

Risk Factors Comparison 2024-03-21 to 2023-03-27 Form: 10-K

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Our business involves significant risks, some of which are described below. You should carefully consider the following risks, together with all the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including in the preceding Risk Factors Summary, and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Business and Industry Risks We derive a majority of our revenue from our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product, and slower or declining adoption of our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product, without a corresponding increase in the use of our other products and solutions, could cause our operating results to suffer. Sales of subscriptions to our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product account for substantially all of our subscription revenue and are the source of substantially all of our professional services revenue.

Although we continue to add to our suite of products and solutions for automating the agreement process, we expect that we will be substantially dependent on our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product to generate revenue for the foreseeable future. As a result, our operating results could suffer due to: • any decline in demand for our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product; • the failure of our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product to maintain market acceptance; • the market for electronic signatures failing to grow, or growing more slowly than we expect; • new products and technologies from our competitors that replace or represent an improvement over our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product; • new technological innovations or standards that our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product does not address; • changes in regulations; • sensitivity to our current or future pricing; • our inability to release enhanced versions of our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product on a timely basis; and • macro- and micro- economic factors, including inflation, **rising**

volatile interest rates, increased debt and equity market volatility, **actual or perceived instability in the global banking sector**, and the impact of regional or global conflicts or other public health crises, ~~including the COVID-19 pandemic~~. **If we**

We have experienced, and may continue to experience, **a material decline declines and fluctuations** in the demand for sales of subscriptions to our ~~DocuSign~~ eSignature product, ~~without due to~~ **a corresponding number of factors, including changing**

patterns of customer adoption and retention, shifts in customer spending levels, a highly competitive market, and general economic and global market conditions. We will need to maintain or increase in sales of subscriptions to our eSignature product, **in addition to increasing the usage and adoption of our other products- product offerings and solutions, in order to support our revenue growth and operating objectives. If customer adoption and expansion of our eSignature product falls below our expectations, our business, financial condition,** and operating results would be ~~harmed~~ **adversely affected**. If

we are unable to attract new customers and retain and expand sales to existing customers, our revenue growth will be adversely affected. To increase our revenue, we must continue to grow our customer base. As our market matures, product and service offerings evolve, and competitors introduce lower cost and / or differentiated products or solutions that compete or are perceived to compete with our products and solutions, our ability to attract new customers could be impaired. This may be especially challenging where organizations have already invested significantly in an existing solution. If our pricing is not competitive or we cannot attract new customers and subsequently maintain and expand those customer relationships, our business and operating results may be harmed. Our ability to increase our revenue also depends on our ability to expand the sales of our products and solutions to, and renew subscriptions with, existing customers and their organizations. Our existing customers, especially our enterprise customers, must increase their use of our products and solutions by purchasing new products, additional subscriptions and our enhanced products and solutions. We may also, from time to time, invest in products and functionalities to diversify our sales and marketing strategy. If these or other efforts to attract new customers or expand sales to our existing customers are not successful, our business, operating results and financial condition may suffer. Moreover, a majority of our subscription contracts are for one year. Our customers have no obligation to renew their subscriptions and we cannot guarantee that our customers will renew their subscriptions with us for a similar or greater contract period or on the same or more favorable terms. Our renewal and expansion rates may decline or fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including customer spending levels, customer dissatisfaction, decreases in the number of users with our customers, changes in the type and size of our customers, pricing, competitive conditions, customer attrition and general economic and global market conditions, including as a result of inflation, **rising volatile** interest rates, **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 14 actual or perceived instability in the**

global banking sector, increased debt and equity market volatility and the impact of **regional or global conflicts or the other public health crises** ~~COVID-19 pandemic~~. If our customers do not renew their subscriptions for our products and solutions or if they reduce their subscription amounts at the time of renewal, our revenue will decline, and our business will suffer.

~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 14~~ The market in which we participate is evolving and highly competitive, which may negatively affect our ability to add new customers, retain existing customers and grow our business. Our products and solutions address a market that is evolving and highly competitive. We have customers in a wide variety of industries, including real estate, financial services, insurance, manufacturing, and healthcare and life sciences. We intend to continue to expand our sales efforts internationally, where many countries may have less familiarity with and acceptance of e- signature products. It is difficult to predict customer demand for our products and solutions, customer retention and expansion rates, the size and growth rate of the market for agreement automation, the entry of competitive products or the success of existing competitive products. We expect that we will continue to need intensive sales efforts to educate prospective customers, particularly enterprise and commercial customers and international customers, about the uses and benefits of our products and solutions. Additionally, we face competition from different companies depending on the product or solution. For example, our primary global e- signature competitor is currently Adobe Sign. We also face competition from a select number of vendors that focus on specific industries, geographies or product areas such as contract lifecycle management and advanced contract analytics. As we attempt to sell

access to our products and solutions to new customers with existing products and solutions (or cross-sell additional products and solutions to existing customers), we must convince them that our products and solutions are superior to the solutions that their organizations have used in the past. Many of our competitors have longer operating histories than us, significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources, stronger brand and customer recognition, larger intellectual property portfolios and broader global distribution. As a result, our competitors may be able to respond more quickly and effectively than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards or customer requirements. Our competitors may also offer lower pricing than we do or bundle certain competing products and services at a lower price. Further, we could lose customers if our competitors develop new competitive products and solutions, acquire competitive products, reduce prices, form strategic alliances with other companies, are acquired by third parties with greater resources or develop and market new technologies that render our existing or future products less competitive, unmarketable or obsolete. For example, disruptive technologies such as generative AI may fundamentally alter the market for our services in unpredictable ways and reduce customer demand. If we are unable to effectively compete, our business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed. Our systems and security measures have been, and may in the future be, compromised or subject to data breaches, cyberattacks, or other malicious activity, which could result in customers reducing or stopping their use of our products, our reputation being harmed, and significant liabilities and adverse effects on our operating results and financial condition. Our operations involve the storage and transmission of customer data, personal data and other sensitive information, and our corporate environment contains important company data and / or business records, employee data and data from partner, vendor or other relationships, as well as a wide variety of our own internal company, partner and employee information. Our employees, service providers and third parties often work more frequently on a remote or hybrid arrangement basis, which may involve relying on less secure systems and may increase the risk of cybersecurity related incidents. We cannot guarantee these private work environments and electronic connections to our work environment have the same robust security measures as those deployed in our physical offices. We also rely on third-party and public-cloud infrastructure, and we depend in part on third-party security measures to protect against unauthorized access, cyberattacks and the mishandling of customer data. Our ability to monitor our third-party service providers' data security is limited and any breach of our providers' security measures may result in unauthorized access to, or misuse, loss or destruction of, our and our customers' data. While we have security measures in place designed to protect our production and development environment and other systems, maintain the integrity of customer, company, partner and employee information, and prevent data loss, misappropriation and other security breaches and incidents, we have faced security incidents in the past that did not have a material impact on our operations. In these cases, upon detection, we took prompt action to prevent any additional unauthorized access, put further security controls in place and worked with law enforcement agencies. These efforts may not completely eliminate potential risks from such incidents, however. Furthermore, while these attempts had no impact on our operations, products or services, there can be no assurance that there will be no impact to our operations from these or similar incidents in the future. Despite our prevention and response efforts, any security incident or breach, even if immaterial and properly addressed, could result in negative publicity, loss of customers, damage to our reputation and could impair our sales and harm our business. DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 15 Like other organizations providing valuable technology and services, we are subject to increasing cyberattacks from malicious third parties using a wide variety of tactics. The frequency and sophistication of such threats continues to increase and often becomes further heightened in connection with geopolitical tensions. In addition, we face increased DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 15 risk to maintain the performance, reliability, security and availability of our products and technical infrastructure to the satisfaction of our customers. Advances in technology and the increasing sophistication of attackers have led to more frequent and effective cyberattacks, including advanced persistent threats by state-sponsored actors, cyberattacks relying on complex social engineering or "phishing" tactics, ransomware attacks and other methods including credential stuffing and account takeover attacks, denial or degradation of service attacks, malicious code (e.g., viruses and worms), ransomware, and many other techniques that may lead to the loss, theft or misuse of personal, corporate or financial information, fraudulent payments and identity theft. If bad actors gain improper access to our systems or databases or those of our partners, service providers, and other third parties who have access to our data, they may be able to steal, publish, delete, copy, unlawfully or fraudulently use or modify data, including personal information and / or blackmail us to pay a ransom. If our security measures, or the security measures of our partners, service providers, partners or customers, are compromised, our reputation could be damaged, our ability to attract and retain customers could be adversely affected, we could be subject to negative publicity, increased costs to remedy any problems and otherwise respond to any incident, monetary and other losses for us or our customers, identity theft for our customers, the inability to expand our business, additional scrutiny, restrictions, fines or penalties from regulatory or governmental authorities, loss of customers and customer confidence in our services, ongoing regulatory oversight, assessments and audits, exposure to civil litigation, and / or a breach of our contracts with third parties, all of which could expose us to significant liability and harm our business, financial condition, and operating results. Despite significant efforts to identify vulnerabilities and create security barriers to such threats, it is virtually impossible for us, our service providers, our partners and our customers to entirely mitigate these risks. Further, we could be forced to expend significant financial and operational resources in response to a security breach, including repairing system damage, increasing security protection costs, investigating and remediating any information security vulnerabilities, complying with data breach notification obligations and applicable laws, and defending against and resolving legal and regulatory claims, all of which could divert resources and the attention of our management and key personnel away from our business operations and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results. In July 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") also adopted a new cybersecurity rule (effective in December 2023) requiring companies subject to SEC reporting requirements to formally report material cyber security incidents, where failure to report may result in the SEC imposing injunctions, fines and other penalties. Additionally, there can be no assurance that any limitations of liability

provisions in our contracts would be enforceable or adequate in the event of a security breach or would otherwise protect us from any such liabilities or damages with respect to any particular claim. We also cannot be sure that our existing general liability insurance coverage, **our cybersecurity coverage**, and coverage for errors or omissions will continue to be available on acceptable terms or will be available in sufficient amounts to cover one or more large claims, or that insurers will not deny coverage as to any future claim. Security breaches may result in increased costs for such insurance as well. One or more large, successful claims against us in excess of our available insurance coverage, or changes in our insurance policies, including premium increases or large deductible or coinsurance requirements, could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. We obtain and process a large amount of sensitive customer data. Any **real-actual** or perceived improper use of, disclosure of, or access to such data could harm our reputation, as well as have an adverse effect on our business. We receive, store and process personal information and other data from and about our customers, employees, partners and service providers. In addition, customers use our products and solutions to obtain and store personal information, health information (including protected health information) and personal financial information. Our handling of data is thus subject to a variety of laws and regulations **around the world**, including regulation by various government agencies, such as **the respective Data Protection Authorities of the United Kingdom and other EU member states who enforce the General Data Protection Regulation**, the U. S. Federal Trade Commission (the “FTC”), the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights (the “OCR”), **the California Privacy Protection Agency**, and **other** various state, local and foreign agencies and other authorities, **such as each U. S. state’s attorney general**. Our data handling also is subject to contractual obligations and industry standards. We have internal and publicly posted policies, **notices, and other related documentation** regarding our collection, **data categorization or identification**, processing, use, disclosure, deletion and security of information. Although we endeavor to comply with our policies and documentation, we may at times fail to do so or be accused of having failed to do so. The publication of our privacy ~~policies-notices~~ and other **related** documentation that provide commitments about data privacy and security can subject us to potential actions if they are found to be non-compliant, deceptive, unfair, or otherwise **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 16** misrepresent our actual practices, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We are subject to **various evolving** laws and regulations governing our use of our business data. For more information on these laws and regulations, see the risk factor “We are subject to laws and regulations affecting our business, including those related to e-signature, marketing, advertising, privacy, data protection and information security. Our actual or perceived failure to comply with laws or regulations could harm our business. Complying with laws and regulations, in particular those related to privacy and data protection, could also result in additional costs and liabilities to us or inhibit sales of our software.” If we are not able to comply with these laws or regulations or if we become liable under these evolving laws ~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 16~~ or regulations, we could be directly harmed, and we may be forced to implement new measures to reduce our exposure to this liability. This may require us to expend substantial resources or to discontinue certain solutions, which would negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, the increased attention focused upon liability issues as a result of lawsuits and legislative proposals could harm our reputation or otherwise impact the growth of our business. Any costs incurred as a result of this potential liability could harm our business and operating results. Additionally, any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with laws, regulations, policies, legal or contractual obligations, industry standards, or regulatory guidance relating to privacy or data security, may result in governmental investigations and enforcement actions, litigation, fines and penalties or adverse publicity, and could cause our customers and partners to lose trust in us, which could have an adverse effect on our reputation and business. If our products, solutions and functionalities do not evolve to meet the needs of our customers or fail to achieve sufficient market acceptance, our financial results and competitive position will suffer. We spend substantial amounts of time and money to research, develop and enhance our existing products, add new offerings, incorporate additional functionality, and solve new use cases to meet our customers’ rapidly evolving demands. Maintaining adequate research and development resources, such as the appropriate personnel and development technology, to meet the demands of our customers and potential customers is essential to our business. If we are unable to develop products and solutions internally due to a lack of research and development resources, we may be forced to rely on acquisitions to expand into certain markets or technologies, which can be costly. When we develop or acquire new or enhanced products and solutions, we typically incur expenses and expend resources upfront to develop, market, promote and sell them. As a result, when we introduce new or enhanced products and solutions, they must achieve high levels of market acceptance to justify the amount of our investment in developing or acquiring them and bringing them to market. New products, solutions or enhancements to our existing products and solutions could **also** fail to attain sufficient market acceptance for many reasons, including: ▪ failure to predict market demand for particular features or functions, or to timely meet demand; ▪ defects, errors or failures in our products and solutions; ▪ negative publicity about their performance or effectiveness; ▪ changes in applicable legal or regulatory requirements, or increased legal or regulatory scrutiny, adversely affecting our products and solutions; ▪ delays in releasing our products and solutions to the market; ▪ negative customer perception of our sales-directed strategies, **including the pricing of new products or enhancements**; and ▪ introduction or anticipated introduction of competing products by our competitors. **For example, we have made, and intend to continue making, significant investments in developing products that incorporate AI, and while we believe that such new products will drive future growth of our business, the development of such new features involves significant risks and costs, and there is no guarantee that any such offerings will ultimately be successful.** If the release of **these our- or other** new and enhanced products, solutions or functionalities do not meet customer needs or if our customers do not accept them, our business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed. The adverse effect on our financial results may be particularly acute because of the significant research, development, marketing, sales and other expenses we will have incurred. Our **recent-prior** rapid growth may not be indicative of our future growth, **and, if we continue to grow rapidly, we may not be able to manage our growth effectively**. Our revenue grew from \$ 2.1 **5** billion in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2022 **2023** to

§ 2. ~~5-8~~ billion in the fiscal year ended January 31, ~~2023-2024~~. We expect that, in the future, as our revenue increases, our revenue growth rate will ~~could~~ decline as the scale of our business increases. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 17** While we experienced an increase in paying customers and revenue in the past, in part due to macro- economic conditions, including the pandemic, there is no assurance that we will experience a continued increase in paying customers or that new or existing customers will utilize our products at similar levels as businesses continue to return to more normalized, hybrid or in- person work environments. Additionally, future revenue growth rates may fail to meet the expectations of investors or securities analysts, particularly if measured against periods of accelerated revenue growth such as those experienced during the earlier phases of the COVID- 19 pandemic and the resulting increased adoption of remote work and reduced seasonality experienced during such periods. We believe that future growth of our revenue depends on a number of factors, including our ability to: ▪ price our products and solutions effectively so that we are able to attract and retain customers; ▪ attract new customers, increase our existing customers' use of our products and solutions and provide our customers with excellent customer support; **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 17** ▪ expand our **DocuSign** product offerings for **our customers, including our ability to successfully implement such product offerings and ensure successful adoption of new or enhanced product offerings by** our customers; ▪ effectively implement our sales strategies, including the expansion of self- serve capabilities; ▪ continue to introduce our products and solutions to new markets outside of the U. S.; ▪ mitigate and effectively manage the increased pace of the digital transformation of business and the costs of monitoring and complying with evolving governmental mandates; ▪ hire, retain, train, and integrate our employee base including our sales force, **customer success**, research and development teams and key employees; ▪ successfully identify and develop, acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies that we believe could complement or expand our products and solutions; and ▪ increase global awareness of our brand. We may not successfully accomplish any of these objectives. We expect to continue to expend substantial financial and other resources on: ▪ product development and innovation; ▪ sales, including our omni channel: direct, self- serve and partners; ▪ marketing to expand brand awareness both in the U. S. and internationally; ▪ our technology infrastructure, including information technology systems, systems architecture, management tools, scalability, availability, performance and security, as well as disaster recovery measures; ▪ acquisitions or strategic investments; ▪ international expansion; and ▪ general administration, including legal and accounting expenses. In addition to growth in revenue, we have also experienced significant growth in the number of our customers and users, the number and complexity of the transactions we handle, and the amount of data that our infrastructure supports. Our growth has placed and may continue to place significant demands on our management and our operational and financial resources. Finally, our business is becoming more complex as we increase our product offerings, expand internationally and acquire complementary companies, products and technologies. In connection with this increased complexity, we are working to improve our operational, financial and management controls as well as our reporting systems and procedures, including streamlining or automating manual processes, all of which requires capital expenditures and management attention. Failure to effectively manage our growth and operations could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. If we have overestimated the size of our total addressable market, our future growth rate may be limited. We have estimated the size of our total addressable market based on internally generated data and assumptions, as well as data published by third parties, which we have not independently verified. While we believe our market size estimates are reasonable, such information is inherently imprecise and subject to a high degree of uncertainty. If our third- party or internally generated data prove to be inaccurate or we make errors in our assumptions based on that data, our actual market may be more limited than our estimates. In addition, these inaccuracies or errors may cause us to misallocate capital and other critical business resources, which could harm our business. Even if our total addressable market meets our size estimates and experiences growth, we may not continue to grow our share of the market. We depend on co- located data centers and third- party cloud providers, as well as our own technical operations infrastructure, to provide our products and solutions to our customers in a timely manner. Interruptions or **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 18** delays in performance of our products and solutions could result in customer dissatisfaction, damage to our reputation, loss of customers, limited growth and reduction in revenue. We currently serve our customers from third- party data center hosting facilities **and cloud service providers**. Our customers need to be able to access our products at any time, without interruption or degradation of performance. In some cases, third- party cloud providers run their own platforms that we access, and we are, therefore, vulnerable to their service interruptions. As a result, we depend, in part, on our ~~data center~~ providers' ability to protect ~~these facilities~~ **our service supply chain** against damage or interruption, including from natural disasters, regional or global conflicts, power or telecommunications failures, criminal acts and similar events. In the event that our data center **and service** arrangements are terminated, or if there are any lapses of service or damage to a data center, we could experience lengthy interruptions in our service as well as delays and additional expenses in arranging new facilities and services. Even with current and planned disaster recovery arrangements, our disaster recovery planning may not account for all eventualities and our business could be harmed. In addition to third- party data centers and cloud **service** providers, we also rely on our own technical operations infrastructure to support and serve our **increasing rapidly growing** customer base. We must maintain sufficient excess capacity in our operations **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 18** infrastructure to ensure that our products and solutions are accessible within an acceptable load time. Design and mechanical errors, spikes in usage volume and failure to follow system protocols and procedures could cause our systems to fail, resulting in interruptions in our products and solutions. Any interruptions or delays in our service, whether or not caused by our products, whether as a result of third- party error, our own error, natural disasters and the effects of climate change, operational disruptions related to labor shortages or, public health crises, ~~including the COVID- 19 pandemic~~, or security breaches, whether accidental or willful, could harm our relationships with customers and cause our revenue to decrease and / or our expenses to increase. Also, in the event of damage or interruption, our insurance policies may not adequately compensate us for any losses that we may incur. These factors in turn could further reduce our revenue, subject us to liability and cause us to issue credits or cause customers to fail to renew their subscriptions, any of which could adversely affect our business. We rely on

the performance of highly skilled personnel, including our management and other key employees, and failing to attract, integrate, or retain such employees could harm our business. Our success and future growth depend upon the continued services of highly skilled personnel, including our management team and other key employees. Changes in our management team resulting from the hiring or departure of executives and key employees from time to time could disrupt our business. In the last 12 months, there have been significant changes to our senior leadership team. For example, in June 2022-2023, Dan Springer, Cynthia Gaylor, our President and Chief Executive Financial Officer, resigned from the Company, and Blake Grayson in October 2022, Allan Thygesen was appointed as our new President and Chief Executive Officer. In March 2023, we announced that Cynthia Gaylor, our Chief Financial Officer, and in January gave notice of her intention to resign effective June 15, 2023-2024, following a transition period. There have been several Inhi Cho Suh, our President, Product and Engineering, departed other -- the Company transitions in our senior leadership team in recent months. These changes and any future significant leadership changes or senior management transitions involve inherent risk. Any failure to find a timely and suitable replacement and ensure an effective transition, including the effective onboarding, assimilation, and retention of our management team and key employees, could hinder our strategic planning, business execution and future performance. In addition, executive leadership transition periods can be disruptive and may result in a loss of personnel with deep institutional or technical knowledge, or result in changes to business strategy or objectives, and may negatively impact our operations and relationships with employees and customers due to increased or unanticipated expenses, operational inefficiencies, uncertainty regarding changes in strategy, decreased employee morale and productivity, and increased turnover. Our future success, and our ability to achieve our operational and business objectives, depends in large part on the successful recruitment, integration and continued service of senior management and other key personnel. In particular, we are highly dependent on the services of our senior management team, many of whom are essential to the development of our technology, platform, future vision, and strategic direction. Our senior management and key employees are employed on an at-will basis, meaning that we may terminate their employment at any time, with or without cause, and they may resign at any time, with or without cause. If we lose one or more of our senior management or other key employees and are unable to find adequate replacements, or if we fail to attract, integrate, retain and motivate members of our senior management team and key employees or otherwise fail to retain a significant portion of our workforce, our business could be harmed. For example, in September 2022, in response to changing economic conditions and in an effort to reduce our operational costs and improve our organizational efficiency, we authorized a restructuring plan, which included a restructuring and reduction of the current workforce by approximately 9%. The execution of this restructuring plan was substantially completed at the end of fiscal 2023. Additionally, in February 2023, in an effort to support our growth, scale and profitability objectives, we authorized an additional restructuring plan, which included a restructuring and reduction of the current workforce by approximately 10%. We expect that the execution of this restructuring plan will be substantially complete by at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2024. Further, in February 2024, in an effort to strengthen and support our financial and operational efficiency while continuing to invest in product and related initiatives, we authorized an additional restructuring plan, which included a restructuring and reduction of the current workforce by approximately 6%. We expect this restructuring plan to be completed during DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 19 the first and second quarters of fiscal 2025. These restructuring plans could negatively impact our ability to attract, integrate, retain and motivate key employees. We also are dependent on the continued service of our existing software engineers because of the complexity of our products and solutions. In particular, we compete with many other companies for software developers with high levels of experience and skilled sales and operations professionals in an increasingly tight U. S. labor market. We also require skilled product development, marketing, sales, finance and operations professionals, and we may not be successful in attracting and retaining the professionals we need, particularly in our principal U. S. locations in the San Francisco Bay Area and Seattle. Additionally, while we currently employ a hybrid model where employees have the flexibility to work from home, changes to our workplace arrangements could impact our ability to maintain our corporate culture or productivity, increase attrition or limit our ability to attract employees if individuals prefer to work full time at home or in the office. Competition for employees in our industry (and especially in our principal U. S. locations) is intense, and many of the companies we compete with for experienced personnel have greater resources than we do. To remain competitive, we may experience increased compensation-related expenses. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 19 Our sales to government entities and highly regulated organizations are subject to a number of challenges and risks. We sell to U. S. federal, state and local, as well as foreign, government agencies and public sector customers, as well as to customers in highly regulated industries such as financial services, pharmaceuticals, insurance, healthcare and life sciences. Sales to such entities are subject to a number of challenges and risks, including those related to our status as a service provider to U. S. state and federal governmental agencies. Selling to such entities can be highly competitive, expensive and time-consuming, often requiring significant upfront time and expense to meet unique compliance requirements, some of which may be statutory or regulatory, without any assurance that these efforts will generate a sale. These longer sale cycles make the timing of future revenue from these entities difficult to predict. Further, government certification-compliance requirements may change, restricting our ability to sell into the government sector until we have met those revised requirements. Failure to meet government contract compliance obligations can create the risk of statutory penalties as well as standard breach of contract risk. Government demand and payment for our offerings are affected by public sector budgetary cycles and funding authorizations, and funding reductions or delays, including as a result of macro-economic factors, including inflation, rising volatile interest rates, a potential U. S. government shutdown, actual or perceived instability in the global banking sector, regional or global conflicts and public health crises, may adversely affect public sector demand for our products and solutions. In addition, both government agencies and entities in highly regulated industries may demand shorter subscription periods or other contract terms that differ from our standard arrangements, including terms that can lead those customers to obtain broader rights in our offerings than would be standard. Such agencies and entities may have statutory, contractual or other legal rights to

terminate contracts with us or our partners due to a default or for other reasons, and any such termination may adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. If we are unable to maintain successful relationships with our partners, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed. In addition to our direct sales force and our website, we use strategic partners, such as global system integrators, value-added resellers and independent software vendors, to sell our subscription offerings and solutions. Our agreements with our partners are generally nonexclusive, meaning our partners may offer their customers products and services of several different companies, including products and services that compete with ours, or may themselves be or become competitors. If our partners do not effectively market and sell our subscription offerings and solutions, choose to use greater efforts to market and sell their own products and services or those of our competitors, or fail to meet the needs of our customers, our ability to grow our business and sell our subscription offerings and solutions may be harmed. Our partners may cease marketing our subscription offerings or solutions with limited or no notice and with little or no penalty. In addition, acquisitions of our partners by our competitors could result in a decrease in the number of our current and potential customers, as our partners may no longer facilitate the adoption of our products and solutions by potential customers. The loss of a substantial number of our partners, our possible inability to replace them or the failure to recruit additional partners could harm our growth objectives and operating results. Even if we are successful in maintaining and recruiting new partners, we cannot assure you that these relationships will result in increased customer usage of our products and solutions or increased revenue. Additionally, as the scale of our partnership efforts increases with our growth, the successful implementation of these relationships may become more time-consuming, difficult and costly to realize, which could negatively impact our business performance or our brand reputation. Failure to establish and maintain relationships with partners that can provide complementary technology offerings and software integrations could limit our ability to grow our business. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 20** Our products and solutions seamlessly integrate with hundreds of other software applications, including **Google, Microsoft, Oracle, Salesforce, Google SAP, and Microsoft ServiceNow**. Our growth strategy includes expanding the use of our products and solutions through complementary technology offerings and software integrations, such as third-party APIs. While we have established partnerships with providers of complementary offerings and software integrations, we cannot guarantee that we will be successful in continuing to maintain and scale these partnerships or establishing partnerships with additional providers as we grow. In the future, third-party providers of complementary technology offerings and software integrations may decline to enter into, or may later terminate, relationships with us; change their features or platforms; restrict our access to their applications and platforms; alter the terms governing use of and access to their applications and APIs; or implement other changes that could functionally limit or terminate our ability to use these third-party technology offerings and software integrations with our platform, any of which could negatively impact our offerings and harm our business. We have in the past, and may in the future, engage in acquisition and investment activities, which could divert the attention of management, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value and adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. As part of our business strategy, we continually evaluate opportunities to acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies that we believe could complement or expand our products and solutions, enhance our technical capabilities or otherwise offer growth opportunities. For example, in May 2020, we acquired Seal Software Group Ltd., a **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 20** provider of contract analytics software, and in July 2020 we acquired Liveoak Technologies, Inc., a provider of a secure agreement-collaboration and identity verification platform. In the future, we may be unable to identify suitable acquisition candidates and, even if we do, we may not be able to complete desired acquisitions on favorable terms, if at all. If we are unable to complete acquisitions, we may not be able to strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals. Future acquisitions and investments may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures, including disrupting our ongoing operations, diverting management attention, increasing our expenses, and subjecting us to additional liabilities. An acquisition may also negatively affect our financial results because it may: • require us to incur charges or assume substantial debt; • cause adverse tax consequences or unfavorable accounting treatment; • expose us to claims and disputes by third parties, including intellectual property and privacy claims and disputes; • not generate sufficient financial return to offset additional costs and expenses related to the acquisition; • cause us to incur liabilities for activities of the acquired company before the acquisition; • cause us to record impairment charges associated with goodwill and other acquired intangible assets; and • cause other unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures. Moreover, to pay for an acquisition or investment, we would have to use cash, incur debt and / or issue equity securities, each of which may affect our financial condition or the value of our common stock and (in the case of equity financing) could result in dilution to our stockholders. In addition, a failure to successfully integrate the operations, personnel or technologies of an acquired business could impact our ability to realize the full benefits of such an acquisition. Our limited experience acquiring companies increases these risks. If we are unable to achieve the anticipated strategic benefits of an acquisition or if the integration or the anticipated financial and strategic benefits, including any anticipated cost savings, revenue opportunities or operational synergies, of such an acquisition are not realized as rapidly as or to the extent anticipated by us, our business, operating results and financial condition could suffer. Failure to effectively develop and expand our marketing and sales capabilities could harm our ability to increase our customer base and achieve broader market acceptance of our products and solutions. Our ability to increase our customer base and achieve broader market acceptance of our products and solutions depends to a significant extent on our ability to expand our marketing and sales operations. We continue to make investments in our sales force and strategic partnerships, including expansion and training, both domestically and internationally. We also dedicate significant resources to our sales and marketing efforts by investing in advertising campaigns on a variety of media platforms, including online and social media. The effectiveness of our online advertising has varied over time and may vary in the future due to competition for key search terms, changes in search engine use and changes in the search algorithms used by major search engines. If we cannot cost-effectively deploy our expanding sales force, both domestically and internationally, and use our marketing tools, or if we fail to promote our products and solutions efficiently and effectively, our ability to acquire new customers and our financial condition may suffer. We may need to reduce or change our pricing model to remain competitive.

DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 21 Different pricing structures apply to our DocuSign product offerings. For DocuSign eSignature, we price our subscriptions based on the functionality required by our customers and the quantity of Envelopes provisioned. We expect that we may need to change our pricing or pricing structures from time to time, including in connection with the launch of new or enhanced offerings for automating the agreement process or in response to competitive pressures. As new or existing competitors introduce new competitive products or reduce their prices, we may be unable to attract new customers or retain existing customers based on our historical pricing. As we expand internationally, we must also determine the appropriate price to enable us to compete effectively in non- U. S. markets. Moreover, mid- to large- size enterprises may demand substantial price discounts as part of the negotiation of sales contracts. As a result, we may be required or choose to reduce our prices or otherwise change our pricing model, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. We may not be able to scale our business quickly enough to meet the growing needs of our customers and if we are not able to grow efficiently, our operating results could be harmed. As use of our products and solutions grows and as customers use them for more types of transactions, we will need to devote additional resources to improving our application architecture, integrating with third- party systems and maintaining or scaling our technology infrastructure and performance. In addition, we will need to appropriately scale ~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 21~~ our internal business systems and our services organization, including customer support and professional services, to serve our growing customer base. Any failure of or delay in these efforts could cause impaired system performance and reduced customer satisfaction. These issues make our products and solutions less attractive to customers, resulting in decreased sales to new customers, lower renewal rates by existing customers, or the issuance of service credits or refunds, which could hurt our revenue growth and our reputation. Even if we are able to upgrade our systems and expand our staff, any such expansion will be expensive and complex, requiring management time and attention. We could also face inefficiencies or operational failures as a result of our efforts to scale our infrastructure. Moreover, there are inherent risks associated with upgrading, improving and expanding our systems infrastructure. We cannot be sure that the expansion and improvements to our systems infrastructure will be effectively implemented on a timely basis, if at all. These efforts may be costly and could adversely affect our financial results. For example, **in fiscal 2023**, we recently launched a new enterprise resource planning, or (“ERP”) system, which is designed to accurately maintain our financial records, enhance the flow of financial information, improve data management, and provide timely information to our management team. ERP system implementations are complex projects that require significant investment of capital and human resources, the reengineering of many business processes and the attention of many employees who would otherwise be focused on other aspects of our business. ~~While we have implemented our new ERP system, we may experience difficulties as part of this transition, which could disrupt our operations, the management of our finances and the reporting of our financial results.~~ Our failure to improve our systems and processes ~~or complete such system implementations or enhancements on a timely basis,~~ or their failure to operate in the intended manner, could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results. Additionally, if the ERP system does not operate as intended, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting could be adversely affected. Additionally, from time to time, we realign our resources and talent to implement stage- appropriate business strategies, which could include furloughs, layoffs and reductions in force. For **more information on** example, in September 2022, in response to changing economic conditions and in an effort to support our growth, scale and profitability objectives, reduce our operational costs and improve our organizational efficiency, we authorized a restructuring plan, which included a restructuring and reduction **reductions** of the current workforce by approximately 9%. The execution of this restructuring plan was substantially completed at the end of fiscal 2023. Additionally, in **force** February 2023, **see** in an effort to support our growth, scale and profitability objectives, we authorized an additional restructuring plan which included a restructuring and reduction of the **risk factor above “** current workforce by approximately 10%, primarily in our sales organization. ~~We expect that~~ **rely on the performance of highly skilled personnel, including our management and the other key employees, and failing to attract, integrate, or retain such employees could harm our business** execution of this additional restructuring plan will be substantially completed by the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2024. **”** If there are unforeseen expenses associated with such realignments in our business strategies, and we incur unanticipated charges or liabilities, then we may not be able to effectively realize the expected cost savings or other benefits of such actions. Failure to manage any growth or any scaling back of our operations could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. If our products and solutions fail to perform properly and if we fail to develop enhancements to resolve any defect or other problems, we could lose customers or become subject to service performance or warranty claims and our market share could decline. Our operations are dependent upon our ability to prevent system interruptions and, as we continue to grow, we will need to devote additional resources to improving our infrastructure in order to maintain the performance of our products and solutions. The applications underlying our products and solutions are inherently complex and may contain material defects or errors, which may cause disruptions in availability or other performance problems. We have from time to time found defects in our products and solutions and may discover additional defects in the future that could result in data unavailability or unauthorized access or other harm to, or loss or corruption of, our customers’ data. While we implement bug fixes and upgrades as part of our regularly scheduled system maintenance, we may not be able to ~~detect~~ **reasonably anticipate** and correct defects or errors before implementing our products and solutions. Consequently, we or our customers may discover defects or errors after our products and solutions have been employed. If we fail to perform **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 22** timely maintenance or if customers are otherwise dissatisfied with the frequency and / or duration of our maintenance services and related system outages, our existing customers could elect to not renew their subscriptions, delay or withhold payment to us, or cause us to issue credits, make refunds or pay penalties, and potential customers may not adopt our products and solutions and our brand and reputation could be harmed. In addition, the occurrence of any material defects, errors, disruptions in service or other performance problems with our software could result in warranty or other legal claims against us and diversion of our resources. The costs incurred in addressing and correcting any material defects or errors in our software and expanding our

infrastructure and architecture in order to accommodate increased demand for our products and solutions may be substantial and could adversely affect our operating results. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 22** If we fail to promote or maintain our brand, our ability to expand our customer base will be impaired and our financial condition may suffer. We believe that promoting and maintaining the DocuSign brand is important to supporting continued acceptance of our existing and future solutions, attracting new customers to our products and solutions and retaining existing customers. We also believe that the importance of our brand will increase as competition in our market increases. Successfully promoting and maintaining our brand will depend largely on the effectiveness of our marketing efforts, and our ability to provide reliable and useful solutions to meet the needs of our customers at competitive prices, maintain our customers' trust, continue to develop new functionality and solutions and successfully differentiate our products and solutions from those of our competitors². Additionally, the performance of our partners may affect our brand and reputation if customers do not have a positive experience with our partners' services. We invest significantly in sales and marketing activities to attract new customers and expand use cases with existing customers, but these activities may not generate customer awareness or yield increased revenue, and even if they do, any increased revenue may not offset the expenses we incurred in building our brand. If we fail to successfully promote and maintain our brand, we may fail to attract enough new customers or retain our existing customers to the extent necessary to realize a sufficient return on our brand- building efforts, and our business could suffer. Further, we have also made public commitments to our corporate environmental, social, and governance (" ESG ") and human capital management initiatives, including to the recruitment of a diverse workforce and reductions in carbon emissions. Any perceived changes in our dedication to these commitments or our failure to achieve progress in these areas on a timely basis, or at all, could adversely impact our relationships with our customers and employees and affect our reputation and the value of our brand. If we fail to offer high- quality support, our business and reputation could suffer. Many of our customers rely on our customer support and professional services personnel to deploy and use our products and solutions successfully. High- quality support is important for the renewal and expansion of our agreements with existing customers. The importance of high- quality support will increase as we expand our business and pursue new customers. If we do not help our customers quickly resolve issues and provide effective ongoing support, our ability to sell our products and solutions to existing and new customers could suffer and our reputation with existing or potential customers could be harmed.

Financial Risks, including Taxation We expect fluctuations in our financial results, making it difficult to project future results, and if we fail to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the price of our common stock could decline. Our operating results have fluctuated in the past and are expected to fluctuate in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, our past results may not be indicative of our future performance and comparing our operating results on a period- to- period basis may not be meaningful. In addition to the other risks described herein, factors that may affect our operating results or cause our financial results to fluctuate include the following:

- general economic, market and industry conditions, including resulting from regional or global conflicts and as a result of inflation, **rising volatile interest rates**, **actual or perceived instability in the global banking sector** and increased debt and equity market volatility;
- fluctuations in demand for, or pricing of, our products and solutions, including due to the effects of global macro- economic conditions, and differing levels of demand for our products as our customers' priorities, resources, financial conditions and economic outlook change;
- our ability to attract new customers;
- our ability to renew our subscriptions with, and expand sales of our products and solutions to, our existing customers;
- timing of revenue recognition; **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 23**
- customer delays in purchasing decisions in anticipation of new products or product enhancements by us or our competitors;
- changes in customers' budgets and in the timing of their budget cycles and purchasing decisions, including cost- cutting measures or other effects of macro- economic conditions;
- the timing and success of new product and service introductions by us or our competitors or any other change in the competitive dynamics of our industry, including consolidation or new entrants among competitors, customers, or strategic partners;
- our ability to control costs, including our operating expenses, and related impact to our operating margin;
- the timing of costs related to our go- to- market strategy including expansion of our sales capacity and marketing; **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 23**
- potential accelerations of prepaid expenses and deferred costs;
- the amount and timing of non- cash expenses, including stock- based compensation, impairments and other non- cash charges;
- the amount and timing of costs associated with recruiting, training and integrating new employees, and retaining existing employees;
- the amount and timing of costs associated with our restructuring plans;
- the time and costs related to litigation, including securities litigation and litigation and claims involving our former CEO;
- issues relating to acquisitions and partnerships with third parties;
- the impact of new accounting pronouncements;
- changes in laws and regulations that affect our business;
- significant security breaches of, technical difficulties with, or interruptions to, the delivery and use of our products and solutions; and
- awareness of our brand on a global basis.

If our operating results fall below the expectations of investors and securities analysts who follow our stock, the price of our common stock could decline substantially, and we could face costly lawsuits, including securities class action lawsuits. Our sales cycle with enterprise and commercial customers can be long and unpredictable, and our sales efforts require considerable time and expense. Our ability to increase our revenue and grow our business is partially dependent on the widespread acceptance of our products and solutions by large businesses and other commercial organizations. We often need to spend significant time and resources to better educate and familiarize these potential customers with the value proposition of our products and solutions. The length of our sales cycle for these customers from initial evaluation to payment for our offerings is generally three to nine months, but can vary substantially from customer to customer and from offering to offering. Customers frequently require considerable time to evaluate, test and qualify our offerings prior to entering into or expanding a subscription. This is particularly true of DocuSign CLM and our other advanced offerings, where longer evaluation, testing and qualification processes often result in longer sales cycles than for our DocuSign eSignature product. The timing of our sales with our enterprise customers and related revenue recognition is difficult to predict because of the length and unpredictability of the sales cycle for these customers. During the sales cycle, we expend significant time and money on sales and marketing and contract negotiation activities, which may not

result in a sale. Additional factors that may influence the length and variability of our sales cycle include: • the effectiveness of our sales force; • the discretionary nature of purchasing and budget cycles and decisions; • the obstacles placed by customers' procurement process; • economic conditions, including **due to inflation, rising volatile interest rates and, a potential U. S. government shutdown**, increased debt and equity market volatility, and other factors impacting customer budgets; • the customer's integration complexity; • the customer's familiarity with e-signature and agreement automation processes; • the complexity of contracts with certain large business customers, including customers in the public sector or other highly regulated industries; • customer evaluation of competing products during the purchasing process; • the competitive market for our products and services; and • evolving customer demands. Because we recognize revenue from subscriptions over the term of the relevant contract, downturns or upturns in sales contracts are not immediately reflected in full in our operating results.

DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 24 We recognize revenue over the term of each of our contracts, which are typically one year in length but may be up to three years or longer. As a result, much of our revenue is generated from the recognition of contract liabilities from contracts entered into during previous periods. Consequently, a shortfall in demand for our products and solutions and professional services or a decline in new or renewed contracts in any one quarter may not significantly reduce our revenue for that quarter but could negatively affect our revenue in future quarters. Our revenue recognition model also makes it difficult for us to rapidly increase our revenue through additional sales contracts in any period, as revenue from new customers is recognized over the applicable term of their contracts. If we fail to forecast our revenue accurately, or if we fail to match our expenditures with corresponding revenue, our operating results could be adversely affected. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 24** You should not rely on the revenue growth of any prior quarterly or annual period as an indication of our future performance.

As a result of our historical rapid growth and limited operating history, our ability to accurately forecast our future operating results is limited. Future growth rates are also subject to a number of assumptions and uncertainties, including the effectiveness of our sales and growth strategy and general macro-economic conditions. For example, it has been, and may continue to be, difficult for us to forecast our operating results due to recent macro-economic events, including interest rate hikes and rising rates of inflation and concerns about a potential economic downturn. Accordingly, we may be unable to prepare accurate internal financial forecasts or replace anticipated revenue that we do not receive as a result of delays arising from these factors.

If we do not address these risks successfully, our operating results could differ materially from our estimates and forecasts or the expectations of investors, causing our business to suffer and our stock price to decline. We have **historically experienced a history of** operating losses and may not achieve or sustain profitability in the future. We began operations in 2003 and, **until recently, we** have **historically** experienced net losses **since inception**. We generated **net income of \$ 74. 0 million in the year ended January 31, 2024 and** a net loss of \$ 97. 5 million, **and** \$ 70. 0 million, **and** \$ 243. 3 million in the years ended January 31, 2023, **and** 2022, **respectively. As and 2021, and as of January 31, 2023-2024**, we had an accumulated deficit of \$ 1. 67 billion. We will need **to continue** to generate and sustain increased revenue levels in future periods to become **or remain** profitable and, even **if in periods in which we do generate net income**, we may not be able to maintain or increase our level of profitability. We intend to continue to incur significant expenses to support growth, further develop and enhance our products and solutions, expand our infrastructure and technology, **increase incentivize and enable** our sales **headcount organization** and marketing activities, and grow our international operations and customer base. Our efforts to grow our business may be costlier than we expect, and we may not be able to increase our revenue enough to offset our increased operating expenses. We may incur significant losses in the future for a number of reasons, including the other risks described in this "Risk Factors" section, and unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications and delays and other unknown events. If we are unable to achieve **and or** sustain profitability **in the future**, the value of our business and common stock may significantly decrease. Our current operations are international in scope and we plan further geographic expansion, creating a variety of operational challenges. A component of our growth strategy involves the further expansion of our operations and customer base internationally. In each of the years ended January 31, **2024, 2023, and 2022, and 2021**-total revenue generated from customers outside the U. S. was **26 %**, 25 %, **and** 23 %, **and** 20 % of our total revenue. As of January 31, **2023-2024**, we have offices in 12 countries and approximately 33 % of our full-time employees were located outside of the U. S. We are continuing to adapt to and develop strategies to address international markets but there is no guarantee that such efforts will have the desired effect. We expect that our international activities will continue to grow as we continue to pursue opportunities in existing and new international markets, which will require significant management attention and financial resources. Our current international operations and future initiatives involve a variety of risks, including: • changes in a specific country's or region's political or economic conditions, including the pace of the digital transformation of business in that country or region; • the need to adapt and localize our products for specific countries, including providing customer support in different languages; • greater difficulty collecting accounts receivable and longer payment cycles; • potential changes in trade relations arising from U. S. policy initiatives; • unexpected changes in laws and regulatory requirements, including but not limited to, taxes or trade laws; **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 25** • more stringent regulations relating to privacy and data security and the unauthorized use of, or access to, commercial and personal information, particularly in Europe; • differing labor regulations, especially in Europe, where labor laws are generally more advantageous to employees as compared to those in the U. S., including deemed hourly wage and overtime regulations in these locations; • challenges inherent in efficiently managing an increased number of employees; • difficulties in managing a business in new markets with diverse cultures, languages, and customs, as well as legal, alternative dispute and regulatory systems; • increased travel, real estate, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with international operations; • currency exchange rate fluctuations; • limitations on our ability to reinvest earnings from operations in one country to fund the capital needs of our operations in other countries; • laws and business practices favoring local competitors or general preferences for local vendors; • limited or insufficient intellectual property protection or difficulties enforcing our intellectual property; • regional or global conflicts, including sanctions or other laws and regulations prohibiting or limiting operations in certain jurisdictions; **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 25** • political instability or terrorist activities; •

exposure to liabilities under anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws, including the U. S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended (“FCPA”), the U. S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U. S. C. § 201, the U. S. Travel Act, the U. K. Bribery Act, and similar laws and regulations in other jurisdictions; ▪ adverse tax burdens and foreign exchange controls that could make it difficult to repatriate earnings and cash; and ▪ exposure to regional or global public health issues, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, and to travel restrictions and other measures undertaken by governments in response to such issues. Our limited experience in operating our business internationally increases the risk that any potential future expansion efforts that we undertake may not be successful. If we invest substantial time and resources to further expand our international operations and are unable to do so successfully and in a timely manner, our business and operating results will suffer. Our credit facility provides our lenders with a first-priority lien against substantially all of our assets, and contains financial covenants and other restrictions on our actions, which could limit our operational flexibility and otherwise adversely affect our financial condition. Our credit facility restricts our ability to, among other things: ▪ use our accounts receivable, inventory, trademarks and most of our other assets as security in other borrowings or transactions, unless the value of the assets subject thereto does not exceed a certain threshold; ▪ incur additional indebtedness; ▪ incur liens upon our property; ▪ dispose of certain assets; ▪ declare dividends or make certain distributions; and ▪ undergo a merger or consolidation or other transactions. Our credit facility also requires that our Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined in the credit facility) not exceed specified levels, or that our Consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined in the credit facility) be less than specified levels. Our ability to comply with these and other covenants is dependent upon several factors, some of which are beyond our control. Our failure to comply with the covenants or payment requirements, or the occurrence of other events specified in our credit facility, could result in an event of default under the credit facility, which would give our lenders the right to terminate their commitments to provide additional loans under the credit facility and to declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest and fees, to be immediately due and payable. In addition, we have granted our lenders first-priority liens against all of our assets as collateral. Failure to comply with the covenants or other restrictions in the credit facility could result in a default. If the debt under our credit facility was to be accelerated, we may not have sufficient cash on hand or be able to sell sufficient collateral to repay it, which would have an immediate adverse effect on our business and operating results. We may require additional capital to support business growth and objectives, and this capital might not be available to us on reasonable terms, if at all, and may result in stockholder dilution. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 26** We fund our operations through payments by our customers for use of our product offerings and related services. In addition, as of January 31, **2023-2024**, we had **outstanding \$ 37.1 million aggregate principal amount of the 2023 Notes, \$ 690.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes (the 2023 Notes together with the 2024 Notes, the “Notes”) and** available borrowing capacity of \$ 500.0 million under our credit facility. We cannot be certain when or if our operations will generate sufficient cash to fund our ongoing operations or the growth of our business. Based upon our current operating plan, we believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments are sufficient to fund our current operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements based on historical forecasts. We have based this assessment on assumptions that may prove to be wrong, and it is possible that we could use our capital resources sooner than we currently expect. This estimate does not reflect the possibility that we may not be able to access a material portion of our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments due to market conditions. For example, **on March 10, 2023, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) was appointed receiver of Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”), and SVB’s parent company subsequently filed for Chapter 11 protection. Our cash and cash equivalents are distributed across several large financial institutions, and our exposure to SVB was immaterial. However, if other banks and or** financial institutions wind down and liquidate, enter receivership or become insolvent in the future in response to financial conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets, our ability to access our **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 26** existing cash, cash equivalents and investments may be threatened and could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. We also intend to continue to make investments to support our business and, in the future, we may require additional funds. Additional financing may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. In addition, in the event that we incur additional debt, including under the credit facility, the debt holders would have rights senior to holders of common stock to make claims on our assets. Additionally, the credit facility restricts our ability to pay dividends on common stock and the terms of any future debt could restrict our operations. Further, if we issue additional equity securities, stockholders will experience dilution, and the new equity securities could have rights senior to those of our common stock. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms when we require it, we may be unable to invest in future growth opportunities, which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. We have **in the past** incurred **substantial indebtedness and may in the future incur** substantial indebtedness that may decrease our business flexibility, access to capital and / or increase our borrowing costs, **and we may still incur substantially more debt**, which may adversely affect our operations and financial results. As of January 31, **2023-2024**, we had **\$ 37.1 million principal amount of indebtedness outstanding under our 2023 Notes, \$ 690.0 million principal amount of indebtedness outstanding under our 2024 Notes and** available borrowing capacity of \$ 500.0 million under our credit facility. **Our** **If we decide to borrow a portion or the full amount under our credit facility, such** indebtedness may: ▪ limit our ability to borrow additional funds for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general business purposes; ▪ limit our ability to use our cash flow or obtain additional financing for future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general business purposes; ▪ require us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make debt service payments; ▪ limit our flexibility to plan for, or react to, changes in our business and industry; ▪ place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our less leveraged competitors; **and** ▪ increase our vulnerability to the impact of adverse economic and industry conditions, including inflation and **rising volatile** interest rates **;** and **actual** **require us to consume a portion of our** **or perceived instability** liquidity to settle the Notes in the next 12 months **global banking sector**. Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards to offset future taxable income may be subject to certain limitations. As of January 31, **2023-2024**, we had accumulated net operating loss carryforwards and research tax credits in our federal, state and foreign

jurisdictions with varying expiration dates. Under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, our ability to utilize net operating loss carryforwards or other tax attributes, such as research tax credits, in any taxable year may be limited if we experience an “ownership change.” An “ownership change” generally occurs if one or more stockholders or groups of stockholders who own at least 5 % of our stock increase their ownership by more than 50 percentage points over their lowest ownership percentage within a rolling three- year period. Similar rules may apply under state and foreign tax laws. Future issuances of our stock could cause an “ownership change.” It is possible that any future ownership change could have a material effect on the use of our net operating loss carryforwards or other tax attributes, which could adversely affect our profitability. If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies prove to be incorrect, our operating results could be adversely affected. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 27** the circumstances, as provided in the section titled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” Our operating results may be adversely affected if our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in our assumptions, which could cause our operating results to fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors, resulting in a decline in the trading price of our common stock. We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could negatively affect our operating results. Our sales contracts are primarily denominated in U. S. dollars, and therefore substantially all of our revenue is not subject to foreign currency risk. However, a strengthening of the U. S. dollar could increase the real cost of our offerings to our customers outside of the U. S., which could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, an increasing **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 27** portion of our operating revenues and operating expenses **are is** earned or incurred outside of the U. S., and an increasing portion of our assets is held outside of the U. S. These operating revenues, expenses and assets are denominated in foreign currencies and are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. If we are not able to successfully **hedge manage, or to implement strategies to manage,** against the risks associated with currency fluctuations, our operating results could be adversely affected. Additionally, global events as well as geopolitical developments, including regional conflicts in Europe **and the Middle East**, fluctuating commodity prices, trade tariff developments and inflation have caused, and may in the future cause, global economic uncertainty and uncertainty about the interest rate environment, which could amplify the volatility of currency fluctuations. We have not engaged in the hedging of foreign currency transactions to date, so we may not be able to effectively offset the adverse financial impacts that may result from unfavorable movements in foreign currency exchange rates, which could adversely affect our operating results. We could be required to collect additional sales taxes or be subject to other tax liabilities that may increase the costs our clients would have to pay for our offering and adversely affect our operating results. A successful assertion by one or more states **or foreign jurisdictions** requiring us to collect taxes where we presently do not do so, or to collect more taxes in a jurisdiction in which we currently do collect some taxes, could result in substantial tax liabilities, including taxes on past sales, as well as penalties and interest. Any imposition by state **governments** or local governments **or other jurisdictions** of sales tax collection obligations on out- of- state **or- jurisdiction** sellers could also create additional administrative burdens for us, put us at a competitive disadvantage if they do not impose similar obligations on our competitors and decrease our future sales, which could have a material adverse impact on our business and operating results. ~~Servicing our debt requires a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash flow or cash on hand to pay our debt, to settle conversions of the Notes in cash or to repurchase the Notes upon a fundamental change, and our future debt may contain limitations on our ability to pay cash upon conversion or repurchase of the Notes. Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay interest on or to refinance our indebtedness, including the amounts payable under the Notes, any borrowings including under our credit facility or other future indebtedness, depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not continue to generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to service our debt and make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any new or refinanced debt may be subject to substantially higher interest rates, which could adversely affect our financial condition and impact our business. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations. Subject to certain conditions, holders of the Notes may require us to repurchase for cash all or a portion of their Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100 % of the principal amount of the Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid regular or special interest, if any. In addition, if a make- whole fundamental change (as defined in the respective indentures for the Notes) occurs prior to the respective maturity dates of the Notes, we will in some cases be required to increase the conversion rate for a holder that elects to convert its Notes in connection with such make- whole fundamental change. Upon a conversion of the Notes, unless we elect to deliver solely shares of our common stock to settle such conversion (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we will be required to make cash payments in respect of the Notes being converted. However, we may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to make repurchases of Notes surrendered therefor or pay cash with respect to Notes being converted. As of January 31, 2023, both sets of our Notes will mature in the next 12 months, which could require us to consume a significant portion of our liquidity or raise additional financing in adverse capital markets conditions. In addition, our credit facility prohibits us from making any cash payments on the conversion or repurchase of the Notes if an event of default exists under the credit facility or if, after giving effect to such conversion or repurchase (and any additional indebtedness incurred in connection with such conversion or a repurchase), we would not be in compliance with our financial covenants under the credit facility. Further, our ability to repurchase or to pay cash upon conversion of the Notes may be limited by law, regulatory authority or agreements governing our~~

future indebtedness. Our failure to repurchase the Notes at a time when the repurchase is required by the indenture governing the Notes or to pay cash upon conversion of the Notes as required by the indenture would constitute a default under the indenture. A default under the indenture or the fundamental change itself could also lead to a default under agreements governing our future indebtedness. If the payment of the related indebtedness were to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods, we may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness and repurchase the Notes or to pay cash upon conversion of the Notes. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 28

Legal and Regulatory Risks The U. S. federal government and various state and foreign governments have adopted or proposed limitations on the collection, distribution, use and storage of data relating to individuals and businesses, including the use of contact information and other data for marketing, advertising and other communications with individuals and businesses. In the U. S., various laws, and regulations and agency rules and opinions apply to the collection, processing, disclosure and security of certain types of data, including: • The ESIGN Act in the U. S., eIDAS in the EU and similar U. S. state laws, particularly the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (the “ UETA ”), which authorize the creation of legally binding and enforceable agreements utilizing electronic signatures and records. We are particularly reliant on the UETA and the ESIGN Act, which together have solidified the legal landscape in the U. S. for use of electronic signatures and records by providing that electronic signatures and records carry the same weight and have the same legal effect as paper documents and wet ink signatures. • The Electronic Communications Privacy Act, the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, the Gramm -Leach -Bliley Act, and state laws relating to privacy and data security. • Additionally, the FTC and many U. S. state attorney generals are interpreting federal and state consumer protection laws as imposing standards for the online collection, use, dissemination, and security of **data personal information**. For example, California has enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act (the “ CCPA ”), **as most recently** amended by the California Privacy Rights Act (the “ CPRA ”) **as of January 1, that 2023, with enforcement beginning on July 1, 2023, subject subjects businesses to new** regulations promulgated through a **newly recently** created enforcement agency called the California Privacy Protection Agency. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 28** Other states have passed comparable legislation, and some may pass similar legislation with potentially greater penalties, and more rigorous compliance requirements relevant to our business. • The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (“ HIPAA ”) in the U. S. (as amended and supplemented by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009 (“ HITECH ”)), and even more stringent state health information privacy laws, impose mandatory contractual terms and other obligations with respect to safeguarding the privacy, security and transmission of protected health information and de- identified health information. We may function as a HIPAA business associate for certain of our customers and, as such, are subject to applicable privacy and data security requirements. Failure to comply with **applicable HIPAA requirements** can result in significant civil monetary penalties and, in certain circumstances, criminal penalties and fines **U.S.**, the EU and other jurisdictions, and we cannot determine the impact such future laws, regulations and standards may have on our business. Future laws, regulations, standards and other obligations or any changed interpretation of existing laws or regulations could impair our ability to develop and market new functionality and maintain and grow our customer base and increase revenue. **For example, changes in the regulatory landscape relating to new and evolving technologies, such as generative AI, and future Future** restrictions on the collection, use, sharing or disclosure of data **or** additional requirements for the express or implied consent of our customers, partners or end consumers for the use and disclosure of such information could require us to incur additional costs or modify our products **and solutions, possibly in a material manner, and could limit our ability to develop new functionality**. Internationally, many countries have established their own data privacy and security legal framework with which we, our customers and partners may need to comply. For example, in Europe, the General Data Protection Regulation (the “ GDPR ”) **has been enacted as national legislation for respective member states and** contains robust obligations on data controllers and processors and fulsome documentation requirements for data protection compliance programs by companies. As a result of our presence in Europe and the United Kingdom (“ UK ”) and our products and services being offered in the EU and the UK, we are subject to the GDPR, UK GDPR, the UK Data Protection Act 2018, and other similar regional European data protection regulations, all of which impose stringent data protection and cybersecurity requirements, and could increase the risk of non- compliance and the costs of providing our services in a compliant manner. **We are also certified as a Privacy Rights Processor under the Asia- Pacific Economic Cooperation.** A breach of the GDPR, UK GDPR or other such data protection regulations, could result in regulatory investigations, reputational damage, fines and sanctions, orders to cease or change our processing of our data, enforcement notices, or assessment notices (for a compulsory audit). Such penalties, **which may include fines up to the greater of € 20 million (£ 17. 5 million) or 4 % of global turnover,** are in addition to any civil litigation claims by customers and data subjects. We may also face civil claims including representative actions and other class action- type litigation (where individuals have suffered harm), potentially amounting to significant compensation or damages liabilities, as well as associated costs, diversion of internal resources, and reputational harm. **The Additionally, both the GDPR in particular and UK GDPR imposes- impose** strict rules on the transfer of personal data out of the EU **and the UK** to a “ third country, ” **including or a country whose laws do not ensure an adequate level of data protection safeguards (such as the U. S.).** These obligations may **evolve,** be interpreted **and or** applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other requirements or our practices. **Legal developments- For example, in June 2023, the Europe European Commission adopted also create complexity and- an uncertainty regarding transfers of adequacy decision (“ UK Adequacy Decision ”) which facilitates** personal data **sharing** from the EU and the UK to the U. S. Notable recent developments include the invalidation of the EU- U. S. Privacy Shield Framework (“ Privacy Shield ”) on July 16, 2020, under which personal data could be transferred from the European Economic Area (“ EEA ”) to **the UK without the need for additional data protection safeguards. The UK Adequacy Decision includes a “ sunset clause ”, rendering the decision valid for four years, after which it will be reviewed by the European Commission and renewed only if the European Commission considers that the UK continues to ensure an adequate level of data protection. The European Commission also stated that it would intervene at any point within the**

four years if the UK deviates from the level of protection presently in place. If this adequacy decision is reversed by the European Commission, it would require that companies implement protection measures such as the approved Standard Contractual Clauses for data transfers between the EU and the UK. DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 29 Legal developments in Europe continue to evolve, creating complexity and uncertainty regarding transfers of personal data from the EU and the UK to the U. S. entities who had self-certified under On June 4, 2021, the European Commission finalized new versions of the Standard Contractual Clauses, with the Implementing Decision now in effect. The UK Information Commissioner's Office of the Data Protection Authority published the UK version of the Standard Contractual Clauses, and by March 2024, we will be required to use and honor the these clauses for transfers of UK residents' personal data to a foreign country that does not have adequate data protection. On July 10, 2023, the European Commission adopted an adequacy decision for the EU- U. S. Data Privacy Framework (a new cooperative effort between U. S. and European officials to overcome the security issues raised by the EU- U. S. Privacy Shield scheme prior regarding personal transfers from the EU to invalidation the U. To safeguard S.). In October 2023, the UK ICO adopted the UK- U. S. data bridge to allow self-certifying companies to effect personal data transfers from the EEA-UK to other jurisdictions, including the U. S. without additional safeguards. This new Data Privacy Framework could be subject to legal challenge in front of the Court of Justice of the European Union, we which had previously invalidated the Privacy Shield. We currently utilize respective Binding Corporate Rules and Standard Contractual Clauses as the approved data transfer mechanisms by the EU Commission for corresponding DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 29 applicable data transfer activity. While we do not anticipate any immediate changes in our current operations The EU Commission has also published revised Standard Contractual Clauses for data transfers from the EEA: the revised Standard Contractual Clauses must be used for relevant new data transfers since September 27, we 2021; existing Standard Contractual Clauses arrangements were required to be migrated to the revised Standard Contractual Clauses by December 27, 2022. We expect that new laws, regulations and industry standards will continue to monitor be proposed and enacted relating to privacy, data protection, marketing, advertising, electronic signatures, consumer communications and information security in the these legal developments U. S., the EU..... limit our ability to develop new functionality. We have been and may in the future be subject to legal proceedings and litigation for a variety of claims, including labor and employment issues, intellectual property disputes, securities law violations, derivative litigation and other matters, which may be costly and may subject us to significant liability and increased costs of doing business. Our business may suffer if it is alleged or determined that our technology infringes the intellectual property rights of others or if the cost and time- commitment of litigation diverts resources from our other business activities. From time to time, we have been and may in the future be involved as a party or an indemnitor in legal proceedings, disputes or regulatory inquiries that arise in the ordinary course of business. These may include alleged claims, lawsuits and proceedings regarding labor and employment issues, commercial disagreements, securities law violations and other matters. In particular, companies in the software industry are often required to defend against litigation claims based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. We have from time to time been subject to intellectual property claims and disputes and may be subject to such claims in the future. In addition, many of these companies have the capability to dedicate substantially greater resources to enforce their alleged intellectual property rights and to defend claims that may be brought against them. Any litigation may also involve patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners that have no relevant product revenue and against which our patents may therefore provide little or no deterrence. If a third party is able to obtain an injunction preventing us from utilizing such third- party intellectual property rights, or if we cannot license or develop technology for any infringing aspect of our business, we would be forced to limit or stop sales of our software or cease business activities employed by such intellectual property and may be unable to compete effectively. Any inability to license third- party technology in the future would have an adverse effect on our business or operating results and would adversely affect our ability to compete. Such disputes may require us to redesign our products, delay releases, enter into costly settlement or license agreements, pay costly damage awards, or face a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting us from marketing or selling our products and solutions. Requiring us to change one or more aspects of the way we deliver our products and solutions may harm our business. We may also be contractually obligated to indemnify our customers in the event of infringement of a third party's intellectual property rights. Responding to such claims, including those currently pending, regardless of their merit, can be time consuming and costly to defend in litigation and damage our reputation and brand. For more information on our pending legal proceedings, see Item 3. Legal Proceedings of this Form 10- K. Regardless of the merits or ultimate outcome of any claims that have been or may be brought against us or that we may bring against others, lawsuits are time- consuming and expensive to resolve, divert management's time and attention, and could harm our reputation. Although we carry general liability and other forms of insurance, our insurance may not cover potential claims that arise or may not be adequate to indemnify us for all liability that may be imposed. We may also determine that the most cost- effective way to resolve a dispute is to enter into a settlement agreement. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and we cannot predict the timing, nature, controversy or outcome of lawsuits or assure you that the results of any of these actions will not have an adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. We could incur substantial costs in protecting or defending our proprietary rights, and any failure to adequately protect our rights could impair our competitive position and we may lose valuable assets, experience reduced revenue and incur costly litigation to protect our rights. Our success is dependent, in part, upon protecting our proprietary technology. We rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, service marks, trade secret laws and contractual provisions in an effort to establish and protect our proprietary rights. However, the steps we take to protect our intellectual property may be inadequate. While we have DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10- K | 30 been issued patents in the U. S. and other countries and have additional patent applications pending, we may be unable to obtain patent protection for the technology covered in our patent applications. In addition, any patents issued in the future may not provide us with competitive advantages or may be successfully challenged by third parties. Any of our patents, trademarks or other intellectual property rights may be

challenged or circumvented by others or invalidated through administrative process or litigation. There can be no guarantee that others will not independently develop similar products, duplicate any of our products or design around our patents. Furthermore, legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain. Despite our precautions, it may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy our products and use information that we regard as proprietary to create products and solutions that compete with ours. Some license provisions protecting against unauthorized use, copying, transfer and disclosure of our products may be unenforceable under the laws of jurisdictions outside the U. S. To the extent we expand our international activities, our exposure to unauthorized copying and use of our products and proprietary information may increase. We enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and consultants and enter into confidentiality agreements with the parties with whom we have strategic relationships and business alliances. No assurance can be given that these agreements will be effective in controlling access to and distribution of our products and proprietary information. Further, these agreements do not prevent our competitors or partners from independently developing technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our products and solutions. In order to protect our intellectual property rights, we may be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect and enforce these rights, including through litigation. Litigation brought to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could be costly, time consuming and distracting to management and could result in the impairment or loss of portions of our intellectual property. Furthermore, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights may be met with defenses, counterclaims and countersuits attacking the validity and enforceability of our intellectual property rights. Our inability to protect our proprietary technology against unauthorized copying or use, as well as any costly litigation or diversion of our management' s attention and resources, could delay further sales or the implementation of our products and solutions, impair the functionality of our products and solutions, delay introductions of new solutions, result in our substituting inferior or more costly technologies into our products and solutions or injure our reputation. We will not be able to protect our intellectual property if we are unable to enforce our rights or if we do not detect unauthorized use of our intellectual property. Moreover, policing unauthorized use of our technologies, trade secrets and intellectual property may be difficult, expensive and time- consuming, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not be as protective of intellectual property rights as those in the U. S. and where mechanisms for enforcement of intellectual property rights may be **weak less effective**. If we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights, our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected .Many of our customers deploy our products and solutions globally,and our products and solutions must comply with certain legal and regulatory requirements in varying countries.If our products and solutions fail to meet these requirements,we could incur significant liabilities and our financial condition may suffer.Many customers use our products and solutions globally to comply with safe harbors and other legislation in the countries in which they transact business.For example,some of our customers rely on **our certifications under the government authorizations we maintain,such as FedRAMP in the U.S .and ,or certifications such as our qualification as a Trust Service Provider under eIDAS in the EU** to help satisfy their own legal and regulatory compliance requirements.If a court or regulatory body determines that our products and solutions are inadequate to meet these requirements,documents executed through our products and solutions could,in some instances,be rendered unenforceable,resulting in potential **loss of customers,liability under customer contracts,and brand and reputational damage** . We use open source software in our products, which could subject us to litigation or other actions. We use open source software in our products and solutions. Any use of open source software may expose us to greater risks than the use of commercial software because open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on the functionality or origin of the software. Any use of open source software may involve security risks, making it easier for hackers and other third parties to determine how to compromise our platform. From time to time, there have been claims challenging the ownership of open source software against companies that incorporate open source software into their products. As a result, we could be subject to lawsuits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software. Litigation could be costly for us to defend, have a negative effect on our operating results and financial condition or require us to devote additional research and development resources to change our products. In addition, if we were to combine our proprietary software products with open source software in a certain manner, we could, under certain of the open source licenses, be required to release the source code of our proprietary software products. If we inappropriately use or incorporate open source software subject to certain types of open source licenses that challenge the proprietary nature of our software products, we may be required to re- engineer our products, discontinue the sale of our products and solutions or take other remedial actions. Indemnity provisions in various agreements potentially expose us to substantial liability for intellectual property infringement, data protection and other losses. Our agreements with some customers and other third parties include indemnification provisions under which we agree to indemnify them for losses suffered or incurred as a result of claims of intellectual property infringement, data protection, damages caused by us to property or persons, or other liabilities relating to or arising from our offerings, solutions or other contractual obligations. Some of these indemnity provisions provide for uncapped liability for which we would be responsible, and some indemnity provisions survive termination or expiration of the applicable agreement. Large indemnity payments could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. Although we normally contractually limit our liability with respect to such obligations, we may still incur substantial liability related to them and we may be required to cease use of certain functions of our products and solutions as a result of any such claims. In **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 31** addition, our customer agreements generally include a warranty that the proper use of DocuSign by a customer in accordance with the agreement and applicable law will be sufficient to meet the definition of an “ electronic signature ” as defined in the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (“ ESIGN Act ”) and eIDAS. Any warranty or **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 32** indemnification claim brought by our customers could result in damage to our reputation and harm our business and operating results . **Many of our customers deploy our..... contracts, and brand and reputational damage** . Changes in tax laws, rulings and interpretations may subject us to potential adverse tax consequences, which could negatively affect our financial

position and results of operations. We operate globally and are subject to taxes in the U. S. and numerous other jurisdictions throughout the world, and the tax regimes we are subject to or operate under, including income and non- income taxes, are unsettled and may be subject to significant change. **The U. S., Changes in tax laws (including provisions of the other jurisdictions or governmental bodies** recently enacted federal tax legislation titled the Inflation Reduction Act (the “IRA ”), **certain such as the European Commission of the European Union, and intergovernmental economic organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) proposals, have made or could make unprecedented assertions about how taxation is determined and, in some cases, have proposed or enacted new laws that are contrary to the way in which rules and regulations have historically been interpreted**, or rulings, changes in interpretations of existing laws and **applied** regulations, or changes in accounting principles could negatively and materially affect our financial position and results of operations. Additionally, our corporate structure and associated transfer pricing policies contemplate future growth into international markets, and consider the functions, risks and assets of the various entities involved in the intercompany transactions. We may be subject to taxation in international jurisdictions with increasingly complex tax laws and precedents which could have an adverse effect on our liquidity and operating results. The amount of taxes we pay in these different jurisdictions may depend on the application of the tax laws of those jurisdictions, including the U. S., to our international business activities, changes in tax rates, new or revised tax laws or interpretations of existing tax laws and policies and our ability to operate our business in a manner consistent with our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements. Furthermore, tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our transfer pricing policies and intercompany arrangements or disagree with our determinations as to the income and expenses attributable to specific jurisdictions. If such a challenge or disagreement were to occur, and our position was not sustained, we could be required to pay additional taxes, interest and penalties, which could result in one- time tax charges, higher effective tax rates, reduced cash flows and lower overall profitability of our operations. Our financial statements could fail to reflect adequate reserves to cover such a contingency. In addition, the authorities in these jurisdictions could review our tax returns and impose additional tax, interest and penalties, and the authorities could claim that various withholding requirements apply to us or to our subsidiaries or assert that benefits of tax treaties are not available to us or our subsidiaries which could have a material impact on us and the results of our operations. ~~Further, in August 2022, President Biden signed into law the IRA, which includes a 15 % corporate alternative minimum tax for companies with modified GAAP net income in excess of \$ 1 billion, a 1 % excise tax on certain stock repurchases. We are not currently subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax, and do not currently expect the IRA provisions to have a material impact on our results of operations. Such changes, however, could result in an increase in the effective tax rate applicable to all or a portion of our income, which would negatively affect our financial results.~~ The requirements of being a public company, including developing and maintaining proper and effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, may strain our resources and divert management’ s attention away from other business concerns. As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “ Exchange Act ”) the Sarbanes- Oxley Act, the Dodd- Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the listing requirements of Nasdaq and other applicable securities rules and regulations that impose various requirements on public companies. Our management and other personnel devote a substantial amount of time to compliance with these requirements and such compliance has increased, and will continue to increase, our legal, accounting and financial costs. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 32** The Sarbanes- Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of such controls, we have expended, and anticipate that we will continue to expend, significant resources. For example, since our IPO, we have hired additional accounting and financial staff with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge to assist in our compliance efforts. We have incurred and expect to continue to incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort toward compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act. To assist us in complying with these requirements we may need to hire more employees in the future, or engage outside consultants, which will increase our operating expenses. Despite significant investment, our current controls and any new controls that we develop may become inadequate because of changes in business conditions. ~~For example, because we have acquired companies in the past and may continue to do so in the future, we need to effectively expend resources to integrate the controls of these acquired entities with ours. Further, weaknesses in our disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting may be discovered in the future.~~ Any failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could adversely affect the results of periodic management evaluations and annual independent registered public accounting firm attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that are required to be included in the periodic reports that we file with the SEC. If our management team or independent registered public accounting firm were to furnish an adverse report, or if it is determined that we have a material weakness or significant deficiency in our internal control over financial reporting, investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, the market price of our common stock could **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 33** decline, and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by Nasdaq, the SEC or other regulatory authorities or shareholder litigation. In addition, as we continue to scale and improve our operations, including our internal systems and processes, we currently utilize, and in the future may seek to implement, a variety of critical systems, such as billing, human resource, financial reporting and accounting systems. The implementation and transition to any new critical system, such as **the our new**-ERP system **we implemented in 2023**, may be disruptive to our business if they do not work as planned or if we experience issues related to such implementation or transition, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and result in compromised internal reporting and processes. Moreover, since most of our employees (including those critical to maintaining an effective system of disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting) are working and are expected to continue to work for the near term, in either a fully remote or a hybrid environment, risks that we have not

contemplated may arise and result in our failure to maintain effective disclosure controls or internal control over financial reporting. We are subject to governmental export and import controls that could impair our ability to compete in international markets or subject us to liability if we violate the controls. Our products and solutions are subject to U. S. export controls, including the Export Administration Regulations and economic sanctions administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control, and we incorporate encryption technology into certain of our products and solutions. These encryption products and the underlying technology may be exported outside of the U. S. only with export authorizations, including by license, a license exception or other appropriate government authorizations, including the filing of an encryption registration. Furthermore, our activities are subject to U. S. economic sanctions laws and regulations that prohibit the shipment **or distribution** of certain products and services without the required export authorizations, including to countries, governments and persons targeted by U. S. embargoes or sanctions. Obtaining the necessary export license or other authorization for a particular sale may be time-consuming and may result in the delay or loss of sales opportunities even if the export license ultimately may be granted. Additionally, sanctions regimes are rapidly changing as a result of regional or global conflicts. While we take precautions to prevent our products and solutions from being exported in violation of these laws, including obtaining authorizations for our encryption products, implementing IP address blocking and screenings against U. S. government and international lists of restricted and prohibited persons, we cannot guarantee that the precautions we take will prevent violations of export control and sanctions laws. Violations of U. S. sanctions or export control laws can result in significant fines or penalties and possible incarceration for responsible employees and managers could be imposed for criminal violations of these laws. In addition, if our strategic partners fail to obtain appropriate import, export or re- export licenses or permits, we may also be adversely affected, through reputational harm as well as other negative consequences including government investigations and penalties. We presently incorporate export control compliance requirements to our strategic partner agreements; however, no assurance can be given that our strategic partners will comply with such requirements. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 33** Foreign governments also regulate the import and export of certain encryption and other technology, including import and export licensing requirements, and have enacted **, and may in the future enact, sanctions and** laws that could limit our ability to distribute our products and solutions or could limit our end- customers' ability to implement our products and solutions in those countries. Changes in our products and solutions or future changes in export and import regulations may create delays in the introduction of our products and solutions in international markets, prevent our end- customers with international operations from deploying our products and solutions globally or, in some cases, prevent the export or import of our products and solutions to certain countries, governments or persons altogether. From time to time, various governmental agencies have proposed additional regulation of encryption technology, including the escrow and government recovery of private encryption keys. Any change in export or import regulations, economic sanctions or related legislation, increased export and import controls or change in the countries, governments, persons or technologies targeted by such regulations, could result in decreased use of our products and solutions by, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products and solutions to, existing or potential end- customers with international operations. Any decreased use of our products and solutions or limitation on our ability to export or sell our products and solutions would adversely affect our business, operating results and prospects. We are subject to anti- corruption, anti- bribery, anti- money laundering, and similar laws, and non- compliance with such laws can subject us to criminal and / or civil liability and harm our business. We are subject to the FCPA, the U. S. domestic bribery statute contained in 18 U. S. C. § 201, the U. S. Travel Act, the U. K. Bribery Act, and other anti- bribery and anti- money laundering laws in the countries in which we conduct activities. As we increase our international sales and business and sales to the public sector **internationally**, we may engage with business partners and third- party intermediaries to market our products and solutions and to obtain necessary permits, **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 34** licenses, and other regulatory approvals. In addition, we or our third- party intermediaries may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state- owned or affiliated entities. We can be held liable for the corrupt or other illegal activities of these third- party intermediaries and our employees, representatives, contractors, partners, and agents, even if we do not explicitly authorize such activities. While we have policies and procedures to address compliance with such laws, we cannot assure you that our employees and agents will not take actions in violation of our policies and applicable law, for which we may be ultimately held responsible. As we increase our international sales and business, our risks under these laws may increase. Detecting, investigating and resolving actual or alleged violations can require a significant diversion of time, resources and attention from senior management. In addition, noncompliance with anti- corruption, anti- bribery, or anti- money laundering laws could subject us to whistleblower complaints, investigations, sanctions, settlements, prosecution, other enforcement actions, disgorgement of profits, significant fines, damages, other civil and criminal penalties or injunctions, suspension and / or debarment from contracting with certain persons, the loss of export privileges, reputational harm, adverse media coverage and other collateral consequences. If any subpoenas or investigations are launched, or governmental or other sanctions are imposed, or if we do not prevail in any possible civil or criminal litigation, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially harmed. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a materially significant diversion of management' s attention and resources and significant defense costs and other professional fees. Enforcement actions and sanctions could further harm our business, operating results and financial condition. Risks Related to our Common Stock Our stock price may be volatile, and the value of our common stock may decline. The market price of our common stock may be highly volatile and may fluctuate or decline substantially as a result of a variety of factors, some of which are beyond our control or are related in complex ways, including: ▪ actual or anticipated fluctuations in our financial condition and operating results; ▪ customer demand for our solutions and the pace of the digital transformation of business; ▪ changes in senior management or key personnel; ▪ general economic, regulatory and market conditions, including inflation and interest rate fluctuations; ▪ variance in our financial performance from expectations of securities analysts; ▪ issuance of research reports by securities analysts, including publishing unfavorable reports; ▪ changes in the prices of subscriptions to our products and solutions; ▪ changes in our projected operating

and financial results; ▪ changes in laws or regulations applicable to our products and solutions; ▪ announcements by us or our competitors of significant business developments, acquisitions or new offerings; ▪ **rumors and market speculation made by external parties that involve us or other companies in our industry**; ▪ our involvement in any litigation; ▪ future sales of our common stock or other securities by us or our stockholders; ~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 34~~ ▪ the consummation, and the anticipated benefits, of our stock repurchase program; ▪ the trading volume of our common stock; ▪ changes in the anticipated future size and growth rate of our market; ▪ changes in the political climate in the U. S.; and ▪ terrorist attacks, natural disasters and the effects of climate change, regional and global conflicts, sanctions, laws and regulations that prohibit or limit operations in certain jurisdictions, public health crises (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) or other such events impacting countries where we have operations. In addition, broad market and industry fluctuations, as well as general economic, political, regulatory and market conditions, may negatively impact the market price of our common stock. In the past, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their securities have been subject to securities class action litigation. We have been subject to, and may **in the future** be, ~~in the future~~ subject to this type of litigation **in the future**, which could result in substantial costs and ~~divert our management's attention from~~ **Future sales of our common stock in the public market could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or our business** the perception that these sales might occur, could depress the market price of our common stock and **adversely** could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. We also provide eligible employees with the opportunity to purchase shares of our common stock at a discounted price per share through our ESPP and pursuant to our 2018 Plan, our management is authorized to grant stock options, restricted stock units ("RSUs") and other equity awards to our employees, directors and consultants. We are unable to predict the effect **affect** that such sales may have on the prevailing market price of our common stock. In addition, we filed a registration statement to register shares reserved for future issuance under our equity compensation plans. As a result, the shares issued upon exercise of outstanding stock options or **our business** upon settlement of outstanding RSU awards will be available for immediate resale in the U. S. in the open market. Future sales of shares of our common stock may make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. These sales also could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline and make it more difficult for you to sell shares of our common stock. If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish unfavorable or inaccurate research about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline. The trading market for our common stock depends, in part, on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. We do not have any control over these analysts. If the number of analysts that cover us declines or if analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, delay publishing reports **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 35** about our business or publish negative reports about our business, regardless of accuracy, our stock price and trading volume could decline. Regardless of accuracy, unfavorable interpretations of our financial information and other public disclosures could have a negative impact on our stock price. If our financial performance fails to meet analyst estimates or one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our common stock or change their opinion of our common stock, our stock price would likely decline. Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law could make an acquisition of our company more difficult, limit attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management and limit the market price of our common stock. Provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control or changes in our management. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws include provisions that: ▪ authorize our board of directors to issue, without further action by the stockholders, shares of undesignated preferred stock with terms, rights and preferences determined by our board of directors that may be senior to our common stock; ▪ require that any action to be taken by our stockholders be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting and not by written consent; ▪ specify that special meetings of our stockholders can be called only by our board of directors, the chairperson of our board of directors, or our chief executive officer; ▪ establish an advance notice procedure for stockholder proposals to be brought before an annual meeting, including proposed nominations of persons for election to our board of directors; ~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 35~~ ▪ establish that our board of directors is divided into three classes, with each class serving three- year staggered terms; ▪ prohibit cumulative voting in the election of directors; ▪ provide that our directors may be removed for cause only upon the vote of sixty- six and two- thirds percent (66 2 / 3 %) of our outstanding shares of common stock; ▪ provide that vacancies on our board of directors may be filled only by a majority of directors then in office, even though less than a quorum; and ▪ require the approval of our board of directors or the holders of at least sixty- six and two- thirds percent (66 2 / 3 %) of our outstanding shares of common stock to amend our bylaws and certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation. These provisions may frustrate or prevent any attempts by our stockholders to replace or remove our current management by making it more difficult for stockholders to replace members of our board of directors, which is responsible for appointing the members of our management. In addition, because we are incorporated in Delaware, we are governed by the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which generally, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any of a broad range of business combinations with any "interested" stockholder for a period of three years following the date on which the stockholder became an "interested" stockholder. Any delay or prevention of a change of control transaction or changes in our management could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or the U. S. federal district courts are the exclusive forums for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or other employees. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, any action asserting a breach of fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders, any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to any provisions of the Delaware General Corporation

Law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws, or any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine. If a court were to find any of these exclusive- forum provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving the dispute in other jurisdictions, which could seriously harm our business. Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all claims brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, however, provides that the U. S. federal district courts will be the exclusive forum for **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 36** resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. In December 2018, the Delaware Chancery Court issued an opinion invalidating provisions similar to ours limiting to U. S. federal court the forum in which a stockholder is able to bring a claim under the Securities Act (“ Federal Forum Provision ”). On March 18, 2020, however, the Delaware Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Delaware Chancery Court and held that such provisions are facially valid. In light of that recent decision, we announced that we may in the future enforce our Federal Forum Provision. While there can be no assurance that federal courts or other state courts will follow the holding of the Delaware Supreme Court or determine that the Federal Forum Provision should be enforced in a particular case, application of the Federal Forum Provision generally means that suits brought by our stockholders to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act must be brought in federal court and cannot be brought in state court. While the Federal Forum Provision does not apply to suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act, Section 27 of the Exchange Act creates exclusive federal jurisdiction over all claims brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Accordingly, actions by our stockholders to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder also must be brought in federal court. Our stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with the federal securities laws and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in any of our securities shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to our exclusive forum provisions, including the Federal Forum Provision. These provisions may limit a stockholder’ s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum of the stockholder’ s choosing for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, and other employees. General Risks **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 36** Unfavorable conditions in our industry or the global economy or reductions in information technology spending could limit our ability to grow our business and negatively affect our operating results. Our operating results may vary based on the impact of changes in our industry or the global economy on us and our existing and prospective customers. The revenue growth and potential profitability of our business depend on demand for our products and solutions. Current or future economic and global market uncertainties or downturns could adversely affect our business and operating results. Economic uncertainty and associated macro- economic conditions make it difficult for our customers and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities, and could cause our customers to slow spending on our products. Negative conditions in the general economy both in the U. S. and abroad, including conditions resulting from inflation, changes in interest rates, **actual or perceived instability in the global banking sector,** gross domestic product growth, financial and credit market fluctuations, political turmoil, natural catastrophes and the effects of climate change, public health crises, regional and global conflicts and terrorist attacks in the U. S., Europe, the Asia Pacific region or elsewhere, could cause a decrease in business investments, including spending on information technology, and negatively affect the growth of our business. In addition, unfavorable conditions in certain industry sectors could impact customers or partners disproportionately, which could also impact the demand for our products. To the extent our products and solutions are perceived by customers and potential customers as costly, or too difficult to deploy or migrate to, our revenue may be disproportionately affected by delays or reductions in general information technology spending. Also, competitors, many of whom are larger and more established than we are, may respond to market conditions by lowering prices and attempting to lure away our customers. In addition, the increased pace of consolidation in certain industries may result in reduced overall spending on our products and solutions. We cannot predict the timing, strength or duration of any economic slowdown, instability or recovery, generally or within any particular industry. If the economic conditions of the general economy or markets in which we operate worsen from present levels, our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected. Natural catastrophic events and man- made problems such as power disruptions, computer viruses, data security breaches, regional or global conflicts, and terrorism may disrupt our business. We rely heavily on our network infrastructure and information technology systems, including our **security- related or ERP system systems,** for our business operations. A disruption or failure of these systems in the event of online attack, earthquake, fire, terrorist attack, public health crisis, power loss, telecommunications failure or other similar catastrophic event, including as a result of the effects of climate change, could cause system interruptions, delays in accessing our service, reputational harm and loss of critical data or could prevent us from providing our products and solutions to our customers. A catastrophic event that results in the destruction or disruption of our data centers, or our network infrastructure or information technology systems, including any errors, defects or failures in third- party hardware, could affect our ability to conduct normal business operations and adversely affect our operating results. Additionally, while we believe our exposure from the recent **conflict conflicts** in Ukraine **and the Middle East** is limited, we could experience unanticipated disruptions to our business as a result of current or future regional and global conflicts, including **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 37** sanctions or other laws and regulations prohibiting or limiting operations in certain jurisdictions, increased risks of potential cyberattacks, related impacts to our customers, or micro- or macro- economic effects on the global economy. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10- K | 37-38** ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS None ; **ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy We have developed and implemented a cybersecurity risk management program intended to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our critical systems and information. Our cybersecurity risk management program is guided by industry standards developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (“ NIST ”), the International Organization for Standardization (“**

ISO ”), and other relevant organizations. Our cybersecurity risk management program is integrated into our overall enterprise risk management program and utilizes common reporting channels and governance processes that apply across other risk areas. While everyone at our company plays a part in managing cybersecurity risks, as discussed in more detail under “ Cybersecurity Governance ” below, our board of directors, both directly and through delegation to our Audit Committee (the “ Audit Committee ”), and our senior management team are actively involved in the oversight of our cybersecurity risk management program. In general, we seek to address cybersecurity risks through a comprehensive, cross- functional approach that is focused on preserving the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information that we collect and store by identifying, preventing, and mitigating cybersecurity threats and effectively responding to cybersecurity incidents when they occur. Our cybersecurity risk management and strategy includes: • Our dedicated Security team, which performs periodic risk assessments to identify and assess cybersecurity threats, vulnerabilities, their severities, and potential mitigations. The team leverages both top- down and bottom- up risk processes and technologies to identify, manage and monitor cyber threats and vulnerabilities. The team also manages our response to cybersecurity incidents. • Incident Response Playbooks and Standard Operating Procedures (“ SOP ”) outlining procedures for detecting, responding to, and mitigating cybersecurity incidents. Depending on the nature and severity of an incident, this process provides for escalating notification to our CEO and the board of directors. • The use of external service providers, where appropriate, to assess, test or otherwise assist with certain aspects of our security controls and processes, as well as maturity assessments of our cybersecurity program. • Implementation of new hire and annual data privacy and cybersecurity training of all employees, including senior management; annual role- based training of employees with specific access to systems, devices, or locations, and targeted cybersecurity simulation training held on a recurring basis. • A third- party risk management process that identifies and mitigates cybersecurity threats associated with our use of third- party service providers. Such service providers are subject to risk tiering, security risk assessments, continuous monitoring including investigation of security incidents that have impacted our third party service providers, as applicable. We continue to invest in the cybersecurity and resiliency of our networks and to enhance our internal controls and processes, which are designed to help protect our systems and infrastructure, and the information they contain. While we have experienced cybersecurity incidents in the past, we believe our current processes, systems and oversight with respect to the management of risks associated with cybersecurity threats are effective. If we were to experience a material cybersecurity incident in the future, such incident may have a material effect, including on our business strategy, operating results, or financial condition. For more information regarding the risks we face from cybersecurity threats see “ Risk Factors. ” Securing the information of our customers, employees, contractors, and third party service providers is important to us. We have adopted physical, technological, and administrative controls on data security, and have defined procedures for data incident detection, containment, response, and remediation. While everyone at our company plays a part in managing these risks, oversight responsibility is shared by our board of directors, our Audit Committee, and management. Accordingly, our management team provides regular cybersecurity updates to our board of directors and DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 39 regular updates on cyber risk management to the Audit Committee. We also maintain information security risk insurance coverage. We have recently also established a Security Governance Council (“ Council ”) that provides strategic guidance for the protection of our information, technology, and physical assets, including the definition of security risks and the prioritization of the implementation of associated controls. The Council membership is led by the Chief Information Security Officer (“ CISO ”) and includes relevant senior executives and has begun to meet at least quarterly, and will reconvene on an emergency basis when necessary to respond to potentially material cybersecurity incidents. The CISO reports to the Chief Information Officer (“ CIO ”) and is responsible for management of cybersecurity risks and the protection and defense of our networks, systems and data. The CISO manages a team of cybersecurity professionals with broad experience and expertise, including in cybersecurity threat assessments and detection, mitigation technologies, cybersecurity training, incident response, cyber forensics, insider threats and regulatory compliance. Our CISO has over 20 years of experience in IT and Information Security across security architecture, incident response, and threat intelligence programs. Our CISO also holds a bachelor’ s degree in computer science and maintains Certified Information Systems Security Professional (“ CISSP ”) certification. Members of executive leadership are informed about and monitor the prevention, mitigation, detection, and remediation of cybersecurity incidents through their management of, and participation in, the cybersecurity risk management and strategy processes described herein, including the operation of our incident response plan. Our program is regularly evaluated by internal and external experts with the results of those reviews reported to members of executive leadership, and the Audit Committee. We also actively engage with key vendors, industry participants, and intelligence and law enforcement communities as part of our continuing efforts to evaluate and enhance the effectiveness of our information security policies and procedures.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES Our corporate headquarters are located in San Francisco, California, and consist of approximately 93, 000 square feet under lease agreements that expire on July 31, 2029. We maintain additional offices in multiple locations in the U. S. and internationally in Europe, Asia, Latin America, Israel, Egypt and Australia. We lease all of our facilities and do not own any real property. We believe our facilities are adequate and suitable for our current needs and that, should it be needed, suitable additional or alternative space will be available to accommodate our operations. ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. We have received, and may in the future continue to receive, claims from third parties asserting, among other things, infringement of their intellectual property rights. Future litigation may be necessary to defend ourselves, our partners and our customers by determining the scope, enforceability and validity of third- party proprietary rights, or to establish our proprietary rights. The results of any current or future litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse

impact on us because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources and other factors. DocuSign, Inc. Securities Litigation and Related Derivative Litigation On February 8, 2022, a putative securities class action was filed in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, captioned Weston v. DocuSign, Inc., et al., Case No. 3: 22- cv- 00824, naming DocuSign and certain of our **then-** current and former officers as defendants. An amended complaint was filed on July 8, 2022. As amended, the suit purports to allege claims under Sections 10 (b) and 20 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, **as amended**, and Rule 10b- 5 promulgated thereunder, based on allegedly false and misleading statements about our business and prospects during the course of the COVID- 19 pandemic. As amended, the suit is purportedly brought on behalf of purchasers of our securities between June 4, 2020 and June 9, 2022. **We moved Our motion to dismiss the amended complaint case at the pleading stage was denied by the U. S. District Court on September 16 April 18, 2022-2023 and the suit is now proceeding.** An earlier action alleging similar claims against the same defendants, captioned Collins v. DocuSign, Inc., et al., Case No. 3: 22- cv- 00851, filed in the Eastern District of New York and subsequently transferred to the Northern District of California, was voluntarily dismissed on February 14, 2022. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Four- Form 10- K | 40 Five** putative shareholder derivative cases have been filed containing allegations based on or similar to those in the securities class action (Weston). The cases were filed on May 17, 2022, in the U. S. District Court for the District of Delaware, captioned **Potteti Pottetti** v. Springer, et al., Case No. 1: 22- cv- 00652; on May 19, 2022 in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, captioned Lapin v. Springer, et al., Case No. 3: 22- cv- 02980; on May 20, 2022, in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, captioned Votto v. Springer, et al., Case No. 3: 22- cv- 02987; **and on September 20, 2022 in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of California, captioned Fox v. Springer, et al., Case No. 3: 22- cv- 05343 ; and on March 7, 2024 in the Delaware Court of Chancery, captioned Roy v. Alhadeff, et al., Case No. C. A. 2024- 0223- JTL.** Each case is allegedly brought on the Company’ s behalf. The suits name the Company as a nominal defendant and, depending on the particular case, the members of our board of directors or, in certain instances, **then-** current or former officers, as defendants. While the complaints vary, they are based largely on the same underlying allegations as the securities class action suit described above (Weston), as well as, in certain instances, alleged insider trading. Collectively, these lawsuits purport to assert claims for, among other things, breach of fiduciary duty, aiding and abetting such breach, corporate waste, **gross mismanagement**, unjust enrichment, and under Sections 10 (b) and 21D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The complaints seek to recover unspecified damages and other relief on the Company’ s behalf. By court order dated July 19, 2022, the two cases in the Northern District of California (Lapin and Votto) have been consolidated and stayed in light of the securities class action and no response to the complaints in the action will be due unless and until the stay is lifted. The third case in the Northern District of California (Fox) was related to the other derivative suits and assigned to the same judge, and was similarly stayed by order of the court on December 2, 2022. The Delaware suit (**Potteti Pottetti**) was voluntarily dismissed on September 1, 2022, and then re- filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery on September 22, 2022, under the caption Pottetti v. Springer, et al., Case No. C. A. 2022- 0852- PAF. The Delaware Court of Chancery issued an order on September 30, 2022 staying the action in light of the securities class action and no response to the complaint will be due unless and until the stay is lifted. **DocuSign, Inc. We anticipate seeking a stay of the newly filed Delaware suit (Roy) on similar terms . | 2023 Form 10- K | 38** DocuSign Civil Litigation On October 25, 2022, an action was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery, captioned Daniel D. Springer v. Mary Agnes Wilderotter and DocuSign, Inc., Civil Action No. 2022- 0963- LWW, concerning Mr. Springer’ s resignation from our board of directors. Mr. Springer’ s complaint sought relief determining that he did not resign from his position on our board of directors and remains a director, and for an award of attorneys’ fees and costs associated with the civil action. To avoid the cost and distraction of further litigation with Mr. Springer, the Company offered to stipulate to entry of judgment in favor of Mr. Springer as to his disputed resignation and his status as a member of our **Board board of directors**. Following our offer, on January 11, 2023, the Chancery Court issued an order declaring and confirming that (i) Mr. Springer has not resigned from the **Board board of directors** and (ii) Mr. Springer is currently a member of the **Board board of directors**. Mr. Springer subsequently filed a motion seeking payment of his attorneys’ fees. DocuSign has opposed this motion, which remains pending before the **Delaware Court of Chancery Court**. In addition, on January 26, 2023, Mr. Springer delivered a demand for arbitration before JAMS, a private alternative dispute resolution firm, captioned Daniel D. Springer v. DocuSign, Inc. and Mary Agnes Wilderotter. In the demand, Mr. Springer alleges that he was wrongfully terminated as **CEO Chief Executive Officer**; asserts related claims against DocuSign and Ms. Wilderotter, including defamation, withholding promised compensation and breach of contract; and seeks unspecified damages and other relief. **DocuSign has engaged legal counsel to defend the matter. The arbitration hearing for this case took place from March 11- 15, 2024, and a final order from the arbitrator is expected on March 10- or before June 30, 2023-2024, submitted a motion to dismiss several of the causes of action asserted in the demand.** ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES Not applicable. PART II- OTHER INFORMATION ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’ S COMMON STOCK Market Price of our Common Stock Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol DOCU. Holders of our Common Stock As of February **28-29, 2023-2024**, there were **78-84** holders of record of our common stock. The actual number of stockholders is greater than the number of holders of record and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners but whose shares are held in street name by brokers and other nominees. Dividend Policy **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 41** We have never declared or paid any cash dividend on our common stock. We do not expect to declare or pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement for our **2023-2024** Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after January 31, **2023-2024**. Stock Performance Graph This performance graph shall not be deemed “ filed ” with the SEC for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of DocuSign, Inc. under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act. The graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock with the cumulative total return on the

S & P 500 Index and the S & P 500 Information Technology Index **for the five years ended January 31, 2024**. The graph assumes \$ 100 was invested **on January 31, 2019**, in our common stock **at and in each of the S & P 500 Index and market close on April 27, 2018, the S & P 500 Information Technology Index** date our stock commenced trading on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. Data for the S & P 500 Index and the S & P 500 Information Technology Index assume reinvestment of dividends. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 39** The comparisons in the graph below are based upon historical data and are not indicative of, nor intended to forecast, future performance of our common stock. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 42** Recent Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities Use of Proceeds Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers In March 2022, our board of directors authorized and approved a stock repurchase program of up to \$ 200 **, 0 million of our outstanding common stock. In September 2023, our board of directors authorized an increase to our existing stock repurchase program for an additional amount of up to \$ 300**. 0 million of our outstanding common stock. Repurchases of our common stock may be effected from time to time, either on the open market, in block trades, in privately negotiated transactions, and through other transactions in accordance with applicable securities laws. The program does not obligate us to repurchase any specific number of shares and may be discontinued at any time. The program has no expiration date and will continue until otherwise suspended, terminated, or modified at any time for any reason by our board of directors. No repurchases occurred under the program during the three months ended January 31, **2023-2024**. As of January 31, **2023-2024**, the approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the stock repurchase program was \$ **137-291**. **0-5** million. See Note **11-10** of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information related to stock repurchases. **ITEM 6. Reserved DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 40**

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT' S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. As discussed in the section titled " Note Regarding Forward- Looking Statements, " the following discussion and analysis contains forward- looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions that, if they never materialize or prove incorrect, could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward- looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below and those discussed in the section titled " Risk Factors " under Part I, Item 1A in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our fiscal year ends January 31. Executive Overview of Fiscal **2023-2024** Results DocuSign is the **global leader in the eSignature category. We offer offers** products that address **broader** agreement workflows and digital transformation **as part of its agreement management platform**, enabling agreements to be signed electronically on a wide variety of devices, from virtually anywhere in the world, securely. DocuSign' s **core** product offerings, including **DocuSign the world' s leading electronic eSignature signature product**, allow organizations to do business faster with less risk and **at a lower costs- cost**, while providing **a better experiences- experience** for customers **and employees**. As a result, over 1. **3-5** million customers and more than a billion users worldwide utilize **DocuSign products our platform to accelerate create, upload and simplify the process of doing business** send documents for multiple parties to sign electronically. We generally offer access to our products on a subscription basis with prices based on the functionality our customers require and the quantity of Envelopes provisioned. Similar to the physical envelopes historically used to mail paper documents, an Envelope is a digital container used to send one or more documents for signature or approval to one or more recipients. Our customers have the flexibility to put a large number of documents in an Envelope. For a number of use cases, such as buying a home, multiple Envelopes are used over the course of the process. To drive customer reach and adoption, we also offer for free certain limited-time or feature- constrained versions of our platform. We generate substantially all our revenue from sales of subscriptions, which accounted for 97 % **, 97 % and 95 %** of our revenue in **each of** the years ended January 31, **2024, 2023 , and 2022 and 2021**. Our subscription fees include the use of our products and access to customer support. Subscriptions generally range from one to three years, and substantially all our multi- year customers pay in annual installments, one year in advance. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 43** We also generate revenue from professional and other non- subscription services, which consists primarily of fees associated with providing new customers deployment and integration services. Other revenue includes amounts derived from sales of on- premises solutions. Professional services and other revenue accounted for the remainder of total revenue **in each of the years ended January 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022**. We anticipate continuing to invest in customer success through our professional services offerings as we believe it plays an important role in accelerating our customers' adoption of our products, which helps drive customer retention and expansion. We offer subscriptions to our products to businesses at all scales, from global enterprise down to local **, VSBs. We rely on our have an omnichannel go- to- market approach that consists of direct sales , force and partnerships --- partners** to sell to **enterprises and commercial businesses, and our customers, and digital self- service --- serve** channel to sell to **all customers, but it' s primarily used by VSBs, which is the most cost- effective way to reach our smallest customers**. We offer more than **900 active partner** **400 off- the- shelf, prebuilt** integrations with the applications that many of our customers already use **--- including those offered by Google, Microsoft, Oracle, Salesforce, SAP, and ServiceNow ---** so that they can create, **sign commit**, send and manage agreements **from** directly within these applications. We have a diverse customer base spanning across virtually all industries and around the world with no significant customer concentration. No single customer accounted for more than 10 % of total revenue in any of the years presented. We focused initially on selling our products to commercial businesses and VSBs and later expanded our focus to target enterprise customers. The number of our customers with greater than \$ 300, 000 in annualized contract value **has increased from 852 was 1, 060** customers as of January 31, **2022-2024 compared** to 1, 080 customers as of January 31, 2023. Each of our customer types has a different purchasing pattern. VSBs **typically tend to become customers by** quickly **utilizing with very little to no direct sales or our customer support interaction digital and self- serve channels** and generate smaller average contract values, while commercial and enterprise customers typically involve longer sales cycles, larger contract values and greater expansion opportunities for us. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 41** Financial Results for the Year Ended January

31, 2023-2024 (in thousands) Year Ended January 31, 2023 Total 2024 Total revenue \$ 2, 515-761, 915-882 Total costs and expenses 2, 603-730, 946-248 Total stock-based compensation expense 538 expense 616, 726 Loss 847 Income from operations operations 31 (88, 634 031) Net income 73 loss (97, 980 454) Cash provided by operating activities 506 activities 979, 759-526 Capital expenditures (77-92, 654-391) Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments were \$ 1. 2 billion as of January 31, 2023-2024. Key Factors Affecting Our Performance We believe that our future performance will depend on many factors, including the following: **Investing for Growth We believe that our market opportunity is large, and we plan to invest to support further growth. This includes optimizing our go- to- market efforts to focus on attractive growth opportunities and investing in research and development to drive product innovation and meet customer needs at scale. We also continue to assess and evaluate strategic acquisitions and investments. As we focus on infrastructure and technology that best serve our customers across industries, we will prioritize initiatives that accelerate our product capabilities and expand our product solutions. We believe these collective activities will help us retain and expand within our current customers' organizations and attract new customers. DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 44** Growing Customer Base We are highly focused on continuing to acquire new customers to support our long- term growth. We have invested, and expect to continue to invest in our go- to- market efforts involving a combination **an omnichannel approach that consists** of direct sales, partner- assisted sales and digital self- service purchasing. As of January 31, 2023-2024, we had a total of over 1. **5 million customers, including approximately 242, 000 enterprise and commercial customers, compared to over 1. 3 million customers and approximately**, including over 211, 000 enterprise and commercial customers, compared to over 1. 1 million customers and over 170, 000 enterprise and commercial customers as of January 31, 2022-2023. We define enterprise customers as companies generally included in the Global 2000. We define commercial customers to include both mid- market companies, which includes companies outside the Global 2000 that have greater than 250 employees, and medium- sized businesses ~~or ("SMBs,")~~ which are companies with between 10 and 249 employees, in each case excluding any enterprise customers. We define VSBs as companies with fewer than 10 employees. We refer to total customers as all enterprises, commercial businesses and VSBs. We believe that our ability to increase the number of customers using our products, particularly the number of enterprise and commercial customers, is an indicator of our market penetration, the growth of our business and our potential future business opportunities. By increasing awareness of our products, further developing our sales and marketing expertise and continuing to build features tuned to different industry needs, we have expanded the diversity of our customer base to include organizations of all sizes across nearly every industry. Retaining and Expanding Contracts with Existing Enterprise and Commercial Customers Many of our customers have increased spend with us as they have expanded their use of our offerings in both existing and new use cases across their front or back ~~office~~ operations. Our enterprise and commercial customers may start with just one use case and gradually implement additional use cases across their organization once they see the benefits of our **products software platform**. Several of our largest enterprise customers have deployed our **products software platform** for hundreds of use cases across their organizations. We believe there is significant expansion opportunity with our customers following their initial adoption of our software platform. Increasing International Revenue Our international revenue represented **26 %, 25 %, and 23 % and 20%** of our total revenue in each of the years ended January 31, **2024, 2023, and 2022**, and 2021, respectively. We started our international selling efforts in English- speaking common law countries, such as Canada, the UK and Australia, where we were able to leverage our core technologies due to similar approaches to electronic signature in these jurisdictions and the U. S. We have since made significant investments to be able to offer our products in select civil law countries. For example, in Europe, we offer ~~Standards-Based Signature ("SBS")~~ technology tailored for **the EU' s eIDAS regulations**. SBS supports signatures that involve digital certificates, including those specified in the EU' s eIDAS regulations for advanced and qualified electronic signatures. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 42** We believe there is a substantial opportunity for us to increase our international customer base by leveraging and expanding investments in our technology, direct sales force and strategic partnerships around the world, as well as helping existing U. S.- based customers manage agreements across their international businesses. We have experienced increased demand across multiple regions and are **expanding focusing** our sales and marketing resources to capitalize on the potential growth of these markets. Additionally, we expect to continue to develop and enhance our strategic partnerships in key international markets as we grow internationally. **DocuSign Investing for Growth We believe that our market opportunity is large, Inc and we plan to invest to support further growth. | 2024 Form 10 This includes optimizing our go- K | 45** to- market efforts to focus on attractive growth opportunities and investing in research and development to drive product innovation and meet customer needs at scale. We also continue to assess and evaluate strategic acquisitions and investments. As we focus on infrastructure and technology that best serve our customers across industries, we will prioritize initiatives that accelerate our product capabilities. We believe these collective activities will lead to continued expansion within our current customers' organizations and attract new customers. Components of Results of Operations We derive revenue primarily from the sale of subscriptions and, to a lesser extent, professional services. Subscription Revenue Subscription revenue consists of fees for the use of our software platform and our technical infrastructure and access to customer support, which includes phone or email support. We typically invoice customers annually in advance. We recognize subscription revenue ratably over the term of the contract subscription period beginning on the date access to our software platform is provided. Professional Services and Other Revenue Professional services revenue includes fees associated with new customers requesting deployment and integration services. We price professional services on a time and materials basis and on a fixed fee basis. We generally have standalone value for our professional services and recognize revenue based on standalone selling price as services are performed or upon completion of services for fixed fee contracts. Other revenue includes amounts derived from sales of on- premises solutions. Overhead Allocation We allocate shared overhead costs, such as facilities (including rent, utilities and depreciation on equipment shared by all departments), information technology, information security and recruiting costs to all departments based on headcount. As such, these allocated overhead costs are reflected in each cost of revenue and operating expense category. Cost of Revenue Cost

of Subscription Revenue Cost of subscription revenue primarily consists of expenses related to hosting our software platform and providing support. These expenses consist of employee- related costs, including salaries, bonuses, benefits, stock- based compensation and other related costs, associated with our technical infrastructure, customer success and customer support. These expenses also consist of software and maintenance costs, third- party hosting fees, outside services associated with the delivery of our subscription services, amortization expense associated with capitalized internal- use software and acquired intangible assets, credit card processing fees and allocated overhead costs. Cost of Professional Services and Other Revenue Cost of professional services and other revenue consists primarily of personnel costs for our professional services delivery team, travel- related costs and allocated overhead costs. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 43** Gross Profit and Gross Margin Gross profit is total revenue less total cost of revenue. Gross margin is gross profit expressed as a percentage of total revenue. We expect that gross profit and gross margin will continue to be affected by various factors including our pricing, timing and amount of investment to maintain or expand our hosting capability, the growth of our software platform support and professional services team, stock- based compensation expenses, amortization of costs associated with capitalized internal use software and acquired intangible assets and allocated overhead costs. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10- K | 46** Operating Expenses Our operating expenses consist of sales and marketing, research and development and, general and administrative expenses, and restructuring and other related charges. As our revenues continue to increase, our operating expenses as a percentage of revenue may increase or decrease at different rates, driven by the timing of revenue recognition, the timing of hiring, our investments in growth and other factors. Sales and Marketing Expense Sales and marketing expense consists primarily of personnel costs, including sales commissions. These expenses also include expenditures related to advertising, marketing, promotional events and brand awareness activities, as well as allocated overhead costs. We expect sales and marketing expense to continue to increase in absolute dollars as we enhance our product offerings and implement marketing strategies. Research and Development Expense Research and development expense consists primarily of personnel costs. These expenses also include non- personnel costs, such as subcontracting, consulting and professional fees for third- party development resources, as well as allocated overhead costs. Our research and development efforts focus on maintaining and enhancing existing functionality and adding new functionality. We expect research and development expense to increase in absolute dollars as we invest in the enhancement of our software platform. General and Administrative Expense General and administrative expense consists primarily of employee- related costs for those employees providing administrative services such as legal, human resources, information technology related to internal systems, accounting and finance. These expenses also include certain third- party consulting services, certain facilities costs, allocated overhead costs and impairment of operating lease right- of- use assets and other lease- related charges. We expect general and administrative expense to increase in absolute dollars to support the overall growth of our operations. Restructuring and Other Related Charges Restructuring and other related charges consist primarily of costs associated with restructuring plans approved by our **Board board of Directors directors**. In connection with these restructuring actions or other exit actions, which were undertaken to improve operating margin and support our growth, scale and profitability objectives, we recognize costs related to termination benefits for former employees whose positions were eliminated, the write- off of facility- related balances, and other costs. Interest Expense and Loss on Extinguishment of Debt Interest expense consists primarily of contractual interest expense, amortization of discount and amortization of debt issuance costs on our **Convertible Senior Notes due 2023**. The loss on extinguishment of debt consists of the difference between the fair value and the net carrying value of our **Convertible Senior Notes at settlement due 2024 (collectively, the "Notes")**. Interest Income and Other Income, Net Interest income and other income, net, consists primarily of interest earned on our cash, cash equivalents and investments, changes in fair value of our strategic investments and foreign currency transaction gains and losses. Provision for Income Taxes Our provision for income taxes consists primarily of income taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions where we conduct business, and **U. S. income taxes from a tax benefits arising from deductions law change related to mandatory capitalization of research and development expenses for stock- based compensation tax years starting January 1, 2022**. We have a valuation allowance against our U. S. consolidated group and certain foreign deferred tax assets and will release the. We expect to maintain this valuation allowance for when the there foreseeable future or until is sufficient positive evidence to support a conclusion that it becomes is more likely than not that the benefit of these the U. S. and foreign deferred tax assets will be realized by way of expected. Depending on our operating results in the future taxable, we may release the valuation allowance associated with the U. S. deferred tax assets within the next year. The timing and amount of the valuation allowance release could vary based on our assessment of all available evidence. Release of all, or a portion, of the valuation allowance would result in the recognition of certain deferred tax assets and may result in a material decrease to income tax expense for the period the release is recorded. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10- K | 44-47** Discussion of Results of Operations The following table summarizes our historical consolidated statements of operations data: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) **2023As 2024As % of Revenue 2022As Revenue 2023As % of Revenue**

	2023As	2024As	% of Revenue 2022As	Revenue 2023As	% of Revenue
Revenue: Subscription	\$ 2, 442, 686	1, 777, 708	97 %	\$ 2, 037, 442	272, 177 97 %
Professional services and other	75, 174	3 73	738	3-69, 941-3	Total revenue
	2, 761, 882	100 2,	515, 915	100 2,	107, 213
Cost of revenue: Subscription	426-459, 905	17 426	077	17 343, 661	16-Professional services and other
	110-112, 716	4 110	011	4 122, 790	6-Total cost of revenue
	536-572, 621	21 536	088	21 466, 451	22-Gross profit
	1-979, 827	79 1, 640, 762	78-Operating expenses: Sales and marketing	1, 168, 137	42 1, 242, 711
	480-480, 539, 488	20 480	584	19 393, 362	19-General and administrative
	316-316, 228	13 232, 757	11-Restructuring and other related charges	28-charges	30, 381
	1-157, 627	78 2, 067, 858	82-Income (loss) from operations	31, 634	1, 702, 646
	1-88, 884	(3) (61, 884)	(3) Interest expense	(6, 844)	(1) (6, 443)
	539-539	(1, 413)	Loss loss before provision for income taxes	taxes 93, 679	3 (89, 881)
	7-taxes	19, 699	7, 573-Net income (loss)	\$ 73, 980	3 % -062-Net loss
					\$(97, 454)
					(4) % \$(69, 976)

(3) % For a comparison of our results of operations for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2023 and 2022 and 2021, see Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2022-2023, filed with the SEC on March 25-27, 2022-2023. Revenue Year Ended January 31, 2024 vs 2023 vs 2022 (in thousands) 2023As 2024As % of Revenue 2022As Revenue 2023As % of Revenue Revenue: Subscription \$ 2, 442-686, 177-708 97 % \$ 2, 037-442, 272-177 97 % 20-10 % Professional services and other 73-174, 373, 738 3 269, 941-35 % Total revenue \$ 2, 515-761, 915-882 100 % \$ 2, 107-515, 213-915 100 % 19-10 % Subscription revenue increased \$ 404-244, 9-5 million, or 20-10 %, in the year ended January 31, 2023-2024. The increase was primarily due to the expansion of revenue from existing customers and the addition of new customers, as well as an increase in sales to our commercial mid-market and enterprise customers through our direct and indirect go-to-market initiatives. We continue to invest in a variety of customer programs and initiatives, which, along with expanded customer use cases, have helped increase our subscription revenue over time. We expect subscription revenue to continue to increase as existing customers increase their usage across their organizations while we offer new functionality, develop new products and attract new customers. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 45-48 Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin Year Ended January 31, 2024 vs 2023 vs 2022 (in thousands) 2023Cost 2024Cost 2023Cost of revenue: Subscription \$ 459, 905 \$ 426, 077 8 \$ 343, 661 24 % Professional services and other 110-112, 716 110, 011 2 122, 790 (10) % Total cost of revenue \$ 572, 621 \$ 536, 088 7 \$ 466, 451 15 % Gross margin: Subscription 83 % 83 % — pts Professional services and other (50) % (49) % (76-1) % 27 pts Total gross margin 79 % 78-79 % + — pts Cost of subscription revenue increased \$ 82-33, 4-8 million, or 24-8 %, in the year ended January 31, 2023-2024, primarily driven by higher costs to support our growing customer base. Significant increases—Increases primarily consisted of: • \$ 29-13, 2-3 million in personnel operating costs and \$ 15. 8 million in stock-based compensation expense primarily due to higher average headcount support our platform and annual salary revenue growth, including increases in hosting costs as well as processing and authentication costs; • \$ 20. 8 million in operating costs to support our platform and the growth in our revenue, including a \$ 13. 7 million increase in hosting costs and an \$ 8. 8 million increase in subscription reseller fees; • \$ 10. 1 million due to higher information technology costs; and • \$ 5-6, 7-9 million in depreciation on our and amortization, which reflects the impact of higher data center costs and capitalized software assets projects. Sales and Marketing Year Ended January 31, 2024 vs 2023 (in thousands) 2024Sales and marketing \$ 1, 168, 137 \$ 1, 242, 711 (6) % Percentage of revenue revenue 42 % 49 % Sales and marketing expenses decreased \$ 12-74, 8-6 million, or 10-6 %, in the year ended January 31, 2023-2024, primarily driven by due to \$ 11. 6 million decrease in personnel costs due to decreasing headcount of our professional services delivery team in fiscal 2023. Sales and Marketing Year Ended January 31, 2023 vs 2022 (in thousands) 2023Sales and marketing \$ 1, 242, 711 \$ 1, 076, 527 15 % Percentage of revenue 49 % 51 % Sales and marketing expenses decreased as a percentage of revenue due to savings on personnel costs from the restructuring plan plans implemented during the third quarter of fiscal 2023 and the first quarter of fiscal 2024 as well as shifts in the allocation of resources for our go-to-market initiatives. Sales and Marketing Expenses primarily consisted of: • \$ 31. 5 million in marketing and advertising costs due to reduced spending on paid media in line with our go-to-market strategy and expansion of our self-serve experience; and • \$ 21. 3 million in personnel costs and \$ 18. 5 million in stock-based compensation expense due to lower headcount, partially offset by higher commissions in line with higher sales and annual merit increases. Research and Development Year Ended January 31, 2024 vs 2023 (in thousands) 2024Research and development \$ 539, 488 \$ 480, 584 12 % Percentage of revenue 20 % 19 % Research and development expenses increased \$ 166-58, 2-9 million, or 15-12 %, in the year ended January 31, 2023-2024, primarily driven by due to investments in our workforce and technology support to accommodate the demand for our products—product innovation and increased interest in digital transformation of agreements. Significant increases—Increases primarily consisted of: • \$ 102-34, 2-5 million in personnel costs and \$ 35. 6 million in stock-based compensation expense and \$ 15. 1 million in personnel costs due to higher average headcount, annual salary merit increases, higher commissions in line with higher sales and higher payroll taxes; and • \$ 12-11, 6-9 million due to higher information technology costs; and • \$ 8. 5 million in travel expenses due to drive product innovation an increase in in-person meetings and events. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 46 Research and Development General and Administrative Year Ended January 31, 2024 vs 2023 vs 2022 (in thousands) 2023Research and development \$ 480-419, 584-621 \$ 393-316, 362-22-228 33 % Percentage of revenue 19- revenue 15 % 19-13 % Research General and development administrative expenses increased \$ 87-103, 2-4 million, or 22-33 %, in the year ended January 31, 2023-2024, primarily due to investments in workforce and information technology support to accommodate growth. Significant increases—Increases primarily consisted of: • \$ 41-55, 4-6 million in stock-based compensation expense driven by charges due to executive new hire grants and transitions and annual merit increases; • \$ 31-27, 4-8 million in personnel costs driven by due to higher average headcount and annual salary increases to align with the increasing cost of labor; and • \$ 10-11, 4 million due to higher information technology costs. General Other Income and Administrative Expense Year Ended January 31, 2024 vs 2023 vs 2022 (in thousands) 2024General and administrative \$ 316-(6), 228-844 \$ 232-(6), 757-36-389 7 % Percentage of revenue 13- revenue — % 11-(1) % General Interest income and administrative expenses other income, net \$ 68, 889 \$ 4, 539 1, 418 % Percentage of revenue 2 % — % Interest income and other income, net increased by \$ 83-64, 5-4 million, or 36 %, in the year ended January 31, 2023-2024. Increases primarily due to investments in workforce and technology support to accommodate the operations and growth in our business. Significant increases consisted of: • \$ 33-44, 4-3 million increase in interest income stock-based compensation expense and \$ 17. 6 million in personnel costs due to rising interest rates higher average headcount and annual salary increases; • \$ 23-8, 4-8 million in professional fees due to increases— increase in accretion consultant fees to support the implementation of investments purchased at a discount as new enterprise resource planning system, and legal and other— the fees investments near maturity; and • \$ 7. 8-4 million reduction of our net foreign currency exchange loss due to higher information technology costs. Restructuring and other— the related charges were

strengthening of the euro and British pound compared to the U. S. dollar. Year Ended January 31, 2024 vs 2023 (in thousands) 2024 2023 Provision for income taxes \$ 28,191,699 \$ 7,573,160 % Percentage of revenue — % — % The provision for income taxes increased by \$ 12,311 million in the year ended January 31, 2023-2024, due to. The increase in the implementation of provision for income taxes in the current year is a result restructuring plan during the third quarter of higher pre-tax income fiscal 2023. Restructuring costs primarily consisted of \$ 27.4 million of employee termination benefits. There were no restructuring and limitations on net operating losses allowed to reduce taxable income other related charges in the year ended January 31, 2022. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 47-50 Liquidity and Capital Resources Our principal sources of liquidity were cash, cash equivalents and investments as well as cash generated from operations. As of January 31, 2023-2024, we had \$ 1.0 billion in cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. We also had \$ 186,122.0 million in long-term investments that provide additional capital resources. We finance our operations primarily through payments by our customers for use of our product offerings and related services and through debt financing. In January 2021 we entered into a \$ 500.0 million credit facility, as amended in May 2023, which may be increased by an additional \$ 250.0 million subject to customary terms and conditions. The credit facility is available for five years until January 11, 2026 to optimize our capital structure and strengthen our balance sheet. There were no outstanding borrowings under the credit facility as of January 31, 2023-2024. In September 2018, we issued and sold \$ 575.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 0.5 % Convertible Senior Notes due 2023 (the “2023 Notes”), of which \$ 37.1 million remains unpaid as of January 31, 2023. In January 2021, we issued and sold \$ 690.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 0 % Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 (the “2024 Notes”). We fully settled the outstanding principal of the 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes and during the year ended January 31, 2024. We believe that our sources of liquidity, including our cash, cash equivalents and investments, and expected future operating cash flows, and borrowing capacity available to us from our credit facility, are adequate to meet the potential cash commitments for the foreseeable future, including upcoming maturities in the next 12 months related to our 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes as well as other lease obligations. Further details of these transactions are described in Note 8-7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We were in compliance with all debt covenants at January 31, 2023-2024. We believe our existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditures needs over at least the next 12 months. While we generated positive cash flows from operations in the recent years, we have generated losses from operations in the past as reflected in our accumulated deficit of \$ 1.6-7 billion as of January 31, 2023-2024. We may expect to continue to incur operating losses for in the foreseeable future due to the investments we intend to make and may require additional capital resources to execute strategic initiatives to grow our business. We typically invoice our customers annually in advance. Therefore, a substantial source of our cash is from such invoices, which are included on our consolidated balance sheets in contract liabilities until revenue is recognized and in accounts receivable until cash is collected. Accordingly, collections from our customers have a material impact on our cash flows from operating activities. Contract liabilities consist of the unearned portion of billed fees for our subscriptions, which is subsequently recognized as revenue in accordance with our revenue recognition policy. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors including our growth rate, customer retention and expansion, inflation, tax withholding obligations related to settlement of our RSUs, the timing and extent of spending to support our efforts to develop our software platform, the expansion of sales and marketing activities and the continuing market acceptance of our software platform. We may in the future enter into arrangements to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, technologies and intellectual property rights. We may be required to seek additional equity or debt financing. In the event that additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 48-51

Cash Flows The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods indicated: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) 2023 2022 Net 2024 2023 Net cash provided by (used in): Operating activities \$ 506,979,759-526 \$ 506,467-759 Investing activities activities 44,612 (191,197) (162,909) Financing activities (98,946,256-039) (394,98,621-256) Effect of foreign exchange on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash cash 199 (3,784) (5,594) Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash \$ 78,298 \$ 213,522 \$ (56,657) Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash provided by operating activities was increased to \$ 506,979,8-5 million for the year ended January 31, 2023-2024 from \$ 506.5 million for Our primary sources of cash provided by operating activities were billings and the year ended January 31 related cash collections in addition to interest income due to favorable interest rates. Our primary uses of cash include the payment of employee salaries and benefits, including the payment of termination benefits under the 2022-2024 Restructuring plan, in addition to vendor payments. Cash provided by operating activities was \$ 506 is primarily driven by the timing of customer collections. In 8 million for the year ended January 31, 2023. Cash provided by operating activities increased slightly due to increases in collections of accounts receivable and higher revenues, we experienced partially offset by a decrease in amounts billed to customers and recognized as contract liabilities, partially offset by increased collections of accounts receivable. Our accounts receivable increased by \$ 76.0 million in the year ended January 31, 2023, compared to an increase of \$ 117.4 million in the prior year, which resulted in a \$ 41.4 million increase in cash provided by operating activities year over year. Our contract liabilities increased by \$ 143.2 million in the year ended January 31, 2023, compared to an increase of \$ 250.5 million in the prior year, which resulted in a \$ 107.3 million decrease in cash provided by operating activities. Cash Flows from Investing Activities For the year ended January 31, 2024, cash provided by investing activities of \$ 44.6 million was primarily driven by \$ 137.6 million net maturities of marketable securities. The increase was partially offset by purchases of property and equipment of \$ 92.4 million as we continue to support operations at our data centers and invest in capitalized software development projects. For the year ended January 31, 2023, cash used in investing activities of \$ 191.2 million was primarily driven by \$ 109.8 million net purchases of marketable securities and \$ 77.7 million purchases of property and equipment as we continued to invest in data center build outs to support our growing operations and capitalized software

development projects. For the year ended January 31, 2022, cash provided by investing activities of \$ 162.9 million was primarily driven by \$ 93.4 million net purchases of marketable securities and \$ 61.4 million purchases of property and equipment as we continued to invest in data center build outs to support our growing operations and capitalized software development projects. In addition, we used \$ 6.4 million to pay for acquisitions. Cash Flows from Financing Activities For the year ended January 31, 2023-2024, cash used in financing activities of \$ 98-946.3-0 million was primarily driven by **the maturity of the Notes, stock repurchase program, and payments related to our equity plans. We fully repaid the 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes during fiscal 2024 for \$ 63-727.0 million. We also used \$ 145.5 million to repurchase 13.1 million shares of common stock at an average of \$ 55-47.52-57 per share through our stock repurchase program. In addition which commenced in fiscal 2023, and we made \$ 35-97.2 million payments for tax withholding on share settlements, net of proceeds associated with our equity plans. These cash outflows were partially offset by \$ 23.7 million received in connection with the settlement of our Capped Calls in relation to our 2023 Notes.** For the year ended January 31, 2022-2023, cash used in financing activities of \$ 394-98.6-3 million was primarily driven by \$ 316-63.7-0 million used to repurchase 1.1 million shares of common stock at an average of \$ 55.52 per share through our stock repurchase program which commenced in fiscal 2023, and \$ 35.2 million payments for tax withholding on share settlements, net of proceeds associated with our equity plans. We also used \$ 77.9 million for repayments of our 2023 Notes.

Obligations and Commitments Our principal contractual obligations and commitments consist of ~~obligations under the Notes (including principal and coupon interest)~~, operating leases, as well as noncancelable contractual commitments that primarily relate to cloud infrastructure support and sales and marketing activities. Refer to Note 7, Note 8, and Note 9 and Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10- K for more information. We do not have any special purpose entities and we do not engage in off-balance sheet financing arrangements. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10- K | 49-52

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates We prepare our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“ GAAP ”). Preparing these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and related disclosures. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our estimates are based on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Our actual results could differ from these estimates. The critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments that we believe to have the most significant impact on our consolidated financial statements are revenue recognition, deferred contract acquisition costs, stock- based compensation, income taxes and loss contingencies.

Revenue Recognition We recognize revenue from contracts with customers using the five- step method described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. At contract inception we evaluate whether two or more contracts should be combined and accounted for as a single contract and whether the combined or single contract includes more than one performance obligation. We combine contracts entered into at or near the same time with the same customer if we determine that the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective; the amount of consideration to be paid in one contract depends on the price or performance of the other contract; or the services promised in the contracts are a single performance obligation. Our performance obligations consist of (i) subscription services, (ii) professional and other services, (iii) on- premises solutions and (iv) maintenance and support for our on- premises solutions. In general, we satisfy the majority of our performance obligations over time as we transfer the promised services to our customers. For some of our services, such as delivery of on- premises solutions, we satisfy our performance obligations at a point in time. We apply significant judgment in identifying and evaluating any terms and conditions in contracts which may impact revenue recognition.

Period of Benefit of Deferred Contract Acquisition Costs Contract acquisition costs are amortized on a straight- line basis over their period of benefit. To determine the period of benefit, we evaluate the type of costs incurred, the nature of the related benefit, and the specific facts and circumstances of our arrangements. The period of benefit for commissions paid for the acquisition of the initial subscription contract is determined by considering our customer life and the technological life of our software platform and related significant features. The period of benefit for commissions on renewal subscription contracts is determined by considering the **weighted** average contractual term for our renewal contracts. Periodically, we evaluate these factors and review whether events or changes in circumstances have occurred that could impact the period of benefit. Any future changes in circumstances around our customer life and **weighted** average contractual terms of renewal contracts may materially change the periods of benefit and therefore the amortization amounts recognized in our consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive **income (loss)**.

Stock- based Compensation We issue stock- based awards to employees, including restricted stock units (“ RSUs ”), purchase rights granted under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ ESPP ”) and stock options. We measure the fair value of these awards at the grant date and recognize such fair value as expense over the service period. The fair value of RSUs is determined by the fair value of our underlying common stock. From time to time, we grant RSUs that also include performance- based or market- based conditions. For RSUs granted with a market condition, we use a Monte Carlo option- pricing model to determine the fair value of the RSUs. The fair value of stock options and ESPP purchase rights are determined by the Black- Scholes option pricing model. For RSUs with a performance condition, we assess the probability that such performance conditions will be met or achieved every reporting period. Judgment is required to estimate the expected life of the stock awards, the volatility of the underlying common stock, forfeiture rates and probability of achievement of performance conditions. Our assumptions may differ from those used in prior periods. Changes to the estimates we make from time to time may have a significant impact on our stock- based compensation expense and could materially impact our results of operations. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10- K | 50-53

We recognize compensation expense net of forfeitures that are estimated at the time of grant based on historical experience and our expectations regarding future pre- vesting termination behavior of employees and revise in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. To the extent our actual forfeiture rate is different from our estimate, stock- based compensation expense is adjusted accordingly. We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year.

In addition, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. Management must make assumptions, judgments and estimates to determine our current provision for income taxes and our deferred tax assets and liabilities. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the net amount that we believe is more likely than not to be realized. Accordingly, the need to establish such allowance is assessed periodically by considering matters such as future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and results of recent operations. The evaluation of recoverability of the deferred tax assets requires that we weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. In recognizing tax benefits from uncertain tax positions, we assess whether 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. As we expand internationally, we will face increased complexity in determining the appropriate tax jurisdictions for revenue and expense items, and as a result, we may record unrecognized tax benefits in the future. At that time, we would make adjustments to these potential future reserves when facts and circumstances change, such as the closing of a tax audit or **when** the refinement of an estimate **is appropriate**. Our estimate of the potential outcome of any uncertain tax position is subject to management's assessment of relevant risks, facts and circumstances existing at that time. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters would be different to the amounts we may potentially record in the future, such differences will affect the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made and could have a material impact on our financial condition and operating results.

Loss Contingencies We evaluate contingent liabilities, including threatened or pending litigation, and make provisions for such liabilities when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and its amount can be reasonably estimated. Because of uncertainties related to these legal matters, we base our estimates and accrue the liabilities, if any, on the information available at the time of our assessment. Developments in these matters could affect the amount of liability we accrue. As additional information becomes available, we may revise our estimates. Any revisions in the estimates of potential liabilities could have a material impact on our operating results and financial position. Further, until the final resolution of any such matter, there may be a loss exposure in excess of the liability recognized and such amount could be significant. Recent Accounting Pronouncements Refer to Note 1 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10- K for recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted as of the date of this report.

DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10- K | 51-54 **Non- GAAP Financial Measures and Other Key Metrics** To supplement our consolidated financial statements, which are prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP, we use certain non- GAAP financial measures, as described below, to understand and evaluate our core operating performance. These non- GAAP financial measures, which may be different than similarly titled measures used by other companies, are presented to enhance investors' overall understanding of our financial performance and should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. We believe that these non- GAAP financial measures provide useful information about our financial performance, enhance the overall understanding of our past performance and future prospects, and allow for greater transparency with respect to important metrics used by our management for financial and operational decision- making. We present these non- GAAP measures to assist investors in seeing our financial performance using a management view, and because we believe that these measures provide an additional tool for investors to use in comparing our core financial performance over multiple periods with other companies in our industry. However, these non- GAAP measures are not intended to be considered in isolation from, a substitute for, or superior to our GAAP results. Non- GAAP gross profit, non- GAAP gross margin, non- GAAP income from operations, non- GAAP operating margin and non- GAAP net income: We define these non- GAAP financial measures as the respective GAAP measures, excluding expenses related to stock- based compensation, employer payroll tax on employee stock transactions, amortization of acquisition- related intangibles, amortization of debt discount and issuance costs, acquisition- related expenses, ~~loss on extinguishment of debt,~~ fair value adjustments to strategic investments, executive transition costs, lease- related impairment and lease- related charges, restructuring and other related charges, ~~tax impact related to an intercompany IP transfer~~ and, as applicable, other special items. The amount of employer payroll tax- related items on employee stock transactions is dependent on our stock price and other factors that are beyond our control and do not correlate to the operation of the business. When evaluating the performance of our business and making operating plans, we do not consider these items (for example, when considering the impact of equity award grants, we place a greater emphasis on overall stockholder dilution rather than the accounting charges associated with such grants). We believe it is useful to exclude these expenses in order to better understand the long- term performance of our core business and to facilitate comparison of our results to those of peer companies and over multiple periods. In addition to these exclusions, we subtract an assumed provision for income taxes to calculate non- GAAP net income. We utilize a fixed long- term projected tax rate in our computation of the non- GAAP income tax provision to provide better consistency across the reporting periods. For fiscal 2023 **and fiscal 2024**, we **have** determined the projected non- GAAP tax rate to be 20 %.

Free cash flow: We define free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities less purchases of property and equipment. We believe free cash flow is an important liquidity measure of the cash that is available (if any), after purchases of property and equipment, for operational expenses, investment in our business and to make acquisitions. Free cash flow is useful to investors as a liquidity measure because it measures our ability to generate or use cash in excess of our capital investments in property and equipment. Once our business needs and obligations are met, cash can be used to maintain a strong balance sheet and invest in future growth.

Billings: We define billings as total revenues plus the change in our contract liabilities and refund liability less contract assets and unbilled accounts receivable in a given period. Billings reflects sales to new customers plus subscription renewals and additional sales to existing customers. Only amounts invoiced to a customer in a given period are included in billings. We believe billings **can be used** is a key metric to measure our periodic performance, **when taking into consideration**

the timing aspects of customer renewals, which represents a large component of our business. Given that most of our customers pay in annual installments one year in advance, but we typically recognize a majority of the related revenue ratably over time, we use billings to measure and monitor our ability to provide our business with the working capital generated by upfront payments from our customers. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 52-55 Reconciliation of gross profit (loss) and gross margin: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) 2023 2022 2021 GAAP ---- 2024 2023 2022 GAAP gross profit \$ 2, 189, 261 \$ 1, 979, 827 \$ 1, 640, 762 \$ 1, 088, 989 Add: Stock-based compensation 72 compensation 79, 996 72, 674 58, 499 42, 658 Add: Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles 9 intangibles 8, 857 9, 613 11, 670 11, 052 Add: Employer payroll tax on employee stock transactions 2, 262 2, 184 7, 524 5, 904 Add: Lease-related impairment and lease-related charges 1 charges 721 1, 090 — Non-GAAP gross profit \$ 2, 281, 097 \$ 2, 065, 388 \$ 1, 718, 455 \$ 1, 148, 603 GAAP gross margin 79 % 79 % 78 % 75 % Non-GAAP adjustments 4 % 3 % Non-GAAP adjustments 3 % 4 % 4 % Non-GAAP gross margin 82 % margin 83 % 82 % 79 % 82 % GAAP subscription gross profit \$ 2, 226, 803 \$ 2, 016, 100 \$ 1, 693, 611 \$ 1, 121, 405 Add: Stock-based compensation 46 compensation 51, 660 46, 916 31, 152 20, 793 Add: Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles 9 intangibles 8, 857 9, 613 11, 670 11, 052 Add: Employer payroll tax on employee stock transactions 1, 464 1, 393 3, 703 2, 862 Add: Lease-related impairment and lease-related charges 447 — charges 505 447 — Non-GAAP subscription gross profit \$ 2, 289, 289 \$ 2, 074, 469 \$ 1, 740, 136 \$ 1, 156, 112 GAAP subscription gross margin 83 % 83 % 81 % 83 % Non-GAAP adjustments 2 % 2 % 3 % 2 % Non-GAAP subscription gross margin 85 % 85 % 84 % 85 % GAAP professional services and other gross loss \$ (37, 542) \$ (36, 273) \$ (52, 849) \$ (32, 416) Add: Stock-based compensation 25 compensation 28, 336 25, 758 27, 347 21, 865 Add: Employer payroll tax on employee stock transactions 791 transactions 798 791 3, 821 3, 042 Add: Lease-related impairment and lease-related charges 643 — charges 216 — 643 — Non-GAAP professional services and other gross loss \$ (8, 192) \$ (9, 081) \$ (21, 681) \$ (7, 509) GAAP professional services and other gross margin (50) % (49) % (76) % (45) Non-GAAP adjustments 39 % 37 % Non-GAAP adjustments 37 % 45 % 35 % Non-GAAP professional services and other gross margin (11) % (12) % (31) % (10) % Reconciliation of income (loss) from operations and operating margin: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) 2023 2022 2021 GAAP ---- 2024 2023 2022 GAAP income (loss) from operations \$ 31, 634 \$ (88, 031) \$ (61, 884) \$ (173, 855) Add: Stock-based compensation 533 compensation 611, 835 533, 100 408, 542 286, 877 Add: Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles 20 intangibles 19, 375 20, 706 24, 770 25, 618 Add: Employer payroll tax on employee stock transactions 12 transactions 13, 682 12, 921 42, 192 34, 042 Add: Acquisition-related expenses — 387 7, 962 Add: Restructuring and other related charges 28 charges 30, 381 28, 335 — — Add: Lease-related impairment and lease-related charges 4, 460 7, 181 5, 099 Add: Executive transition costs 2 — costs — 2, 634 — — Add: Lease Acquisition - related expenses impairment and lease-related charges 7, 181 5, 099 — — 387 Non-GAAP income from operations \$ 711, 367 \$ 516, 846 \$ 419, 106 \$ 180, 644 GAAP operating margin margin 1 % (3) % (3) % (12) Non-GAAP adjustments 25 % 24 % Non-GAAP adjustments 24 % 23 % 24 % Non-GAAP operating margin 21 % margin 26 % 21 % 20 % 12 % DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 2024 Form 10-K | 53-56 Reconciliation of net income (loss): Year Ended January 31, (in thousands, except per share data) 2023 2022 2021 GAAP ---- 2024 2023 2022 GAAP net income (loss) \$ 73, 980 \$ (97, 454) \$ (69, 976) \$ (243, 267) Add: Stock-based compensation 533 compensation 611, 835 533, 100 408, 542 286, 877 Add: Amortization of acquisition-related intangibles 20 intangibles 19, 375 20, 706 24, 770 25, 618 Add: Employer payroll tax on employee stock transactions 12 transactions 13, 682 12, 921 42, 192 34, 042 Add: Acquisition-related expenses — 387 7, 962 Add: Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs 4 costs 5, 175 4, 970 5, 098 28, 001 Add: Fair value adjustments Loss on extinguishment of debt — 33, 752 Add: Tax expense related to intercompany IP transfer strategic investments 22 3, 689 (+ 5, 270) — 9, 294 Add: Restructuring and other related charges 28 charges 30, 381 28, 335 — — Add: Lease-related impairment and lease-related charges 4, 460 7, 181 5, 099 Add: Executive transition costs 2 — costs — 2, 634 — — Add: Lease Acquisition - related expenses impairment and lease-related charges 7, 181 5, 099 — — 387 Add: Income tax effect of non-GAAP adjustments (2) (136, 023) (97, 158) — Non-GAAP net income \$ 622, 887 \$ 418, 924 \$ 410, 842 \$ 182, 279 (1) Represents net change in tax liabilities related to an intercompany IP transfer (2) Represents the income tax adjustment using our estimated non-GAAP tax rate of 20 %. Estimating a non-GAAP tax rate of 20 %, the income tax effect of non-GAAP adjustments was \$ 79. 7 million for the year ended January 31, 2022 and \$ 32. 9 million for the year ended January 31, 2021. Computation of free cash flow: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) 2023 2022 2021 Net 2024 2023 2022 Net cash provided by operating activities \$ 979, 526 \$ 506, 759 \$ 506, 467 \$ 296, 954 Less: Purchases of property and equipment (92, 391) (77, 654) (61, 396) (82, 395) Non-GAAP free cash flow \$ 887, 135 \$ 429, 105 \$ 445, 071 \$ 214, 559 Net cash provided by (used in) provided by investing activities \$ 44, 612 \$ (191, 197) \$ (162, 909) \$ 81, 229 Net cash used in financing activities \$ (946, 039) \$ (98, 256) \$ (394, 621) \$ (58, 976) Computation of billings: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) 2023 2022 2021 Revenue ---- 2024 2023 2022 Revenue \$ 2, 761, 882 \$ 2, 515, 915 \$ 2, 107, 213 \$ 1, 453, 047 Add: Contract liabilities and refund liability, end of period 1, 343, 792 1, 191, 269 1, 049, 106 800, 940 Less: Contract liabilities and refund liability, beginning of period (1, 191, 269) (1, 049, 106) (800, 940) (522, 201) Add: Contract assets and unbilled accounts receivable, beginning of period 18 period 16, 615 18, 273 21, 021 15, 082 Less: Contract assets and unbilled accounts receivable contributed by acquisitions — 6, 589 Less: Contract liabilities and refund liability contributed by acquisitions — (9, 344) Non-GAAP billings \$ 2, 910, 831 \$ 2, 659, 736 \$ 2, 358, 127 \$ 1, 723, 092 DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 54-57

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK We are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure is primarily the result of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates. Interest Rate Risk As of January 31, 2023-2024, we had cash, cash equivalents and investments totaling \$ 1. 2 billion, which consisted primarily of bank deposits, money market funds, commercial paper, corporate notes and bonds and U. S. Treasury and government agency securities. Interest-earning instruments carry a degree of

interest rate risk. Our investment portfolio is composed of highly rated securities and limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. A hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in an approximate \$ 3.2 - 8.6 million decrease of the fair value of our investment portfolio as of January 31, 2023-2024. Such losses would only be realized if we sold the investments prior to maturity. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes and have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate risk exposure. We had no exposure to changes in interest rates from debt obligations at the Notes as of January 31, 2023-2024 since the Notes were extinguished during fiscal 2024. Additionally, our revolving credit facility, which is undrawn as our 2023 Notes and of January 31, 2024 Notes (the "Notes") were issued at fixed rates of 0.5 % and 0.0 %, can be borrowed based on floating rate indexes respectively. The fair value of the Notes changes when the market price of our stock fluctuates or interest rates rate indexes change. However, thus exposing us to potential interest rate fluctuations should we carry decide to access the facility Notes at face value less unamortized discount on our balance sheet and present the fair value for required disclosure purposes only. Foreign Currency Exchange Risk Our reporting currency is the U. S. dollar, and the functional currency of each of our subsidiaries is either its local currency or the U. S. dollar, depending on the circumstances. The assets and liabilities of each of our subsidiaries are translated into U. S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at each balance sheet date. Operations accounts are translated using the average exchange rate for the relevant period. A strengthening or weakening of the U. S. dollar against the other currencies may negatively or positively affect our operating results as expressed in U. S. dollars. Foreign currency translation adjustments are accounted for as a component of "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" within "Stockholders' equity". Gains or losses due to remeasurements of transactions denominated in foreign currencies are included in "Interest income and other income, net" in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). We have not engaged in the hedging of foreign currency transactions to date, although we may choose to do so in the future. We do not believe that an immediate 10 % increase or decrease in the relative value of the U. S. dollar to other currencies would have a material effect on our operating results.

DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 55-58 ITEM 8. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Index Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID 238) 57Consolidated 60Consolidated Financial Statements59Consolidated Statements62Consolidated Balance Sheets as of January 31, 2023-2024 and 202259Consolidated--202362Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Years Ended January 31, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 202160Consolidated 202263Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended January 31, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 202161Consolidated 202264Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended January 31, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 202163Notes 202266Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements65Note Statements68Note 1Summary of Significant Accounting Policies65Note Policies68Note 2Revenue and Performance Obligations74Note Obligations77Note 3Fair Value Measurements74Note Measurements78Note 4Property and Equipment, Net76Note Net79Note 5Acquisitions76Note 6Goodwill 5Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net77Note Net80Note 7Deferred 6Deferred Contract Acquisition and Fulfillment Costs79Note Costs81Note 8Debt79Note 7Debt81Note 9Leases83Note 8Leases83Note 10Commitments 9Commitments and Contingencies83Note Contingencies84Note 11Stockholders 10Stockholders' Equity85Note Equity86Note 12Restructuring 11Restructuring and Other Related Charges88Note Charges89Note 13Net 12Net Income (Loss) Per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders88Note Stockholders90Note 14Employee 13Employee Benefit Plan88Note Plan90Note 15Income 14Income Taxes89Note Taxes90Note 16Geographic 15Geographic Information92Note Information93Note 17Subsequent 16Subsequent Events92 Events94

DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 56-59 To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of DocuSign, Inc. Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of DocuSign, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of January 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), of stockholders' equity and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2023-2024, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2023-2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control- Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of January 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2023-2024 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2023-2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control- Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the COSO. Change in Accounting Principle As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for convertible debt effective February 1, 2021. Basis for Opinions The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud,

and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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

Revenue Recognition- Identifying and Evaluating Terms and Conditions in Contracts As described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, revenue recognition is determined by management through the following steps: (i) identification of the contract, or contracts, with the customer; (ii) identification of the performance obligations in the contract; (iii) determination of the transaction price; (iv) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract; and (v) recognition of the revenue when, or as, the Company satisfies a performance obligation. Management applies significant judgment in identifying and evaluating any terms and conditions in contracts which may impact revenue recognition. For the year ended January 31, 2023-2024, the Company's revenue was \$ 2.52-76 billion. The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to revenue recognition, specifically identifying and evaluating terms and conditions in contracts, is a critical audit matter are the significant judgment by management in identifying and evaluating terms and conditions, especially non- standard terms, in contracts that impact revenue recognition. This in turn led to significant auditor judgment and effort in performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence to determine whether terms and conditions were appropriately identified and evaluated by management. Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the revenue recognition process, including controls related to the identification and evaluation of terms and conditions that impact the determination of revenue recognition. These procedures also included, among others, testing the completeness and accuracy of management's identification and evaluation of the specific terms and conditions in contracts with customers by examining revenue contracts on a test basis and testing management's process for identifying and evaluating the terms and conditions in contracts, including management's determination of the impact of those terms and conditions on revenue recognition.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP San Jose, California March 27-21, 2023-2024 We have served as the Company's auditor since 2009, which includes periods before the Company became subject to SEC reporting requirements.

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DOCUSIGN, INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS January 31, (in thousands, except per share data)

2023	2022	Assets	Current	2024	2023	Assets	Current
		assets	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 797,060	\$ 721,895	\$ 509,059	
		Investments	—	current 309	current 248,402	309,771	293,763
		Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	of \$ 5,499 and \$ 6,011	and \$ 5,807	as of January 31, 2023-2024	and 2022	516,914
		Contract assets	—	current 12	current 15,922	12,437	12,588
		Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,567,667	1,631,004	1,319,596	Investments	—
		Property and equipment, net	199	net 245,173	199,892	184,664	Operating lease right-of-use assets
		Goodwill	353,138	353,619	355,058	Intangible assets, net	70
		Deferred contract acquisition costs	—	noncurrent 350	noncurrent 409,627	350,899	311,835
		Other assets	—	noncurrent 79	noncurrent 99,615	79,484	50,337
		Total assets	\$ 2,971,290	\$ 3,012,720	\$ 2,541,265	Liabilities and Equity	Current liabilities
		Accounts payable	\$ 19,029	\$ 24,393	\$ 52,804	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	100
		Accrued compensation	163	compensation 195,266	163,133	160,163	Convertible senior notes
		—	current 1	current 320,059	1,172,867	1,029,891	Operating lease liabilities
		Total current liabilities	2	liabilities 1,660,621	2,208,322	1,371,639	Convertible senior notes, net
		Contract liabilities	—	noncurrent 16	noncurrent 21,980	16,925	16,725
		Operating lease liabilities	—	noncurrent 141	noncurrent 120,823	141,348	126,340
		Deferred tax liability	—	noncurrent 10	noncurrent 16,795	10,723	9,316
		Other liabilities	—	noncurrent 18	noncurrent 21,332	18,115	23,255
		Total liabilities	2	liabilities 1,841,551	2,395,433		

2,265,762 Commitments and contingencies (Note 10-9) Stockholders' equity Preferred stock, \$ 0.0001 par value; 10,000 shares authorized, 0 shares issued and outstanding as of January 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022 — Common stock, \$ 0.0001 par value; 500,000 shares authorized, 205,326 shares outstanding as of January 31, 2024; 500,000 shares authorized, 201,904 shares outstanding as of January 31, 2023-2023 21; 500,000 shares authorized, 198,834 shares outstanding as of January 31, 2022-20 Treasury stock, at cost: 18 shares as of January 31, 2024; 10 shares as of January 31, 2023; 7 shares as of January 31, 2022- (1,785,164) (1,532,785) Additional paid-in capital 2,821,461 2,240,732 1,720,013 Accumulated other comprehensive loss (22,199,996-360) (4,22,809-996) Accumulated deficit (1,598,670, 684-219) (1,438,598, 189-684) Total stockholders' equity 617- equity 1,129,739 617, 287 275,503 Total liabilities and equity \$ 2,971,290 \$ 3,012,720 \$ 2,541,265 The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 59-62 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS Year (LOSS) Year Ended January 31, (in thousands, except per share data) 2023 2022 2021 Revenue — 2024 2023 2022 Revenue: Subscription \$ 2,686,708 \$ 2,442,177 \$ 2,037,272 \$ 1,381,397 Professional services and other 73,075, 174 73, 738 69, 941 71, 650 Total revenue 2,761,882 2,515,915 2,107,213 1,453,047 Cost of revenue: Subscription 426,905 426,077 343,661 259,992 Professional services and other 110,112, 716 110, 011 122,790 104,066 Total cost of revenue 536,905 536,088 466,451 364,058 Gross profit 1,189,261 1,979,827 1,640,762 1,088,989 Operating expenses: Sales and marketing 1,168,137 1,242,711 1,076,527 798,625 Research and development 480,539, 488 480, 584 393,362 271,522 General and administrative 316,419, 621 316, 228 232,757 192,697 Restructuring and other related charges 28,381 28, 335 — Total operating expenses 2,157,627 2,067,858 1,702,646 Income (1,262,844 Loss loss) from operations operations 31, 634 (88,031) (61,884) (173,855) Interest expense (6,844) (6,389) (6,443) (30,799) Loss on extinguishment of debt — (33,752) Interest income and other income, net 4,688,889 4,539 1,413 Income (8,914 Loss loss) before provision for income taxes taxes 93, 679 (89,881) (66,914) (229,492) Provision for income taxes 7,699 7, 573 3,062 13,775 Net income (loss) \$ 73,980 \$ (97,454) \$ (69,976) \$ Net income (loss) 243,267 Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders: basic Basic and diluted \$ 0.36 \$ (0.49) \$ (0.36) Diluted \$ 0.36 \$ (1,031,49) \$ (0.36) Weighted-average number of shares used in computing net income (loss) per share: Basic 204 attributable to common stockholders, 070 200 basic and diluted 200,903 196,675 185 Diluted 208,760 950 200,903 196,675 Other comprehensive income (loss): Foreign currency translation gains losses, net of tax \$ (losses 254); net of tax \$ (15,336) \$ (7,935) \$ 7,468 Unrealized gains (losses) on investments, net of tax tax 3,890 (2,851) (1,838) (831) Other comprehensive income (loss) 3,636 (18,187) (9,773) 6,637 Comprehensive income (loss) \$ 77,616 \$ (115,641) \$ (79,749) \$ (236,630) Stock-based compensation expense included in costs and expenses: Cost of revenue — subscription \$ 51,660 \$ 46,916 \$ 31,152 \$ 20,793 Cost of revenue — professional services and other 25,336 25, 758 27,347 21,865 Sales and marketing 222,203, 855 222, 334 186,759 131,041 Research and development 149,184, 211 149, 967 108,523 65,890 General and administrative 88,143, 773 88, 125 54,761 47,288 Restructuring and other related charges 5,012 5, 626 — DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 60-63 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Common Stock Additional Paid-In Capital Treasury Stock Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Accumulated Deficit Total Stockholders' Equity (in thousands) Shares Amount Balances at January 31, 2020 181 2021 192, 254 807 \$ 18-19 \$ 1,685-702, 254 167 \$ — \$ (1,673-048) \$ 4,964 \$ (1,137-380, 185-452) \$ 546,327 Settlement of convertible senior notes due in 2023 4,698 1 (31,933) — (31,932) Reclassification to mezzanine equity for convertible senior notes due in 2023 — (3,390) — (3,390) Equity component of issued convertible senior notes due in 2024 63,268 — 63,268 Purchase of capped calls related to issuance of convertible senior notes due in 2024 — (31,395) — (31,395) Issuance of common stock as consideration for acquisition 247 — 48,361 — 48,361 Exercise of stock options 2,072 — 24,305 — 24,305 Settlement of restricted stock units 4,072 — Tax withholding on net share settlement of restricted stock units and employee stock purchase plan (376,542) (1,048) (377,590) Employee stock purchase plan 464 — 29,859 — 29,859 Employee stock-based compensation expense 294,554 — 294,554 Net loss — (243,267) (243,267) Other comprehensive income, net — 6,637 — 6,637 Balances at January 31, 2021 192,807 191,702,254 (1,048) 4,964 (1,380,452) 325,737 Cumulative impact of Accounting Standards Update 2020-06 adoption — (86,144) — 12,239 (73,905) Settlement of convertible senior notes due in 2023 749 — (873) — (873) Exercise of stock options 1,693 — 23,729 — 23,729 Settlement of restricted stock units 5,071 1 (1) — Tax withholding on net share settlement of restricted stock units and employee stock purchase plan (1,760) — (388,915) (484) — (389,399) Employee stock purchase plan 264 — 46,077 — 46,077 Charitable donation of common stock 10 — 3,000 — 3,000 Employee stock-based compensation expense — 420,886 — 420,886 Net loss — (69,976) (69,976) Other comprehensive income loss, net — (9,773) — (9,773) Balances at January 31, 2022 198,834 201,720,013 (1,532) (4,809) (1,438,189) 275,503 Exercise of stock options 868 — 12,678 — 12,678 Settlement of restricted stock units 4,230 — (88,900) (253) — (89,153) Employee stock purchase plan 535 — 36,526 — 36,526 Repurchases of common stock (1,135) — (63,041) (63,041) Employee stock-based compensation — 560,415 — 560,415 Net loss — (97,454) (97,454) Other comprehensive loss, net — (18,187) — (18,187) Balances at January 31, 2023 201,904 \$ 20 \$ 1,720-240, 013 732 \$ (1,532-785) \$ (4,22,809-996) \$ (1,438-598, 189-684) \$ 275-617, 503-287 DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 61-64 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued) Common Stock Additional Paid-In Capital Treasury Stock Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Accumulated Deficit Total Stockholders' Equity (in thousands) Shares Amount Balances at January 31, 2022 198-2023 201,834-904 20 \$ 1,720-240, 013-732 (1,532-785) (4,22,809-996) (1,438-598, 189-684) 275-617, 503-287 Settlement of stock options 868 convertible senior notes due in 2024 — 104 12,678 — 12-104 Exercise of stock options 840 — 13,678 991 — 13,991 Settlement of

restricted stock units ~~4~~ **units 7**, 230 ~~523~~ **1** — — — **1** — Tax withholding on net share settlement of restricted stock units and employee stock purchase plan (~~+2, 428, 722~~) — (~~88, 141, 900, 994~~) (~~253, 379~~) — — (~~89, 142, 153, 373~~) Employee stock purchase plan ~~535~~ **plan 839** — ~~36, 32, 526, 993~~ — — — ~~36, 32, 526, 993~~ Repurchases of common stock (~~+3, 135, 058~~) — — — — (~~63, 145, 041, 515~~) (~~63, 145, 041, 515~~) Employee stock-based compensation expense **Settlement of capped calls, net of related costs** — — — ~~560, 23, 415, 688~~ — — — ~~560, 23, 415, 688~~ **Employee stock-based compensation** — — — ~~651, 947~~ — — — ~~651, 947~~ Net loss ~~income~~ — — — — ~~73~~ (~~97, 980, 73, 454~~) (~~97, 980, 454~~) Other comprehensive loss ~~income~~, net — — — — ~~3~~ (~~18, 636, 187~~) — ~~3~~ (~~18, 636, 187~~) Balances at January 31, 2023 ~~201-2024~~ **2024** ~~205, 904, 326~~ \$ ~~20, 21~~ \$ ~~2, 240, 821~~, ~~732, 461~~ \$ (~~+2, 785, 164~~) \$ (~~22, 19, 996, 360~~) \$ (~~1, 598, 670, 684, 219~~) \$ ~~617, 1, 287, 129, 739~~ DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | ~~62-65~~ CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Year Ended January 31, (in thousands)

2023 2022 2021 Cash — ~~2024~~ **2023** ~~2022~~ **2022** Cash flows from operating activities: Net ~~income~~ (loss) \$ ~~73, 980~~ \$ (~~97, 454~~) \$ (~~69, 976~~) \$ (~~243, 267~~) Adjustments to reconcile net ~~income~~ (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation and amortization ~~86~~ **amortization 95, 062, 86**, 255 81, 913 71, 090 Amortization of deferred contract acquisition and fulfillment costs ~~185~~ **costs 200, 163, 185**, 045 144, 442 99, 384 Amortization of debt discount and transaction costs ~~4, 749, 4, 970, 5, 098, 28, 001~~ Loss on extinguishment of debt — — — ~~33, 752~~ Operating cash flow related to repayments of convertible senior notes — — — — (~~75, 165~~) Non-cash operating lease ~~costs 27~~ **costs 21, 310, 27**, 501 26, 819 26, 728 Stock-based compensation expense ~~538~~ **expense 616, 847, 538**, 726 408, 542 ~~286, 877~~ Deferred income taxes ~~1~~ **taxes 6, 292, 1**, 697 1, 369 Other (~~2-1, 410, 904~~) Other ~~15, 15~~, 723 9, 871 (~~210~~) Changes in operating assets and liabilities Accounts receivable ~~receivable 71, 681~~ (~~75, 964~~) (~~117, 380~~) (~~73, 913~~) Prepaid expenses and other current assets (~~657~~) (~~5, 038~~) (~~7, 074~~) (~~1, 155~~) Deferred contract acquisition and fulfillment costs (~~255, 159~~) (~~232, 315~~) (~~207, 393~~) (~~208, 510~~) Other assets (~~15, 432~~) (~~22, 319~~) (~~11, 496~~) (~~4, 094~~) Accounts payable (~~4, 826~~) (~~26, 440~~) 12, 148 ~~12, 128~~ Accrued expenses and other liabilities ~~7~~ **liabilities 6, 473, 7**, 340 10, 828 ~~37, 155~~ Accrued compensation ~~compensation 33, 979~~ (~~1, 781~~) 1, 128 ~~64, 586~~ Contract liabilities ~~143~~ **liabilities 152, 247, 143**, 177 250, 482 ~~267, 750~~ Operating lease liabilities (~~25, 279~~) (~~42, 364~~) (~~32, 854~~) (~~21, 773~~) Net cash provided by operating activities ~~506~~ **activities 979, 526, 506**, 759 506, 467 ~~296, 954~~ Cash flows from investing activities: Cash paid for acquisition, net of acquired cash — — — (~~6, 388~~) (~~180, 370~~) Purchases of marketable securities (~~336, 221~~) (~~533, 710~~) (~~384, 128~~) (~~164, 989~~) Sales of marketable securities — — — ~~7, 569, 28, 986~~ Maturities of marketable securities ~~423~~ **securities 473, 869, 423**, 917 283, 184 488, 538 Purchases of strategic and other investments (~~645~~) (~~3, 750~~) (~~1, 750~~) **Purchases of property and equipment** (~~8-92, 541, 391~~) **Purchases of property and equipment** (~~77, 654~~) (~~61, 396~~) (~~82, 395~~) Net cash provided by (used in) provided by investing activities ~~activities 44, 612~~ (~~191, 197~~) (~~162, 909~~) ~~81, 229~~ Cash flows from financing activities: **Repayments** Proceeds from issuance of convertible senior notes, net of initial purchasers' discounts and transaction costs — — — ~~677, 370~~ Purchase of capped calls related to issuance of convertible senior notes — — — (~~31, 726, 395, 979~~) Repayments of convertible senior notes (~~16~~) (~~77, 906~~) (~~384, 199~~) Repurchases of common stock (~~145, 515~~) (~~63, 041~~) — **Settlement** — Payment of revolving credit facility **capped calls, net of related costs 23, 688** — — — (~~2, 453~~) Payment of tax withholding obligation on net RSU settlement and ESPP purchase (~~144, 218~~) (~~84, 403~~) (~~386, 521~~) (~~372, 463~~) Proceeds from exercise of stock options ~~12~~ **options 13, 991, 12**, 678 23, 729 ~~24, 305~~ Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan ~~36~~ **plan 32, 994, 36**, 526 46, 077 ~~29, 859~~ Net cash used in financing activities (~~946, 039~~) (~~98, 256~~) (~~394, 621~~) (~~58, 976~~) Effect of foreign exchange on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash ~~cash 199~~ (~~3, 784~~) (~~5, 594~~) ~~5, 646~~ Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash ~~213~~ **cash 78, 298, 213**, 522 (~~56, 657~~) ~~324, 853~~ Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period ~~509~~ **period 723, 201, 509**, 679 566, 336 ~~241, 483~~ Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period \$ ~~801, 499~~ \$ ~~723, 201~~ \$ ~~509, 679~~ \$ ~~566, 336~~ DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | ~~63-66~~ CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued) Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) 2023 2022 2021 Supplemental — ~~2024~~ **2023** ~~2022~~ **2022** Supplemental disclosure: Cash paid for interest \$ ~~185~~ \$ ~~185~~ \$ ~~349~~ \$ ~~78, 040~~ Cash paid for operating lease liabilities ~~38~~ **liabilities 34, 845, 38**, 873 40, 552 ~~35, 176~~ Cash paid for income taxes ~~10, 460, 10~~, 416 6, 940 ~~3, 503~~ Non-cash investing and financing activities: Property and equipment in accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities \$ ~~2, 879~~ \$ ~~4, 757~~ \$ ~~11, 285~~ \$ ~~3, 903~~ Operating lease right-of-use assets exchanged for lease obligations ~~63~~ **obligations 3, 149, 63**, 086 2, 749 ~~30, 816~~ Fair value of shares issued as consideration for acquisition — — — ~~48, 361~~ Fair value of shares issued as part of the repayments of convertible senior notes ~~2~~ **notes — 2**, 174, 230 ~~1, 233, 990~~ DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | ~~67-64~~ DOCUSIGN, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Organization and Description of Business DocuSign, Inc. (“we,” “our” or “us”) was incorporated in the State of Washington in April 2003. We merged with and into DocuSign, Inc., a Delaware corporation, in March 2015. DocuSign is the global leader in the eSignature category. We offer products that address broader agreement workflows, and digital transformation, including the world’s leading electronic signature product, enabling agreements to be signed electronically on a wide variety of devices, from virtually anywhere in the world, securely. Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation Our consolidated financial statements include those of DocuSign, Inc. and our subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). Our fiscal year ends on January 31. References to fiscal 2023-2024, for example, are to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2023-2024. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation. These amounts were not material to any of the periods presented. Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions made by management include, but are not limited to, the determination of: • the average period of benefit associated with deferred contract acquisition costs and fulfillment costs; • the valuation of strategic investments; • the fair value of certain stock awards issued; • the fair value of convertible notes; • the useful life and recoverability of long-lived assets; • the discount rate used for operating leases; • the recognition and measurement of loss contingencies; and • the recognition, measurement and valuation of deferred income taxes. Concentration

of Credit Risk Our financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and accounts receivable. Although we deposit our cash with multiple financial institutions, the deposits, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. We have not experienced any losses on our deposits of cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist of money market funds, which are invested through financial institutions in the U. S. Management believes that the institutions are financially stable and, accordingly, minimal credit risk exists. No customer individually accounted for more than 10 % of our revenues in the years ended January 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021 or for more than 10 % of our accounts receivable as of January 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers, do not require collateral and maintain allowances for potential credit losses on customers' accounts using the expected loss model. We recognize revenue when a customer obtains control of promised services. We apply significant judgment in identifying and evaluating any terms and conditions in contracts which may impact revenue recognition. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration that we expect to be entitled to receive in exchange for these services. To achieve the core principle of this standard, we apply the following steps: DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10- K | 65-68

1. Identification of the contract, or contracts, with the customer We consider the terms and conditions of the contract and our customary business practices in identifying our contracts under ASC 606. We determine we have a contract with a customer when the contract is approved, we can identify each party' s rights regarding the services to be transferred, we can identify the payment terms for the services, we have determined the customer has the ability and intent to pay and the contract has commercial substance. At contract inception we evaluate whether two or more contracts should be combined and accounted for as a single contract and whether the combined or single contract includes more than one performance obligation. We apply judgment in determining the customer' s ability and intent to pay, which is based on a variety of factors, including the customer' s historical payment experience or, in the case of a new customer, credit and financial information pertaining to the customer.
2. Identification of the performance obligations in the contract Performance obligations promised in a contract are identified based on the services and the products that will be transferred to the customer that are both capable of being distinct, whereby the customer can benefit from the service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available from third parties or from us, and are distinct in the context of the contract, whereby the transfer of the services and the products is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. Our performance obligations consist of (i) subscription services, (ii) professional services, (iii) on- premises solutions, and (iv) maintenance and support for on- premises solutions.
3. Determination of the transaction price The transaction price is determined based on the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for transferring services to the customer. Variable consideration is included in the transaction price if, in our judgment, it is probable that a significant future reversal of cumulative revenue under the contract will not occur. None of our contracts contain a significant financing component.
4. Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract If the contract contains a single performance obligation, the entire transaction price is allocated to the single performance obligation. Contracts that contain multiple performance obligations require an allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligation based on a relative standalone selling price (" SSP").
5. Recognition of the revenue when, or as, we satisfy a performance obligation Revenue is recognized at the time the related performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the control of the promised service to a customer. Revenue is recognized as control of the service is transferred to the customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration that we expect to receive in exchange for those services. We generate all our revenue from contracts with customers. We generate revenue primarily from sales of subscriptions to access our software platform and related subscriptions of our customers. Our subscription revenue is driven by our go- to- market model, which includes a combination of direct sales, partner- assisted sales and web- based self- service purchasing. Subscription arrangements with customers do not provide the customer with the right to take possession of our software operating platform at any time. Instead, customers are granted continuous access to our software platform over the contractual period. A time- elapsed method is used to measure progress because we transfer control evenly over the contractual period. Accordingly, the fixed consideration related to subscription revenue is generally recognized on a straight- line basis over the contract term beginning on the date access to our software platform is provided. Professional services and other revenue consists of fees associated with consulting and training services from assisting customers in implementing and expanding the use of our software platform. These services are generally distinct from subscription services. Professional services do not result in significant customization of the subscription service. Revenue from professional services provided on a time and materials basis is recognized as the services are performed. Other revenue includes amounts derived from the sale of our on- premises solutions, which are recognized upon passage of control, which occurs upon shipment of the product. The maintenance and support on the on- premises solutions is a stand- ready obligation to perform this service over the term of the arrangement and, as a result, is accounted for ratably over the term of the arrangement. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10- K | 66-69

Contracts with Multiple Performance Obligations Most of our contracts with customers contain multiple performance obligations that are distinct and accounted for separately. The transaction price is allocated to the separate performance obligations on a relative SSP basis. We determine SSP for our performance obligations based on our observable inputs, such as standalone sales and historical contract pricing. SSP is consistent with our overall pricing objectives, taking into consideration the type of subscription services and professional and other services. Variable Consideration Revenue from sales is recorded at the net sales price, which is the transaction price, and includes estimates of variable consideration. The amount of variable consideration that is included in the transaction price is constrained and is included in the net sales price only to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of the cumulative revenue will not occur when the uncertainty is resolved. If our services do not meet certain service level commitments, our customers are entitled to receive service credits, and in certain cases, refunds, each representing a form of variable consideration. We have historically not experienced any significant incidents affecting the defined levels of reliability and performance as required by our subscription contracts. Accordingly, the amount of any estimated refunds related to these agreements in the consolidated financial statements is not material during the periods presented. We capitalize sales

commissions, certain parts of the company bonus and associated payroll taxes paid to internal sales personnel that are incremental to the acquisition of customer contracts as deferred contract acquisition costs in " Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and " Deferred contract acquisition costs — noncurrent" on our consolidated balance sheets. We determine whether costs should be deferred based on our sales compensation plans, if the commissions are in fact incremental and would not have occurred absent the customer contract. These deferred commissions are amortized on a straight- line basis over the periods of benefit, commensurate with the pattern of revenue recognition. Commissions paid for renewal of a subscription contract are not considered commensurate with the commissions paid for the acquisition of the initial subscription contract given the substantive difference in commission rates between new and renewal contracts. The period of benefit for commissions paid for the acquisition of the initial subscription contract, of five years, is determined by taking into consideration our initial estimated customer life and the technological life of our software platform and related significant features. The period of benefit for renewal subscription contracts, of two years, is determined by ~~considering the~~ **weighted** average contractual term for renewal contracts. Commissions paid on professional services contracts are amortized over the period of benefit, being the period the associated revenue is earned as the commissions paid on new and renewal professional services contracts are commensurate with each other. Amortization of deferred contract acquisition costs is primarily included in the " Sales and marketing " expense in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive **income (loss)**. We periodically review these deferred costs to determine whether events or changes in circumstances have occurred that could impact the period of benefit of these deferred contract acquisition costs. There were no material impairment losses recorded during the periods presented. Deferred Contract Fulfillment Costs We capitalize third- party costs to fulfill contracts with a customer in " Prepaid expenses and other current assets " and " Other assets — noncurrent " on our consolidated balance sheets. We amortize these costs on a straight- line basis consistent with the ratable revenue recognition of the performance obligations in the associated contracts. " Subscription " cost of revenue primarily consists of personnel and related costs to support our software platform, amortization expense associated with capitalized internally- developed software and technology- related intangible assets, property and equipment depreciation, allocated overhead expenses, merchant processing fees and server hosting costs. DocuSign, Inc. | **2023-2024** Form 10- K | **67-70** " Professional services and other " cost of revenue consists primarily of personnel costs for our professional services delivery team, travel- related costs and allocated overhead. Advertising Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are included in " Sales and marketing " expense in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive **income (loss)**. Advertising expense was \$ **95.0 million, \$** 128.3 million ~~;~~ **and \$** 115.7 million ~~and \$~~ **78.6 million** in the years ended January 31, **2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021**. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, bonuses and benefits, and stock- based compensation. Stock- Based Compensation Compensation cost for stock- based awards issued to employees, including stock options, ESPP purchase rights and RSUs, is measured at fair value on the date of grant and recognized over the service period, generally on a straight- line basis. The fair value of stock options and ESPP purchase rights is estimated on the date of grant using a Black- Scholes option- pricing model. The fair value of RSUs is estimated on the date of grant based on the fair value of our underlying common stock. From time to time, we grant RSUs that also include performance- based or market- based conditions. For RSUs granted with a market condition, we use a Monte Carlo option- pricing model to determine the fair value of the RSUs. Compensation expense for RSUs granted with a market or a performance condition is recognized on a graded vesting basis over the requisite service period. The amount of compensation expense related to the RSUs granted with a performance condition is determined after assessing the probability of achieving requisite performance criteria. We recognize compensation expense related to shares issued pursuant to the 2018 ESPP on a straight- line basis over the offering period of six months. Compensation expense is recognized net of forfeitures that are estimated at the time of grant and revised in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. We capitalize stock- based compensation costs incurred as a result of qualifying internally- developed software development activities. We may elect to issue shares on the settlement dates net of the statutory tax withholding requirements to be paid by us on behalf of our employees. In these instances, we record the liability for withholding amounts to be paid by us as treasury stock or as a reduction to additional paid- in capital, and include these payments as a reduction of cash flows from financing activities. Restructuring charges Restructuring liabilities arise when management commits to a restructuring plan, the restructuring plan identifies all significant actions, the period of time to complete the restructuring plan indicates that significant changes to the plan are not likely and employees who are impacted have been notified of the pending involuntary termination. Restructuring charges are accrued in the period in which it is probable that the employees are entitled to the restructuring benefits and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, income tax expense is recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year. In addition, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to an amount for which realization is more likely than not. DocuSign, Inc. | **2023-2024** Form 10- K | **68-71** The functional currency of our foreign entities and branches is generally the local currency. Monetary assets and liabilities and transactions denominated in currencies other than an entity' s functional currency are remeasured into its functional currency using current exchange rates at each balance sheet date. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities are not remeasured. We recognize gains and losses from such adjustments within " Interest income and other income, net " in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive **income (loss)** in the period of occurrence. We present our financial statements in U. S. dollars. Adjustments resulting from translating foreign functional currency financial statements into U. S. dollars are recorded as a separate component on our consolidated statements of comprehensive **income (loss)**, net of tax. All assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate during the period. Equity transactions are translated using the historical exchange rate. In periods when we have net income, we compute basic and diluted net ~~loss~~ **income** per share in conformity with

the two- class method required for participating securities. The undistributed earnings are allocated between common stock and participating securities as if all earnings had been distributed during the period presented. ~~We consider any shares issued on the early exercise of stock options subject to repurchase to be participating securities because holders of such shares have non- forfeitable dividend rights in the event a dividend is paid on common stock. The holders of early exercised shares do not have a contractual obligation to share in our losses. As such, our net losses in all the years presented were not allocated to these participating securities.~~ Basic net **income (loss)** per share attributable to common stockholders is computed by dividing the net **income (loss)** attributable to common stockholders by the weighted- average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net **loss income** per share attributable to common stockholders is computed by giving effect to all potential shares of common stock, including shares underlying our convertible senior notes, unvested **RSUs stock awards**, ~~early exercised or~~ outstanding stock options, ESPP purchase rights, convertible preferred stock, and warrants to purchase common stock and convertible preferred stock, to the extent they are dilutive. ~~Since~~ **The dilutive potential shares of common stock are computed using the treasury stock method or the as- if converted method, as applicable. For periods presented in which** we have reported net losses ~~for all periods presented~~, dilutive common shares are not assumed to have been issued as their effect would have been antidilutive. Therefore, diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders is the same as basic net loss per share attributable to common stockholders.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and cash equivalents consist of money market funds, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase and deposits with financial institutions and are carried at fair value. Investments in marketable securities consist of commercial paper, corporate **notes and bonds, municipal** notes and bonds, as well as U. S. Treasury and government agency securities. Management determines the appropriate classification of investments at the time of purchase and reevaluates such determination at each balance sheet date. Marketable securities are classified as available- for- sale and are carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet and are classified as short- term or long- term based on their remaining contractual maturities. We evaluate our investments with unrealized loss positions at the individual security level to determine whether the unrealized loss was related to credit or noncredit factors. We consider whether a credit loss exists based on the extent of the unrealized loss position, any adverse conditions specifically related to the security or the issuer' s operating environment, pay structure of the security, the issuer' s payment history and any changes in the issuer' s credit rating. Estimated credit losses are determined using a discounted cash flow model and recorded as an allowance, with changes in expected credit losses on our investments recorded in “ Interest income and other income, net ” in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Unrealized gains and losses related to noncredit factors are reflected in “ Accumulated other comprehensive loss ” on the consolidated balance sheets. DocuSign, Inc. | **2023-2024** Form 10- K | **69-72** Strategic Investments Our strategic investments consist of non- marketable equity investments in privately- held companies and investment companies in which we do not have a controlling interest or significant influence. We have elected to apply the measurement alternative for equity investments in privately- held companies that do not have readily determinable fair values, measuring them at cost, less any impairment, plus or minus adjustments resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer. We have elected to measure our equity investments in investment companies that do not have readily determinable fair values based on the investment' s net asset value. An impairment loss is recorded when an event or circumstance indicates a decline in value has occurred. As of January 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, we held equity investments in privately- held companies totaling \$ **12.13. 5.2** million and \$ **12.45** million that were classified in “ Other assets — noncurrent ” on our consolidated balance sheets. Restricted Cash Restricted cash consists **primarily** of certificates of deposits collateralizing our operating lease agreements for office space and cash withheld from employees to fund claims and program expenses related to the Voluntary Disability Plans in California ~~and Washington~~. The following table illustrates the reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows as of January 31, **2024, 2023, and 2022**, ~~and 2021~~:

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Cash	\$ 797,060	\$ 721,895	\$ 509,059	\$ 566,055
Restricted cash included in prepaid expense and other current assets	\$ 1,332	\$ 372	\$ 280	\$ 1,107
Restricted cash included in other assets- noncurrent	\$ 1,332	\$ 372	\$ 280	\$ 1,107
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	\$ 801,499	\$ 723,201	\$ 509,679	\$ 566,336

Fair Value of Financial Instruments We measure assets and liabilities at fair value based on an expected exit price, which represents the amount that would be received on the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value may be based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The authoritative guidance on fair value measurements establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis whereby inputs, used in valuation techniques, are assigned a hierarchical level. The following are the hierarchical levels of inputs to measure fair value: Level 1 Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Level 2 Inputs reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities; or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means. Level 3 Unobservable inputs reflecting our own assumptions incorporated in valuation techniques used to determine fair value. These assumptions are required to be consistent with market participant assumptions that are reasonably available Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement of assets and liabilities being measured within the fair value hierarchy. The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their respective fair values due to the short period of time to maturity, receipt or payment. DocuSign, Inc. | **2023-2024** Form 10- K | **70-73** Accounts Receivable ~~and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts~~ and Credit Losses Accounts receivable primarily consist of amounts billed currently due from customers. Our accounts receivable are subject to collection risk. Gross accounts receivable are reduced for this risk by an allowance for doubtful accounts. This allowance is for estimated losses resulting from

the inability of our customers to make required payments. Our allowance for doubtful accounts includes balances that are specifically identified for adequacy based on a regular evaluation of such factors as age of the receivable balance, current economic conditions, credit quality of the customer, and past collection experience. We also include in our allowance for doubtful accounts an estimate for future credit losses, based on historical experience, which is recorded in the period in which we invoice our customers. We do not have any off- balance- sheet credit exposure related to our customers. We do not typically offer right of refund in our contracts and do not require collateral from our customers. Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts were not material in all periods presented. Property and equipment, including costs incurred to bring to the location and condition necessary for intended use, are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and the following estimated useful lives: Estimated Useful Life Computer and network equipment 3 years Software, including capitalized software development costs 3- 5 years Furniture and office equipment 3- 4 years Leasehold improvements Lesser of lease term and 10 years Disposals are removed at cost less accumulated depreciation, and any gain or loss from disposition is reflected in the statement of operations and comprehensive **income (loss)** in the year of disposition. Additions and improvements that increase the value or extend the life of an asset are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Leases arise from contractual obligations that convey the right to control the use of identified property, plant or equipment for a period of time in exchange for consideration. We determine whether an arrangement is or contains a lease at inception, based on whether there is an identified asset and whether we control the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. At lease commencement date, we determine lease classification between finance and operating, allocate the consideration to the lease and nonlease components and recognize a right- of- use asset and corresponding lease liability for each lease component. A right- of- use asset represents our right to use an underlying asset and a lease liability represents our obligation to make payments during the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured as the present value of the remaining lease payments over the lease term. The discount rate used to determine the present value is our incremental borrowing rate unless the interest rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable. We estimate our incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at lease commencement date for borrowings with a similar term. The right- of- use asset is initially measured as the present value of the lease payments, adjusted for initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments to lessors and lease incentives. We do not recognize right- of- use assets and liabilities for leases with a term of twelve months or less. Additionally, we do not separate nonlease components from the associated lease components for our office leases and certain other asset classes. The total consideration includes fixed payments and contractual escalation provisions. We are responsible for maintenance, insurance, property taxes and other variable payments, which are expensed as incurred. Our leases include options to renew or terminate. We include the option to renew or terminate in our determination of the lease term when the option is deemed to be reasonably certain to be exercised. Operating leases are classified in “ Operating lease right- of- use assets ”, “ Operating lease liabilities — current ”, and “ Operating lease liabilities — noncurrent ” on our consolidated balance sheets. Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight- line basis over the expected lease term and included in “ **Income (Loss-loss) from operations** ” in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive **income (loss)**. **We did not have material finance leases for all periods presented.** DocuSign, Inc. | **2023-2024** Form 10- K | **71-74** Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and is not amortized. We test goodwill for impairment at least annually, on November 1, or as events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Such events and changes may include: significant changes in performance relative to expected operating results, significant changes in asset use, significant negative industry or economic trends, and changes in our business strategy. Our test for goodwill impairment starts with a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If qualitative factors indicate that the fair value of the reporting unit is more likely than not less than its carrying amount, then a quantitative goodwill impairment test is performed. For the purposes of impairment testing, we have determined that we have one operating segment and one reporting unit. We performed a qualitative assessment for the fiscal year ended January 31, **2023-2024**, and concluded that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit significantly exceeds its carrying value. There was no impairment of goodwill recorded in the years ended January 31, **2023 and 2022 and 2021**. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized using the straight- line method over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets, estimated based on our expected period of benefit, are as follows: Estimated Useful Life Existing technology 3- 5 years Customer contracts & related relationships 5- 10 years Other (1) 1- 5 years (1) Includes certifications, maintenance contracts and related relationships, subscription backlog and tradenames and trademarks We evaluate the estimated remaining useful lives of intangible assets and other long- lived assets to assess whether a revision to the remaining periods of amortization is required. Impairment of Long- Lived Assets We review long- lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset group may not be fully recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition are less than its carrying amount. We recognized an impairment of \$ 5. 1 million on operating lease right- of- use assets as part of General and administrative expense during the year ended January 31, 2022. There was no impairment recognized in the other periods presented. Software Development and Cloud Computing Arrangement Implementation Costs We capitalize qualifying internally- developed software development costs incurred during the application development stage, as long as it is probable the project will be completed and the software will be used to perform the function intended. Capitalization of such costs ceases once the project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. Capitalized software development costs are included in “ Property and equipment, net ” on our consolidated balance sheets and are amortized on a straight- line basis over their expected useful lives of approximately three to five years. We also capitalize qualifying implementation costs under cloud computing arrangements (“ CCA ”). Capitalization of such costs ceases once the software of the hosting arrangement is ready

for its intended use. The CCA implementation costs balance was \$ **64.8 million and \$** 49.5 million **and \$ 22.6 million** as of January 31, **2024 and** 2023 **and 2022**, and is included in “ Other assets — noncurrent ” on our consolidated balance sheets and amortized on a straight- line basis over the term of the associated hosting arrangement. Business Combinations We account for our acquisitions using the acquisition method of accounting, which requires, among other things, allocation of the fair value of purchase consideration to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their estimated fair values on the acquisition date. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. DocuSign, Inc. | **2023-2024** Form 10- K | **72-75** Management’ s estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain. During the measurement period, not to exceed one year from the date of acquisition, we may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with a corresponding offset to goodwill if new information is obtained related to facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. After the measurement period, any subsequent adjustments are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive **income (loss)**. Acquisition costs, such as legal and consulting fees, are expensed as incurred. Segments Operating segments are defined as components of an entity for which separate financial information is available and that is regularly reviewed by our Chief Operating Decision Maker (“ CODM ”) in deciding how to allocate resources to an individual segment and in assessing performance. Our Chief Executive Officer is our CODM. Our CODM reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of making operating decisions, allocating resources, and evaluating financial performance. As such, we have determined that we operate in one operating and one reportable segment. Convertible Debt Prior to February 1, 2021, we accounted for our convertible debt instruments as separate liability and equity components. We determined the carrying amount of the liability component as the present value of its cash flows using a discount rate based on comparable convertible transactions for similar companies. The carrying amount of the equity component representing the conversion option was calculated by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the principal amount of the convertible debt instruments as a whole. This difference represented a debt discount that was amortized to interest expense over the term of the convertible debt instruments using the effective interest rate method. The equity component was not remeasured as long as it continued to meet the conditions for equity classification. The transaction costs incurred related to the issuance of the convertible debt instruments were allocated to the liability and equity components based on their relative initial carrying value of the convertible debt instruments. Transaction costs attributable to the liability component were being amortized to interest expense over the respective terms of the convertible debt instruments, and transaction costs attributable to the equity component were netted against the equity component of the convertible debt instruments in stockholders’ equity. Effective February 1, 2021, we account for our convertible debt instruments as a single liability measured at its amortized cost. At issuance, the carrying amount is calculated as the proceeds, net of initial purchasers’ discounts and transaction costs. The difference between the principal amount and carrying value is amortized to interest expense over the term of the convertible debt instruments using the effective interest rate method. At settlement, the carrying amount of the liability is derecognized and the excess of the cash consideration, if any, over the carrying amount is recorded as a reduction to additional paid- in capital. Capped calls entered into in connection with the offering of the convertible debt instruments are considered indexed to our own stock and are considered equity classified. They are recorded in stockholders’ equity and are not accounted for as derivatives. The cost incurred in connection with the capped calls was recorded as a reduction to additional paid- in capital. **Subsequent unwinding of capped calls was recorded as an increase to cash and additional paid- in capital upon settlement**. Legal Contingencies We evaluate contingent liabilities including threatened or pending litigation and make provisions for such liabilities when it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and its amount can be reasonably estimated. We periodically assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes from potential claims or legal proceedings, as well as potential ranges of probable losses, when the outcomes of the claims or proceedings are probable and reasonably estimable. A determination of the amount of the liabilities required, if any, for these contingencies is made after the analysis of each separate matter. **Recently Adopted** DocuSign, Inc. | **2024 Form 10- K** | **76** **In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“ FASB ”) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2023- 07, “ Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures ” (“ ASU 2023- 07 ”), which enhances disclosures required for operating segments. ASU 2023- 07 expands public entities’ segment disclosures by requiring disclosure of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss, an amount and description of its composition for other segment items, and interim disclosures of a reportable segment’ s profit or loss and assets. All disclosure requirements of ASU 2023- 07 are required for entities with a single reportable segment. ASU 2023- 07 is effective for the Company’ s fiscal year beginning February 1, 2024, and interim periods for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 2025, and should be applied on a retrospective basis to all periods presented. We are currently evaluating the effect of adopting ASU 2023- 07 on our financial statement disclosures. In December 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2023- 09, “ Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures ” (“ ASU 2023- 09 ”), amending existing income tax disclosure guidance, primarily requiring more detailed disclosure for income taxes paid and the effective tax rate reconciliation. ASU 2023- 09 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted and can be applied on either a prospective or retrospective basis. We are currently evaluating the effect of adopting ASU 2023- 09 on our income tax disclosures.** We have not adopted accounting pronouncements during the year ended January 31, **2023-2024**. DocuSign, Inc. | **2023 Form 10- K** | **73**-Note 2. Revenue Subscription revenue is recognized over time and accounted for approximately 97 % , **97 % and 95 %** of our revenue **for in each of** the years ended January 31, **2024, 2023 , and 2022 and 2021**. As of January 31, **2023-2024** , the amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations for contracts greater than one year was \$ **1-2 . 9-2** billion. We expect to recognize **57-56** % of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations within the 12 months following January 31, **2023-2024** in our

consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive **income (loss)**. Contract Balances Contract assets represent amounts for which we have recognized revenue, pursuant to our revenue recognition policy, for contracts that have not yet been invoiced to our customers where there is a remaining performance obligation, typically for multi-year arrangements. Total contract assets were \$ **15.9 million and \$ 12.4 million and \$ 12.6 million** as of January 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**. The change in contract assets reflects the difference in timing between our satisfaction of remaining performance obligations and our contractual right to bill our customers. Contract liabilities consist of deferred revenue and ~~include~~ payments received in advance of performance under the contract. Such amounts are generally recognized as revenue over the contractual period. For the years ended January 31, **2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021**, we recognized revenue of \$ **1.2 billion, \$ 1.0 billion, and \$ 773.7 million and \$ 499.5 million** that was included in the corresponding contract liability balance at the beginning of the periods presented. We receive payments from customers based upon contractual billing schedules. We record accounts receivable when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. Payment terms on invoiced amounts are typically 30 days. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 77** Note 3. Fair Value Measurements The following table summarizes our financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis: **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 74**

	January 31, 2024	2023	2022
(in thousands)			
Amortized Cost			
Gross Unrealized Gains			
Gross Unrealized Losses			
Estimated Fair Value			
Level 1: Cash equivalents			
(1) Money market funds	\$ 298,110	\$ 517,716	\$ —
(2) U.S. government agency securities	9,968	—	(1) 9,967
Available-for-sale securities			
Commercial paper	43,499	845,499	—
Corporate notes and bonds	243,166	262,840	—
U.S. governmental securities	28,752	36,036	—
Level 2 total	\$ 424,392	\$ 935,197	\$ 298,110
Level 3	\$ 723,504	\$ 206,462	\$ 264,114
Total	\$ 723,504	\$ 206,462	\$ 264,114

January 31, 2023 (in thousands) Amortized Cost Gross Unrealized Gains Gross Unrealized Losses Estimated Fair Value Level 1: Cash equivalents (1) Money market funds \$ 133,009 \$ — \$ — \$ 133,009 Level 2: Cash equivalents (1) Commercial paper 9,992 (2) 9,990 Available-for-sale securities Commercial paper 85,957 (258) 85,699 Corporate notes and bonds 367,930 101 (3,771) 364,260 Municipal notes and bonds 7,983 (65) 7,918 U.S. governmental securities 38,344 4 (405) 37,943 Level 2 total 510,206 105 (4,501) 505,810 Total \$ 643,215 \$ 105 \$ (4,501) \$ 638,819 **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 547** \$ 502,916 (1) Included in "cash and cash equivalents" in our consolidated balance sheets as of January 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, in addition to cash of **\$ 444.8 million and \$ 578.9 million and \$ 394.9 million** We use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets to determine the fair value of our Level 1 investments. The fair value of our Level 2 investments is determined using pricing based on quoted market prices or alternative market observable inputs. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 78** The fair value of our available-for-sale securities as of January 31, **2023-2024**, by remaining contractual maturities, were as follows (in thousands): Due in one year or less \$ **309,248, 771,402** Due in one to two years **186, years 121, 049-977 \$ 495-370, 820-379** As of January 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, securities in an unrealized loss position were, individually and in aggregate, not material. An allowance for credit losses was deemed unnecessary for these securities, given the extent of the unrealized loss positions as well as the issuers' high credit ratings and consistent payment history. We had no liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of January 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**. As of January 31, **2024 and 2023 and 2022**, we held equity investments in privately-held companies totaling \$ **12-13, 5-2** million and \$ **12.4-5** million. The carrying value of strategic investments is adjusted to fair value on a non-recurring basis for observable transactions of identical or similar investments of the same issuer or for impairment. Strategic investments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy because nonrecurring fair value measurements may include observable and unobservable inputs. During the year ended January 31, 2023, the value of these investments decreased \$ 3.7 million, net. **As of** ~~During the year ended~~ January 31, **2022-2024**, the value of these ~~the investments increased \$ 4~~ **2023 Notes and 2024 Notes had been extinguished, 8 million.** ~~We~~ **As of January 31, 2023, we** estimated the fair value based on the estimated or actual bids and offers of the Notes in an over-the-counter market on the last trading day of the reporting period (Level 2). ~~The, and the~~ **Notes are were** recorded at face value less unamortized debt discount and transaction costs as "Convertible senior notes, net — noncurrent" and "Convertible senior notes — current." Refer to Note **8-7** for further information. **(in thousands) DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 75** January 31, **20230** (in thousands) **202320220**. 5 % Convertible Senior Notes due in 2023 Aggregate principal amount \$ 37,083 \$ **37,099** Fair value amount **38,981 65,440** 0 % Convertible Senior Notes due in 2024 Aggregate principal amount \$ 690,000 \$ **690,000** Fair value amount **655,666 656,363** Note 4. Property and Equipment, Net Property and equipment, net consisted of the following: January 31, (in thousands) **20232022** Computer ~~and network equipment~~ **20242023** Computer and network equipment \$ **142,241 \$ 138,869 \$ 127,799** Furniture and office equipment **20,897 20,939** Leasehold improvements **73,524 82,537** Furniture and office equipment **20,897 20,939** Leasehold improvements **73,524 82,537** Less: Accumulated depreciation **(244,270) (210,781) 142 (170,981 261) 136,924 140,825** Work in progress **62,102,192 62,968 43 \$ 245, 839-173 \$ 199,892** **DocuSign \$ 184,664 Inc. | 2024 Form 10-K | 79** Depreciation and amortization expenses associated with property and equipment was \$ **75.7 million, \$ 65.5 million, and \$ 57.1 million and \$ 45.5 million** in the years ended January 31, **2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021**. This included amortization expense related to capitalized internally-developed software costs of \$ **35.1 million, \$ 19.7 million, and \$ 10.3 million and \$ 6.2 million** in the respective years. We capitalized \$ **95.3 million, \$ 66.1 million, and \$ 39.0 million and \$ 29.3 million** of internally developed software costs, including \$ **30.8 million, \$ 19.2 million, and \$ 9.8 million and \$ 7.2 million** of capitalized stock-based compensation in the years ended January 31, **2024, 2023, and 2022 and 2021, respectively**. Note 5 - Acquisitions Acquisition of Seal Software Group Limited On May 1, 2020, we completed the acquisition of Seal Software Group Limited ("Seal"), a contract analytics and artificial intelligence ("AI") technology provider headquartered in Walnut Creek, California. The acquisition allows us to integrate Seal's technology comprehensively across the DocuSign Agreement Cloud to deliver increased functionality to companies using the Agreement Cloud to prepare, sign, act on and manage agreements. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, we paid \$ 184.7 million in cash, net of cash acquired, transaction costs

and working capital adjustments, for Seal's outstanding stock. We accounted for the transaction as a business combination using the acquisition method of accounting. We allocated the purchase price to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective estimated fair values on the acquisition date. Fair values were determined using the income and cost approaches. Excess purchase price consideration was recorded as goodwill and is primarily attributable to the assembled workforce and expanded market opportunities when integrating Seal's AI and analytics capabilities within our existing product offering. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 76

In the year ended January 31, 2021, we recognized revenues from Seal of \$ 16.3 million and net losses of \$ 20.1 million, excluding the impact of acquired intangible asset amortization. The results of operations of Seal were included in our consolidated statements of operations from the acquisition date. The following unaudited pro forma information has been prepared for illustrative purposes only and assumes the acquisition occurred on February 1, 2019. It includes pro forma adjustments related to the amortization of acquired intangible assets, share-based compensation expense, professional services revenue and contract acquisitions costs adjustments under the new revenue recognition standard, and contract liabilities fair value adjustment. The unaudited pro forma results have been prepared based on estimates and assumptions, which we believe are reasonable, however, they are not necessarily indicative of the consolidated results of operations had the acquisition occurred on February 1, 2019, or of future results of operations: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) (unaudited) 2021 Revenue \$ 1,464,424 Net loss (246,819) Acquisition of Liveoak Technologies, Inc. On July 6, 2020, we completed the acquisition of Liveoak Technologies, Inc. ("Liveoak"), a virtual customer engagement and business platform based in Austin, Texas. The company's platform includes several technologies specific to remote agreements, such as video conferencing, video identity verification, collaborative form-filling, an integration with DocuSign eSignature, and a detailed audit trail. The acquisition enables us to leverage Liveoak's technology and expertise to accelerate the launch of DocuSign Notary, a new product for remote online notarization, where signers and the notary public are in different places. The consideration to acquire Liveoak's outstanding stock was \$ 48.4 million, which consisted primarily of the fair value of our common stock issued and the fair value of stock options issued to substitute vested Liveoak options. We included the results of operations of Liveoak in our consolidated statements of operations from the acquisition date. These results, including pro forma information, were not material to our consolidated statements of operations for the year ended January 31, 2021. Note 6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill were as follows (in thousands): Balance at January 31, 2021 **2022** \$ 355,350,151 Additions—Seal, 185 Additions—Clause, 100 Foreign currency translation (378) Balance at January 31, 2022 **355,058** Foreign currency translation (1,439) Balance at January 31, 2023 **353,619** Foreign currency translation (481) Balance at January 31, 2024 **353,138** DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 77

Intangible assets consisted of the following: As of January 31, 2023 As of January 31, 2022 (in thousands, except years) Weighted-average Remaining Useful Life (Years) Acquisition-related Intangibles, Gross Accumulated Amortization Acquisition-related Intangibles, Net Acquisition-related Intangibles, Gross Accumulated Amortization Acquisition-related Intangibles, Net Existing technology **2** technology **1** **2-3** \$ 76,194 \$ (65,777) \$ 10,417 \$ 76,194 \$ (56,920) \$ 19,274 \$ 76,194 \$ (47,307) \$ 28,887 Customer contracts & related relationships **6** relationships **5** **1110,082** (60,947) **49,135** 0110-110 082 (50,429) 59,653 110,082 (39,911) 70,171 Other 0.022,534 (22,534) — 22,534 (21,22,959) **534** 575 5 — **4** **1-4** \$ 208,810 \$ (149,258) **59,552** \$ 208,810 (129,883) 78,927 \$ 208,810 \$ (109,177) 99,633 Cumulative translation adjustment (8,647) (817-8,647) Total \$ **50,905** \$ 70,280 \$ 98,816 Amortization of finite-lived intangible assets was as follows: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) 2023 2022 2021 Cost of subscription revenue \$ **8,857** \$ 9,613 \$ 11,670 Sales and marketing **10,518** 11,052 Sales and marketing **11,093** 13,100 **14,566** Total \$ **19,375** \$ 20,706 \$ 24,770 As of January 31, 2023 2024, future amortization of finite-lived intangible assets that will be recorded in cost of revenue and operating expenses is estimated as follows, excluding cumulative translation adjustment: Fiscal Period Amount (in thousands) 2024 2025 \$ **18** 19,375 2025 18,798 2026 12,655 2027 10,518 2028 8,058 **2029, 311** Thereafter **5** 523 212 Total \$ **78** 59,927 **552** DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 78-80 Note 7-6. Deferred Contract Acquisition and Fulfillment Costs The following table represents a rollforward of our deferred contract acquisition and fulfillment costs: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) 2023 2022 Deferred Contract Acquisition Costs Beginning balance \$ **355,389** \$ 315,158 \$ 262,519 Additions to deferred contract acquisition costs **179,353** 179,898 169,322 Amortization of deferred contract acquisition costs (134,155,964) (112,134,931) (964) Cumulative translation adjustment **adjustment 723** (4,703) (3,752) Ending balance \$ **409,658** \$ 355,389 \$ 315,158 Deferred Contract Fulfillment Costs Beginning balance \$ **21,076** \$ 19,088 \$ 12,506 Additions to deferred contract fulfillment costs **52** costs **45,806** 52,417 38,071 Amortization of deferred contract fulfillment costs (50,44,081) (31,50,489) (081) Cumulative translation adjustment (1) (348) — Ending balance \$ **22,525** \$ 21,076 \$ 19,088 Note 8-7. Debt In September 2018, we issued \$ 575.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 0.5% Convertible Senior Notes due in 2023, which included the initial purchasers' exercise in full of their option to purchase an additional \$ 75.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2023 Notes. The net proceeds from the issuance of the 2023 Notes were \$ 560.8 million after deducting the initial purchasers' discounts and transaction costs. In January 2021, we issued \$ 690.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 0% Convertible Senior Notes due in 2024, which included the initial purchasers' exercise in full of their option to purchase an additional \$ 90.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2024 Notes. The net proceeds from the issuance of the 2024 Notes were \$ 677.3 million after deducting the initial purchasers' discounts and transaction costs. **The** **When outstanding, the** Notes **are were** senior unsecured obligations and **rank ranked** senior in right of payment to any of our indebtedness that **is was** expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes; equal in right of payment to any of our unsecured indebtedness then existing and future liabilities that are not so subordinated; effectively junior in right of payment to any of our secured indebtedness, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and structurally junior to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of our subsidiaries. **Upon conversion of the Notes, holders will receive cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, at our election. The 2023 Notes are were**

governed by an indenture dated September 18, 2018 (the “2018 Indenture”). The 2024 Notes **are were** governed by an indenture dated January 15, 2021 (the “2021 Indenture,” and together with the 2018 Indenture, the “Indentures”). The Indentures **are were** between us, as the issuer, and U. S. Bank National Association, as trustee. The Indentures **do did** not contain any financial covenants or restrictions on the payments of dividends, the incurrence of indebtedness, or the issuance or repurchase of securities by us or any of our subsidiaries. The 2023 Notes **mature matured** on September 15, 2023, **unless earlier repurchased or redeemed by us or earlier converted in accordance with their terms prior to the maturity date**. Interest on the 2023 Notes **is was** payable semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The Notes **are were** subject to additional interest in certain events of default. The 2024 Notes **mature matured** on January 15, 2024 **unless earlier repurchased by us or earlier converted in accordance with their terms prior to the maturity date**. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 79

Conversion Conversions terms **of the** 2023 Notes have an initial conversion rate of 13.9860 shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the 2023 Notes, which is equal to an initial conversion price of approximately \$71.50 per share of our common stock. The 2024 Notes have an initial conversion rate of 2.3796 shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the 2024 Notes, which is equal to an initial conversion price of approximately \$420.24 per share of our common stock. The initial conversion rates are subject to adjustment in some events. Following certain corporate events that occur prior to the maturity date or, with respect to the 2023 Notes, following our issuance of a notice of redemption, we will increase the conversion rate for a holder who elects to convert its Notes in connection with such corporate event or during the related redemption period in certain circumstances. Additionally, upon the occurrence of a corporate event that constitutes a “fundamental change” as defined within the respective Indentures, holders of the Notes may require us to repurchase for cash all or a portion of their Notes at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. No such corporate events have occurred as of January 31, 2023. Holders of the 2023 Notes may convert all or any portion of their 2023 Notes at any time on or after June 15, 2023, until the close of business on September 13, 2023. Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding June 15, 2023, holders of the 2023 Notes may convert all or any portion of their 2023 Notes, in integral multiples of \$1,000 principal amount, only under the following circumstances (the “2023 Notes conversion conditions”):

- During any fiscal quarter commencing after the fiscal quarter ending on January 31, 2019 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the last reported sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day;
- During the 5-business day period after any 10 consecutive trading day period (the “measurement period”) in which the trading price as defined in the 2018 Indenture per \$1,000 principal amount of notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day;
- If we call any or all of the notes for redemption, at any time prior to the close of business on the scheduled trading day immediately preceding the redemption date; or
- Upon the occurrence of specified corporate events described in the 2018 Indenture.

Based upon the reported sales price of our common stock, the 2023 Notes became convertible on August 1, 2020 and continued to be convertible through July 31, 2022. As of January 31, 2023, the 2023 Notes did not meet the conversion terms and are not convertible. Holders of the 2024 Notes may convert all or any portion of their 2024 Notes at any time on or after October 15, 2023, until the close of business on January 11, 2024. Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding October 15, 2023, holders of the 2024 Notes may convert all or any portion of their 2024 Notes, in integral multiples of \$1,000 principal amount, only under the following circumstances (the “2024 Notes conversion conditions”):

- During any fiscal quarter commencing after the fiscal quarter ending on April 30, 2021 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the last reported sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day;
- During the 5-business day period after any 10 consecutive trading day period (the “measurement period”) in which the trading price as defined in the 2021 Indenture per \$1,000 principal amount of notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day; or
- Upon the occurrence of specified corporate events described in the 2021 Indenture.

As of January 31, 2023, the 2024 Notes conversion conditions described above were not met and therefore the 2024 Notes are not yet convertible.

Redemption terms We may redeem for cash or shares all or any portion of the 2023 Notes, at our option, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, beginning on or after September 20, 2021 if the last reported sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which the Company provides the notice of redemption is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price on each applicable trading day. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 80

We may not redeem the 2024 Notes prior to the maturity date. Repurchases of the 2023 Notes In connection with our issuance of the 2024 Notes in fiscal 2021, we used a portion of the proceeds to repurchase \$460.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2023 Notes in privately negotiated transactions for an aggregate consideration of \$1.7 billion, consisting of \$459.2 million in cash and 4.7 million shares of our common stock with a value of \$1.2 billion, a non-cash financing activity. We recorded an extinguishment loss of \$33.8 million as a result of the transaction. In our consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash paid to repurchase the 2023 Notes was bifurcated into two components: the portion of the repayment attributable to accreted interest related to debt discount is classified as cash outflows from operating activities, and the portion of the repayment attributable to the principal is classified as cash outflows from financing activities.

Conversions of the 2023 Notes In January 2021, certain holders of the 2023 Notes exercised their option to convert \$23.9 million aggregate amount of the principal of the 2023 Notes. As the principal was settled in cash in March 2021, we reclassified \$20.5 million of the carrying value to “Convertible senior notes — current” and \$3.4 million, representing the difference between the aggregate principal and the carrying value, to

mezzanine equity from permanent equity on our consolidated balance sheet as of January 31, 2021. During the year ended January 31, 2022, we settled \$ 77. 9 million aggregate amount of the principal of 2023 Notes, for aggregate consideration of \$ 252. 1 million, consisting of \$ 77. 9 million in cash and 0. 7 million shares of our common stock with a value of \$ 174. 2 million. The \$ 0. 9 million excess of the cash consideration over the corresponding carrying value was recorded as a reduction to additional paid- in capital. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 10- K | 81 Extinguishment of the 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes We repaid in cash \$ 37. 1 million and \$ 689. 9 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes respectively during the year ended January 31, 2024. Net Carrying Amounts of the Liability Components The As of January 31, 2024, the 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes are had been extinguished, and all outstanding amounts were repaid in full. As of January 31, 2023, the 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes were within one year of maturity and are were therefore classified as current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets. The net carrying amounts of the Notes were as of follows:**

	January 31, 2023-	January 31, 2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Notes (effective interest rate of 5. 9 %):	Principal	\$ 575, 000	\$ 575, 000	Less: extinguishment or conversion	(537, 575)	(917, 000)
	Unpaid principal	—	37, 083	Less: unamortized transaction costs	(118)	(303)
	Net carrying value of liability component	\$ 36, 965	\$ 36, 965	Excess of if- converted value over principal	\$ 28, 159	2024 Notes (effective interest rate of 3. 8 %):
	Principal	\$ 690, 000	\$ 690, 000	Less: unamortized transaction costs	(4, 078)	(8, 309)
	Net carrying value of liability component	\$ 685, 922	\$ 681, 691	Excess of if- converted value over principal	\$ —	\$ —

DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-Notes (effective interest rate of 3. 8 %): Principal \$ 690, 000 \$ 690, 000 Less: extinguishment or conversion (690, 000) — Unpaid principal — 690, 000 Less: unamortized transaction costs — (4, 078) Net carrying value of liability component \$ — \$ 685, 922 Excess of if- converted value over principal \$ — \$ — Interest expense recognized related to the Notes was as follows: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands) 2023 2022 2021 Contractual — 2024 2023 2022 Contractual interest expense \$ 425 \$ 185 \$ 168 \$ 2, 773 Amortization of debt discount — 25, 828 Amortization of transaction costs 4, 197 4, 415 4, 544 2, 173 Total \$ 4, 622 \$ 4, 600 \$ 4, 712 \$ 30, 774 Capped Calls To minimize the potential economic dilution to our common stock upon conversion of the Notes, we entered into privately- negotiated capped call transactions (" Capped Calls") with certain counterparties. The In the first quarter of fiscal 2024, we unwound \$ 23. 7 million of the capped Capped Calls call transactions were as follows: (in thousands, except per share amounts) 2023 Notes 2024 Notes Aggregate cost of Notes and received cash from the counterparties. All remaining capped Capped calls Calls \$ 67, 563 \$ associated with the 2023 Notes and 2024 Notes expired during the year ended January 31, 2024 395 Initial strike price per share (1) \$ 71. 50 \$ 420 DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 24 Initial cap price per share (1) \$ 110. 10. 00 \$ 525. 30 Shares of our common stock covered by the capped calls (1) 8, 042 1, 642 (1) Subject to adjustments for certain events, such as merger events and tender offers, and anti- dilution adjustments K | 82 Impact on Net Income (Loss) Per Share In Upon adoption of ASU 2020- 06 on February 1, 2021, in periods when we have net income, the shares of our common stock subject to the Notes outstanding during the period are included in our diluted earnings per share under the if- converted method. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2020- 06, had we had net income, the shares of our common stock subject to the Notes outstanding during the period would have been included in our diluted earnings per share. In the fourth quarter of 2021, share settlement was presumed leading to the application of the if- converted method. In periods before that, cash settlement was presumed and shares subject to the Notes would have been included under the treasury stock method. Capped Calls are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share, as they would be antidilutive. However, upon conversion, there will be no economic dilution from the Notes unless the market price of our common stock exceeds the initial \$ 110. 00 per share cap prices- price associated with listed above in the Capped Calls section 2023 Notes and \$ 525. 30 per share cap price associated with the 2024 Notes, as exercise of the Capped Calls offsets any dilution from the Notes from the conversion price up to the cap price. As of January 31, 2024 and 2023, the market price of our common stock did not exceed the \$ 110. 00 per share cap price associated with the 2023 Notes or the \$ 525. 30 cap price associated with the 2024 notes. Therefore, the Notes would not have caused economic dilution if converted as of January 31, 2024 and 2023. As of January 31, 2022, the market price of our common stock exceeded the \$ 110. 00 per share cap price associated with the 2023 Notes but not the \$ 525. 30 cap price associated with the 2024 notes. Therefore, the 2023 Notes would have caused economic dilution if converted as of January 31, 2022. As of January 31, 2023, the market price of our common stock did not exceed the \$ 110. 00 per share cap price associated with the 2023 Notes or the \$ 525. 30 cap price associated with the 2024 notes. Therefore, the Notes would not have caused economic dilution if converted as of January 31, 2023. Revolving Credit Facility In January 2021, we entered into a credit agreement, as subsequently amended in May 2023, with a syndicate of banks. The credit agreement extended a senior secured revolving credit facility to us in an aggregate principal amount of \$ 500. 0 million, which amount may be increased by an additional \$ 250. 0 million subject to the terms of the credit agreement. We may use the proceeds of future borrowings under the credit facility to finance working capital, capital expenditures and for other general corporate purposes, including permitted acquisitions. The facility matures in January 2026 and requires us to comply with customary affirmative and negative covenants. We were in compliance with all covenants as of January 31, 2023-2024. As of January 31, 2023-2024, there were no outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility. The facility is subject to customary fees for loan facilities of this type, including ongoing commitment fees at a rate between 0. 25 % and 0. 30 % per annum on the daily undrawn balance. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 82- Note 9-8. Leases We lease offices under noncancelable operating lease agreements that expire at various dates through the end of July 2034. As of January 31, 2023, we had no finance leases. Some of our operating leases contain escalation provisions for adjustments in the consumer price index and options to renew. We include a renewal option in the lease terms for calculating our lease liability when we are reasonably certain that we will exercise the renewal option. Operating lease expense for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2024, 2023 ; and 2022 and 2021- was \$ 28. 5 million, \$ 33. 2 million ; and \$ 34. 4 million and \$ 34. 0 million. Future lease payments under operating leases as of January 31, 2023-2024, were as follows: Fiscal Period: Amount (in thousands) 2023-2025 \$ 31-28, 350 092-2024 26, 478 2025-23 2026-23, 335-407 2026-21 2027-21, 002-2027 16-064 2028-17, 988 Thereafter 83-044 2029-14, 587

~~526~~ ~~Thereafter~~ ~~69, 278~~ Total undiscounted cash flows \$ ~~202-173~~, ~~482-669~~ Less: imputed interest (~~37-30~~, ~~079-616~~) Present value of lease liabilities \$ ~~165-143~~, ~~403-053~~ The weighted average remaining lease terms as of January 31, ~~2024 and~~ 2023 and 2022 were ~~8.1 years and 8.5 years and 5.7 years~~. The discount rates for operating leases as of January 31, ~~2024 and~~ 2023 and 2022 were ~~4.7 % and 4.6 % and 4.3 %~~. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 10- K | 83** Note ~~10-9~~. Commitments and Contingencies As of January 31, ~~2023-2024~~, we had unused letters of credit outstanding totaling \$ ~~5-2~~. ~~3-4~~ million, the majority of which are associated with our various operating leases. We have entered into certain noncancelable contractual arrangements that require future purchases of goods and services. These arrangements primarily relate to cloud infrastructure support and sales and marketing activities. As of January 31, ~~2023-2024~~, our future noncancelable minimum payments due under these contractual obligations with a remaining term of more than one year were as follows: Fiscal Period: Amount (in thousands) ~~2024-2025~~ \$ ~~47,803-202527,091-202611,625-~~ ~~62,266-202654,399-20274-20278~~, ~~899-318~~ 20281, 663 ~~20291,138~~ ~~Thereafter-Thereafter~~ ~~484-622~~-Total \$ ~~94-128~~, ~~703-268~~ In May 2022, we entered into an agreement with a public cloud computing service provider. Under the agreement, the minimum commitment is \$ 175.0 million through fiscal 2028. As of January 31, ~~2023-2024~~, the remaining commitment, ~~which was \$ 157.1 million. The remaining commitment is excluded from the table above.~~ ~~DocuSign, Inc was \$ 123.0 million.~~ ~~2023 Form 10-K | 83~~ Indemnification We enter into indemnification provisions under our agreements with customers and other companies in the ordinary course of business, including business partners, contractors and parties performing our research and development. Pursuant to these arrangements, we agree to indemnify and defend the indemnified party for certain claims and related losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party from actual or threatened third-party claims because of our activities. The duration of these indemnification agreements is generally perpetual. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification clauses or agreements is not determinable. Historically, we have not incurred material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. As a result, we believe the fair value of these indemnification agreements is not material as of January 31, ~~2024 and~~ 2023 and 2022. We maintain commercial general liability insurance and product liability insurance to offset certain of our potential liabilities under these indemnification agreements. We have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our directors, executive officers and certain other officers. These agreements require us to indemnify such individuals, to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, for certain liabilities to which they may become subject as a result of their affiliation with us. Claims and Litigation From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings, claims and litigation made against us in the ordinary course of business. ~~All legal~~ **Legal** costs associated with litigation are expensed as incurred. We believe the final outcome of these matters, including the case described below, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. DocuSign, Inc. Securities Litigation and Related Derivative Litigation DocuSign, Inc. | ~~2023-2024~~ Form 10- K | 84 ~~On October 25, 2022, an action was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery, captioned Daniel D. Springer v. Mary Agnes Wilderotter and DocuSign, Inc. |, Civil Action No. 2022-0963-LWW, concerning Mr. Springer's resignation from our board of directors. Mr. Springer's complaint sought relief determining that he did not resign from his position on our board of director and remains a director, and for an award of attorneys' fees and costs associated with the civil action. To avoid the cost and distraction of further litigation with Mr. Springer, the Company offered to stipulate to entry of judgment in favor of Mr. Springer as to his disputed resignation and his status as a member of our Board. Following our offer, on January 11, 2023, the Chancery Court issued an order declaring and confirming that (i) Mr. Springer has not resigned from the Board and (ii) Mr. Springer is currently a member of the Board. Mr. Springer subsequently filed a motion seeking payment of his attorneys' fees. DocuSign has opposed this motion, which remains pending before the Chancery Court. In addition, on January 26, 2023, Mr. Springer delivered a demand for arbitration before JAMS, a private alternative dispute resolution firm, captioned Daniel D. Springer v. DocuSign, Inc. and Mary Agnes Wilderotter. In the demand, Mr. Springer alleges that he was wrongfully terminated as CEO; asserts related claims against DocuSign and Ms. Wilderotter, including defamation, withholding promised compensation and breach of contract; and seeks unspecified damages and other relief. DocuSign has engaged legal counsel to defend the matter, and on March 10 - K | 85; 2023 submitted a motion to dismiss several of the causes of action asserted in the demand.~~ Note ~~11-10~~. Stockholders' Equity Common Stock Reserved for Future Issuance We have reserved the following shares of common stock, on an as- if converted basis, for future issuance as follows: January 31, (in thousands) ~~2023-2022~~ **RSUs-2024** ~~2023~~ **RSUs** ~~outstanding~~ ~~17-~~ ~~outstanding~~ ~~26,~~ ~~965~~ ~~17,~~ 801 ~~7,993~~-Options issued and ~~outstanding~~ ~~2-~~ ~~outstanding~~ ~~1,~~ ~~385~~ ~~2,~~ 228 ~~3,105~~-Remaining shares available for future issuance under the Equity Incentive ~~Plans~~ ~~39-~~ ~~Plans~~ ~~35,~~ ~~663~~ ~~39,~~ 538 ~~42,199~~-Remaining shares available for future issuance under the ~~ESPP~~ ~~9-~~ ~~ESPP~~ ~~10,~~ ~~628~~ ~~9,~~ 447 ~~7,993~~-Total shares of common stock ~~reserved~~ ~~69-~~ ~~reserved~~ ~~74,~~ ~~641~~ ~~69,~~ 014 ~~61,290~~-We maintain three stock-based compensation plans: the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (the " 2018 Plan "), the Amended and Restated 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the " 2011 Plan ") and the Amended and Restated 2003 Stock Plan (the " 2003 Plan "). Our board of directors adopted, and our stockholders approved, the 2018 Plan during the year ended January 31, 2019. The 2018 Plan went into effect in April 2018, upon the effectiveness of our IPO Registration Statement. The 2018 Plan serves as a successor to the 2011 Plan and 2003 Plan and provides for the grant of stock-based awards to our employees, directors and consultants. Shares available for grant under the 2011 Plan that were reserved but not issued as of the effective date of the 2018 Plan were added to the reserves of the 2018 Plan. No additional awards under the 2011 Plan or 2003 Plan have been made since the effective date of the 2018 Plan. Outstanding awards under these two plans continue to be subject to the terms and conditions of the respective plans. Additionally, any shares subject to outstanding awards originally granted under the 2011 Plan that: (i) expire or terminate for any reason prior to exercise or settlement; (ii) are forfeited because of the failure to meet a contingency or condition required to vest such shares or otherwise returned to DocuSign, Inc.; or (iii) are reacquired, withheld (or not issued) to satisfy a tax withholding obligation in connection with an award or to satisfy the purchase price or exercise price of a stock award are added to the reserves of the 2018 Plan. The 2018 Plan permits the granting of incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, performance stock awards, performance cash awards

and other stock awards. RSUs granted under the 2018 Plan generally vest over a four-year period, either quarterly or with 25 % vesting at the end of one year and the remainder quarterly thereafter. Additionally, ~~we the Company grants~~ **grant** performance **stock awards** based and market-based RSUs to ~~its our~~ executives on an annual basis. ~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 85~~ Shares available for grant under the 2018 Plan for the year ended January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024** was as follows: (in thousands) Year Ended January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024** Available at beginning of fiscal year ~~42~~ **year 39**, ~~199~~ **538** Awards authorized ~~9~~ **authorized 10**, ~~942~~ **095** Shares granted (~~17~~ **19**, ~~757~~ **573**) Shares ~~cancelled~~ **canceled** / ~~expired~~ **expired 2**, ~~731~~ **888** Shares withheld for ~~taxes 1~~ **taxes 2**, ~~423~~ **715** Available at end of fiscal year ~~39~~ **year 35**, ~~538~~ **663** The 2018 Plan provides that the number of shares reserved will automatically increase on the first day of each fiscal year, beginning on February 1, 2019, and ending on February 1, 2028, by 5 % of the total number of shares of our capital stock outstanding on the immediately preceding January 31st (or such lesser number of shares as our board of directors or a committee of our board of directors may approve). The most recent automatic increase of 10. ~~1~~ **3** million shares occurred on February 1, ~~2023~~ **2024**. ~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 10-K | 86~~ The majority of RSUs vest upon the satisfaction of a service-based vesting condition. From time to time, we may also grant RSUs that are subject to either a performance-based or market-based vesting ~~condition~~ **conditions**. The performance-based conditions will be satisfied upon satisfaction of certain financial performance targets. The market-based conditions will be satisfied if certain milestones based on our common stock price or relative total shareholder return are met. The weighted-average grant date fair value for RSUs granted during the years ended January 31, ~~2024~~, ~~2023~~, ~~and~~ ~~2022~~ ~~and~~ ~~2021~~ was \$ ~~54~~, ~~15~~, \$ ~~66~~. ~~50~~, ~~and~~ \$ ~~226~~. ~~20~~ ~~and~~ \$ ~~144~~. ~~80~~ per share. The total grant date fair value of RSUs vested during the years ended January 31, ~~2024~~, ~~2023~~, ~~and~~ ~~2022~~ ~~and~~ ~~2021~~ was \$ ~~461~~ **631**. ~~8~~ million, \$ ~~461~~. ~~8~~ million and \$ ~~367~~. ~~1~~ million and \$ ~~282~~. ~~3~~ million. RSU activity for the year ended January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024** was as follows: (in thousands, except per share data) Number of Units Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Unvested at January 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** ~~17~~, ~~843~~ **621** \$ ~~146~~ **81**. ~~52~~ **30** Granted ~~17~~ **Granted 19**, ~~757~~ **66** ~~573~~ **54**. ~~50~~ **15** Vested (~~4~~ **7**, ~~256~~ **609**) ~~108~~ **83**. ~~50~~ **03** Canceled (~~3~~ **2**, ~~723~~ **885**) ~~115~~ **83**. ~~63~~ **30** Unvested at January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024** ~~17~~ **2024** ~~26~~, ~~621~~ **700** \$ ~~81~~ **60**. ~~30~~ **70** As of January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, our total unrecognized compensation cost related to RSUs was \$ 1. ~~0~~ **2** billion. We expect to recognize this expense over the remaining weighted-average period of approximately 3. ~~1~~ **0** years. As of January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, the grant date fair value of unvested RSUs that are subject to market-based and performance-based vesting conditions was \$ ~~97~~ **117**. ~~5~~ **9** million. We calculated the fair value of the RSU with market conditions using Monte Carlo option-pricing model based on the following assumptions: Year Ended January 31, ~~2023~~ ~~2022~~ ~~2021~~ Risk-free interest rate ~~3~~ **rate 4**. ~~12~~ **% 3**, ~~21~~ % - ~~4~~. ~~42~~ % ~~0~~. ~~30~~ % ~~0~~. ~~22~~ % Expected dividend yield — % — % — % Expected life (in years) ~~1~~ **3**. ~~01~~, ~~0~~ - ~~6~~. ~~73~~. ~~03~~ - ~~0~~ Expected volatility ~~54~~ **volatility 71 % 54** % - ~~66~~ % ~~46~~ % ~~40~~ % ~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 86~~ Stock Options There were no options granted during the years ended January 31, ~~2024~~, ~~2023~~, ~~and~~ ~~2022~~ ~~and~~ ~~2021~~. Option activity for the year ended January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024** was as follows: (in thousands, except per share data and years) Number of Options Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years) Aggregate Intrinsic Value Outstanding at January 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, all vested and exercisable ~~3~~ **exercisable 2**, ~~105~~ **228** \$ ~~16~~ **17**. ~~41~~ **4** ~~11~~ **3**. ~~45~~ **60** \$ ~~339~~ **96**, ~~286~~ **839** Exercised (~~868~~ **840**) ~~14~~ **16**. ~~60~~ **65** Canceled / expired (~~9~~ **3**) ~~17~~. ~~25~~ **48** Outstanding at January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, all vested and exercisable ~~2~~ **exercisable 1**, ~~228~~ **385** \$ ~~17~~. ~~11~~ **3** ~~39~~ **2**. ~~63~~ \$ ~~60~~ **96**, ~~839~~ **117** ~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 10-K | 87~~ As of January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, there was no remaining unrecognized compensation cost related to stock option grants. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended January 31, ~~2024~~, ~~2023~~, ~~and~~ ~~2022~~ ~~and~~ ~~2021~~ was \$ ~~23~~. ~~6~~ million, \$ ~~48~~. ~~1~~ million, ~~and~~ \$ ~~391~~. ~~2~~ million and \$ ~~302~~. ~~4~~ million. 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan During the year ended January 31, 2019, our board of directors adopted, and our stockholders approved the ESPP. In April 2018, the ESPP went into effect upon the effectiveness of our IPO Registration Statement. The ESPP allows eligible employees to purchase shares of our common stock at a discounted price by accumulating funds, normally through payroll deductions, of up to 15 % of their earnings. The purchase price for common stock under the ESPP is equal to 85 % of the fair market value of our common stock on the first or last day of the offering period, whichever is lower. The ESPP provides for separate six-month offering periods that begin in the first and third quarter of each year. We calculated the fair value of the ESPP purchase right using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on the following assumptions: Year Ended January 31, ~~2023~~ ~~2022~~ ~~2021~~ Risk-free interest rate ~~1~~ **rate 4**. ~~93~~ % - ~~5~~. ~~59~~ % ~~1~~. ~~15~~ % - ~~4~~. ~~04~~ % ~~0~~. ~~04~~ % - ~~0~~. ~~06~~ % ~~0~~. ~~11~~ % - ~~0~~. ~~17~~ % Expected dividend yield — % — % — % Expected life of purchase right (in years) ~~0~~. ~~50~~. ~~50~~ Expected volatility ~~83~~ **volatility 31 % - 76 % 83** % - ~~102~~ % ~~43~~ % - ~~58~~ % ~~47~~ % - ~~58~~ % The expected term for the ESPP purchase rights is based on the duration of the offering period. Estimated volatility for ESPP purchase rights is based on the historical volatility of our common stock price. The interest rate is derived from government bonds with a similar term to the ESPP purchase right granted. We have not declared, nor do we expect to declare dividends. Compensation expense related to the ESPP was \$ ~~16~~. ~~0~~ million, \$ ~~22~~. ~~2~~ million, ~~and~~ \$ ~~18~~. ~~6~~ million and \$ ~~12~~. ~~6~~ million for the years ended January 31, ~~2024~~, ~~2023~~, ~~and~~ ~~2022~~ ~~and~~ ~~2021~~. The number of shares reserved under the ESPP will automatically increase on the first day of each fiscal year, starting on February 1, 2019 and continuing through February 1, 2028, in an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 1 % of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding on January 31 of the preceding fiscal year, (ii) 3. 8 million shares, or (iii) a lesser number of shares determined by our board of directors. As of January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, ~~9~~ **10**. ~~4~~ **6** million shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under the ESPP. Stock Repurchase Program In March 2022, our board of directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to \$ 200. 0 million of our outstanding common stock. **Subsequently, in September 2023, our board of directors authorized an increase to its existing stock repurchase program for an additional amount of up to \$ 300. 0 million of our outstanding common stock.** During the year ended January 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, we repurchased and ~~cancelled~~ **canceled** ~~1~~ **3**. ~~1~~ million shares of common stock at an average price of \$ ~~55~~ **47**. ~~52~~ **57** per share, for an aggregate amount of \$ ~~145~~. ~~5~~ million. **During the year ended January 31, 2023, we repurchased and canceled 1. 1 million shares of common stock at an average price of \$ 55. 52 per share, for an aggregate amount of \$ 63. 0 million.** ~~DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 2024 Form 10-K | 87-88~~ Note ~~12~~ **11**. Restructuring and Other Related Charges **2023 Restructuring Plan** During fiscal 2023,

the board of directors authorized a restructuring plan (the “2023 Restructuring Plan”) in response to changing economic conditions and in an effort to reduce our operational costs and improve our organizational efficiency. **We expect As of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023, the 2023 Restructuring Plan had been substantially completed. 2024 Restructuring Plan** During fiscal 2024, the board of directors authorized a restructuring plan (the “2024 Restructuring Plan”) designed to incur costs support our growth, scale and profitability objectives. As of the second quarter of fiscal 2024, the 2024 Restructuring Plan had been substantially completed. The amounts associated with the both Restructuring-restructuring plans Plan related to employee termination benefits and other costs mainly in the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2023. These amounts are recorded to the Restructuring and other related charges within our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) as they are incurred. For the year ended January 31, 2024, restructuring and other related charges were \$ 30.4 million, and primarily composed of \$ 28.8 million for employee termination benefits, which included stock-based compensation expense of \$ 5.0 million. For the year ended January 31, 2023, restructuring and other related charges were \$ 28.3 million, and primarily composed of \$ 27.4 million for employee termination benefits, which included stock-based compensation expense of \$ 5.6 million. The following table summarizes our restructuring liabilities during the year ended January 31, 2023-2024: (in thousands)

	2023	2024
Accruals	\$ 384	\$ 1,749
Cash	\$ (2,133)	\$ —
Payments	\$ 158	\$ 21,748
January 31, 2023	\$ 21,364	\$ 837
January 31, 2024	\$ 384	\$ 1,749
Employee termination benefits	\$ 384	\$ 1,749
Other	\$ —	\$ —
Total	\$ 21,748	\$ 3,496

DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 10-K | 89 Note 13-12. Net income (loss) per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders for periods presented: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands, except per share data)

	2023	2024
Numerator	\$ 97,454	\$ 69,976
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders, basic	\$ 980	\$ 73
Add: Interest expense on convertible senior notes	\$ 425	\$ —
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders, diluted	\$ 1,405	\$ (454)
Denominator: Weighted-average common shares outstanding	200,903	196,675
Effect of dilutive securities	4,760	880
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, diluted	208,950	200,903
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders: Basic and diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.49)
Diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.36)

Outstanding potentially dilutive securities that were excluded from the diluted per share calculations because they would have been antidilutive are as follows: January 31, (in thousands)

	2023	2024
RSUs	15,129	7,843
Stock options	2,586	3,250
ESPP	516	4,798
Convertible senior notes	2,161	3,250
Total antidilutive securities	20,392	18,141

DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 88 Note 15-14. Income Taxes The domestic and foreign components of pre-tax income (loss) were as follows: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands)

	2023	2024
U.S.	\$ 19,673	\$ 93,356
International	\$ (240,175)	\$ (109,554)
Loss before income taxes	\$ (89,881)	\$ (66,914)
The components of our income tax provision (benefit) were as follows: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands)		
U.S.	\$ 54,551	\$ 19,673
International	\$ 39,128	\$ (109,554)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 93,679	\$ (89,881)
DocuSign, Inc. 2024 10-K 90 The components of our income tax provision were as follows: Year Ended January 31, (in thousands)		
Current	\$ 6,390	\$ (464)
State	\$ (931)	\$ (35)
Foreign	\$ 2,018	\$ 666
Total current	\$ 7,477	\$ (433)
Deferred	\$ 21	\$ 213
State	\$ (21)	\$ 184
Foreign	\$ 6,294	\$ 697
Total deferred	\$ 6,311	\$ 694
Provision for income taxes	\$ 13,788	\$ 269
The reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to our effective tax rate was as follows: Year Ended January 31, (in percentage)		
U.S. statutory rate	21.0%	21.0%
State taxes	2.4%	2.1%
Foreign tax rate differential	16.4%	3.4%
Increase Foreign-derived intangible income deduction (decrease)	11.7%	—
unrecognized tax benefit	(0.5)%	(5.6)%
Stock-based compensation	81.8%	(55.1)%
Dual Jurisdiction Deferred Taxes	39.0%	39.2%
Research and development credits	(20.0)%	(46.0)%
Lapse of Statute of Limitations	(0.2)%	0.6%
Other deferred adjustment	(1.2)%	(10.7)%
Other	(1.5)%	(1.8)%
Effective tax rate	21.0%	(8.4)%

DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 89-91 The significant components of net deferred tax balances were as follows: January 31, (in thousands)

	2023	2024
Deferred tax assets	\$ 570,152	\$ 711,532
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 711,532	\$ 891,414
Accruals and reserves	\$ 14,895	\$ 18,330
Stock-based compensation	\$ 39,320	\$ 49,615
Research and development credits	\$ 147,959	\$ 118,183
Capitalized research and development expenses	\$ 204,945	\$ 204,501
Other	\$ 53,140	\$ 55,087
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 1,072,411	\$ 1,157,248
Less: Valuation allowance	\$ (934,816)	\$ (999,191)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	\$ 137,595	\$ 125,232
Deferred tax liabilities	\$ (103,100)	\$ (185,806)
Deferred contract acquisition costs	\$ (74,103)	\$ (727,185)
Other	\$ (30,51)	\$ (646,500)
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$ (133,152)	\$ (831,306)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (8,14)	\$ (599,711)

We intend to invest substantially all of our foreign subsidiary earnings, as well as our capital in our foreign subsidiaries, indefinitely outside of the U. S. in those jurisdictions in which we

would incur significant additional costs upon repatriation of such amounts. Therefore, no deferred tax liabilities outside basis differences are not material to the consolidated financial statements as a whole as of and for foreign withholding taxes have been recorded relating to the earnings of our foreign subsidiaries year ended January 31, 2024. Recognized tax benefits on total stock-based compensation expense, which are reflected in the "Provision for income taxes" in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), were \$ 7.1 million, \$ 3.3 million and \$ 1.6 million and \$ 2.2 million in the years ended January 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 and 2021, respectively. Our tax provision includes a \$ 3.8 million tax shortfall, \$ 2.2 million tax shortfall and \$ 1.9 million and \$ 2.0 million of excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation for the years ended January 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of January 31, 2023-2024, we had accumulated net operating loss carryforwards of \$ 2.9 billion for federal and \$ 1.4 billion for state. Of the federal net operating losses, \$ 2.7 billion is carried forward indefinitely, but is limited to 80 % of taxable income. The remaining federal and state net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2025 and 2027 and 2024, respectively. As of January 31, 2023-2024, we also had total foreign net operating loss carryforwards of \$ 171.152.9 million, which do not expire under local law. As of January 31, 2023-2024, we had accumulated U. S. research tax credits of \$ 126.153.3 million for federal and \$ 33.52.3 million for California and \$ 1.4 million for Illinois. The U. S. federal and Illinois research tax credits will begin to expire in 2033 and 2027, respectively. The California research tax credits do not expire. Available net operating losses may be subject to annual limitations due to ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (the "Code"), and similar state provisions. Under Section 382 of the Code, substantial changes in our ownership and the ownership of acquired companies may limit the amount of net operating loss carryforwards that are available to offset taxable income. Our ability to carry forward our federal and state net operating losses is limited due to an ownership change that occurred in a prior fiscal year. This limitation has been accounted for in calculating the available net operating loss carryforwards. The foreign jurisdictions in which we operate may have similar provisions that may limit our ability to use net operating loss carryforwards incurred by entities that we have acquired. Additional limitations on the use of these tax attributes could occur in the event of possible disputes arising in examination from various taxing authorities. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form 10-K | 90-92

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of total unrecognized tax benefits was as follows:

January 31, (in thousands)	2023	2022	Unrecognized	2024	2023	Unrecognized
Unrecognized tax benefits balance at February 1	\$ 47,946	\$ 46,729	\$ 33,779	\$ 47,946	\$ 46,729	\$ 33,779
Gross increase for tax positions of prior years	156,176	156,176	156,176	156,176	156,176	156,176
Gross decrease for tax positions of prior years	(513,734)	(513,734)	(513,734)	(513,734)	(513,734)	(513,734)
Settlements	(2,484)	(2,484)	(2,484)	(2,484)	(2,484)	(2,484)
Gross increase for tax positions of current year	5,586	5,586	5,586	5,586	5,586	5,586
Unrecognized tax benefits balance at January 31	\$ 60,744	\$ 47,946	\$ 46,729	\$ 60,744	\$ 47,946	\$ 46,729

As of January 31, 2023-2024, the Company had \$ 47.60.9 million of unrecognized tax benefits, of which \$ 10.11.8 million could affect the Company's effective tax rate, if recognized. The remainder of the unrecognized tax benefits would not affect the effective tax rate due to a significant portion of the unrecognized tax benefit being recorded as a reduction in our gross deferred tax asset, offset by a reduction in our valuation allowance. We have aggregate net uncertain tax positions of \$ 11.3 million and \$ 16.2 million and \$ 16.7 million included in other Other liabilities — noncurrent on our consolidated balance sheet as of January 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 and 2021. We do not expect our gross unrecognized tax benefit to change significantly within the next 12 months. We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in provision for income taxes. As of January 31, 2023-2024, accrued interest and penalties was \$ 0.1.6 million. We are subject to taxation in the U. S. and various foreign jurisdictions. Our tax years from inception in 2003 through January 31, 2023-2024 remain subject to examination by U. S. and California taxing authorities, as well as taxing authorities in various other state and foreign jurisdictions. We are not under examination in any material jurisdictions. We recognize valuation allowances on deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that some or all the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Due to our history of losses in the U. S., the net cumulative U. S. deferred tax assets have been fully offset by a valuation allowance. The valuation allowance decreased by \$ 97.2 million in the year ended January 31, 2024 and increased by \$ 32.8 million in the year ended January 31, 2023 and by \$ 275.4 million in the year ended January 31, 2022. The following table represents the rollforward of our valuation allowance:

Year Ended January 31, (in thousands)	2023	2022	2021	Beginning	2024	2023	2022	Beginning
Beginning balance	\$ 1,032,016	\$ 999,191	\$ 723,767	\$ 445,746	\$ 1,032,016	\$ 999,191	\$ 723,767	\$ 445,746
Valuation allowance charged to income tax provision	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Adoption of ASU 2020-06	269,135	269,135	269,135	269,135	269,135	269,135	269,135	269,135
Valuation allowance from acquisitions	9,354	9,354	9,354	9,354	9,354	9,354	9,354	9,354
Convertible senior notes settled	(14,985)	(14,985)	(14,985)	(14,985)	(14,985)	(14,985)	(14,985)	(14,985)
Convertible senior notes issued	(15,453)	(15,453)	(15,453)	(15,453)	(15,453)	(15,453)	(15,453)	(15,453)
Adoption of ASU 2020-06	19,407	19,407	19,407	19,407	19,407	19,407	19,407	19,407
Ending balance	\$ 934,816	\$ 1,032,016	\$ 999,191	\$ 723,767	\$ 934,816	\$ 1,032,016	\$ 999,191	\$ 723,767

DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 91-Note 16-15

Geographic Information We operate in one operating segment and one reportable segment as we only report financial information on an aggregate and consolidated basis to the Chief Executive Officer, who is our CODM. Revenue by geography is based on the address of the customer as specified in our master subscription agreement. Revenue by geographic area was as follows:

Year Ended January 31, (in thousands)	2023	2022	2021	U. S.	2024	2023	2022	U. S.
U. S.	\$ 2,032,950	\$ 1,895,932	\$ 1,625,966	\$ 1,666,004	\$ 2,032,950	\$ 1,895,932	\$ 1,625,966	\$ 1,666,004
International	728,932	619,983	481,247	287,043	728,932	619,983	481,247	287,043
Total revenue	\$ 2,761,882	\$ 2,515,915	\$ 2,107,213	\$ 1,953,047	\$ 2,761,882	\$ 2,515,915	\$ 2,107,213	\$ 1,953,047

No single country other than the U. S. had revenue greater than 10 % of total revenue in the years ended January 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 and. DocuSign, Inc. | 2021-2024 -10-K | 93

Our long-lived assets by geographic area, which consist of property and equipment, net and operating lease right-of-use assets were as follows:

January 31, (in thousands)	2023	2022	U. S.	2024	2023	U. S.
U. S.	\$ 296,609	\$ 266,328	\$ 218,048	\$ 296,609	\$ 266,328	\$ 218,048
Ireland	39,899	44,019	55,061	39,899	44,019	55,061
All other countries	31,853	31,038	37,576	31,853	31,038	37,576
Total long-lived assets	\$ 368,361	\$ 341,385	\$ 310,685	\$ 368,361	\$ 341,385	\$ 310,685

Note 17-16. Subsequent Events On February 16, 2023-2024, we announced a restructuring plan ("2024-2025 Restructuring Plan") that was designed to strengthen and support our financial growth, scale and profitability objectives operational efficiency while continuing to invest in product and related initiatives. As part of the 2024-2025 Restructuring Plan, we expect to it will restructure and reduce our current workforce by approximately 10-6 %, primarily with the majority in our worldwide field Sales & Marketing organization organizations. We currently estimate that we will incur charges of approximately \$ 25-28 million to \$ 35-32 million in connection with the

2024-2025 Restructuring Plan, consisting primarily of cash expenditures for employee transition, notice period and severance payments, employee benefits, and related costs as well as non-cash expenses related to vesting of share-based awards. We expect that the majority of the restructuring charges will be incurred in the first quarter of fiscal 2024-2025, and that the execution of the 2024-2025 Restructuring Plan will be substantially complete by the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2024-2025. On March 9, 2023, we announced that Cynthia Gaylor, our Chief Financial Officer, notified us of her intention to resign. Ms. Gaylor will continue to provide services in her current capacities to provide for the orderly transition of her duties through June 15, 2023, the effective date of her resignation. On March 10, 2023, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) issued a press release stating that Silicon Valley Bank, Santa Clara, California, (“SVB”) was closed by the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, which appointed the FDIC as receiver. Thereafter, the FDIC transferred all deposits of SVB to a newly created bridge bank, named Silicon Valley Bridge Bank, N. A., providing all depositors access to their money beginning on March 13, 2023, and committing to the resolution of SVB in a manner that fully protects all depositors. We maintain operating accounts at SVB with immaterial balances and therefore believe that our exposure to loss because of SVB’s receivership is immaterial.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 92**

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (our principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (our principal financial officer), has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), as of January 31, 2023-2024. Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of January 31, 2023-2024, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act (a) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) rules and forms and (b) is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding any required disclosure.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of January 31, 2023-2024 to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U. S. GAAP. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2023-2024, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which appears in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in management’s evaluation pursuant to Rules 13a-15(d) or 15d-15(d) under the Exchange Act during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023-2024 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 10-K | 94**

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believes that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and are effective at the reasonable assurance level. However, our management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10-K | 93**

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION **During the three months ended January 31, 2024, none of the officers or directors of the Company entered into trading plans intended to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Company’s policies on insider trading.**

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 10-K | 95**

PART III ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE We maintain a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to all of our employees, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, which is a “Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers” as defined by applicable rules of the SEC. This code is publicly available on our investor relations website at investor.docusign.com. If we make any amendments to this code other than technical, administrative or other non-substantive amendments, or grant any waivers, including implicit waivers, from a provision of this code we will disclose the nature of the amendment or waiver, its effective date and to whom it applies on our investor relations website or in a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC. The remaining information required by this item, including information about our Directors, Executive Officers and Audit Committee, is incorporated by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement for our 2023-2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after January 31, 2023-2024.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the definitive

Proxy Statement for our 2023-2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after January 31, 2023-2024. ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES **DocuSign, Inc. | 2024 10- K | 96** PART IV ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES (a) Documents filed as a part of this Annual Report on Form 10- K: 1. Financial Statements The following financial statements are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10- K: **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 94** 2. Financial Statement Schedules All other schedules have been omitted because they are not required, not applicable, or the required information is otherwise included. 3. Exhibits See the Exhibit Index immediately following" Item 16. Form 10- K Summary." **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form- 10- K | 95-97** ITEM 16. FORM 10- K SUMMARY EXHIBIT INDEX Exhibit Number Description Form File No. Incorporated by Reference Exhibit Filing Date 3. 1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. 8- K001- 384653. 1 May 1, 20183. 2 Amended and Restated Bylaws. 8- K001- 384653. 1 March **10-11, 20224- 20244**. 1 Form of Common Stock Certificate. S- 1 / A333- 2239904. 1 April 17, 20184. 2 Indenture, dated September 18, 2018, between the Registrant and U. S. Bank National Association, as Trustee. 8- K001- 384654. 1 September 18, 20184. 3 Form of Global Note representing the Registrant's 0.50 % Convertible Senior Notes due 2023 (included as Exhibit A to the Indenture filed as Exhibit 4. 1). 8- K001- 384654. 2 September 18, 20184. 4 **Credit 2 Credit** Agreement, dated as of January 11, 2021, by and among the Registrant, Bank of America, N. A., BofA Securities, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank, and the lenders thereunder. 8- K001- 3846599. 1 January 11, 20214. 5 **Indenture 3 First Amendment to Credit Agreement**, dated **January 15 as of May 26, 2021-2023**, by and among the Registrant, and U. S. National Bank Association of America, as N. A., BofA Securities, Inc. and **First- Citizens Bank & Trust, and the lenders thereunder**. **10- Q001- 384654**. 1 June 8- K001- 384654. 1 January 15, 20214. 6 Form of Global Note representing the Registrant's 0 % Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 **20234** (included as Exhibit A to the Indenture filed as Exhibit 4. 1). 8- K001- 384654. 1 January 15, 20214. 7 Description of the Registrant's Securities. 10- K001- 384654. 8 March 31, 202110. 1 Form of Confirmation for Capped Call Transactions. 8- K001- 3846510. 1 September 18, 201810. 2 Form of Indemnity Agreement between the Registrant and each of its directors and executive officers. 8- K001- 3846510. 1 December 3, 202010. 3 **2 #** Amended and Restated 2011 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended. S- 1333- 22399010. 2 March 28, 201810. 4 **3 #** Form of Option Agreement and Exercise Notice under Amended and Restated 2011 Equity Incentive Plan. S- 1333- 22399010. 3 March 28, 201810. 5 **4 #** Form of Notice of Restricted Stock Unit Award and Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under Amended and Restated 2011 Equity Incentive Plan. S- 1333- 22399010. 4 March 28, 201810. 6 **5 #** 2018 Equity Incentive Plan. S- 8333- 22457710. 6 May 1, 201810. 7 **6 #** Form of Option Agreement and Exercise Notice under 2018 Equity Incentive Plan. S- 1333- 22399010. 6 March 28, 201810. 8 **7 #** Form of Notice of Restricted Stock Unit Award and Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under 2018 Equity Incentive Plan. S- 1333- 22399010. 7 March 28, 201810. 9 **8 #** 2018 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. S- 8333- 22457710. 9 May 1, 201810. 10 **9 #** Form of Performance Stock Unit Grant Notice under 2018 Equity Incentive Plan. 10- Q001- 3846510. 5 June 9, 202210. 11 **Office 10 Office** Lease 221 Main Street and related amendments. S- 1333- 22399010. 12 March 28, **2018 201810** **DocuSign, Inc. | 2023 Form 10- K | 96 10. 12 11th 1111th** Amendment to Office Lease 221 Main Street. **Filed herewith 10- 10- K001- 3846510**. 13 **12 March 27, 2023 10. 12 #** Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy, amended and restated as of **May 28 31, 2021-2023**. 10- Q001- 3846510. 1 **June 7 June 4 8, 2021 10- 2023 10. 13 # Non- Employee Director Compensation Policy, amended and restated as of August 29, 2023. 10- Q001- 3846510. 1 September 7, 2023 10.** 14 # Amended and Restated Offer Letter, dated as of March 27, 2018, by and between the Registrant and Daniel D. Springer. S- 1333- 22399010. 10 March 28, 201810. 15 # Amendment to Offer Letter, dated as of March 10, 2020, by and between the Registrant and Daniel D. Springer. 8- K001- 3846599. 2 March 12, 202010. 16 # Offer Letter, dated as of August 28, 2020, by and between the Registrant and Cynthia Gaylor. 10- Q001- 3846510. 2 December 4, 202010. 17 Form of Capped Call Transaction Confirmation entered into January 2021. 8- K001- 3846599. 1 January 15, 202110. 18 Form of Exchange Agreement. 8- K001- 3846599. 2 January 15, 202110. 19 # Amended and Restated Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2021, by and between the Company and Cynthia Gaylor. 10- K001- 3846510. 28 March 31, 202110. 20 # Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2021, by and between the Company and Dan Springer. 10- K001- 3846510. 31 March 31, 202110. 21 # Offer Letter, dated as of May 9, 2022, by and between the Registrant and Stephen Shute. 10- Q001- 3846510. 1 June 9, 202210. 15 **22 #** Offer Letter, dated as of May 31, 2022, by and between the Registrant and James Shaughnessy. 10- Q001- 3846510. 2 June 9, 202210. 23 # Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement, dated as of May 9, 2022, by and between the Registrant and Stephen Shute. 10- Q001- 3846510. 3 June 9, 202210. 24 # Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement, dated as of May 31, 2022, by and between the Registrant and James Shaughnessy. 10- Q001- 3846510. 4 June 9, 202210. 26 # Offer Letter, dated June 17, 2022, by and between the Registrant and Mary Agnes Wilderotter. 8- K001- 3846510. 1 June 22, 202210. 27 # Amendment to Amended and Restated Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement, dated June 21, 2022, by and between the Registrant and Cynthia Gaylor. 8- K001- 3846510. 2 June 22, 202210. 28 # Amendment to Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement, dated June 21, 2022, by and between the Registrant and James Shaughnessy. 8- K001- 3846510. 3 June 22, 202210. 29 # Amendment to Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement, dated June 21, 2022, by and between the Registrant and Stephen Shute. 8- K001- 3846510. 4 June 22, 202210. 30 # Separation Agreement and General Release of Claims, dated July 28, 2022, by and between the Registrant and Scott Olrich. 8- K001- 3846510. 1 July 29, 202210. 31 # Offer Letter, dated as of May 19, 2022, by and between the Registrant and Inhi Cho Suh. 8- K001- 3846510. 1 September 8, 202210. 32 # Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement, dated as of July 5, 2022, by and between the Registrant and Inhi Cho Suh. 8- K001- 3846510. 2 September 8, 202210. 33 # Amendment to Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement, dated as of July 5, 2022, by and between the Registrant and Inhi Cho Suh. 8- K001- 3846510. 3 September 8, 202210. 34 # Offer Letter dated September 13, 2022 by and between the Registrant and Allan Thygesen. 8- K001- 3846510.

1September 22, 2022 DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form-10-K | 97-98 10. 35-16 # Transition Services and Separation Agreement, dated March 9, 2023, by and between the Registrant and Cynthia Gaylor. 8- K001- 3846510. 1March 10, 202310. 36-17# Offer Letter, dated as of January 3, 2023, by and between the Registrant and Robert Chatwani. 8- K001- 3846510. 2March 10, 202310. 37-18# Offer Letter, dated as of April 26, 2023, by and between the Registrant and Blake Grayson. 8- K001- 3846510. 1May 16, 202310. 19 # Separation Agreement by and between DocuSign, Inc. and Inhi Cho Suh, dated January 16, 2024. 8- K001- 3846510. 1January 16, 202410. 20 # Form of Amended and Restated Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement. 8- K001- 3846510. 2January 16, 202410. 21 # Second Amended and Restated Executive Severance and Change in Control Agreement by and between DocuSign, Inc. and Stephen Shute, dated March 13 as of January 3, 2023-2024, by and between the Registrant and Robert Chatwani. 8- K001- 3846510. 3March 10-15, 202310. 38 # Form of Expanded Severance Letter. 8- K001- 3846510. 4March 10, 202321-202421. 1Subsidiaries of the Registrant. Filed herewith23. 1Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. Filed herewith24. 1Power of Attorney (reference is made to the signature page hereto). Filed herewith31. 1Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a- 14 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith31. 2Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a- 14 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith32. 1 * Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith97. 1Compensation Recovery (Clawback) Policy, adopted November 28, 2023. Filed herewith101. INSInline XBRL Instance Document. Filed herewith101. SCHInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document. Filed herewith101. CALInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document. Filed herewith101. DEFInline XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document. Filed herewith101. LABInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document. Filed herewith101. PREInline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document. Filed herewith104Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted in Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101) Filed herewith * The certifications furnished in Exhibit 32. 1 hereto are deemed to accompany this Annual Report on Form 10- K and will not be deemed " filed " for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference. # Indicates management contract or compensatory plan, contract or agreement. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form-10-K | 98-99 SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized. Date: March 27-21, 2023-2024 DOCUSIGN, INC. By: / s / Allan ThygesenAllan ThygesenChief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Allan Thygesen and Cynthia GaylorBlake Grayson, and each of them, his or her true and lawful agent, proxy and attorney- in- fact, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10- K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys- in- fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys- in- fact and agents, or any of them, or their or his substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof. DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form-10-K | 99-100 Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report on Form 10- K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated: SignatureTitleDate / s / Allan ThygesenChief Executive Officer and DirectorMarch 27-21, 2023Allan 2024Allan Thygesen (Principal Executive Officer) / s / Cynthia Blake GaylorChief GraysonChief Financial OfficerMarch 27-21, 2023Cynthia Gaylor 2024Blake Grayson (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer) / s / Mary Agnes WilderotterChair, DirectorMarch 27-21, 2023Mary 2024Mary Agnes Wilderotter / s / James BeerDirectorMarch 27-21, 2023James 2024James Beer / s / Teresa BriggsDirectorMarch 27-21, 2023Teresa 2024Teresa Briggs / s / Cain A. HayesDirectorMarch 27-21, 2023Cain 2024Cain A. Hayes / s / Blake J. IrvingDirectorMarch 27-21, 2023Blake 2024Blake J. Irving / s / Anna MarrsDirectorMarch 21, 2024Anna Marrs / s / Enrique T. SalemDirectorMarch 27-21, 2023Enrique 2024Enrique T. Salem / s / Peter SolvikDirectorMarch 27-21, 2023Peter 2024Peter Solvik / s / Daniel D. SpringerDirectorMarch 27-21, 2023Daniel 2024Daniel D. Springer DocuSign, Inc. | 2023-2024 Form-10-K | 100 EXHIBIT 10. 12 ELEVENTH AMENDMENT TO OFFICE LEASE (221 Main, San Francisco, California: DocuSign, Inc.) THIS ELEVENTH AMENDMENT TO OFFICE LEASE (this " Amendment") is made and entered into as of the 14th day of December, 2022 (the " Effective Date"), by and between COLUMBIA REIT- 221 MAIN STREET, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (" Landlord"), as successor of 221 Main, LLC (" Original Landlord") and DOCUSIGN, INC., a Delaware corporation (" Tenant"). RECITALS: A Original Landlord and Tenant entered into that certain Office Lease dated October 31, 2012 (the " Original Lease"), as amended by that certain letter agreement dated November 16, 2012, the First Amendment to Office Lease dated January 24, 2013, the Notice of Lease Term Dates agreed and accepted by Tenant on March 18, 2013, the letter agreement dated October 31, 2013, the Notice of Lease Term Dates agreed and accepted by Tenant on January 6, 2014, the Second Amendment to Office Lease by and between Landlord and Tenant dated February 11, 2015 (the " Second Amendment"), the Third Amendment to Office Lease by and between Landlord and Tenant dated April 14, 2015, the Fourth Amendment to Office Lease by and between Landlord and Tenant dated March 22, 2016, the Fifth Amendment to Office Lease by and between Landlord and Tenant dated June 21, 2016, the Sixth Amendment to Office Lease by and between Landlord and Tenant dated June 14, 2018, the Seventh Amendment to Office Lease by and between Landlord and Tenant dated October 5, 2018, the Eighth Amendment to Office Lease by and between Landlord and Tenant dated March 29, 2019, the Ninth

Amendment to Office Lease by and between Landlord and Tenant dated August 22, 2019, and the Tenth Amendment to Office Lease by and between Landlord and Tenant dated October 15, 2021 (collectively with the other amendments, the "Prior Amendments"). The Original Lease as amended by the Prior Amendments shall be collectively referred to herein as the "Lease." B. Pursuant to the Lease, Tenant currently leases the following suites within the Building: Suite 500 (the "5th Floor Space"), Suites 800, 840, 860, 888, 8STR1 (storage space), 8STR2 (storage space) and 8STR3 (storage space) (collectively, the "8th Floor Space"), Suites 920, 940, 950, 970 and 9STR2 (storage space) (collectively, the "9th Floor Space"), Suite 1000 (the "10th Floor Space"), Suites 1200, 1230 and 1280 (the "12th Floor Space"), Suites 1400, 1450 and 1460 (collectively, the "14th Floor Space"), Suites 1500, 1550, 1580, 15STR1 (storage space) and 15STR2 (storage space) (collectively, the "15th Floor Space") and Suite 1600 (the "16th Floor Space"). C. On January 1, 2023 (the "Reduced Premises Commencement Date"), Landlord and Tenant wish to include storage space on the 14th floor of the Building known as 14STR1 which contains approximately 80 rentable square feet ("14STR1") to the Premises and will become part of the 14th Floor Space. D. The Lease Expiration Date is currently August 9, 2024. E. Landlord and Tenant desire to extend the Lease Term and the Lease Expiration Date to July 31, 2029 (the "Extended Lease Expiration Date") for the 8th Floor Space, the 9th Floor Space, 14th Floor Space (including 14STR1) and the 15th Floor Space (collectively, the "Reduced Premises") in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Amendment. F. Landlord and Tenant desire to accelerate the expiration of the Lease Term and the Lease Expiration Date to midnight on February 28, 2023 (the "Early Lease Expiration Date") for the 5th Floor Space, the 10th Floor Space, the 12th Floor Space and the 16th Floor Space (collectively, the "Termination Premises") and Tenant shall not be required to pay Base Rent or Tenant's Share of Direct Expenses for the period commencing on midnight on December 31, 2022 (the "Early Rent Termination Date") and ending on the Early Lease Expiration Date in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Amendment. G. Any defined terms used in this Amendment which are not defined herein shall have the same meaning such defined terms have in the Lease. H. By this Amendment, Landlord and Tenant desire to amend the Lease, upon the terms and conditions set forth herein. AGREEMENT: NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants contained herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, Landlord and Tenant agree that the Lease is amended as follows: 1. Expiration of Lease Term for the Termination Premises. The Lease Term for the Termination Premises shall expire on the Early Lease Expiration Date. On or before the Early Lease Expiration Date, Tenant shall surrender the Termination Premises to Landlord in accordance with Article 15 of the Lease, except Tenant shall not remove from the Termination Premises and hereby transfers and grants title to Landlord as of the Early Lease Expiration Date to all furniture, workstations (the workstations and furniture (to the extent the furniture is shown on the floor plan) shall remain in the configuration shown on the floor plans attached hereto as Exhibit A) with monitors (but not computer that Tenant shall remove), televisions, screens, fixtures, equipment and all cabling (provided such cabling is not cut or damaged, in which case, Tenant must (a) remove any cut or damaged cabling, and (b) if requested by Landlord, remove all cabling from the Termination Premises on the floor in which the cut or damaged cabling is discovered). The furniture, fixtures and equipment that Tenant leaves in the Termination Premises pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be fully functional and one hundred percent (100%) intact. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the prior sentence, Tenant shall be required to remove from the Termination Premises (i) all cabling relating to Tenant's security system and all other parts of Tenant's security system, including, but not limited to, all cameras, (ii) office, copy room and kitchen supplies, (iii) plants, (iv) all signage, (v) computers, (vi) leased equipment, (vii) all paperwork and files, (viii) all personal property of Tenant's employees or specific to Tenant's business, and (ix) four (4) conference zoom boxes from the tables and their associated booking panel (small screen by doors) located within the conference rooms in the 16th Floor Space. Prior to Tenant's surrender of the Termination Premises, Tenant shall arrange a walk-through of the Termination Premises with Landlord to confirm that Tenant has satisfied its obligations under this Section 1. All Base Rent and other payments made by Tenant relating to the Termination Premises shall be prorated as of the Early Rent Termination Date. Additionally, notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the following shall apply to the Termination Premises only: (i) Tenant's obligation to perform any repairs or upgrades to the Termination Premises pursuant to Article 24 (Compliance with Law) shall terminate as of the Early Rent Termination Date; (ii) Tenant's obligations under Article 11 (Casualty) shall be modified to eliminate any obligation of Tenant to rebuild or restore the Tenant Improvements or Original Improvements within the Termination Premises; Tenant's sole obligation with respect to the Termination Premises being to assign applicable insurance proceeds to Landlord; and (iii) Tenant's obligations under Article 7 (Repairs) shall not include any capital replacements to the Termination Premises except to the extent caused by Tenant's negligence or misconduct. Upon Tenant's surrender of the Termination Premises in accordance with this Section 1, all references to the Premises in the Lease shall mean the Reduced Premises. 2. Extension of Lease Term for the Reduced Premises and Option Right. (a) Extension of Lease Term. The Lease Term for the Reduced Premises shall be extended to the Extended Lease Expiration Date and all references in the Lease to the Lease Expiration Date shall mean the Extended Lease Expiration Date with regards to the Reduced Premises. (b) Option Term. All prior option rights to extend the Lease Term provided to Tenant in the Lease are hereby null and replaced with this Section 2 (b). Subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth, Landlord hereby grants to Tenant one (1) option to extend the Lease Term (the "Extension Option"), for a period of five (5) years (the "Renewal Period") after the expiration of the Lease Term ending on the Extended Lease Expiration Date. The Renewal Period, if any, shall commence on the day after the Extended Lease Expiration Date initially specified herein and end on the fifth (5th) anniversary of such the Extended Lease Expiration Date. The Renewal Period, including the manner of exercise and determination of rent payable during the Renewal Period shall be subject to the terms and conditions in Section 2. 2 of the Original Lease, provided all references to 'Option Term' shall mean 'Renewal Period', references to 'initial Lease Term' shall mean the Lease Term as extended by this Amendment. (c) Exercise of Extension Option. The Extension Option shall be exercisable by written notice (the "Renewal Notice") from Tenant to Landlord given not earlier than eighteen (18) months nor later than twelve (12) months prior to the Extended Lease Expiration Date. If Tenant exercises the Extension Option, the Renewal Period shall be on the same terms and conditions set

forth herein, except that (a) no concessions, abatements or allowances granted with respect to the initial Lease Term, if any, shall be applicable to the Renewal Period, (b) Base Rent shall be equal to the Market Rent, determined as set forth above, and (c) Tenant shall not have any right to renew or extend the Lease Term after the end of the Renewal Period. The Extension Option shall be personal to Tenant and to Tenant's Permitted Transferee. Tenant must occupy not less than 50,000 rentable square feet of the Reduced Premises, rather than the entire Reduced Premises, as a condition to exercise of the Extension Option.

3. Addition of 14STR1 and Rentable Square Footage for the Reduced Premises. As of the Reduced Premises Commencement Date, 14STR1 shall become part of the Premises and the Reduced Premises. The Building has been remeasured in accordance with the modified BOMA ANSI-Z 65.1-2017. In accordance with such remeasurement and commencing on the Reduced Premises Commencement Date, the Building shall be deemed to contain 389,171 square feet of total rentable area, the Reduced Premises shall be deemed to contain 93,132 rentable square feet and Tenant's Share of Direct Expenses shall be 23.9309%. The rentable square feet of the Reduced Premises by floor as follows: 8th Floor Space 23,284 rentable square feet; 9th Floor Space 23,282 rentable square feet; 14th Floor Space 23,286 rentable square feet; and 15th Floor Space 23,280 rentable square feet.

4. Base Rent. The Base Rent for both the Reduced Premises and the Termination Premises shall continue in accordance with the existing Lease through the Early Rent Termination Date. Tenant shall not be required to pay any Base Rent or Tenant's Share of Direct Expenses on the Termination Premises for the period commencing immediately following the Early Rent Termination Date and ending on the Early Lease Expiration Date. Additionally, Tenant's obligation to pay BTRC, Gross Receipts Taxes, or Commercial Rents Taxes (as such terms are defined below) with respect to the Termination Premises for any period after the Early Rent Termination Date shall cease as of the Early Rent Termination Date. Commencing on the Reduced Premises Commencement Date, the Base Rent for the Reduced Premises shall be paid monthly as follows: Lease Year Monthly Installment of Base Rent Annual Rate for Base Rent 1/1/23 to 12/31/23 \$ 628,641.00 \$ 7,543,692.00 1/1/24 to 12/31/24 \$ 647,500.23 \$ 7,770,002.76 1/1/25 to 12/31/25 \$ 666,925.24 \$ 8,003,102.84 1/1/26 to 12/31/26 \$ 686,932.99 \$ 8,243,195.93 1/1/27 to 12/31/27 \$ 707,540.98 \$ 8,490,491.81 1/1/28 to 12/31/28 \$ 728,767.21 \$ 8,745,206.56 1/1/29 to 7/31/29 \$ 750,630.23 \$ 9,007,562.76 5. Base Year. Commencing on the Reduced Premises Commencement Date, the Base Year used to calculate Tenant's Share of Direct Expenses for the Reduced Premises shall be the calendar year 2023. Up to and until the Reduced Premises Commencement Date, the Base Year used to calculate Tenant's Share of Direct Expenses for the Premises shall continue using the calendar year (s) provided for in the existing Lease.

6. Gross Up of Operating Charges. Commencing on the Reduced Premises Commencement Date, if the average occupancy rate for the Building during any calendar year (including the Base Year) is less than one hundred percent (100%), or if any tenant is separately paying for (or does not require) electricity, janitorial or other utilities or services furnished to its premises, then Landlord shall include in Operating Charges for such year (including the Base Year) all additional expenses, as reasonably estimated by Landlord, which would have been incurred during such year if such average occupancy rate had been one hundred percent (100%) and if Landlord paid for such utilities or services furnished to such premises.

7. Tax Expenses. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in the Lease, commencing on the Reduced Premises Commencement Date, Tenant shall be responsible to pay for all (the full amount, as opposed to increases over the Base Year): (a) rent tax or sales tax, service tax, transfer tax or value added tax, or any other applicable tax on the rent or services herein or otherwise respecting the Lease, including, without limitation, any gross receipts tax, excise tax or any other applicable tax with respect to the receipt of such rent, or upon or with respect to the possession, leasing, operating, management, maintenance, alteration, repair, use or occupancy by Tenant of the Reduced Premises, or any portion of the Building (including the Parking Facilities), including any and all taxes imposed on Landlord under the San Francisco Municipal Code with respect to or applicable to Tenant's Base Rent, Operating Charges, Additional Rent and any other amounts payable by Tenant pursuant to this Lease, including, without limitation, taxes imposed on Landlord pursuant to the Gross Receipts Tax Ordinance set forth in San Francisco Business and Tax Regulations Code ("BTRC") Sections 950 through 965 ("Gross Receipts Tax"), the Early Care and Education Commercial Rents Tax Ordinance set forth in BTRC Sections 2101-101 through 2116 ("Commercial Rents Tax"), any increases or changes thereto, and any similar or successor ordinances, laws or regulations (collectively, but excluding all taxes described in clause (i) of Section 4.2.5.3 of the Lease, "Additional Taxes"); (b) taxes relating to the conduct of Tenant's business at the Premises, or Tenant's equipment, fixtures, furnishings, inventory or personal property; and (c) taxes assessed upon this transaction or any document to which Tenant is a party creating or transferring an interest or an estate in the Premises. If any of the taxes under this Section 7 are billed directly to Tenant, Tenant shall pay such taxes prior to the due date for such taxes and provide Landlord with evidence of payment. If Landlord is billed for any of the taxes under this Section 7, Landlord shall bill and Tenant shall pay such taxes within thirty (30) days of receipt of such bill or at Landlord's option, Landlord can estimate the amount of such taxes under this Section on a monthly basis and Tenant shall pay such estimated taxes on a monthly basis along with Tenant's payment of Base Rent. If Landlord charges Tenant for such taxes on a monthly basis, then Landlord shall reconcile the charges and the payments at the end of the year in the same manner provided for in Section 4.4 of this Lease. All taxes paid by Tenant pursuant to this Section 7 shall be excluded from the definition of "Tax Expenses" and "Direct Expenses".

8. Proposition 8 Protection. In the event that Landlord receives a Proposition 8 reduction in Tax Expenses attributable to the Base Year during the Lease Term, then Tax Expenses for the Base Year and any subsequent year shall be computed as if no Proposition 8 tax reduction was obtained during the Base Year and any subsequent year. In the event that Landlord receives a Proposition 8 reduction in Tax Expenses during the Lease Term attributable to any year after the Base Year of 2023, but not for the Base Year, and Tenant has paid Landlord Tenant's Share of increases in Tax Expenses for such year based on Tax Expenses calculated prior to such Proposition 8 reduction, then Landlord shall recalculate Tenant's Share of Tax Expenses based on such Proposition 8 reduction; provided that, Landlord shall be allowed to include in the Tax Expenses all costs incurred by Landlord in obtaining such Proposition 8 reduction. The difference between what Tenant has actually paid for Tenant's Share of Tax Expenses and Tenant's Share of Tax Expenses recalculated in accordance with the prior sentence for such year shall be referred to herein as

the "Proposition 8 Credit." In the year that Landlord receives the refund of the Proposition 8 reduction amount, Landlord shall provide Tenant with a credit against Tenant's Share of Tax Expenses in the amount of the Proposition 8 Credit. Landlord and Tenant acknowledge that this Section 8 is not intended to in any way (a) affect the inclusion of any increase in Tax Expenses pursuant to the terms of Proposition 13, or (b) result in Tenant receiving a credit against Tenant's Share of Direct Expenses because of any reduction in Tax Expenses, except for any Proposition 8 Credit provided for in this Section 8.

9. Delivery Condition. Tenant is currently in possession of the entire Premises and accepts it in its "As-Is" condition, subject to Landlord's maintenance and repair obligations under the Lease. Landlord shall not be required to make any improvements to the Premises or provide Tenant with any allowance for making improvements to the Premises in connection with this Amendment. Tenant acknowledges that Landlord has paid all allowances except for the Remaining Allowance (as hereinafter defined) provided under the existing Lease and no further allowances are available to Tenant. As used herein, the "Remaining Allowance" shall mean § 57, 258.35, which is the balance of the allowance due and payable to Tenant.

10. Construction Supervision Fee. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Lease, for any Alterations made by Tenant during the period between the date of this Amendment and the Extended Lease Expiration Date, Tenant shall not be required to pay Landlord any construction supervision fee for such Alterations.

11. Removal of Alterations. Tenant shall not be required to remove any existing Alterations or Tenant Improvements that Tenant made to the Termination Premises in connection with Tenant's surrender of the Termination Premises. Subject to Landlord's review and approval of plans for Alterations to the Reduced Premises, Tenant shall not be required to remove such Alterations installed after the date of this Amendment.

12. Right of First Offer. Tenant's right of first offer in Section 7 of the Second Amendment and any other rights of first offer or expansion in the existing Lease are hereby null and void and of no further force or effect. Tenant is hereby granted a new right of first offer by Landlord in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Section 12.

(a) Right of First Offer. Subject to any existing rights held by tenants of the Building as of the Effective Date (including Landlord's right to negotiate with each individual tenant terms that may vary from such tenant's specific option rights but only with respect to the specific space encumbered by such specific tenant's specific option rights, the "Existing Tenant Rights"), and the terms of this Section 12, Landlord hereby grants to the Original Tenant and any Permitted Transferee a right of first offer (the "ROFO Right") with respect to any space that becomes available on the 7th, 10th, 13th and 16th floors of the Building (the "First Offer Space"); provided that, the ROFO Right for Suite 1350 (Suite 1350 has been consolidated with the adjacent suite on the 13th floor and now contains approximately 9,990 rentable square feet), shall not commence until September 1, 2023.

(b) Procedures and Requirements.

(i) Procedure for Offer. During the Lease Term, Landlord shall promptly deliver to Tenant written notice (the "ROFO Notice") if any portion of the First Offer Space will become or is expected to become available for lease to third parties from time to time. The ROFO Notice shall describe the space so offered to Tenant, including the rentable square feet thereof (the "ROFO Space") and shall set forth all of Landlord's proposed terms and conditions (including economic terms) applicable to Tenant's lease of such space (collectively, the "ROFO Terms"); provided that, the length of the term for such ROFO Space shall be coterminous with the then existing Lease Term and any concessions shall be prorated for Tenant's remaining Lease Term. In no event shall Landlord have the obligation to deliver a ROFO Notice (and Tenant have no right to exercise its right under this Section 12) to the extent that the "First Offer Commencement Date," as that term is defined in Section 12 (f), below, is anticipated to occur by Landlord on or following the date which is three (3) years prior to the expiration of the then Lease Term.

(ii) Procedure for Acceptance. If Tenant wishes to exercise Tenant's right of first offer with respect to the space described in the ROFO Notice, then within ten (10) business days of delivery of the ROFO Notice to Tenant, Tenant shall deliver notice to Landlord of Tenant's election to exercise its right of first offer with respect to the entire space described in the ROFO Notice on the terms contained in the ROFO Notice and this Section 12. If Tenant does not so notify Landlord within such ten (10) day period, then Landlord shall be free for a period of two hundred seventy (270) days to lease the space described in the ROFO Notice to anyone to whom Landlord desires so long as the net effective rental to be received by Landlord is equal to or greater than ninety-five percent (95%) of the net effective rental Landlord would receive based on the ROFO Terms and Tenant's ROFO Right shall thereupon automatically terminate in such case only. If Landlord has not leased the applicable ROFO Space within two hundred seventy (270) days after the date Tenant's response period expires or if the economic terms offered to a third party are modified so that the net effective rental Landlord would receive is less than ninety-five percent (95%) of the net effective rental Landlord would receive based on the ROFO Terms, then, in either case, Landlord must provide Tenant a new ROFO Notice (with the ROFO Terms modified to be those offered to the third party, if applicable) and Tenant shall again be entitled to exercise its ROFO Right on the terms and conditions provided above; provided that, if the new ROFO Notice is being sent because the net effective rental has been reduced to less than ninety-five percent (95%) of the net effective rental provided in Landlord's initial ROFO Notice for such ROFO Space, then Tenant shall only have only five (5) business days to respond to such second ROFO Notice for such ROFO Space instead of the ten (10) days provided above for the initial ROFO Notice. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, Tenant must elect to exercise its right of first offer, if at all, with respect to all of the space offered by Landlord in the ROFO Notice to Tenant at any particular time, and Tenant may not elect to lease only a portion thereof.

(iii) Other Terms. Except as otherwise set forth in the ROFO Notice or as otherwise agreed to in writing between Landlord and Tenant, Tenant shall take the ROFO Space in its "as is" condition, and the construction of improvements in the ROFO Space shall comply with the terms of Article 8 of this Lease.

(iv) Amendment to Lease. If Tenant timely exercises Tenant's right to lease the ROFO Space as set forth herein, Landlord and Tenant shall within sixty (60) days thereafter execute an amendment to this Lease for such ROFO Space upon the terms and conditions as set forth in the ROFO Notice and this Section 12. The rentable square footage of any ROFO Space leased by Tenant shall be determined by Landlord in accordance with Landlord's then current standard of measurement for the Building. Tenant shall commence payment of rent for the ROFO Space, and the term of the ROFO Space shall commence (the "ROFO Commencement Date") on the earlier of (a) one hundred fifty (150) days after Landlord delivers occupancy of the ROFO Space to Tenant, or (b) the date on which Tenant commences business operations in

the ROFO Space, and shall terminate on the Extended Lease Expiration Date. (c) No Events of Default. The rights contained in this Section 12 shall be personal to the Original Tenant (and any Permitted Transferee who has taken an assignment of the Lease), and may only be exercised by an Original Tenant and any such Permitted Transferee assignee (and not any other assignee, sublessee or other transferee of the Original Tenant's interest in the Lease), and may only be exercised by an Original Tenant and any such Permitted Transferee assignee (and not any other assignee, sublessee or other transferee of the Original Tenant's interest in the Lease) if such Original Tenant occupies at least fifty percent (50%) of the Reduced Premises as of the date of Tenant's exercise of its ROFO Right and has not sublet more than fifty percent (50%) of the rentable square footage of the Reduced Premises. Tenant shall not have the right to lease First Offer Space, as provided in this Section 12 (c), if, as of the date of the attempted exercise of any right of first offer by Tenant, or, at Landlord's option, as of the scheduled date of delivery of such ROFO Space to Tenant, an uncured Event of Default exists under the Lease or if more than one monetary Event of Default has occurred within the twelve (12) month period immediately preceding the exercise of the ROFO Notice.

13. Conference Center and Tenant Lounge. Tenant shall have access to the building conference center and tenant lounge on the fourth (4th) floor of the Building (the "Conference Center and Tenant Lounge") subject to such reasonable and non-discriminatory rules and regulations as Landlord shall from time to time impose. Access to the Conference Center and Tenant Lounge is subject to Landlord's sole and absolute approval and such approved access shall be limited to Building tenants exclusively. Tenant may reserve the conference room through the building management office and, Tenant may be charged a Building standard fee in connection with use of the Conference Center and Tenant Lounge. Tenant acknowledges and agrees that other tenants may or shall have access to the Conference Center and Tenant Lounge and that Landlord shall have no liability or responsibility to monitor the use, or manner of use, thereof by Tenant or any other tenants. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Tenant shall at all times cooperate on a commercially reasonable basis with any other tenants using the Conference Center and Tenant Lounge in order to avoid conflict with such users. Tenant also shall continue to have the right to use the Terrace on the fourth (4th) floor of the Building in accordance with Section 9 of the Second Amendment.

14. Parking. As of the Reduced Premises Commencement Date, Section 12 of the Second Amendment relating to parking is null and void and replaced with this Section 14 relating to Tenant's parking rights on and after the Reduced Premises Commencement Date. As of the Reduced Premises Commencement Date, Tenant shall have the right to park, on an unreserved and non-exclusive basis, up to twenty-six (26) (the "Parking Space Allotment") standard-sized passenger automobiles (for example, cars, SUVs, mini-vans and standard size pick-up trucks) in the parking facility (the "Parking Facility") serving the Building, subject to payment of the prevailing monthly rate charged by Landlord (which is currently \$ 425 per space, but subject to change from time to time); Landlord's rights pursuant to the remainder of this Section and such rules and regulations as Landlord may establish from time to time. Such parking shall be in non-exclusive, unassigned spaces on a self-park, attendant-park, valet or other basis, as from time to time prescribed by Landlord. Tenant shall not use the Parking Facilities for the servicing or extended storage of vehicles. Tenant shall not assign, sublet or transfer any permits hereunder, except in connection with any assignment or sublease permitted pursuant to Article 14 of the Lease where parking is provided for in the sublease or assignment. Landlord reserves the right to institute either a Parking Facilities operator system, which may include self-park, attendant-park, valet or other parking arrangements, or to otherwise change the parking system. Tenant and its employees shall observe reasonable safety precautions in the use of the Parking Facilities or any other parking area and shall at all times abide by all rules and regulations governing the use of the Parking Facilities. Tenant acknowledges that particular parking facilities, areas or spaces may be designated for exclusive use by particular tenants, occupants, visitors or other users, either generally or at particular times, and Tenant shall comply with all such designations and cause its employees, visitors and other invitees to do the same. Landlord reserves the right to close the Parking Facilities or any other parking area during periods of unusually inclement weather or for alterations, improvements or repairs. Landlord does not assume any responsibility, and shall not be held liable, for any damage or loss to any automobile or personal property in or about the Parking Facilities, or for any injury sustained by any person in or about the Parking Facilities. Landlord shall not be liable to Tenant and this Lease shall not be affected if any parking rights hereunder are impaired by any Applicable Laws imposed after the Reduced Premises Commencement Date. Landlord reserves the right to determine whether the Parking Facilities are becoming crowded and to allocate and assign parking spaces among Tenant and the other tenants provided that the Parking Space Allotment will not be reduced thereby.

15. Signage. Tenant shall retain Tenant's signage rights set forth in the Lease for the Remaining Premises. Section 10 (a) of the Second Amendment is hereby revised by changing the rentable square footage requirement to maintain Building Top Signage from 100,000 rentable square feet to 90,000 rentable square feet starting on the Remaining Premises Commencement Date.

16. Holding Over. The first sentence of Article 16 (Holding Over) is hereby and amended in its entirety by the following: "If Tenant holds over after the expiration of the Lease Term or earlier termination thereof, with or without the express or implied consent of Landlord, such tenancy shall be from month-to-month only, and shall not constitute a renewal hereof or an extension for any further term, and in such case the Base Rent shall be payable at a monthly rate equal to the product of (a) the Base Rent applicable during the last rental period of the Lease Term under this Lease (provided that, if Tenant holds over in the Termination Premises after the Early Lease Termination Date, the hold over Base Rent shall be based on the Base Rent that Tenant was required to pay on the Termination Premises for December 2022), and (b) a percentage equal to 150%."

17. Letter of Credit. Landlord and Tenant acknowledge that the current L-C Amount under the Lease is One Hundred Seventy-Five and 00/100 Dollars (\$ 175,000.00) and Landlord is holding a L-C in such amount. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Lease, the L-C Amount shall only be reduced after the Reduced Premises Commencement Date in accordance with this Section 17. If on the applicable Reduction Date (as defined below) Tenant is not in default under the Lease (beyond the applicable notice and cure period set forth in this Lease) and Tenant has not assigned the Lease (except to a Permitted Transferee), then the L-C Amount shall be reduced as follows: (a) on January 1, 2025 (the "First Reduction Date"), the L-C Amount shall reduce to One Hundred Thousand and 00/100 Dollars (\$ 100,000.00), and (b) on January 1, 2027 (the "Second Reduction Date", and collectively with the First Reduction Date, as the

Reduction Dates" and individually as a "Reduction Date"), the L-C Amount shall reduce to Fifty Thousand and 00/100 Dollars (\$ 50,000.00). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in this Section 17, in no event shall the L-C Amount as set forth above decrease during any period in which Tenant is in default under this Lease, but such decrease shall take place retroactively after such default is cured, provided that no such decrease shall thereafter take effect in the event this Lease is terminated early due to such default by Tenant. Such reduction of the L-C Amount, if applicable, shall be accomplished by Tenant causing the Bank to issue an amendment to the LC following the applicable Reduction Date (which amendment shall be in form and content reasonably acceptable to Landlord).

18. Brokers. Landlord and Tenant hereby warrant to each other that they have had no dealings with any real estate broker or agent in connection with the negotiation of this Amendment, excepting only Jones Lang LaSalle ("Landlord's Broker") which has acted as broker for Landlord and Cushman Wakefield which has acted as broker for Tenant on this Amendment ("Tenant's Broker" and collectively with Landlord's Broker, as the "Brokers"). It is understood that Landlord shall pay the Brokers pursuant to separate agreements. Each party agrees to indemnify and defend the other party against and hold the other party harmless from any and all claims, demands, losses, liabilities, lawsuits, judgments, costs and expenses (including without limitation reasonable attorneys' fees) with respect to any leasing commission or equivalent compensation alleged to be owing on account of any dealings with any real estate broker or agent, other than the Brokers, occurring by, through, or under the indemnifying party.

19. Interpretation. Capitalized terms used in this Amendment and not defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Lease, provided however, that in the case of any conflict, uncertainty or ambiguity that may arise when interpreting the provisions of the Lease and the provisions set forth in this Amendment, the provisions of this Amendment shall be controlling for the purpose of resolving any such conflict, uncertainty or ambiguity.

20. Ratification of Lease Terms. Notwithstanding any term or provision of the Lease, the provisions of this Amendment shall amend, modify and supersede the terms of the Lease. If there is any conflict between the Lease and this Amendment, this Amendment shall control. All other non-conflicting terms, provisions, covenants and conditions of the Lease and all exhibits and addendum thereto shall continue in full force and effect and are hereby ratified by the parties hereto.

21. Entire Agreement. This Amendment sets forth the entire understanding of the parties in connection with the subject matter hereof. There are no agreements between Landlord and Tenant relating to the Lease or the Premises other than those set forth in writing and signed by the parties. Neither party hereto has relied upon any understanding, representation or warranty not set forth herein, either oral or written, as an inducement to enter into this Amendment.

22. Authority. Each party represents that each of the individuals executing this Amendment on behalf of such party has been authorized to do so and has the power to bind the party for whom they are signing. Landlord represents and warrants that no consent or approval of any third party is required for Landlord to enter into this Amendment under any agreement or instrument by which Landlord is bound.

23. Method of Execution. This Amendment will be executed and delivered via DocuSign.

24. OFAC; Dealings with Prohibited Persons. (a) Tenant represents and warrants to Landlord that Tenant is not nor will become, a person or entity who is the subject of economic or financial sanctions or trade embargoes administered or enforced by the U. S. Government, (including, without limitation, the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the U. S. Department of the Treasury or the U. S. Department of State and including, without limitation, the designation as a "specially designated national" or "blocked person"), the United Nations Security Council, the European Union, His Majesty's Treasury, or other relevant sanctions authority ("Sanctions Law") which would be applicable to Tenant or its subsidiaries (such persons and entities described in this Section 24. (a) being "Prohibited Persons"). Tenant further represents and warrants to Landlord that to the best of Tenant's knowledge, no officer, director or person that owns or controls more than 5% of Tenant's outstanding common stock is a Prohibited Person. Landlord represents and warrants to Tenant that Landlord is not nor will become, a person or entity who is a Prohibited Person. Landlord further represents and warrants to Tenant that to the best of Landlord's knowledge, no officer, director or person who owns or controls more than 5% of Landlord is a Prohibited Person. The following portals may be of use to Tenant to ensure it is not dealing with a Prohibited Person: European Commission List Search (EU Sanctions Map), for EU and UN sanctions; Office of Foreign Assets Control Sanctions List Search (<https://sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov/>); and OFSI Consolidated List Search (<https://sanctionssearchapp.ofsi.hm-treasury.gov.uk/>). (b) Tenant represents and warrants that neither Tenant nor any of its relevant subsidiaries is located, organized in, controlled by, or resident in a country or territory that is the subject or the target of Sanctions Law, including, without limitation, Cuba, Iran, Syria, North Korea, Venezuela, and the Crimea, Donetsk, and Luhansk regions of Ukraine ("Restricted Jurisdictions"). Landlord represents and warrants that neither Landlord nor any of its relevant subsidiaries is located, organized in, controlled by, or resident in a country or territory that is the subject or the target of Sanctions Law, including any Restricted Jurisdictions. (c) Tenant undertakes to make payments of any nature under this Amendment to Landlord only from its own accounts and to inform Landlord if any payments will be made by any third party and/or from a third party's account. Tenant shall not make payment of any nature using funds which are subject to any form of asset freeze or blocking restriction under the Sanctions Laws or that originate from a Restricted Jurisdiction. Landlord has the right to refuse such payments. (d) Subject to applicable law and regulations, the parties agree that failure to comply with any provision of Sections 24 (a) - (c) above, which is not cured within thirty (30) days written notice to Tenant, is a reason for termination without notice of good cause by Landlord; provided, however, that should Tenant determine that termination or any of the provisions in Sections 24 (a) - (c) above present in practice a conflict with applicable laws and regulations, it shall notify Landlord immediately in writing explaining the nature of the conflict and will work in good faith with Landlord to resolve the conflict.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Amendment is made as of the day and year first above written.

LANDLORD: Columbia REIT- 221 Main Street, LP, a Delaware limited partnership By: Columbia REIT- 221 Main Street GP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, its general partner By: Columbia Property Trust Operating Partnership, L. P., a Delaware limited partnership, its sole member By: Columbia Property Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation, its general partner By: /s/ David Dowdney Name: David Dowdney Title: EVP [Tenant's Signature Block on Next Page]

TENANT: DOCUSIGN, INC., a Delaware corporation By: /s/ Cynthia Gaylor, December 16, 2022 Name: Cynthia Gaylor Title: Chief Financial Officer EXHIBIT A Floor Plans for the

Termination Premises Showing Configuration of Workstations and Certain Furniture [See Attached Floor Plans] A-1 Exhibit 21. 1 Name of Subsidiary Jurisdiction DocuSign International, Inc. Delaware Liveoak Technologies, LLC Delaware DocuSign LLC Delaware DocuSign Analytics Holdings, Inc. Delaware ARX Inc. Delaware DocuSign Canada ULCCanada DocuSign Mexico S. de R. L. de C. V. Mexico DocuSign Mexico DocuSign Brasil Participações Ltda. Brazil DocuSign Brazil Soluções Em Tecnologia Ltda. Brazil DocuSign International (EMEA) Limited Ireland DocuSign France SAS France DocuSign UK Limited United Kingdom DocuSign Germany GmbH Germany Contract Analytics Development Sweden ABSweden Seal Software Norway AS Norway Seal Software Egypt LLC Egypt DocuSign Acquisition Ltd. Israel DocuSign Israel Ltd. Israel DocuSign Japan KK Japan DocuSign International (Asia- Pacific) Private Limited Singapore DocuSign Spain S. L. Spain DocuSign Italy S. r. l. Italy DocuSign Netherlands B. V. Netherlands Netherlands DocuSign International India Private Limited India Exhibit 23. 1 CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S- 8 (Nos. 333- 270865, 333- 263856, 333- 254928, 333- 237444, 333- 230523, and 333- 224577) of DocuSign, Inc. of our report dated March 27-21, 2023-2024 relating to the financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10- K. / s / PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP San Jose, California Exhibit 31. 1 CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a- 14 (a) AND 15d- 14 (a) AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES- OXLEY ACT OF 2002 I, Allan Thygesen, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10- K of DocuSign, 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: March 27-21, 2023 By 2024 By: / s / Allan Thygesen Allan Thygesen Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) Exhibit 31. 2 CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER I, Cynthia Gaylor Blake Grayson, certify that: Date: March 27-21, 2023 By 2024 By: / s / Cynthia Gaylor Cynthia Blake Grayson Blake Gaylor Chief Grayson Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer) CERTIFICATIONS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER 18 U. S. C. SECTION 1350, SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES- OXLEY ACT OF 2002 I, Allan Thygesen, the Chief Executive Officer of DocuSign, Inc., certify, pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report on Form 10- K of DocuSign, Inc. for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2023-2024 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Annual Report on Form 10- K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of DocuSign, Inc. Date: March 27-21, 2023-2024 By: / s / Allan Thygesen Allan Thygesen Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) I, Cynthia Gaylor Blake Grayson, the Chief Financial Officer of DocuSign, Inc., certify, pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report on Form 10- K of DocuSign, Inc. for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2023-2024 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Annual Report on Form 10- K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of DocuSign, Inc. EXHIBIT 97. 1 Compensation Recovery Policy Adopted November 28, 2023 The Board has determined that it is in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to adopt this Policy enabling the Company to recover from specified current and former Company executives certain incentive- based compensation in the event of an accounting restatement resulting from material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirements under the federal securities laws. Capitalized terms are defined in Section 14. This Policy is designed to comply with Rule 10D- 1 of the Exchange Act and shall become effective on the Effective Date and shall apply to Incentive- Based Compensation Received by Covered Persons on or after the Listing Rule Effective Date. 1. Administration This Policy shall be administered by the Administrator. The Administrator is authorized to interpret and construe this Policy and to make

all determinations necessary, appropriate, or advisable for the administration of this Policy. The Administrator may retain, at the Company's expense, outside legal counsel and such compensation, tax or other consultants as it may determine are advisable for purposes of administering this Policy.

2. Covered Persons and Applicable Compensation This Policy applies to any Incentive- Based Compensation Received by a person (a) after beginning service as a Covered Person; (b) who served as a Covered Person at any time during the performance period for that Incentive- Based Compensation; and (c) was a Covered Person during the Clawback Period. However, recovery is not required with respect to: i. Incentive- Based Compensation Received prior to an individual becoming a Covered Person, even if the individual served as a Covered Person during the Clawback Period. ii. Incentive- Based Compensation Received prior to the Listing Rule Effective Date. iii. Incentive- Based Compensation Received prior to the Clawback Period. iv. Incentive- Based Compensation Received while the Company did not have a class of listed securities on a national securities exchange or a national securities association, including the Exchange. The Administrator will not consider the Covered Person's responsibility or fault or lack thereof in enforcing this Policy with respect to recoupment under the Final Rules.

3. Triggering Event Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Policy, if there is a Triggering Event, the Administrator shall require a Covered Person to reimburse or forfeit to the Company the Recoupment Amount applicable to such Covered Person. A Company's obligation to recover the Recoupment Amount is not dependent on if or when the restated financial statements are filed.

4. Calculation of Recoupment Amount The Recoupment Amount will be calculated in accordance with the Final Rules, as provided in the Calculation Guidelines attached hereto as Exhibit B.

5. Method of Recoupment Subject to compliance with the Final Rules and applicable law, the Administrator will determine, in its sole discretion, the method for recouping the Recoupment Amount hereunder which may include, without limitation: i. Requiring reimbursement or forfeiture of the pre- tax amount cash Incentive- Based Compensation previously paid; ii. Offsetting the Recoupment Amount from any compensation otherwise owed by the Company to the Covered Person, including without limitation, any prior cash incentive payments, executive retirement benefits, wages, equity grants or other amounts payable by the Company to Covered Person in the future; iii. Seeking recovery of any gain realized on the vesting, exercise, settlement, cash sale, transfer, or other disposition of any equity- based awards; and / or iv. Taking any other remedial and recovery action permitted by law, as determined by the Administrator.

6. Arbitration To the fullest extent permitted by law, any disputes under this Policy shall be submitted to mandatory binding arbitration (the "Arbitrable Claims"), governed by the Federal Arbitration Act (the "FAA"). Further, to the fullest extent permitted by law, no class or collective actions can be asserted in arbitration or otherwise. All claims, whether in arbitration or otherwise, must be brought solely in Covered Person's individual capacity, and not as a plaintiff or class member in any purported class or collective proceeding. **SUBJECT TO THE ABOVE PROVISIO, ANY RIGHTS THAT COVERED PERSON MAY HAVE TO TRIAL BY JURY IN REGARD TO ARBITRABLE CLAIMS ARE WAIVED. ANY RIGHTS THAT COVERED PERSON MAY HAVE TO PURSUE OR PARTICIPATE IN A CLASS OR COLLECTIVE ACTION PERTAINING TO ANY CLAIMS BETWEEN COVERED PERSON AND THE COMPANY ARE WAIVED.** Covered Person is not restricted from filing administrative claims that may be brought before any government agency where, as a matter of law, Covered Person's ability to file such claims may not be restricted. However, to the fullest extent permitted by law, arbitration shall be the exclusive remedy for the subject matter of such administrative claims. The arbitration shall be conducted in San Francisco, California through JAMS before a single neutral arbitrator, in accordance with the JAMS Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures then in effect, provided however, that the FAA, including its procedural provisions for compelling arbitration, shall govern and apply to this Arbitration provision. The arbitrator shall issue a written decision that contains the essential findings and conclusions on which the decision is based. If, for any reason, any term of this Arbitration provision is held to be invalid or unenforceable, all other valid terms and conditions herein shall be severable in nature and remain fully enforceable.

7. Recovery Process; Impracticability Actions by the Administrator to recover the Recoupment Amount will be reasonably prompt.

2 The Administrator must cause the Company to recover the Recoupment Amount unless the Administrator shall have previously determined that recovery is impracticable and one of the following conditions is met: i. The direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing the policy would exceed the amount to be recovered; before concluding that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of erroneously awarded compensation based on expense of enforcement, the Company must make a reasonable attempt to recover such erroneously awarded compensation, document such reasonable attempt (s) to recover, and provide that documentation to the Exchange; ii. Whether recovery would violate home country law where that law was adopted prior to November 28, 2022; before concluding that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of erroneously awarded compensation based on violation of home country law, the Company must obtain an opinion of home country counsel, acceptable to the Exchange, that recovery would result in such a violation, and must provide such opinion to the Exchange; or iii. Whether recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax- qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of the Company, to fail to meet the requirements of 26 U. S. C. 401 (a) (13) or 26 U. S. C. 411 (a) and regulations thereunder.

8. Non- Exclusivity The Administrator intends that this Policy will be applied to the fullest extent of the law. Without limitation to any broader or alternate clawback authorized in any written document with a Covered Person, (i) the Administrator may require that any employment agreement, equity award agreement, or similar agreement entered into on or after the Effective Date shall, as a condition to the grant of any benefit thereunder, require a Covered Person to agree to abide by the terms of this Policy, and (ii) this Policy will nonetheless apply to Incentive- Based Compensation as required by the Final Rules, whether or not specifically referenced in those arrangements. Any right of recoupment under this Policy is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other remedies or rights of recoupment that may be available to the Company pursuant to the terms of any similar policy in any employment agreement, equity

award agreement, or similar agreement and any other legal remedies or regulations available or applicable to the Company (including SOX 304). If recovery is required under both SOX 304 and this Policy, any amounts recovered pursuant to SOX 304 may be credited toward the amount recovered under this Policy, or vice versa. 9. No Indemnification The Company shall not indemnify any Covered Persons against (i) the loss of erroneously awarded Incentive- Based Compensation or any adverse tax consequences associated with any incorrectly awarded Incentive- Based Compensation or any recoupment hereunder, or (ii) any claims relating to the Company enforcement of its rights under this Policy. For the avoidance of doubt, this prohibition on indemnification will also prohibit the Company from reimbursing or paying any premium or payment of any third- party insurance policy to fund potential recovery obligations obtained by the Covered Person directly. No Covered Person will seek or retain any such prohibited indemnification or reimbursement. Further, the Company shall not enter into any agreement that exempts any Incentive- Based Compensation from the application of this Policy or that waives the Company's right to recovery of any erroneously awarded Incentive- Based Compensation and this Policy shall supersede any such agreement (whether entered into before, on or after the Effective Date).

3 10. Covered Person Acknowledgement and Agreement All Covered Persons subject to this Policy must acknowledge their understanding of, and agreement to comply with, the Policy by executing the certification attached hereto as Exhibit A. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Policy will apply to Covered Persons whether or not they execute such certification.

11. Successors This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Covered Persons and their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives and shall inure to the benefit of any successor to the Company.

12. Interpretation of Policy To the extent there is any ambiguity between this Policy and the Final Rules, this Policy shall be interpreted so that it complies with the Final Rules. If any provision of this Policy, or the application of such provision to any Covered Person or circumstance, shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Policy, or the application of such provision to Covered Persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby. In the event any provision of this Policy is inconsistent with any requirement of any Final Rules, the Administrator, in its sole discretion, shall amend and administer this Policy and bring it into compliance with such rules. Any determination under this Policy by the Administrator shall be conclusive and binding on the applicable Covered Person. Determinations of the Administrator need not be uniform with respect to Covered Persons or from one payment or grant to another.

13. Amendments; Termination The Administrator may make any amendments to this Policy as required under applicable law, rules and regulations, or as otherwise determined by the Administrator in its sole discretion. The Administrator may terminate this Policy at any time.

14. Definitions " Administrator " means the Compensation Committee of the Board, or in the absence of a committee of independent directors responsible for executive compensation decisions, a majority of the independent directors serving on the Board. " Board " means the Board of Directors of the Company. " Clawback Measurement Date " is the earlier to occur of: i. The date the Board, a committee of the Board, or the officer or officers of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement as described in this Policy; or ii. The date a court, regulator, or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare an accounting restatement as described in this Policy. " Clawback Period " means the three (3) completed fiscal years immediately prior to the Clawback Measurement Date and any transition period between the last day of the Company's previous fiscal year end and the first day of its new fiscal year (that results from a change in the 4 Company's fiscal year) within or immediately following such three (3)- year period; provided that any transition period between the last day of the Company's previous fiscal year end and the first day of its new fiscal year that comprises a period of 9 to 12 months will be deemed a completed fiscal year. " Company " means DocuSign, Inc., a Delaware corporation, or any successor corporation. " Covered Person " means: (a) any Executive Officer (as defined in the Final Rules), including, those persons who are or have been determined to be " officers " of the Company within the meaning of Section 16 of Rule 16a- 1 (f) of the rules promulgated under the Exchange Act, and " executive officers " of the Company within the meaning of Item 401 (b) of Regulation S- K, Rule 3b- 7 promulgated under the Exchange Act, and Rule 405 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; and (b) any additional employees identified by the Administrator from time to time, who shall be treated as Covered Persons for the purposes of this Policy with prospective effect, in accordance with the Final Rules. As of the Effective Date of the Policy, the Company's Covered Persons consist of the Executive Leadership Team- S (ELT- S) group, which is comprised of (i) the CEO, (ii) the executives reporting directly to the CEO, (iii) the Company's Senior Vice President, Chief Customer Officer, (iv) the Company's Senior Vice President, Chief Technology Officer and (v) the Company's Senior Vice President, Chief Product Officer. " Effective Date " means November 28, 2023, the date the Policy was adopted by the Compensation and Leadership Development Committee as authorized by the Board. " Exchange " means the Nasdaq Global Select Market or any other national securities exchange or national securities association in the United States on which the Company has listed its securities for trading. " Exchange Act " means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. " Final Rules " means the final rules promulgated by the SEC under Section 954 of the Dodd- Frank Act, Rule 10D- 1 and Exchange listing standards, as may be amended from time to time. " Financial Reporting Measures " are measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company's financial statements, and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures. Stock price and TSR are also financial reporting measures. A financial reporting measure need not be presented within the financial statements or included in a filing with the SEC. " Incentive- Based Compensation " means compensation that is granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part on the attainment of any Financial Reporting Measure. Examples of " Incentive- Based Compensation " include, but are not limited to: • bonuses paid under DocuSign's Company Incentive Plan or executive sales incentive plans, where bonuses are earned based on

Financial Reporting Measures such as revenue; • non- equity incentive plan awards that are earned based wholly or in part on satisfying a Financial Reporting Measure performance goal; • bonuses paid from a “ bonus pool,” the size of which is determined based wholly or in part on satisfying a Financial Reporting Measure performance goal; • other cash awards based on satisfaction of a Financial Reporting Measure performance goal; 5 • equity awards (such as PSUs) that are granted or become vested based wholly or in part on satisfying a Financial Reporting Measure goal; and • proceeds received upon the sale of shares acquired through an incentive plan that were granted or vested based wholly or in part on satisfying a Financial Reporting Measure goal. “ Incentive- Based Compensation ” excludes, for example: • time- based equity awards (such as RSUs) that are granted or vest solely upon completion of a service period; • awards based on non- financial strategic or operating metrics such as the consummation of a merger or achievement of non- financial business goals; • service- based retention bonuses; • discretionary compensation; and • salary. “ Listing Rule Effective Date ” means the effective date of the listing standards of the Exchange on which the Company’ s securities are listed. “ Policy ” means this Compensation Recovery Policy. Incentive- Based Compensation is deemed “ Received ” in the Company’ s fiscal period during which the relevant Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive- Based Compensation award is attained, irrespective of whether the payment or grant occurs on a later date or if there are additional vesting or payment requirements, such as time- based vesting or certification or approval by the Compensation Committee or Board, that have not yet been satisfied. “ Recoupment Amount ” means the amount of Incentive- Based Compensation received by the Covered Person based on the financial statements prior to the restatement that exceeds the amount such Covered Person would have received had the Incentive- Based Compensation been determined based on the financial restatement, computed without regard to any taxes paid (i. e., gross of taxes withheld). “ SARs ” means stock appreciation rights. “ SEC ” means the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission. “ SOX 304 ” means Section 304 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002. “ Triggering Event ” means any event in which the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period. “ TSR ” means total stockholder return. 6 EXHIBIT A I certify that: 1. I have read and understand DocuSign’ s Compensation Recovery Policy (the “ Policy ”). I understand that the Chief Legal Officer is available to answer any questions I have regarding the Policy. 2. I understand that the Policy applies to all of my existing and future compensation- related agreements with the Company, whether or not explicitly stated therein. 3. I agree that notwithstanding the Company’ s certificate of incorporation, bylaws, and any agreement I have with the Company, including any indemnity agreement I have with the Company, I will not be entitled to, and will not seek indemnification from the Company for, any amounts recovered or recoverable by the Company in accordance with the Policy. 4. I understand and agree that in the event of a conflict between the Policy and the foregoing agreements and understandings on the one hand, and any prior, existing or future agreement, arrangement or understanding, whether oral or written, with respect to the subject matter of the Policy and this Certification, on the other hand, the terms of the Policy and this Certification shall control, and the terms of this Certification shall supersede any provision of such an agreement, arrangement or understanding to the extent of such conflict with respect to the subject matter of the Policy and this Certification. 5. I agree to abide by the terms of the Policy, including, without limitation, by returning any erroneously awarded Incentive- Based Compensation to the Company to the extent required by, and in a manner permitted by, the Policy. Signature: Name: Title: Date: 7 EXHIBIT B For purposes of calculating the Recoupment Amount: i. For cash awards, the erroneously awarded compensation is the difference between the amount of the cash award (whether payable as a lump sum or over time) that was received and the amount that should have been received applying the restated Financial Reporting Measure. ii. For cash awards paid from bonus pools, the erroneously awarded compensation is the pro rata portion of any deficiency that results from the aggregate bonus pool that is reduced based on applying the restated Financial Reporting Measure. iii. For equity awards, if the shares, options, restricted stock units, or SARs are still held at the time of recovery, the erroneously awarded compensation is the number of such securities received in excess of the number that should have been received applying the restated Financial Reporting Measure (or the value of that excess number). If the options or SARs have been exercised, but the underlying shares have not been sold, the erroneously awarded compensation is the number of shares underlying the excess options or SARs (or the value thereof). If the underlying shares have been sold, the Company may recoup proceeds received from the sale of shares. iv. For Incentive- Based Compensation based on stock price or TSR, where the amount of erroneously awarded compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in an accounting restatement: a. The amount must be based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the accounting restatement on the stock price or TSR upon which the Incentive- Based Compensation was Received; and b. The Company must maintain documentation of the determination of that reasonable estimate and the Company must provide such documentation to the Exchange in all cases. 8