized nature that it is expected to have no alternative use to the lessor at the end of the lease term. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not meet any of these criteria.

At the lease commencement date, we recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases, except short-term leases with an original term of 12 months or less. The right-of-use asset represents the right to use the leased asset for the lease term. The lease liability represents the present value of the lease payments under the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which primarily comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, less any lease incentives received. All right-of-use assets are periodically reviewed for impairment in accordance with standards that apply to long-lived assets. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using an estimate of our incremental borrowing rate for a collateralized loan with the same term as the underlying leases.

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities consist of (1) fixed lease payments for the noncancelable lease term, (2) fixed lease payments for optional renewal periods where it is reasonably certain the renewal option will be exercised, and (3) variable lease payments that depend on an underlying index or rate, based on the index or rate in effect at lease commencement. Certain of our real estate lease agreements require variable lease payments that do not depend on an underlying index or rate established at lease commencement. Such payments and changes in payments based on a rate or index are recognized in operating expenses when incurred.

Lease expense for operating leases consists of the fixed lease payments recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term plus variable lease payments as incurred. Lease expense for finance leases consists of the depreciation of assets obtained under finance leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term and interest expense on the lease liability based on the discount rate at lease commencement. For both operating and finance leases, lease payments are allocated between a reduction of the lease liability and interest expense.

For broadband equipment leased to customers in conjunction with the delivery of connectivity services, we have made an accounting policy election not to separate the broadband equipment from the related connectivity services. The connectivity services are the predominant component of these arrangements. The connectivity services are accounted for in accordance with ASC 606. We are also a lessor for certain insignificant communications equipment. These leases meet the criteria for operating lease classification. Lease income associated with these leases is not material.

Impairment of long-lived and other long-term assets (property, equipment and satellites, and other assets, including goodwill)

In accordance with the authoritative guidance for impairment or disposal of long-lived assets (ASC 360), we assess potential impairments to our long-lived assets, including property, equipment and satellites and other assets, when there is evidence that events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. We recognize an impairment loss when the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by an asset (or group of assets) are less than the asset's carrying value. Any required impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the asset's carrying value exceeds its fair value, and would be recorded as a reduction in the carrying value of the related asset and charged to results of operations. No material impairments were recorded for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025.

We account for our goodwill under the authoritative guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets (ASC 350). Current authoritative guidance allows us to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If, after completing the qualitative assessment, we determine that it is more likely than not that the estimated fair value is greater than the carrying value, we conclude that no impairment exists. Alternatively, if we determine in the qualitative assessment that it is more likely than not that the fair value is less than its carrying value, then we perform a quantitative goodwill impairment test to identify both the existence of an impairment and the amount of impairment loss, by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying value, then a goodwill impairment charge will be recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. We test goodwill for impairment during the fourth quarter every fiscal year and when an event occurs or circumstances change such that it is reasonably possible that an impairment may exist.

In accordance with ASC 350, we assess qualitative factors to determine whether goodwill is impaired. The qualitative analysis includes assessing the impact of changes in certain factors including: (1) changes in forecasted operating results and comparing actual results to projections, (2) changes in the industry or our competitive environment since the acquisition date, (3) changes in the overall economy, our market share and market interest rates since the acquisition date, (4) trends in the stock price and related market capitalization and enterprise values, (5) trends in peer companies' total enterprise value metrics, and (6) additional factors such as management turnover, changes in regulation and changes in litigation matters.

Based on our qualitative assessment performed during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2026, we concluded that it was more likely than not that the estimated fair value of each of our reporting units exceeded their related carrying value as of March 31, 2026.

Income taxes and valuation allowance on deferred tax assets

Management evaluates the realizability of our deferred tax assets and assesses the need for a valuation allowance on a quarterly basis to determine if the weight of available evidence suggests that an additional valuation allowance is needed. In accordance with the authoritative guidance for income taxes (ASC 740), net deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on all the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred

tax assets will not be realized. In the event that our estimate of taxable income is less than that required to utilize the full amount of any deferred tax asset, a valuation allowance is established, which would cause a decrease to income in the period such determination is made.

Our analysis of the need for a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets considered historical as well as forecasted future operating results, the reversal of temporary differences, taxable income in prior carryback years (if permitted), and the availability of tax planning strategies. Additionally, in our analysis, we also considered the fact that ASC 740 places more weight on the objectively verifiable evidence of current pre-tax losses and recent events than forecasts of future profitability.

Accruals for uncertain tax positions are provided for in accordance with ASC 740. Under the authoritative guidance, we may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The authoritative guidance addresses the derecognition of income tax assets and liabilities, classification of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, accounting for interest and penalties associated with tax positions, and income tax disclosures.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions. In the ordinary course of business, there are calculations and transactions where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. In addition, changes in tax laws and regulations as well as adverse judicial rulings could adversely affect the income tax provision. We believe we have adequately provided for income tax issues not yet resolved with federal, state and foreign tax authorities. However, if these provided amounts prove to be more than what is necessary, the reversal of the reserves would result in tax benefits being recognized in the period in which we determine that provision for the liabilities is no longer necessary. If an ultimate tax assessment exceeds our estimate of tax liabilities, an additional charge to expense would result.

Results of Operations

The following table presents, as a percentage of total revenues, income statement data for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
Revenues:	100%	100%	100%	100%
Service revenues	70	72	71	71
Product revenues	30	28	29	29
Operating expenses:				
Cost of service revenues	45	45	44	45
Cost of product revenues	23	21	22	21
Selling, general and administrative	21	21	21	22
Independent research and development	5	4	5	3
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	6	6	6	6
Income (loss) from operations	1	3	2	4
Interest (expense) income, net	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(7)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(Provision for) benefit from income taxes	(3)	(1)	(3)	(1)
Net income (loss)	(10)	(5)	(7)	(4)
Net income (loss) attributable to Viasat, Inc.	(11)	(5)	(8)	(5)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2026 vs. Three Months Ended September 30, 2025

Revenues

(In millions, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Service revenues	$ 820.6	$ 821.5	$ (0.9)	—%
Product revenues	359.4	319.4	40.0	13%
Total revenues	$ 1,180.0	$ 1,140.9	$ 39.1	3%

Our total revenues increased by $39.1 million as a result of a $40.0 million increase in product revenues, partially offset by a $0.9 million decrease in service revenues. The increase in product revenues was driven by a $50.5 million increase in our defense and advanced technologies segment, partially offset by a $10.4 million decrease in our communication services segment. The decrease in service revenues was driven by a decrease of $11.7 million in our communication services segment, partially offset by an increase of $10.8 million in our defense and advanced technologies segment.

Cost of revenues

(In millions, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Cost of service revenues	$ 526.2	$ 514.9	$ 11.3	2%
Cost of product revenues	274.9	241.1	33.7	14%
Total cost of revenues	$ 801.1	$ 756.0	$ 45.0	6%

Cost of revenues increased by $45.0 million due to increases of $33.7 million in cost of product revenues and $11.3 million in cost of service revenues. The increase in cost of product revenues correlated to product revenue growth in our defense and advanced technologies segment. The increase in cost of service revenues was primarily driven by a change in margins, mainly in our communication services segment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

(In millions, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Selling, general and administrative	$ 247.0	$ 241.8	$ 5.2	2%

The $5.2 million increase in selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses was primarily driven by a $5.6 million increase in support costs, mainly in our communication services segment. SG&A expenses are comprised primarily of personnel costs and expenses for business development, marketing and sales, bid and proposal, acquisition and transaction related expenses, facilities, finance, contract administration and general management.

Independent research and development

(In millions, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Independent research and development	$ 59.8	$ 42.3	$ 17.5	41%

The $17.5 million increase in independent research and development (IR&D) expenses was primarily a result of increased IR&D efforts supporting multi-orbit initiatives in our communication services segment and IR&D efforts in space and mission systems in our defense and advanced technologies segment.

Amortization of acquired intangible assets

We amortize our acquired intangible assets from prior acquisitions over their estimated useful lives, which range from two to 12 years. Amortization of acquired intangible assets remained relatively flat year-over-year.

Interest income

Interest income remained relatively flat year-over-year.

Interest expense

The $8.5 million increase in interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year period was primarily a result of a decrease in capitalized interest, as we ceased capitalizing the interest expense relating to the debt incurred for the construction of ViaSat-3 F2 and F3 and the related gateway and networking equipment once the satellites entered commercial service, offset by our decreased level of indebtedness compared to the prior year period, as the aggregate principal amount of our total outstanding indebtedness was $6.6 billion as of September 30, 2026 compared to $6.7 billion as of September 30, 2025. See Note 6 — Senior Notes and Other Long-Term Debt to our condensed consolidated financial statements for further information.

Income taxes

For the three months ended September 30, 2026, we recorded an income tax provision of $40.8 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of negative 51%. The effective tax rate for the period differed from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to a U.S. valuation allowance, foreign tax rate differences and foreign tax audit adjustments (totaling approximately $29.0 million).

For the three months ended September 30, 2025, we recorded an income tax provision of $10.9 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of negative 24%. The effective tax rate for the period differed from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to a U.S. valuation allowance and foreign tax rate differences.

Segment Results for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2026 vs. Three Months Ended September 30, 2025

Communication services segment

Revenues

(In millions, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Segment service revenues	$ 758.1	$ 769.8	$ (11.7)	(2)%
Segment product revenues	56.4	66.8	(10.4)	(16)%
Total segment revenues	$ 814.5	$ 836.7	$ (22.1)	(3)%

Our communication services segment revenues decreased by $22.1 million as a result of an $11.7 million decrease in segment service revenues and a $10.4 million decrease in segment product revenues. The decrease in segment service revenues was due to an expected decrease in revenues of $35.2 million from fixed services and other and an $8.9 million decrease in maritime, partially offset by a $25.1 million increase in aviation services and a $7.3 million increase in government satcom services. Through most of the quarter ended September 30, 2026, we continued to allocate a greater proportion of our bandwidth to our IFC business in preference to our U.S. fixed services business due to bandwidth constraints. Additionally, the IFC service revenues increase was driven primarily by the increase in the number of commercial aircraft receiving our in-flight services through our IFC systems, with our IFC systems installed and in service on approximately 4,590 commercial aircraft (of which approximately 100 were inactive at quarter end, mostly due to standard aircraft maintenance) as of September 30, 2026, compared to approximately 4,370 commercial aircraft (of which approximately 120 were inactive at quarter end, mostly due to standard aircraft maintenance) as of September 30, 2025.

Segment operating profit (loss)

(In millions, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Segment operating profit (loss)	$ 23.5	$ 71.4	$ (47.8)	(67)%
Percentage of segment revenues	3%	9%		

The decrease in our communication services segment operating profit was primarily due to lower earnings contributions of $31.4 million, reflecting segment revenue decline and lower margins. We also experienced an $11.9 million increase in IR&D efforts supporting multi-orbit initiatives and a $4.5 million increase in SG&A costs.

Defense and advanced technologies segment

Revenues

(In millions, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Segment service revenues	$ 62.5	$ 51.7	$ 10.8	21%
Segment product revenues	303.0	252.5	50.5	20%
Total segment revenues	$ 365.5	$ 304.2	$ 61.2	20%

Our defense and advanced technologies segment revenues increased by $61.2 million due to increases of $50.5 million in segment product revenues and $10.8 million in segment service revenues. The increase in segment product revenues was primarily driven by a $22.8 million increase in tactical networking and a $25.6 million increase in information security and cyber defense. The increase in segment service revenues was primarily driven by an increase of $6.3 million in space and mission systems.

Segment operating profit (loss)

(In millions, except percentages)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2026	Three Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Segment operating profit (loss)	$ 48.6	$ 29.5	$ 19.2	65%
Percentage of segment revenues	13%	10%		

The increase in our defense and advanced technologies segment operating profit was primarily attributable to higher earnings contributions of $25.5 million that correlated to our segment revenue growth, partially offset by an increase of $5.6 million in IR&D efforts mostly related to space and mission systems.

Six Months Ended September 30, 2026 vs. Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

Revenues

(In millions, except percentages)	Six Months Ended September 30, 2026	Six Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Service revenues	$ 1,653.0	$ 1,647.9	$ 5.2	—%
Product revenues	683.5	664.1	19.4	3%
Total revenues	$ 2,336.5	$ 2,311.9	$ 24.6	1%

Our total revenues increased by $24.6 million as a result of a $19.4 million increase in product revenues and a $5.2 million increase in service revenues. The increase in product revenues was driven by a $28.0 million increase in our defense and advanced technologies segment, partially offset by an $8.6 million decrease in our communication services segment. The increase in service revenues was driven by an increase of $21.0 million in our defense and advanced technologies segment, partially offset by a decrease of $15.8 million in our communication services segment.

Cost of revenues

(In millions, except percentages)	Six Months Ended September 30, 2026	Six Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Cost of service revenues	$ 1,039.3	$ 1,043.1	$ (3.8)	—%
Cost of product revenues	505.4	474.5	30.9	7%
Total cost of revenues	$ 1,544.8	$ 1,517.6	$ 27.1	2%

Cost of revenues increased by $27.1 million due to an increase of $30.9 million in cost of product revenues, partially offset by a decrease of $3.8 million in cost of service revenues. The increase in cost of product revenues correlated to product revenue growth in our defense and advanced technologies segment and by a change in margins as product revenues in this segment included a higher percentage of intellectual property licensing and royalty-based revenues in the prior year period, which had relatively low costs of product revenues. The decrease in cost of service revenues was primarily driven by improved margins, mainly in our defense and advanced technologies segment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

(In millions, except percentages)	Six Months Ended September 30, 2026	Six Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Selling, general and administrative	$ 502.0	$ 504.6	$ (2.6)	(1)%

SG&A expenses remained relatively flat year-over-year.

Independent research and development

(In millions, except percentages)	Six Months Ended September 30, 2026	Six Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Independent research and development	$ 105.3	$ 76.5	$ 28.8	38%

The $28.8 million increase in IR&D expenses was primarily a result of increased IR&D efforts supporting multi-orbit initiatives in our communication services segment and IR&D efforts in space and mission systems in our defense and advanced technologies segment.

Amortization of acquired intangible assets

We amortize our acquired intangible assets from prior acquisitions over their estimated useful lives, which range from two to 12 years. Amortization of acquired intangible assets remained relatively flat year-over-year.

Interest income

The $3.9 million increase in interest income for the six months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year period was primarily due to a higher average invested balance.

Interest expense

The $9.6 million decrease in interest expense for the six months ended September 30, 2026 compared to the prior year period was primarily due to our decreased level of indebtedness compared to the prior year period, partially offset by a decrease in capitalized interest as we ceased capitalizing the interest expense relating to the debt incurred for the construction of ViaSat-3 F2 and F3 and the related gateway and networking equipment once the satellites entered commercial service. The aggregate principal amount of our total outstanding indebtedness was $6.6 billion as of September 30, 2026 compared to $6.7 billion as of September 30, 2025. See Note 6 — Senior Notes and Other Long-Term Debt to our condensed consolidated financial statements for further information.

Income taxes

For the six months ended September 30, 2026, we recorded an income tax provision of $63.9 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of negative 64%. The effective tax rate for the period differed from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to a U.S. valuation allowance, foreign tax rate differences and foreign tax audit adjustments (totaling approximately $44.1 million).

For the six months ended September 30, 2025, we recorded an income tax provision of $17.5 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of negative 19%. The effective tax rate for the period differed from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to a U.S. valuation allowance and foreign tax rate differences.

Segment Results for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2026 vs. Six Months Ended September 30, 2025

Communication services segment

Revenues

(In millions, except percentages)	Six Months Ended September 30, 2026	Six Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Segment service revenues	$ 1,531.2	$ 1,547.0	$ (15.8)	(1)%
Segment product revenues	108.4	117.0	(8.6)	(7)%
Total segment revenues	$ 1,639.6	$ 1,664.0	$ (24.4)	(1)%

Our communication services segment revenues decreased by $24.4 million due to a $15.8 million decrease in segment service revenues and an $8.6 million decrease in segment product revenues. The decrease in segment service revenues was due to an expected decrease in revenues of $82.5 million from fixed services and other, as well as a $17.2 million decrease in maritime, partially offset by a $56.6 million increase in aviation services and a $27.3 million increase in government satcom services. We continued to allocate a greater proportion of our bandwidth to our IFC business in preference to our U.S. fixed services business due to bandwidth constraints. The increase in IFC service revenues was primarily driven by the increase in the number of commercial aircraft receiving our in-flight services through our IFC systems year-over-year, as described above.

Segment operating profit (loss)

(In millions, except percentages)	Six Months Ended September 30, 2026	Six Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Segment operating profit (loss)	$ 86.0	$ 112.3	$ (26.3)	(23)%
Percentage of segment revenues	5%	7%		

The decrease in our communication services segment operating profit was primarily due to lower earnings contributions of $11.7 million, reflecting our segment revenue decline, coupled with a $21.2 million increase in IR&D efforts supporting multi-orbit initiatives, partially offset by a $6.6 million decrease in SG&A costs.

Defense and advanced technologies segment

Revenues

(In millions, except percentages)	Six Months Ended September 30, 2026	Six Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Segment service revenues	$ 121.9	$ 100.9	$ 21.0	21%
Segment product revenues	575.1	547.1	28.0	5%
Total segment revenues	$ 696.9	$ 647.9	$ 49.0	8%

Our defense and advanced technologies segment revenues increased by $49.0 million due to increases of $28.0 million in segment product revenues and $21.0 million in segment service revenues. The increase in segment product revenues was driven by a $47.1 million increase in tactical networking and a $17.4 million increase in information security and cyber defense, partially offset by an $18.5 million decrease in advanced technologies and other and an $18.0 million decrease in space and mission systems. The increase in segment service revenues was primarily driven by an increase of $11.7 million in space and mission systems and a $5.5 million increase in tactical networking.

Segment operating profit (loss)

(In millions, except percentages)	Six Months Ended September 30, 2026	Six Months Ended September 30, 2025	Dollar Increase (Decrease)	Percentage Increase (Decrease)
Segment operating profit (loss)	$ 98.5	$ 101.0	$ (2.5)	(2)%
Percentage of segment revenues	14%	16%		

Our defense and advanced technologies segment operating profit remained relatively flat year-over-year as increases of $7.6 million in IR&D costs mostly related to space and mission systems and $4.0 million in segment SG&A costs were partially offset by $9.2 million in higher earnings contributions.

Backlog

Our firm and funded backlog as of September 30, 2026 is reflected in the table below:

	As of September 30, 2026 (In millions)
Firm backlog	
Communication services	$ 2,718.4
Defense and advanced technologies	1,448.0
Total	$ 4,166.4
Funded backlog	
Communication services	$ 2,684.3
Defense and advanced technologies	1,085.5
Total	$ 3,769.8

The firm backlog does not include contract options. As of September 30, 2026, approximately half of the firm backlog is expected to be delivered during the next 12 months, with the balance delivered thereafter. We include in our backlog only those orders for which we have accepted purchase orders, and not anticipated purchase orders and requests. In our communication services segment, our backlog includes fixed broadband service revenues under our subscriber agreements, but does not include future recurring IFC service revenues under our agreements with commercial airlines. As of September 30, 2026, our IFC systems were installed and in service on approximately 4,590 commercial aircraft (of which approximately 100 were inactive at quarter end, mostly due to standard aircraft maintenance). We anticipate that approximately 660 additional commercial aircraft will be put into service with our IFC systems under existing customer agreements with commercial airlines. Due to the nature of commercial airline contracts and other factors such as increased competition and OEM delays, there can be no assurance that all anticipated purchase orders and requests will be placed or that anticipated IFC services will be activated on all such additional commercial aircraft.

Our total new awards (which exclude future revenue under recurring consumer commitment arrangements) were approximately $1.1 billion and $2.4 billion for the three and six months ended September 30, 2026, respectively, compared to approximately $1.5 billion and $2.7 billion for the three and six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively.

Backlog is not necessarily indicative of future sales. A majority of our contracts can be terminated at the convenience of the customer. Orders are often made substantially in advance of delivery, and our contracts typically provide that orders may be terminated with limited or no penalties. In addition, purchase orders may present product specifications that would require us to complete additional product development. A failure to develop products meeting such specifications could lead to the termination of the related contract.

Firm backlog amounts are comprised of funded and unfunded components. Funded backlog represents the sum of contract amounts for which funds have been specifically obligated by customers to contracts. Unfunded backlog represents future amounts that customers may obligate over the specified contract performance periods. Our customers allocate funds for expenditures on long-term contracts on a periodic basis. Our ability to realize revenues from contracts in backlog is dependent upon adequate funding for such contracts. Although we do not control the funding of our contracts, our experience indicates that actual contract funding has ultimately been approximately equal to the aggregate amounts of the contracts.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

We have financed our operations to date primarily with cash flows from operations, bank line of credit financing, debt financing, export credit agency financing and equity financing. At September 30, 2026, we had $1.8 billion in cash and cash equivalents, $1.2 billion in working capital, no outstanding borrowings and borrowing availability of $598.4 million under our $647.5 million revolving credit facility (the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility), and no outstanding borrowings and borrowing availability of $550.0 million under Inmarsat's $550.0 million revolving line of credit (the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility, and together with the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility, the Revolving Credit Facilities). At March 31, 2026, we had $1.7 billion in cash and cash equivalents, $1.8 billion in working capital, no outstanding borrowings and borrowing availability of $598.2 million under the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility, and no outstanding borrowings and borrowing availability of $550.0 million under the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility. We invest our cash in excess of current operating requirements in short-term, highly liquid bank money market funds primarily investing in U.S. government-backed securities and treasuries.

The general cash needs of our business can vary significantly and our future capital requirements will depend upon many factors, including cash required for our satellite projects and any future broadband satellite projects we may engage in, expansion of our IR&D and marketing efforts, and the nature and timing of orders. In particular:

- Our cash needs tend to be driven by the timing and amount of capital expenditures (e.g., payments under satellite construction and launch contracts and investments in ground infrastructure roll-out), the timing and amount of investments in IR&D activities, investments in joint ventures, strategic partnering arrangements, network expansion activities, investments to obtain Supplemental Type Certificates to enable the retrofit installation of our IFC and wireless in-flight entertainment equipment, investments in platforms and software to support our services and entry into new markets, as well as the quality of customer, type of contract and payment terms.
- Other major factors determining cash needs tend to be the type and mix of contracts in backlog (e.g., product or service, development or production), timing of payments and payment terms (including restrictions on the timing of cash payments under U.S. Government procurement regulations), as well as contract duration and program performance. For example, if a program is performing well and meeting its contractual requirements, then its cash flow requirements are usually lower.

Additionally, we will continue to evaluate other possible acquisitions of or investments in complementary businesses, products and technologies which may require the use of cash or additional financing.

In June 2025, Inmarsat agreed to a binding term sheet with Ligado Networks (Ligado) and AST & Science, LLC to settle Inmarsat's opposition to Ligado’s planned restructuring. Under the conditions set forth in the term sheet, we expected to receive $568 million from Ligado in fiscal year 2026, consisting of (i) a $420 million lump sum payment which we received in October 2025, (ii) a $100 million lump sum payment that was due in March 2026 that remains outstanding pending resolution of certain matters, and (iii) a resumption of quarterly payments of approximately $16 million, which started on September 30, 2025, with an annual escalator of 3% for the life of the contract (through 2107).

To further enhance our liquidity position or to finance the construction and launch of any future satellites, acquisitions, strategic partnering arrangements, joint ventures or other business investment initiatives, we may obtain additional financing, which could consist of debt, convertible debt or equity financing from public and/or private credit and capital markets. From time to time, we file universal shelf registration statements with the SEC for the future sale of an unlimited amount of common stock, preferred stock, debt securities, depositary shares and warrants, which securities may be offered from time to time, separately or together, directly by us, by selling security holders, or through underwriters, dealers or agents at amounts, prices, interest rates and other terms to be determined at the time of the offering. Additionally, we consider strategic divestitures from time to time, such as the sale of our Link-16 tactical data link business that was completed in January 2023 for $1.96 billion in cash, as well as divestitures of non-core assets or businesses, such as the divestiture of our energy services system integration business in December 2024 or the sale of our investment in Navarino UK in March 2026.

We may, from time to time, seek to retire, prepay or repurchase our outstanding debt, including through cash purchases and/or exchanges for equity or debt, in open-market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will be upon such terms and at such prices as we may determine, and will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Although we can give no assurances concerning our future liquidity, we believe that we have adequate sources of funding to meet our anticipated operating requirements for the next 12 months, which include, but are not limited to, cash on hand, borrowing capacity, and cash expected to be provided by operating activities.

Cash flows

Cash provided by operating activities for the first six months of fiscal year 2027 was $545.5 million compared to $540.7 million in the prior year period. This $4.8 million increase was driven by a $61.7 million year-over-year decrease in cash used to fund net operating assets and liabilities, partially offset by operating results (net income (loss) adjusted for depreciation, amortization and other non-cash charges), which resulted in $56.9 million of lower cash provided by operating activities year-over-year. The decrease in cash used to fund net operating assets and liabilities year-over-year was primarily due to the timing of deferred revenue recognized under certain long-term contracts in space and mission systems. Cash paid for income taxes, net, during the first six months of fiscal years 2027 and 2026 were $47.4 million and $70.1 million, respectively. Cash paid for interest (net of amounts capitalized) during the first six months of fiscal years 2027 and 2026 were $153.4 million and $177.1 million, respectively.

Cash used in investing activities for the first six months of fiscal year 2027 was approximately $425.6 million compared to $389.6 million in the prior year period. This $36.0 million increase reflected an increase of $13.9 million in cash used for capital expenditures.

Cash used in financing activities for the first six months of fiscal year 2027 was approximately $104.3 million compared to $533.7 million in the prior year period. The $429.5 million decrease in cash used in financing activities year-over-year was primarily due to the redemption of the remaining $442.6 million in principal amount of Viasat's 5.625% Senior Notes due 2025 in the prior year period.

Satellite-related activities

As of September 30, 2026, our complementary fleet of 24 in service or operational satellites spanned the Ka-, L- and S- bands, with 14 Ka-band satellites, eight L-band satellites (three of which are contingency L-band satellites that are operational but not currently in commercial service), an S-band satellite that supports the European Aviation Network to provide IFC services to commercial airlines in Europe, and an Inmarsat-6 class hybrid Ka-/L-band satellite. In September 2026, the second ViaSat-3 class satellite, ViaSat-3 F2, completed in-orbit testing and was integrated into the Company's existing satellite fleet covering the Americas. In August 2026, the third ViaSat-3 class satellite, ViaSat-3 F3, entered service covering the Asia-Pacific region. As of September 30, 2026, we had seven additional GEO satellites under development: three adaptive Ka-band GEO satellites (GX7, GX8 and GX9) and four Inmarsat-8 L-band GEO safety service satellites. Our extensive satellite fleet enables us to provide a wide array of high-quality broadband and narrowband services with near global coverage (including strong oceanic coverage) with greater redundancy and resiliency.

We expect to continue to invest in IR&D as we continue our focus on leadership and innovation in satellite, space and network technologies, including for the development of any new generation satellite designs and next-generation network solutions. The level of our investment in a given fiscal year will depend on a variety of factors, including the stage of development of our satellite projects, new market opportunities and our overall operating performance. By leveraging our own satellite fleet and its unique advantages, existing national operator partnerships, plus coverage and capacity from leading third-party satellites and constellations, our services are designed to provide customers with the essential capacity density, market access, speed, bandwidth and responsiveness they need. Importantly, we have continued to innovate advanced multi-orbit resource management techniques to reduce costs and expand geographic coverage to better serve the unique needs of each mobility and defense customer. In forming key partnerships with multiple geostationary orbit and non-geostationary orbit operators, we are well-positioned to support delivery of Viasat’s next-generation services, achieve industry-leading resource utilization, and drive capital efficiency. In parallel, we are working to ensure equitable access to finite space resources and support regulatory certainty enabling multi-orbit solutions and related infrastructure to thrive in a shared and sustainable way.

As we continue to build and expand our global network and satellite fleet, from time to time we enter into satellite construction agreements for the construction and purchase of additional satellites and (depending on the satellite design) the integration of our payload and technologies into the satellites. See Note 13 — Commitments to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2026 for information regarding our future minimum payments under our satellite construction contracts and other satellite-related purchase commitments (including satellite performance incentive obligations) for the next five fiscal years and thereafter, as well as purchase commitments including satellite-related agreements under the contractual obligations table below. The total project cost to bring a new satellite into service will depend, among other things, on the scope and timing of the earth station infrastructure roll-out and the method used to procure fiber or other access to the earth station infrastructure. Our total cash funding of a satellite project may be reduced through third-party agreements, such as potential joint service offerings and other strategic partnering arrangements.

In connection with the launch of any new satellite and the commencement of commercial service on the satellite, we expect to incur additional operating costs that negatively impact our financial results. For example, with ViaSat-3 F2 and F3 placed in commercial service in the second quarter of fiscal year 2027, we expect additional operating costs during the ramp-up period prior to service launch and in the fiscal year following service launch.

These increased operating costs include depreciation, amortization of capitalized software development, earth station connectivity, marketing and advertising costs, logistics, customer care and various support systems. In addition, interest expense will increase during the fiscal year of the satellites' launch as we ceased capitalizing the interest expense relating to the debt incurred for the construction of ViaSat-3 F2 and F3 and the related gateway and networking equipment once the satellites entered commercial service. As services using the new satellites scale, however, we anticipate that our revenue base for broadband services will expand and we will gain operating cost efficiencies, which together are expected to yield incremental segment earnings contributions. We anticipate that we will incur a similar cycle of increased operating costs and constrained bandwidth supply as we prepare for and launch commercial services on future satellites, followed by increases in revenue base and in scale. However, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in significantly increasing revenues or achieving or maintaining operating profit in our communication services segment, and any such gains may also be offset by investments in our global business. In addition, we may experience capacity constraints on our existing satellites in the lead-up to the commencement of commercial service on any new satellites, such as the capacity constraints we experienced during the fiscal years leading up to the entry into commercial service of the ViaSat-3 constellation.

Long-term debt

As of September 30, 2026, the aggregate principal amount of our total outstanding indebtedness was $6.6 billion, which was comprised of (1) $600.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Viasat's 5.625% Senior Secured Notes due 2027, $400.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Viasat's 6.500% Senior Notes due 2028, $1.975 billion in aggregate principal amount of Inmarsat's 9.000% Senior Secured Notes due 2029, and $733.4 million in aggregate principal amount of Viasat's 7.500% Senior Notes due 2031, (2) $670.3 million in principal amount of outstanding borrowings under Viasat's $700.0 million senior secured term loan facility (the 2022 Term Loan Facility), $598.2 million in principal amount of outstanding borrowings under Viasat's $616.7 million senior secured term loan facility (the 2023 Term Loan Facility), $1.3 billion in aggregate principal amount of outstanding borrowings under Inmarsat's senior secured term loan facility (the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility), no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facilities, and $176.9 million in principal amount of outstanding borrowings under Viasat's direct loan facility with the Export-Import Bank of the United States (the Ex-Im Credit Facility), and (3) $138.4 million of finance lease obligations. For information regarding our outstanding indebtedness, refer to Note 6 — Senior Notes and Other Long-Term Debt to our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Capital Expenditures and IR&D Investments

For a discussion of our capital expenditures and IR&D investments, see Part II, Item 7, “Liquidity and Capital Resources — Capital Expenditures and IR&D Investments” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth a summary of certain material cash requirements for known contractual obligations and commitments at September 30, 2026:

(In thousands, including interest where applicable)	Next 12 months	Thereafter
Operating leases	$ 89,646	$ 538,792
Senior notes and other long-term debt [1]	1,197,352	7,085,011
Purchase commitments including satellite-related agreements	1,151,725	1,310,382
Total	$ 2,438,723	$ 8,934,185

(1) To the extent that the interest rate on any long-term debt is variable, amounts reflected represent estimated interest payments on the applicable current outstanding balance based on the interest rate at September 30, 2026 until the applicable maturity date.

We purchase components from a variety of suppliers and use several subcontractors and contract manufacturers to provide design and manufacturing services for our products. During the normal course of business, we enter into agreements with subcontractors, contract manufacturers and suppliers that either allow them to procure inventory based upon criteria defined by us or that establish the parameters defining our requirements. We also enter into agreements and purchase commitments with suppliers for the construction, launch, and operation of our satellites. In certain instances, these agreements allow us the option to cancel, reschedule and adjust our requirements based on our business needs prior to firm orders being placed. Consequently, only a portion of our reported purchase commitments arising from these agreements are firm, non-cancelable and unconditional commitments. We may also cancel, reschedule or adjust our requirements based on business needs after firm orders are placed at a cost, which may be material.

Our condensed consolidated balance sheets included $2.3 billion and $2.4 billion of “other liabilities” as of September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, which primarily consisted of deferred income taxes and the long-term portion of deferred revenues. These remaining liabilities have been excluded from the above table as the timing and/or the amount of any cash payment is uncertain.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had no material off-balance sheet arrangements at September 30, 2026 as defined in Regulation S-K Item 303(b) other than as discussed under “Contractual Obligations” above or disclosed in the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this report or in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For information regarding recently adopted and issued accounting pronouncements, see Note 1 — Basis of Presentation to our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and short-term and long-term obligations (including Viasat's and Inmarsat's senior secured credit facilities (collectively, the Credit Facilities) and our senior unsecured and senior secured notes (collectively, the Notes)). We consider investments in highly liquid instruments purchased with a remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Our indebtedness for borrowed money comprises borrowings under our Credit Facilities and the aggregate principal amount outstanding under our Notes. The Notes and borrowings under our Ex-Im Credit Facility bear interest at a fixed rate and therefore our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to borrowings under our remaining Credit Facilities, cash equivalents and short-term obligations.

The primary objectives of our investment activities are to preserve principal and maximize the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing risk. To minimize this risk, we maintain a significant amount of our cash balance in money market accounts, with a significant portion held in U.S. government-backed securities and treasuries. In general, money market accounts are not subject to interest rate risk because the interest paid on such funds fluctuates with the prevailing interest rate. Our cash and cash equivalents earn interest at variable rates. Our interest income has been and may continue to be negatively impacted by low market interest rates. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates fall. Because our investment policy restricts us to invest in conservative, interest-bearing investments and because our business strategy does not rely on generating material returns from our investment portfolio, we do not expect our market risk exposure on our investment portfolio to be material. Due to the short-term nature of our investment portfolio, we do not believe an immediate 10% increase or decrease in interest rates would have a material effect on the fair market value of our portfolio. We therefore do not expect our operating results or cash flows to be materially affected by a sudden change in market interest rates.

Our primary interest rate under our variable rate Credit Facilities is the forward-looking term SOFR rate plus an applicable margin. As of September 30, 2026, the effective interest rate on our outstanding borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan Facility was 9.11%, under the 2023 Term Loan Facility was 9.61%, and under the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility was 9.40%. As of September 30, 2026, the effective interest rate that would have been applied to any new SOFR-based borrowings under the Viasat Revolving Credit Facility was approximately 6.18%, and under the Inmarsat Revolving Credit Facility was approximately 6.66%. As of September 30, 2026, we had no outstanding borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facilities. Accordingly, assuming the outstanding balance under the 2022 Term Loan Facility, the 2023 Term Loan Facility and the Inmarsat Term Loan Facility remained constant over a year and we continued to have no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facilities, a 10% increase in the interest rates would increase interest incurred, prior to effects of capitalized interest, by approximately $21.7 million over a 12-month period.

Foreign Exchange Risk

We generally conduct our business in U.S. dollars. However, as our international business is conducted in a variety of foreign currencies, we are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. A five percent variance in foreign currencies in which our international business is conducted would change our income (loss) before income taxes by an insignificant amount for each of the three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025. Our objective in managing our exposure to foreign currency risk is to reduce earnings and cash flow volatility associated with foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, from time to time, we may enter into foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate risks associated with foreign currency denominated assets, liabilities, commitments and anticipated foreign currency transactions.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the objective that information in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified and pursuant to the requirements of the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosures. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), we carried out an evaluation, with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2026, the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of September 30, 2026.

During the period covered by this report, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Periodically, we are involved in a variety of claims, suits, investigations and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, including government investigations and claims, and other claims and proceedings with respect to intellectual property, breach of contract, labor and employment, tax and other matters. Such matters could result in fines; penalties, compensatory, treble or other damages; or non-monetary relief. A violation of government contract laws and regulations could also result in the termination of our government contracts or debarment from bidding on future government contracts. Although claims, suits, investigations and proceedings are inherently uncertain and their results cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe that the resolution of our current pending matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us because of defense costs, diversion of management resources and other factors. In addition, it is possible that an unfavorable resolution of one or more such proceedings could in the future materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity in a particular period. For further information on the risks we face from existing and future claims, suits, investigations and proceedings, see “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, which factors could materially affect our business, financial condition, liquidity or future results. There have been no material changes to the risk factors described in the "Risk Factors" section in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. The risks described in our report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity or future results.

Item 5. Other Information

On September 1, 2026, Camellia E. FitzGerald, our Chief Accounting Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement that is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) for the sale of up to 7,437 shares of our common stock if certain price thresholds are met from December 1, 2026 until May 28, 2027.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
32.1*	Certifications Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File as its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document.					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema with Embedded Linkbases Document					X
104	Cover Page (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					X

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

SIGNATURES

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

VIASAT, INC.

November 6, 2026

/s/ MARK DANKBERG
Mark Dankberg
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ GARRETT CHASE
Garrett Chase
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ CAMELLIA E. FITZGERALD
Camellia E. FitzGerald
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Mark Dankberg, Chief Executive Officer of Viasat, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Viasat, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ MARK DANKBERG
Mark Dankberg
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT
TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Garrett Chase, Chief Financial Officer of Viasat, Inc., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Viasat, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ GARRETT CHASE
Garrett Chase
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

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, the undersigned officer of Viasat, Inc. (the "Company") hereby certifies, to such officer's knowledge, that:

a) the accompanying quarterly report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

b) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ MARK DANKBERG
Mark Dankberg
Chief 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, the undersigned officer of Viasat, Inc. (the "Company") hereby certifies, to such officer's knowledge, that:

a) the accompanying quarterly report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

b) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 6, 2026

/s/ GARRETT CHASE
Garrett Chase
Chief Financial Officer