

2026 REPORT ASIA-PACIFIC

OBSERVABILITY FORECAST



For the second year running, AI is the top force pulling organisations towards observability, and nowhere is that pull stronger than in Asia-Pacific

On almost every AI-observability adoption metric in this survey, Asia-Pacific organisations are moving faster than the rest of the world. But that speed carries a cost: the average high-impact outage in Asia-Pacific now costs an estimated \$2.2 million against \$1.8 million globally. This region also reports the most frequent and slowest to resolve high-impact outages in the world.

This regional edition of the State of Observability 2026 explores the 950 Asia-Pacific respondents in this year's global survey, the single largest regional sample in the study, ahead of the Americas (875), Europe (650), and the Middle East (100), and adds country-level research insights for Australia and New Zealand, India, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Japan.

Beyond the survey data itself, this edition draws on independent regional research and recent public incidents to ground the numbers in what's actually happening in each market: India's 2025 UPI payment-system outages, Japan's long-running "digital cliff" legacy-systems problem, and Southeast Asia's e-Conomy digital growth data.

Asia-Pacific as a whole is the world's fastest-moving observability market, and India exemplifies that trend, with both greater speed and greater strain than its regional peers. Japan, by contrast, is the region's steadiest market, tracking close to the global average. Australia and New Zealand are the region's most cautious adopters of key AI-driven observability and deeper telemetry capabilities, with cost remaining their top concern.

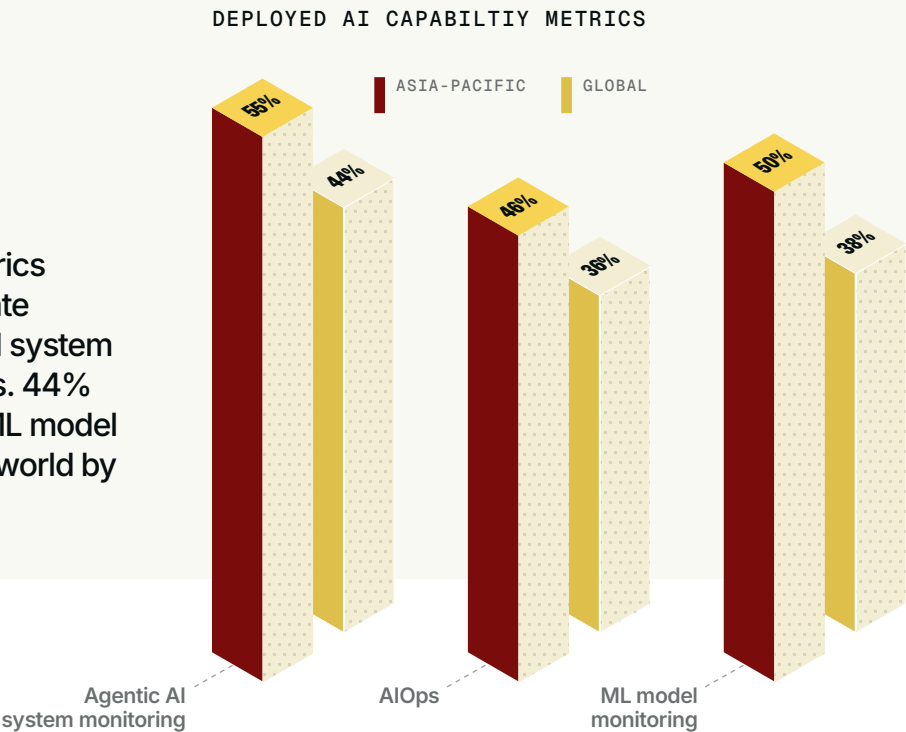
METHODOLOGY

New Relic partnered with Enterprise Technology Research (ETR) to survey 2,575 IT and engineering leaders and practitioners worldwide. This regional edition draws on the 950 respondents based in Asia-Pacific (37% of the global sample), the largest single region in the study, further broken out into four sub-regional groupings.

KEY FINDINGS

Asia-Pacific is outrunning the rest of the world on AI observability

Every one of the five AI-capability metrics in this survey is deployed at a higher rate in Asia-Pacific than globally: agentic AI system monitoring (55% currently deployed vs. 44% globally), AIOps (46% vs. 36%), and ML model monitoring (50% vs. 38%) all lead the world by a wide margin.



Asia-Pacific has the worst outage economics of any region surveyed.

The speed to market achieved here comes with a real and quantifiable cost. High-impact outages occur weekly or more often at 48% of Asia-Pacific organisations, against 37% globally.

AI/ML features, not cost, are what Asia-Pacific organisations look for in their vendor-selection list.

AI/ML-powered features are the single most-cited vendor criterion (33% combined), ahead of cost (30%), marking an inverse of the global ranking, which has cost coming in first. Australia and New Zealand are the exception to this, with cost remaining their top criteria, and the highest rate (41%) recorded anywhere in the region.

Asia-Pacific has closed the agentic AI gap that troubles other regions.

The percentage of organisations actively monitoring AI agents in production (48%) outpaces those deploying agents without monitoring (21%) by nearly 27 points in Asia-Pacific, a considerably healthier gap than the 10-point margin globally. Japan is the one Asia-Pacific market where that gap narrows.

The region leans towards point solutions, not consolidation, the opposite of the global pattern.

48% of Asia-Pacific organisations prefer multiple point solutions (strongly or somewhat) versus 46% preferring a single consolidated platform, whereas globally the balance tips the other way (50% prefer consolidation).

Regions at a glance

India (N=500)

India is the fastest-moving market in the survey, and the most strained. It leads the world on agentic AI monitoring, tool standardisation, and telemetry maturity, while also reporting the highest outage frequency and cost per incident anywhere surveyed. The two are really one story: growth outrunning the operational discipline needed to keep pace with it, and this year they are visible in a cluster of payment-system outages.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (N=150)

AI is the clearest strategic driver of observability anywhere in the ASEAN region. This grouping is betting harder and faster on agentic AI than any other market surveyed, and that bet is already showing up in adoption: it posts the highest deployment of AI application monitoring in the world. Singapore's own push to govern agentic AI directly suggests the region sees this less as a monitoring upgrade and more as AI-readiness infrastructure. So far, it's paying off, with one of the strongest returns on observability spend in Asia-Pacific.

Japan (N=150)

Japan is the region's steadier hand. Adoption of AI-driven observability moves more cautiously here than elsewhere in Asia-Pacific, and agreement on why it matters comes through more measured, even where the underlying numbers line up with the rest of the world. That restraint has a clear payoff: Japan reports the lowest record of outages of any market in the survey. The pace is set against a familiar backdrop: a legacy-systems challenge the Japanese government has been flagging for years.

Australia and New Zealand (ANZ) (N=150)

ANZ remains the most cautious market in Asia-Pacific, trailing the global average on nearly every AI capability while still naming cost as its single biggest buying concern. That caution shows up in the returns, too, with the weakest ROI story anywhere in the region. But the trade-off is clear: ANZ also runs the fastest detection times and the lowest cost per incident of any Asia-Pacific market, the calmest operational picture of anywhere in the region.

Regional backdrop: different regulatory philosophies, one shared growth story

Asia-Pacific's AI governance landscape is more fragmented than Europe's, and that fragmentation tracks the survey's own country-level splits.

Japan's AI Promotion Act, in place since September 2025, takes a light-touch, non-punitive approach: no fines, no mandatory audits, and an enforcement model built on administrative guidance and public "name and shame" rather than penalties - a posture consistent with Japan's measured, close-to-global-average adoption curve.

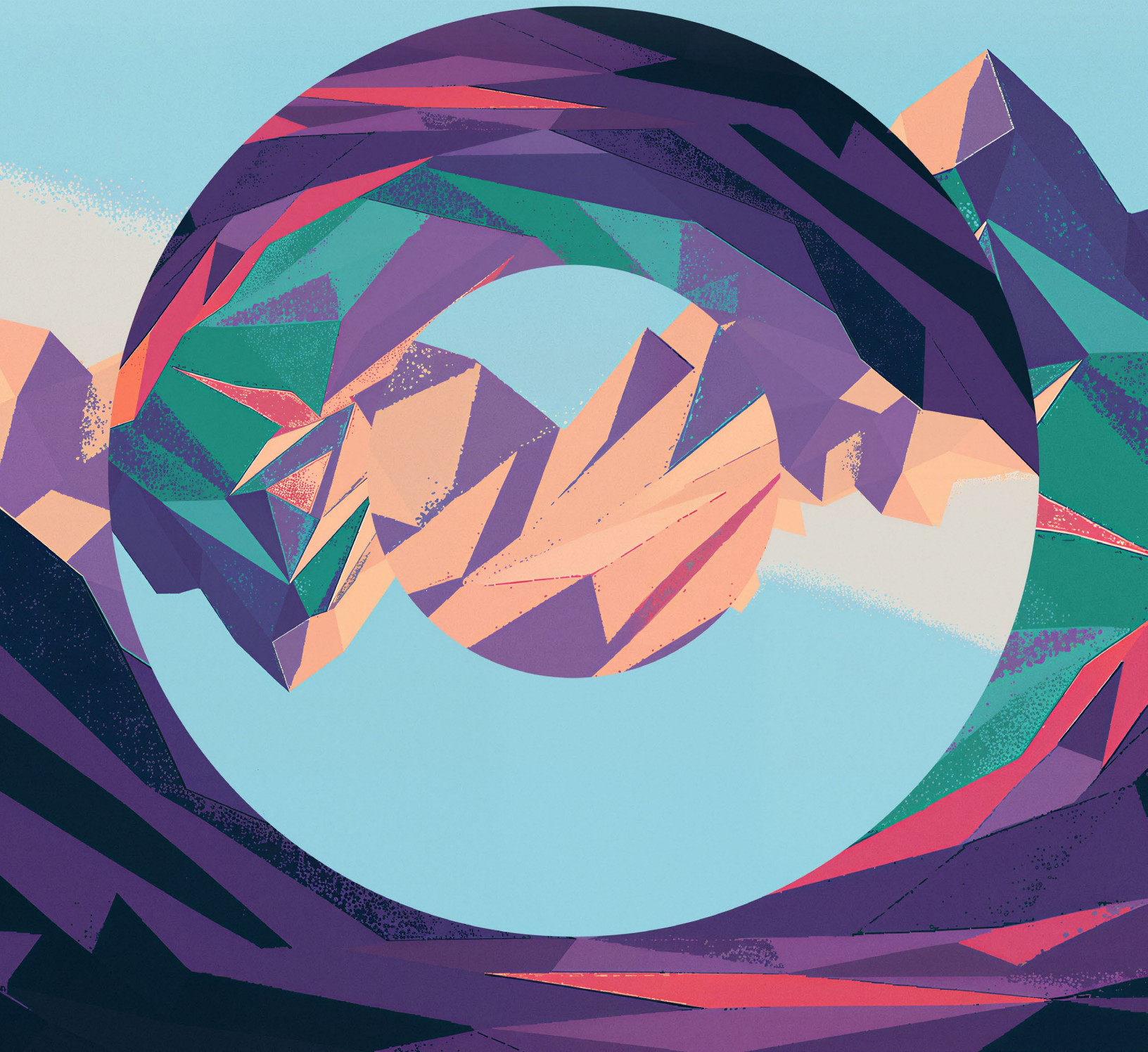
Australia has gone in the other direction: in December 2025, the government shelved plans for economy-wide mandatory AI guardrails altogether, opting instead for voluntary guidance built around six essential practices, layered on top of existing privacy and consumer-protection law.

Singapore has taken the most proactive stance of any market in the survey: its Infocomm Media Development Authority launched the world's first Model AI Governance Framework specifically for agentic AI in January 2026. This is a framework tailor-made for exactly the autonomous-agent risk this report tracks. That framework is a plausible contributor to ASEAN's leading score for agentic AI adoption, which is the highest of any group surveyed at 39%.

Underneath the regulatory variation sits a shared growth story that helps explain why Asia-Pacific leads the world on adoption. Southeast Asia's digital economy is on track to surpass \$300 billion in gross merchandise value in 2025, a 15% increase year-on-year, with planned data-centre capacity set to expand 180%, faster than the rest of the Asia-Pacific region combined, according to the 2025 e-Conomy SEA report from Google, Temasek, and Bain & Company. India's own data-centre sector has been expanding at a similar rate, with operational capacity growing roughly 30% year-on-year through 2026.

Japan is the exception: Its government has warned since 2018 of a "digital cliff" in ageing, undocumented legacy systems, and independent surveys still put the share of Japanese firms reporting real digital-transformation results at one-third, a very different starting point from its more AI-native neighbours, and a plausible contributor to Japan's more measured survey responses throughout this report.

India



India is the Asia-Pacific pattern amplified

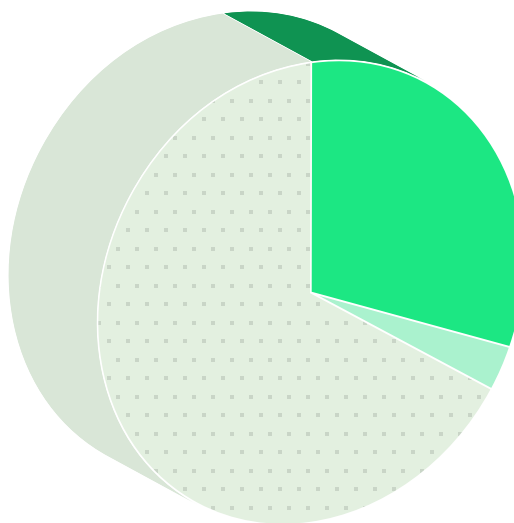
It is the most AI-forward, most standardised market on OpenTelemetry, and most CI/CD-mature market, and yet it has the worst operational outlook.

What distinguishes Indian organisations is not how much they monitor but what they monitor. India integrates business data into telemetry at rates well above every other market: 67% now integrate marketing data versus 49% globally, and 58% integrate product research data against 42% globally.

The conviction behind that practice is becoming stronger. The share of Indian leaders who say observability is a means of achieving core business goals, rather than incident insurance, more than doubled in a year (16% to 35%). Organisations in India increasingly treat telemetry as business data that happens to run through infrastructure.

Because observability is tied to revenue, marketing, and product decisions, an outage means more than downtime: it's also lost revenue and an interrupted product pipeline. India reports the most extreme outage trend in the survey: 31% of organisations experience multiple high-business-impact outages multiple times every day, while just 3% report having never experienced one.

India is not one market but two: a slice of organisations that have already turned their telemetry-as-business-data model into a real strategic advantage, and a much larger slice for whom every outage now carries a revenue and product cost on top of an operational one. That same split, some organisations pulling ahead while the rest fall further behind, recurs throughout the Indian findings this year, most visibly in how the country is dividing on tool strategy.



INDIA'S MOST EXTREME
OUTAGE TREND

31%

experience multiple high-business-impact outages multiple times every day

3%

have never experienced a high-impact outage

Leading indicators

AI and agents

61% of Indian organisations currently deploy agentic AI system monitoring, with 24% planning to within a year. Some 56% actively monitor AI agents already in production, against 35% globally, while 17% have deployed agents but are not yet monitoring them, a narrower gap between the two than most markets in this survey show. AIOps deployment rose by 20% to 54%.

Telemetry and standards

OTel is the primary standard for 42% of organisations, nearly double the global rate of 22%. Telemetry captured across the full tech stack rose from 33% to 54%. Broad telemetry access in India reached 61% compared to 44% globally, and CI/CD adoption was at 80% compared to 62% globally.

Outages

31% experience multiple high-impact outages daily with 3% saying they never do. Median MTTD is 53 minutes for high-impact outages, compared with 35 minutes globally.

Engineering time

A median 50% of engineering time goes to addressing disruptions, versus 30% globally, the highest figure in the Asia-Pacific region.

Return on investment

35% of Indian organisations report a 3–5x return on observability spend, up from 19% a year ago, while those in the 1–2x band shrank from 19% to 16% and 2–3x fell from 42% to 31%.

Consolidation

The average tool count rose from a median of 5 to 6. The share running ten or more tools doubled, from 6% to 12%.

Biggest challenges

India's detection problem is not due to a lack of data. It's from having too much of it, unsorted

Organisations learning about interruptions through multiple monitoring tools rose modestly, from 42% to 47%. Factor in India's median MTTD of 50 minutes for low-impact outages and the 50% of engineering time consumed by disruptions, though, and even a modest rise in multi-tool detection looks less like progress and more like a stack that keeps adding sources faster than it adds clarity.

The tool count confirms it. The median tool count climbed from 5 to 6 in a single year, and the share of those running ten or more tools doubled. Strategic preference has polarised sharply: organisations strongly preferring a

single consolidated platform rose from 16% to 24%, and those strongly preferring multiple point solutions rose from 17% to 28%. The real story isn't the two extremes pulling apart from each other so much as the middle collapsing into them: the share with no preference between the two approaches fell from 13% to just 3%, as though the option to stay undecided has disappeared.

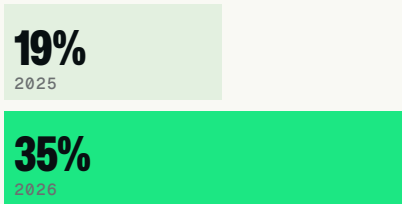
India is the clearest instance in the Asia-Pacific region of the global report's finding that AI-specific point tools are re-fragmenting stacks that organisations spent the previous two years consolidating.

ROI and opportunities

India has the region's strongest return trajectory

The share of Indian organisations reporting a 3–5x return nearly doubled to 35%, while those experiencing 1–2x and 2–3x ROI both contracted, meaning organisations are not merely holding onto their returns but are achieving higher ROI. The share either not tracking ROI or reporting no return yet also fell, from a combined 12% to 6%.

REPORT A 3–5X RETURN ON OBSERVABILITY SPEND



Notably, that improvement has not come with rising price sensitivity. Cost as a vendor-selection criterion remained flat at 25%, still well below the global rate of 35%. If anything, the criterion gaining ground in India is AI and ML-powered features, up from 34% to 39%, and now the single most-cited vendor priority in the market.

Confidence in the return may be exactly why cost hasn't become a bigger constraint: an organisation already seeing 3–5x ROI is harder to have switch to something cheaper.

The opportunity here is unusually well defined. India does not need to be persuaded of observability's value, and it does not need to catch up on AI coverage or telemetry standards: it leads the dataset on both. What it lacks is consolidation, and it already holds the technology that makes consolidation possible without sacrificing coverage. With 42% of Indian respondents standardising on OTel, India has the common data language that lets a single platform absorb a new AI technology instead of acquiring a new tool for it.

The next twelve months will determine whether India's tool count keeps climbing alongside its ambitions, or whether the standardisation work it has already done finally gets used for what it's good for: consolidation.

ASEAN

Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand



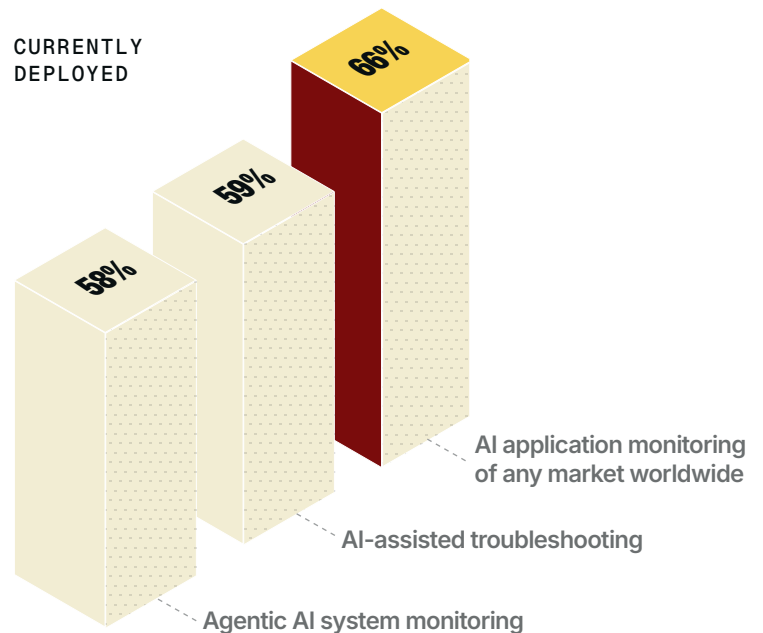
ASEAN is the clearest instance in the region of a market treating agentic AI as a strategic bet rather than a downstream monitoring task

Adoption of agentic AI systems is the single biggest driver of observability demand here, and at 39% - is the highest reading of any country group in the entire survey, ahead of AI application adoption itself as the reason organisations say they need observability at all.

That bet shows up directly in deployment. This grouping posts the highest current deployment of AI application monitoring of any market worldwide (66%), the highest use of AI-assisted troubleshooting anywhere surveyed (59%), and 58% currently deploy agentic AI system monitoring specifically, compared to 44% globally.

The conviction behind it is real, too. Some 28% of respondents say observability is strongly a means of achieving core business goals rather than incident insurance, second only to India in the region, and 86% agree or strongly agree that AI-generated code makes robust observability more critical, which is the highest agreement rate for any market in the survey.

Despite that strength, the operational picture underneath is not as clean as the adoption numbers suggest. This group is the most likely in the region to name a complex tech stack as its top barrier to full-stack observability (47%), and, despite running some of the most AI-forward tooling in Asia-Pacific, 23% of organisations here still learn about interruptions primarily through manual checks - the highest reliance on manual detection across the Asia-Pacific market. This shows that the region's AI ambitions have outrun the operational habits needed to fully exploit them: the tools are in place before the correlation discipline is.



Leading indicators

AI and agents

58% currently deploy agentic AI system monitoring, against 44% globally. 49% actively monitor AI agents in production, against 35% globally, while 21% have deployed agents without monitoring them. AIOps deployment sits at 43%.

Telemetry and standards

OTel is the primary standard for 33% of organisations, against 22% globally, with a further 27% actively migrating, meaning that 60% have standardised or are migrating. CI/CD adoption reached 67% against 63% globally.

Outages

The average cost per hour of downtime for high-impact incidents is \$1.89 million, with a mean time to resolve of roughly 52 minutes, putting the estimated cost of a single average outage at \$1.62 million.

Engineering time

A mean 47% of engineering time goes to addressing disruptions, against 30% globally, second only to India in the region.

Consolidation

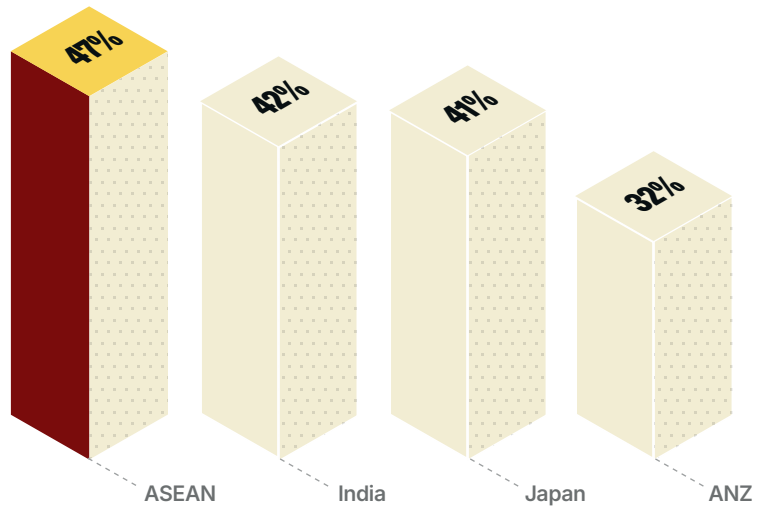
Strategic preference leans toward point solutions rather than consolidation: 38% somewhat prefer or strongly prefer multiple point solutions and 15% strongly prefer multiple point solutions.

Biggest challenges

The sub-region's fastest-growing observability stack is also its most fragmented

"Complex tech stack" is cited as the top barrier to achieving full-stack observability here, and at 47% is the highest recording of this anywhere in Asia-Pacific. That fragmentation shows up in how teams actually learn about problems: organisations still rely on manual checks more than India (15%) or Australia and New Zealand (18%), despite this group's heavier investment in AI-assisted troubleshooting and monitoring capability. That is the signature of a stack built for coverage before it was built for correlation: the tools exist, but pulling one clear answer out of them is not yet routine.

"COMPLEX TECH STACK" CITED AS THE TOP BARRIER TO ACHIEVING FULL-STACK OBSERVABILITY



Opportunities

ASEAN has two of three ingredients most markets are still working towards: a strong ROI and a strategic conviction that observability serves the core business, not just incident response (28% strongly agree, trailing only India).

What it has not yet built is the correlation discipline to match its coverage, with the gap that shows up in reliance on manual checks despite broad tool adoption.

The region's own governance backdrop gives it a head start few other markets have: Singapore, within this group, has already stood up the world's first Model AI Governance Framework built specifically for agentic AI, a foundation built for exactly the kind of autonomous-agent risk this group is investing fastest to monitor.

ANZ

Australia and New Zealand



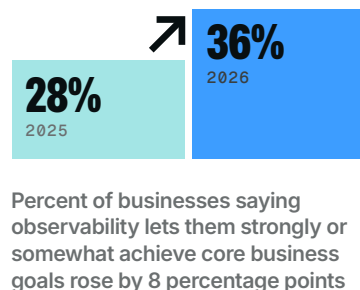
With a median of four tools, against five globally

and a median 23% of engineering time lost to disruptions, against 30% globally, Australia and New Zealand organisations run the leanest observability operations in Asia-Pacific and get the best operational results from them.

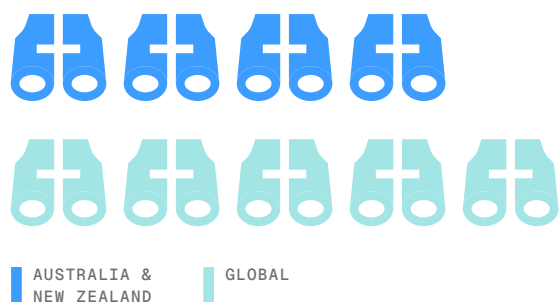
Organisations here also achieve faster detection than the global average, lower outage cost tiers, and 39% experience high-impact outages once a month or less.

What distinguishes organisations in ANZ is that they invest in quality over quantity. When asked which practices have most helped reduce downtime, organisations named configuring automated alerts for critical incidents (41%), followed by tracking and reducing false positive alerts (39%) and dashboards reporting detailed performance and health KPIs (39%).

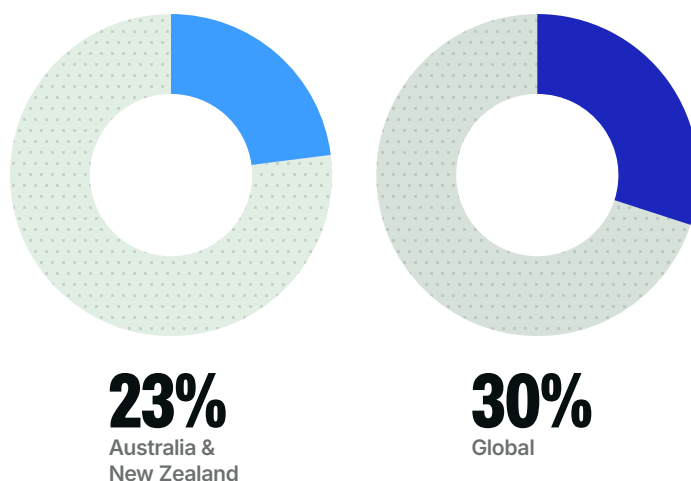
Last year's regional report found ANZ treating observability as insurance rather than a business enabler. That has inverted in 2026. The share of organisations saying observability lets them strongly or somewhat achieve core business goals rose from 28% to 36% in a single year.



MEDIAN NUMBER OF OBSERVABILITY TOOLS



MEDIAN ENGINEERING TIME LOST TO DISRUPTIONS



Leading indicators

AI and agents

35% of ANZ organisations plan to deploy and monitor AI agents within the next twelve months, and only 7% have no plans at all. Adoption of AI applications as a driver of observability demand rose from 32% to 42%.

Outages

39% of ANZ organisations experience high-impact outages only once a month or less. 36% detect them in under 30 minutes, but only 17% resolve them in under 30 minutes. Mean time to detect (MTTD) for high-impact outages is 29 minutes, compared to 35 minutes globally.

Engineering time

23% of engineering time goes to addressing disruptions, compared to 30% globally. This is also the lowest figure for any market in the Asia-Pacific region.

Risks

24% report a 2–3x return, and 72% expect observability spend to increase slightly or moderately over the next twelve months.

Consolidation

ANZ organisations use a median of four tools versus five globally, and a mean of 4.26 versus 5.07. The preference for a single consolidated platform rose from 24% to 37%.

Biggest challenges

ANZ’s gap is not detection, it is what happens after

More than a third of organisations (36%) detect a high-impact outage in under 30 minutes, but only 17% resolve one in that same window of time, making it the widest spread between those two figures among Asia-Pacific markets.

Fast detection leading to slow resolution shows that visibility is lacking across elements of ANZ technology stacks. Only 41% of ANZ organisations have unified telemetry in a single platform, compared with 55% globally; distributed tracing has been deployed by 32% compared to 38% globally, and Kubernetes monitoring by 24% of ANZ against 34% globally. Teams can see that something broke long before they can see where it broke.

Budget pressure is the dominant constraint on fixing this issue. Cost has become the single most important vendor-selection criterion in ANZ at 41%, up from 18% in 2024. That’s the sharpest movement recorded in any Asia-Pacific market, and the direct inverse of India’s profile. Complex tech stacks (32%), lack of budget (28%), and too many tools with siloed data (24%) round out the barriers in ANZ.

ROI and opportunities

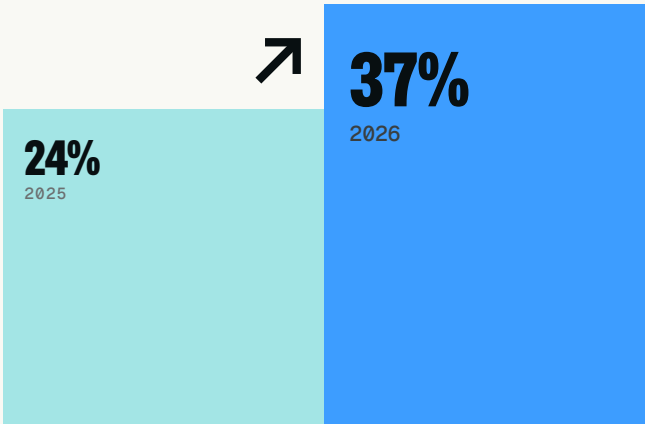
ANZ’s returns are modest and consistent.

24% report a 2–3x return on observability, and just over half expect their observability spend to rise slightly over the coming year. Nothing here suggests that the market is either disillusioned or overextended. When asked how they would extract more value from what they already own, 49% name training staff on existing tools, which matches the global pattern. This is a market that suspects it is underusing its stack rather than under-buying.

The opportunity is a matter of timing. Three things now point in the same direction at once: ANZ’s preference for tool consolidation has climbed from 24% to 37%, cost discipline has become the top buying criterion, and a third of organisations see the value of OTel but remain tied to proprietary agents. That last constraint is a procurement problem, not a conviction problem, which makes it solvable on a contract cycle rather than a culture cycle.

ANZ has the operational discipline to absorb an agent workload it has not yet taken on. The question is whether the consolidation gets done before the agents arrive, or after.

PREFERENCE FOR TOOL CONSOLIDATION



Japan



Japan deploys less observability tooling than any other market in the region, but has improved its ability to address outage issues

It sits below the global average across every core monitoring category- dashboard usage at 48% compared with 68% globally, network monitoring at 54% against 69% globally, and application performance monitoring at 47% against 59% globally. Japan integrates business data into telemetry at rates below the global averages, and yet 29% say they never experience a high-business-impact outage, compared with 15% globally.

A year ago that combination could have indicated genuinely simpler environments, or a conservative posture not yet stress-tested. This year's trend data explains it: Japanese organisations detecting high-impact outages in under 30 minutes rose from 12% to 22%. Organisations reporting no high-impact outages at all rose from 16% to 29%. These numbers show that the Japanese market is getting measurably better at using observability to detect, resolve, and prevent outages.

What distinguishes Japan is how. Asked which practices most helped reduce downtime, 47% name conducting root cause analysis and post-incident reviews, up from 34% a year ago, and the largest single practice growth in the Japanese data.

Japan is also buying fewer tools and running better processes. Last year's regional report attributed Japan's results to rigorous process and team discipline rather than breadth of tooling. The trend line corroborates that.

One movement runs against all of this. Japanese organisations that somewhat prefer multiple point solutions rose from 22% to 41%, and teams learning about interruptions through multiple tools rose from 35% to 53%, while single-tool detection collapsed from 26% to 5%. In 2025 Japan had the strongest preference for a consolidated platform anywhere in Asia-Pacific. It has now reversed this trend, moving in the opposite direction to Australia and New Zealand.

TEAMS LEARNING ABOUT
INTERRUPTIONS THROUGH MULTIPLE TOOLS



Leading indicators

AI and tooling

Google Gemini Code Assist is used by 51% of organisations in Japan, compared to 41% globally, showing that Japan is not averse to AI. Core monitoring deployment nonetheless runs below global across every major category, including infrastructure monitoring at 48% compared to 61% and database monitoring at 59% compared to 70% globally.

Telemetry and data

Business data integration remains below global rates, with sales data integration at 43% versus 53% globally and customer data at 45% versus 58%. But business data integration in Japan is rising: Operations data climbed from 41% to 53% YoY and human resources data rose from 32% to 42%.

Outages

29% of Japanese organisations report never experiencing a high-impact outage, up from 16% in 2025. Detection is also speedy: 22% detect outages in under 30 minutes, up from 12%. MTTD is 44 minutes, against 35 minutes globally.

Practice

47% credit root cause analysis and post-incident reviews with reducing downtime, with this figure up from 34% in 2025.

Skills and change

27% cite a lack of skills as a barrier to full-stack observability, compared with 16% of organisations globally. Additionally, 30% now cite resistance to change, up from 20% in 2025.

Consolidation

Japanese organisations' preference for somewhat multiple point solutions rose from 22% in 2025 to 41% this year, reversing Japan's position as the region's most consolidation-minded market.

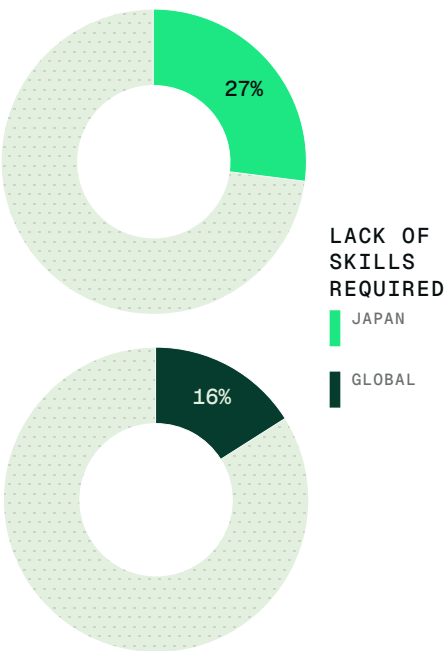
Biggest challenges

Japan's constraint is people, not platforms, but it's tightening

The skills gap is the widest in the region at 27% compared with 16% globally, and resistance to change has risen from 20% to 30% in a single year. Both show up in who is getting value. Executives and managers report above-average benefits in achieving business KPIs and translating technology strategy into execution, but practitioners do not. 18% of this group in Japan say observability makes their job easier, compared with 29% globally. This indicates that while the boardroom is convinced, engineering is not.

Fragmentation is the more urgent risk, because of what Japan's gains are built on. Process discipline - such as structured root cause analysis, and consistent post-incident review - depends on a coherent view of what happened. A market that has gone from 26% to 5% on single-tool detection, and from 22% to 41% on preferring point solutions, is assembling that view from more places every year. Japan is currently getting better outcomes from fewer tools, and fragmentation has the potential to end that differentiation.

What are the challenges preventing your organisation from achieving full-stack observability?

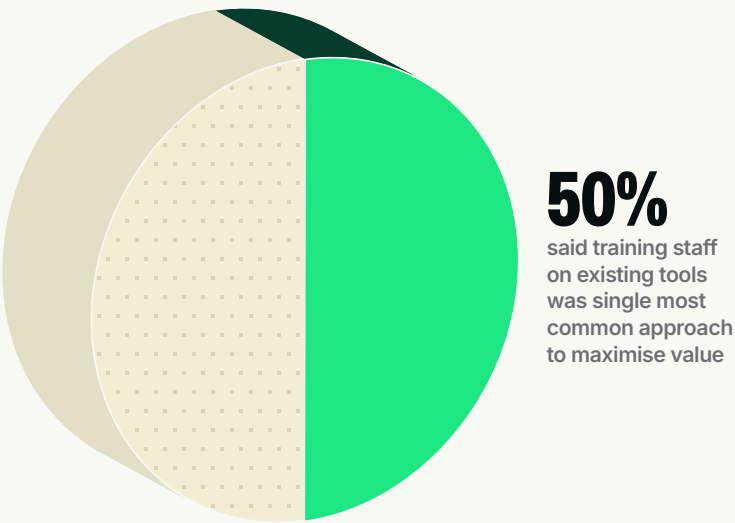


ROI and opportunities

Japan does not need to be sold on observability at the executive level, and it no longer needs to be persuaded that its approach works

Outage, detection, and resolution trends are moving in the right direction faster than most of the region, and what Japan needs is to protect its gains. Two things now threaten the process advantage: a practitioner base that reports below-average benefit, and a fragmenting toolchain. Both are addressable, and neither is linked to a spending problem.

The global forecast found training staff on existing tools to be the single most common approach to maximise value, cited by 50% of organisations. In Japan it's the precondition for everything else. A market improving through discipline cannot afford a practitioner base that finds the tooling harder than the work.



Conclusion

The results from this year's Observability Forecast point to a consistent path forward, even though it lands differently in each market. Four recommendations stand out:

Consolidate before you add

India's tool count is climbing again after a year of progress; ANZ has the discipline but not yet the platform unification to match its lean toolchain. Every market in this report would benefit more from integrating what it already owns rather than from acquiring a new point solution.

Treat OTel as infrastructure, not preference

The region already leads the world here. The organisations translating that lead into better outcomes, such as faster detection or fewer fragmented alerts, are the ones using it as the connective layer between a smaller number of observability tools, not as one more standard sitting alongside a dozen proprietary agents.

Fund the people, not just the platform

Japan's data makes the case most starkly, with a skills gap nearly double the global rate, and practitioners who don't yet feel the tools are helping them. The "train staff on existing tools" answer topped the global list for a reason. Capability lags capacity almost everywhere.

Close the detection-to-resolution gap

ANZ shows what this looks like at its sharpest: fast to detect, slow to resolve, because visibility is thin across the middle of the stack even where it's sharp at the edges. That gap - not raw MTTD - is where the next round of investment should be made.

None of this requires Asia-Pacific organisations to buy their way into observability. They've largely done that already. It just requires them to finish the job they've started.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

All data in this report derives from a survey conducted by New Relic in partnership with Enterprise Technology Research (ETR), reflecting responses from 2,575 IT and engineering leaders and practitioners globally, 950 of whom are from the Asia-Pacific region. Supplementary data referenced from the 2026 New Relic AI Impact Report and the 2026 State of AI Coding report. Industry-wide outage cost figures are drawn from third-party sources cited inline.

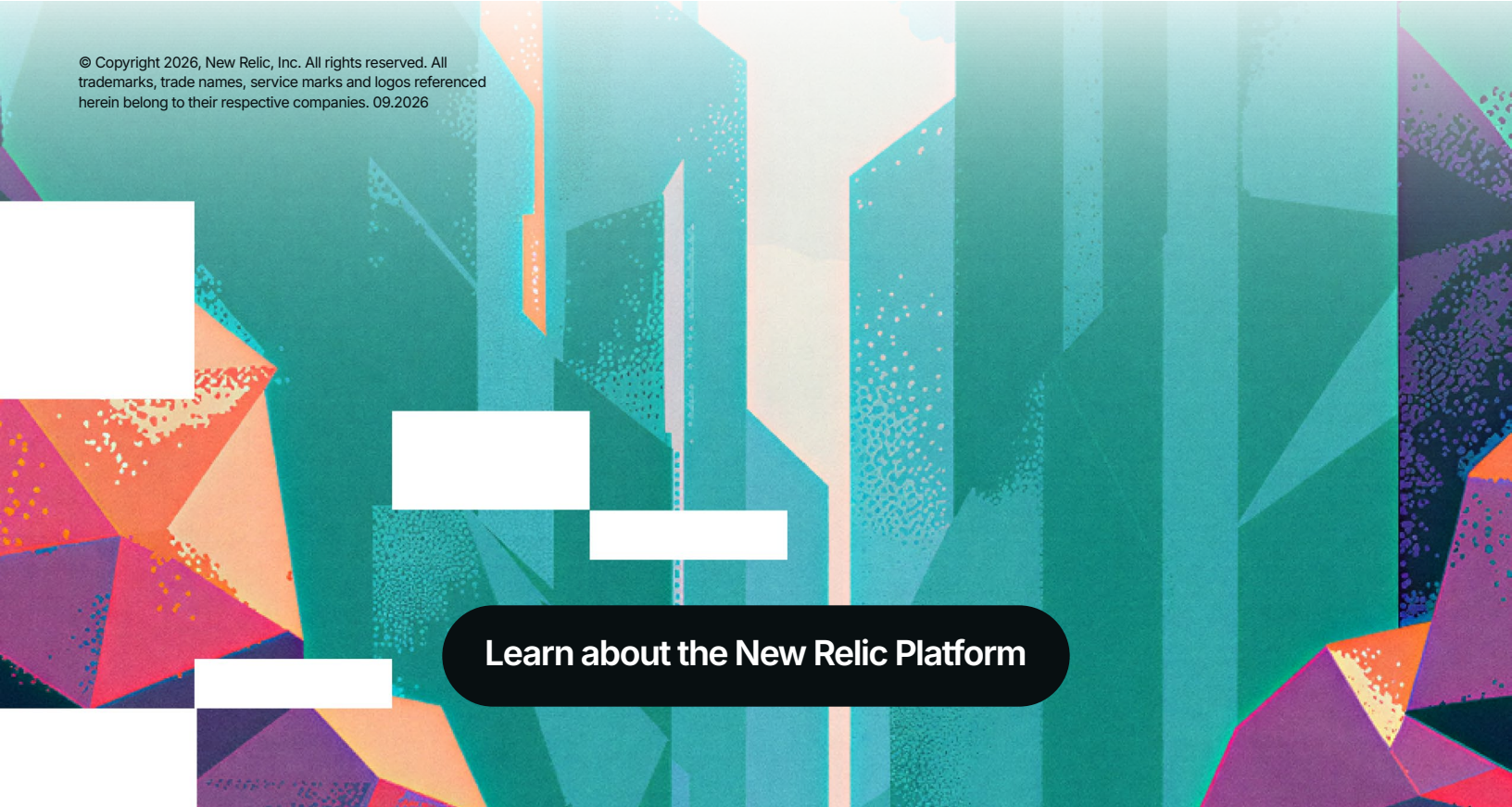
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ABOUT NEW RELIC

New Relic arms businesses with the trust and confidence required to thrive in the AI era. The New Relic Intelligent Observability Platform is the leading AI-strengthened platform designed to unify telemetry and business outcomes, bringing intelligence and automated actions to the most complex digital environments. The platform shifts teams from reactive firefighting to intelligent orchestration, leveraging AI-driven automation to optimize technology spend and protect revenue in real-time. That's why global leaders—Adidas Runtastic, Domino's, Ryanair, Swiggy, Topgolf, and William Hill—run on New Relic to drive innovation and deliver exceptional customer experiences.

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