

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2023

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

Sabre Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

001-36422
(Commission File Number)

20-8647322
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3150 Sabre Drive
Southlake, TX 76092
(Address, including zip code, of principal executive offices)

(682)-605-1000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value
6.50% Series A Mandatory Convertible Preferred
Stock
(Title of each class)

SABR
SABRP
(Trading Symbol)

The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
(Name of each exchange on which registered)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

As of April 28, 2023, 332,054,875 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, were outstanding.

SABRE CORPORATION
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

		<u>Page No.</u>
Item 1.	<u>Financial Statements:</u>	
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022</u>	1
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022</u>	2
	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022</u>	3
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022</u>	4
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022</u>	5
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6
Item 2.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	23
Item 3.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	38
Item 4.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	38

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	39
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	40
Item 2.	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	55
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	55

We may use our website, our Twitter account (@Sabre_Corp) and other social media channels as additional means of disclosing information to the public. The information disclosed through those channels may be considered to be material and may not be otherwise disseminated by us, so we encourage investors to review our website, Twitter account and other social media channels. The contents of our website or social media channels referenced herein are not incorporated by reference into this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SABRE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Revenue	\$ 742,695	\$ 584,910
Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs	307,042	223,034
Technology costs	271,438	273,730
Selling, general and administrative	164,428	167,678
Operating loss	(213)	(79,532)
Other (expense) income:		
Interest expense, net	(99,784)	(61,058)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(3,533)
Equity method income (loss)	423	(170)
Other, net	2,407	191,241
Total other (expense) income, net	(96,954)	126,480
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes	(97,167)	46,948
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	2,199	(596)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(99,366)	47,544
(Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax	(403)	134
Net (loss) income	(99,769)	47,678
Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(835)	272
Net (loss) income attributable to Sabre Corporation	(98,934)	47,406
Preferred stock dividends	5,346	5,346
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	\$ (104,280)	\$ 42,060
Basic net (loss) income per share attributable to common stockholders:		
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.13
Net (loss) income per common share	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.13
Diluted net (loss) income per share attributable to common stockholders:		
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.12
Net (loss) income per common share	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.12
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	328,928	323,658
Diluted	328,928	409,378

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SABRE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Net (loss) income	\$ (99,769)	\$ 47,678
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments ("CTA")	1,576	(1,287)
Retirement-related benefit plans:		
Net actuarial gain, net of taxes of \$—, \$—	—	1,671
Amortization of prior service credits, net of taxes of \$—, \$—	(358)	(358)
Amortization of actuarial losses, net of taxes of \$—, \$—	1,621	1,783
Net change in retirement-related benefit plans, net of tax	1,263	3,096
Derivatives:		
Unrealized gains, net of taxes of \$—, \$—	(296)	—
Reclassification adjustment for realized (gains) losses, net of taxes of \$—, \$—	(989)	—
Net change in derivatives, net of tax	(1,285)	—
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of equity method investments	(302)	655
Other comprehensive income	1,252	2,464
Comprehensive (loss) income	(98,517)	50,142
Less: Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	835	(272)
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Sabre Corporation	\$ (97,682)	\$ 49,870

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SABRE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 817,075	\$ 794,888
Restricted cash	21,035	21,035
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$47,632 and \$38,815	414,458	353,587
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	189,811	191,979
Total current assets	1,442,379	1,361,489
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,908,866 and \$1,939,215	230,759	229,419
Equity method investments	22,524	22,401
Goodwill	2,543,251	2,542,087
Acquired customer relationships, net of accumulated amortization of \$809,170 and \$803,026	232,726	238,756
Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$775,426 and \$771,611	167,927	171,498
Deferred income taxes	38,378	38,892
Other assets, net	348,064	358,333
Total assets	<u>\$ 5,026,008</u>	<u>\$ 4,962,875</u>
Liabilities and stockholders' deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 192,306	\$ 171,068
Accrued compensation and related benefits	88,575	122,022
Accrued subscriber incentives	235,970	218,761
Deferred revenues	67,983	66,503
Other accrued liabilities	255,342	213,737
Current portion of debt	23,480	23,480
Total current liabilities	863,656	815,571
Deferred income taxes	28,093	38,629
Other noncurrent liabilities	251,813	264,411
Long-term debt	4,831,430	4,717,091
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	15,564	—
Stockholders' deficit		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 225,000 authorized, 3,290 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022; aggregate liquidation value of \$329,000 as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022	33	33
Common Stock: \$0.01 par value; 1,000,000 authorized shares; 358,108 and 353,436 shares issued, 331,909 and 328,542 shares outstanding at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively	3,581	3,534
Additional paid-in capital	3,215,580	3,198,580
Treasury Stock, at cost, 26,199 and 24,895 shares at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively	(519,504)	(514,215)
Accumulated deficit	(3,610,808)	(3,506,528)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(64,479)	(65,731)
Noncontrolling interest	11,049	11,500
Total stockholders' deficit	(964,548)	(872,827)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 5,026,008</u>	<u>\$ 4,962,875</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SABRE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating Activities		
Net (loss) income	\$ (99,769)	\$ 47,678
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	40,319	50,108
Deferred income taxes	(19,219)	(2,570)
Stock-based compensation expense	17,005	27,605
Amortization of upfront incentive consideration	8,969	11,325
Provision for expected credit losses	8,937	1,997
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	5,216	3,438
Loss on investment fair value adjustment	960	—
Other	419	(485)
Income from discontinued operations	403	(134)
Gain on sale of assets and investments	—	(192,151)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	3,533
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and other receivables	(73,769)	(106,655)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,512	(20,631)
Capitalized implementation costs	(2,326)	(4,481)
Upfront incentive consideration	(1,338)	(700)
Other assets	1,387	23,353
Accrued compensation and related benefits	(31,563)	(59,748)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	63,835	72,890
Deferred revenue including upfront solution fees	2,613	6,545
Cash used in operating activities	(72,409)	(139,083)
Investing Activities		
Additions to property and equipment	(18,110)	(17,403)
Net proceeds from dispositions	—	392,268
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(18,110)	374,865
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from borrowings under AR Facility	115,000	—
Proceeds from sale of redeemable shares in subsidiary	16,000	—
Payments on borrowings from lenders	(5,870)	(625,296)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(5,346)	(5,346)
Net payment on the settlement of equity-based awards	(5,294)	(10,309)
Debt prepayment fees and issuance costs	(2,253)	(10,185)
Other financing activities	(298)	301
Proceeds of borrowings from lenders	—	625,000
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	111,939	(25,835)
Cash Flows from Discontinued Operations		
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	52	(1,680)
Cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	52	(1,680)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	715	(205)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	22,187	208,062
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	815,923	999,391
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 838,110	\$ 1,207,453
Non-cash additions to property and equipment	\$ 5,999	\$ 2,392

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SABRE CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY
(In thousands, except share data)

	Stockholders' Deficit											
	Preferred Stock		Common Stock			Additional Paid in Capital	Treasury Stock		Retained Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares		Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2022	3,290,000	\$ 33	353,436,503	\$ 3,534	\$ 3,198,580	24,894,998	\$ (514,215)	\$ (3,506,528)	\$ (65,731)	\$ 11,500	\$ (872,827)	
Comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(98,934)	1,252	(451)	(98,133)	
Preferred stock dividends ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,346)	—	—	(5,346)	
Settlement of stock-based awards	—	—	4,671,781	47	(5)	1,304,145	(5,289)	—	—	—	(5,247)	
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	17,005	—	—	—	—	—	17,005	
Balance at March 31, 2023	3,290,000	\$ 33	358,108,284	\$ 3,581	\$ 3,215,580	26,199,143	\$ (519,504)	\$ (3,610,808)	\$ (64,479)	\$ 11,049	\$ (964,548)	

⁽¹⁾ Our mandatory convertible preferred stock accumulates cumulative dividends at an annual rate of 6.50%.

	Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)											
	Preferred Stock		Common Stock			Additional Paid in Capital	Treasury Stock		Retained Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares		Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2021	3,290,000	\$ 33	346,430,421	\$ 3,464	\$ 3,115,719	22,929,668	\$ (498,141)	\$ (3,049,695)	\$ (80,287)	\$ 9,190	\$ (499,717)	
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,406	2,464	272	50,142	
Preferred stock dividends ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,346)	—	—	(5,346)	
Settlement of stock-based awards	—	—	3,883,688	39	(9)	1,077,178	(10,300)	—	—	—	(10,270)	
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	27,605	—	—	—	—	—	27,605	
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(119)	(119)	
Balance at March 31, 2022	3,290,000	\$ 33	350,314,109	\$ 3,503	\$ 3,143,315	24,006,846	\$ (508,441)	\$ (3,007,635)	\$ (77,823)	\$ 9,343	\$ (437,705)	

⁽¹⁾ Our mandatory convertible preferred stock accumulates cumulative dividends at an annual rate of 6.50%.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SABRE CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. General Information

Sabre Corporation is a Delaware corporation formed in December 2006. On March 30, 2007, Sabre Corporation acquired Sabre Holdings Corporation ("Sabre Holdings"). Sabre Holdings is the sole direct subsidiary of Sabre Corporation. Sabre GLBL Inc. ("Sabre GLBL") is the principal operating subsidiary and sole direct subsidiary of Sabre Holdings. Sabre GLBL or its direct or indirect subsidiaries conduct all of our businesses. In these consolidated financial statements, references to "Sabre," the "Company," "we," "our," "ours" and "us" refer to Sabre Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

Recent Events—The travel industry continues to be adversely affected by the global health crisis due to the outbreak of the coronavirus, including variants ("COVID-19"). The travel ecosystem has shifted over the past few years, including through the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the changing needs of our airline, hotel and agency customers. This pandemic has resulted in continued material headwinds for our consolidated financial results in 2022 and through the first quarter of 2023. Despite the continued impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business and global travel volumes, as travel restrictions have been relaxed and travel patterns return, we have seen gradual improvement in our key volume metrics during 2022 and through the first quarter of 2023. With the continued increase in volumes, our incentive consideration costs are also increasing significantly compared to previous periods.

We believe our cash position and the liquidity measures we have taken will continue to provide flexibility as we manage through the global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, we believe that we have resources to sufficiently fund our liquidity requirements over at least the next twelve months; however, given the magnitude of travel decline and the unknown duration of the COVID-19 impact, we will continue to monitor our liquidity levels and take additional steps should we determine they are necessary.

Basis of Presentation—The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, these financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods indicated. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2023 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the year ending December 31, 2023. The accompanying interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023.

We consolidate all majority-owned subsidiaries and companies over which we exercise control through majority voting rights. No entities are consolidated due to control through operating agreements, financing agreements or as the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity.

The consolidated financial statements include our accounts after elimination of all significant intercompany balances and transactions. All dollar amounts in the financial statements and the tables in the notes, except per share amounts, are stated in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated. All amounts in the notes reference results from continuing operations unless otherwise indicated.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of these interim financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires that certain amounts be recorded based on estimates and assumptions made by management. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions. Our accounting policies that utilize significant estimates and assumptions include: (i) estimation for revenue recognition and multiple performance obligation arrangements, (ii) determination of the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination, (iii) the evaluation of the recoverability of the carrying value of long-lived assets and goodwill, (iv) assumptions utilized to test recoverability of capitalized implementation costs and customer and subscriber advances, (v) judgments in capitalization of software developed for internal use, (vi) the evaluation of uncertainties surrounding the calculation of our tax assets and liabilities, (vii) estimation of the air booking cancellation reserve, and (viii) the evaluation of the allowance for credit losses. Our use of estimates and the related accounting policies are discussed in the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023. Given the uncertainties surrounding the duration and effects of COVID-19, including any variants, we cannot provide assurance that the assumptions used in our estimates will be accurate and the impacts could be material on our cancellation reserves, credit loss provisions and results of operations.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In March 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued updated guidance on derivatives and hedging which allows entities to apply fair value hedging to closed portfolios of prepayable financial assets without having to consider prepayment risk or credit risk when measuring the assets. The amendments allow multiple hedged layers to be designated for a single closed portfolio for financial assets or one or more beneficial interests secured by a portfolio of financial instruments. As a result, an entity can achieve hedge accounting for hedges of a greater proportion of the interest rate risk inherent in the assets included in the closed portfolio, further aligning hedge accounting with risk management strategies. The standard is effective for public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, with early adoption permitted. We adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2022, which did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

2. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Contract Balances

Revenue recognition for a significant portion of our revenue coincides with normal billing terms, including our transactional revenues, Software-as-a-Service ("SaaS") revenues, and hosted revenues. Timing differences among revenue recognition, unconditional rights to bill, and receipt of contract consideration may result in contract assets or contract liabilities.

The following table presents our assets and liabilities with customers as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 (in thousands).

Account	Consolidated Balance Sheet Location	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Contract assets and customer advances and discounts ⁽¹⁾	Prepaid expenses and other current assets / other assets, net	\$ 52,869	\$ 55,473
Trade and unbilled receivables, net	Accounts receivable, net	412,349	352,214
Long-term trade unbilled receivables, net	Other assets, net	16,624	16,129
Contract liabilities	Deferred revenues / other noncurrent liabilities	117,764	115,151

⁽¹⁾ Includes contract assets of \$13 million and \$12 million for March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2023, we recognized revenue of approximately \$15 million from contract liabilities that existed as of January 1, 2023. Our long-term trade unbilled receivables, net relate to fixed license fees billed over the contractual period and recognized when the customer gains control of the software. We evaluate collectability of our accounts receivable based on a combination of factors and record reserves as described further in Note 6. Credit Losses.

Revenue

The following table presents our revenues disaggregated by business (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Distribution	\$ 525,886	\$ 342,888
IT Solutions	151,555	191,110
Total Travel Solutions	677,441	533,998
SynXis Software and Services	66,514	49,734
Other	7,298	6,270
Total Hospitality Solutions	73,812	56,004
Eliminations	(8,558)	(5,092)
Total Sabre Revenue	\$ 742,695	\$ 584,910

We may occasionally recognize revenue in the current period for performance obligations partially or fully satisfied in the previous periods resulting from changes in estimates for the transaction price, including any changes to our assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the impact on revenue recognized in the current period from performance obligations partially or fully satisfied in the previous period is \$24 million, which is primarily due to the recognition of revenue that was previously deferred but became recognizable due to a change in facts and circumstances associated with an IT Solutions customer located in Russia. It is no longer considered probable that this revenue will be reversed and this amount was fully paid by the customer.

Our air booking cancellation reserve totaled \$13 million and \$11 million as of March 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Unearned performance obligations primarily consist of deferred revenue for fixed implementation fees and future product implementations, which are included in deferred revenue and other noncurrent liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet. We have not disclosed the performance obligation related to contracts containing minimum transaction volume, as it represents a

subset of our business, and therefore would not be meaningful in understanding the total future revenues expected to be earned from our long-term contracts.

3. Acquisitions and Dispositions

Conferma

In August 2022, we completed the acquisition of Conferma Limited ("Conferma"), a virtual payments technology company, to expand our investment in technology for the payments ecosystem in the travel industry. We acquired all of the outstanding stock and ownership interest of Conferma through the exercise of a call option, for net cash of \$62 million and the conversion of a pre-existing loan receivable into share capital of \$11 million. We recognized a gain of approximately \$4 million upon conversion of the loan for the difference between the carrying value and fair value of the loan, which is recorded to Other, net within our results of operations. Conferma is part of our Travel Solutions segment. The accounting related to tax liabilities remains subject to finalization due to ongoing analysis as of March 31, 2023. In February 2023, we sold 19% of the share capital of the direct parent company of Conferma to a third party for proceeds of \$16 million resulting in a non-controlling interest from that date. See Note 4. Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest for further details.

AirCentre Disposition

On October 28, 2021, we announced that we entered into an agreement with a third party to sell our suite of flight and crew management and optimization solutions, which represents our AirCentre airline operations portfolio. The assets and liabilities associated with the AirCentre portfolio are presented as held for sale on our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021. On February 28, 2022, we completed the sale of AirCentre to a third party for net cash proceeds of \$392 million. The operating results of AirCentre are included within Travel Solutions for all periods presented through the date of sale. The net assets of AirCentre disposed of primarily included goodwill of \$146 million, working capital of \$34 million, and other assets, net of \$25 million. We recorded a pre-tax gain on sale of approximately \$192 million (after-tax \$121 million) in Other, net in our consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2022, which was subsequently adjusted in the second quarter of 2022 by \$12 million due to contingencies identified in connection with the sale.

4. Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

On February 1, 2023, Sabre sold common shares, representing a 19% interest in Conferma's direct parent (referred to as "Conferma"), to a third party for cash consideration of \$16 million. In connection with the sale, we entered into a governing agreement which requires us under limited conditions to redeem the 19% interest in Conferma, if requested, for the original purchase price of \$16 million. We currently do not believe it is probable that the noncontrolling interest will become redeemable, given the remote likelihood of the applicable conditions being satisfied.

As the common shares are redeemable upon the occurrence of conditions not solely within our control, we recorded the noncontrolling interest as redeemable and classified it as temporary equity within our consolidated balance sheet initially at fair value. The noncontrolling interest is adjusted each reporting period for loss or income attributable to the noncontrolling interest. As of March 31, 2023, the redeemable noncontrolling interest is \$16 million.

The following table shows the changes in redeemable noncontrolling interest in temporary equity of consolidated subsidiary during the period ended March 31, 2023 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2023	
Proceeds from sale of redeemable noncontrolling interest	\$	16,000
Net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest		(436)
Redeemable noncontrolling interest, end of period	\$	15,564

5. Income Taxes

For the three months ended March 31, 2023, we recognized a \$2 million income tax expense, representing an effective tax rate of less than 1%, compared to an income tax benefit of \$1 million, representing an effective tax rate of less than 1% for the three months ended March 31, 2022. The effective tax rate remained relatively flat for the three months ended March 31, 2023 as compared to the same period in 2022 primarily due to an increase in valuation allowance recorded in the current period and various discrete items recorded in each of the respective three month periods. The difference between our effective tax rates and the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate primarily results from valuation allowances, our geographic mix of taxable income in various tax jurisdictions, tax permanent differences and tax credits.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. We consider the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax-planning strategies in making this assessment. We believe it is more likely than not that the results of future operations will not generate sufficient taxable income in the U.S. and in certain foreign jurisdictions to realize the full benefit of its deferred tax assets. On the basis of this evaluation, as of March 31, 2023, a cumulative valuation allowance of \$499 million has been recorded to recognize only the portion of the deferred tax asset that is more likely than not to be realized. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be adjusted if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced or increased.

We recognize liabilities when we believe that an uncertain tax position may not be fully sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. This evaluation requires significant judgment, the use of estimates, and the interpretation and application of complex tax laws. When facts and circumstances change, we reassess these probabilities and record any changes in the consolidated financial statements as appropriate. Our net unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, included in our consolidated balance sheets, were \$70 million and \$76 million as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

6. Credit Losses

We are exposed to credit losses primarily through our sales of services provided to participants in the travel and transportation industry, which we consider to be our singular portfolio segment. We develop and document our methodology used in determining the allowance for credit losses at the portfolio segment level. Within the travel portfolio segment, we identify airlines, hoteliers and travel agencies as each presenting unique risk characteristics associated with historical credit loss patterns, and we determine the adequacy of our allowance for credit loss by assessing the risks and losses inherent in our receivables related to each.

We evaluate the collectability of our receivables based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where we are aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations to us, such as bankruptcy filings or failure to pay amounts due to us or others, we specifically reserve for bad debts against amounts due to reduce the recorded receivable to the amount we reasonably believe will be collected. For all other customers, we record reserves for receivables, including unbilled receivables and contract assets, based on historical experience and the length of time the receivables are past due. The estimate of credit losses is developed by analyzing historical twelve-month collection rates and adjusting for current customer-specific factors indicating financial instability and other macroeconomic factors that correlate with the expected collectability of our receivables.

Our allowance for credit losses relates to all financial assets, primarily trade receivables due in less than one year recorded in Accounts Receivable, net on our consolidated balance sheets. Our allowance for credit losses for the three months ended March 31, 2023 for our portfolio segment is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2023	
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	38,815
Provision for expected credit losses		8,937
Write-offs		(242)
Other		122
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$	<u>47,632</u>

Our provision for expected credit losses for the three months ended March 31, 2023 increased \$7 million to a provision of \$9 million from a provision of \$2 million in the same period in the prior year. Given the uncertainties surrounding the duration and effects of COVID-19, including any variants, we cannot provide assurance that the assumptions used in our estimates will be accurate and actual write-offs may vary from our estimates.

7. Debt

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, our outstanding debt included in our consolidated balance sheets totaled \$4,855 million and \$4,741 million, respectively, which are net of debt issuance costs of \$41 million and \$44 million, respectively, and unamortized discounts of \$52 million and \$54 million, respectively. The following table sets forth the face values of our outstanding debt as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	Rate	Maturity	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Senior secured credit facilities:				
2021 Term Loan B-1	L + 3.50%	December 2027	\$ 396,930	\$ 397,940
2021 Term Loan B-2	L + 3.50%	December 2027	632,730	634,340
2022 Term Loan B-1	S ⁽¹⁾ + 4.25%	June 2028	618,750	620,313
2022 Term Loan B-2	S ⁽¹⁾ + 5.00%	June 2028	671,625	673,313
AR Facility ⁽²⁾	S ⁽¹⁾ + 2.25%	January 2025	115,000	—
9.25% senior secured notes due 2025	9.25%	April 2025	775,000	775,000
7.375% senior secured notes due 2025	7.375%	September 2025	850,000	850,000
4.00% senior exchangeable notes due 2025	4.00%	April 2025	333,220	333,220
11.25% senior secured notes due 2027	11.25%	December 2027	555,000	555,000
Face value of total debt outstanding			4,948,255	4,839,126
Less current portion of debt outstanding			(23,480)	(23,480)
Face value of long-term debt outstanding			\$ 4,924,775	\$ 4,815,646

⁽¹⁾Represents the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR").

⁽²⁾The AR Facility (as defined below) is subject to certain "springing" maturity conditions; the maturity may extend to February 2026 at the latest.

We had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$11 million and \$12 million as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, which were secured by a \$20 million cash collateral deposit account.

Senior Secured Credit Facilities

Refinancing Transactions

On March 9, 2022, we entered into an amendment to refinance another portion of our then-outstanding Term Loan B facility (the "March 2022 Refinancing"). Our Senior Secured Credit Facility is governed by the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement including the Sixth Term A Loan Refinancing and Incremental Amendments entered into in December 2020 and all preceding amendments. We incurred no additional indebtedness as a result of the March 2022 Refinancing, other than amounts covering discounts and certain fees and expenses. The March 2022 Refinancing included the application of the proceeds of a new \$625 million term loan "B" facility (the "2022 Term Loan B-1 Facility"), borrowed by Sabre GBLB under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, with the effect of extending the maturity of approximately \$623 million of the existing Term Loan B credit facility under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The remaining proceeds, net of a discount of \$1 million, were used to pay \$1 million in other fees and expenses. We incurred an additional discount of \$5 million and other fees of \$3 million which were funded with cash on hand. We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt in connection with the March 2022 Refinancing during the year ended December 31, 2022, of \$4 million and debt modification costs for financing fees of \$1 million recorded to Other, net. The 2022 Term Loan B-1 Facility matures on June 30, 2028 and offers us the ability to prepay or repay the 2022 Term Loan B-1 Facility after 12 months or to prepay or repay at a 101 premium before that date. The interest rates on the 2022 Term Loan B-1 Facility are based on Term SOFR, replacing LIBOR, plus an applicable margin.

On August 15, 2022, we entered into an amendment to refinance a portion of the Term Loan B facility (the "August 2022 Refinancing"). We incurred no additional indebtedness as a result of the August 2022 Refinancing, other than amounts covering discounts and certain fees and expenses. The August 2022 Refinancing included the application of the proceeds of a new \$675 million term loan "B" facility (the "2022 Term Loan B-2 Facility"), borrowed by Sabre GBLB under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, with the effect of extending the maturity of approximately \$647 million of the existing Term Loan B credit facility under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The remaining proceeds, net of a discount of \$25 million, were used to pay \$3 million in other fees and expenses. We incurred an additional discount of \$9 million and other fees of \$2 million which were funded with cash on hand. We recognized debt modification costs for financing fees in connection with the August 2022 Refinancing during the year ended December 31, 2022, of \$5 million recorded to Other, net. No loss on extinguishment of debt was recorded as a result of the August 2022 Refinancing. The 2022 Term Loan B-2 Facility matures on June 30, 2028 and offers us the ability to prepay or repay the 2022 Term Loan B-2 Facility after 12 months or to prepay or repay at a 101 premium before that date. The interest rates on the 2022 Term Loan B-2 Facility are based on Term SOFR, replacing LIBOR, plus an applicable margin.

On December 6, 2022, we used the proceeds of the December 2027 Notes issuance to redeem the remaining principal balance on the Term Loan B of \$536 million, plus \$1 million of accrued interest (the "December 2022 Refinancing"). We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$1 million during the year ended December 31, 2022 in connection the December 2022 Refinancing, which consisted of the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs and discount of \$1 million.

Under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, the loan parties are subject to certain customary non-financial covenants, including restrictions on incurring certain types of indebtedness, creation of liens on certain assets, making of certain investments, and payment of dividends. We are further required to pay down the term loans with proceeds from certain asset sales, if not reinvested into the business within 15 months, as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. As of March 31, 2023, we are in compliance with all covenants under the terms of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

Senior Secured Notes

On December 6, 2022, Sabre GBLB entered into a new debt agreement consisting of \$555 million aggregate principal amount of 11.250% senior secured notes due 2027 (the "December 2027 Notes"). The December 2027 Notes were issued at a discount of 1.866%. The December 2027 Notes are jointly and severally, irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by Sabre Holdings and all of Sabre GBLB's restricted subsidiaries that guarantee Sabre GBLB's credit facility. The December 2027 Notes bear interest at a rate of 11.250% per annum and interest payments are due semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning June 15, 2023. The December 2027 Notes mature on December 15, 2027. The net proceeds of \$545 million received from the sale of the December 2027 Notes, net of a discount of \$10 million, were used to repay approximately \$536 million principal amount of debt under the Term Loan B, plus \$1 million of accrued interest. The remaining proceeds of \$8 million, plus cash on hand, were used to pay \$10 million in underwriting fees and commissions, and other expenses.

AR Facility

On February 14, 2023, Sabre Securitization, LLC, our indirect, consolidated subsidiary and a special purpose entity ("Sabre Securitization"), entered into a three-year committed accounts receivable securitization facility (the "AR Facility") of up to \$200 million with PNC Bank, N.A. On March 30, 2023, we borrowed \$115 million under the AR Facility. These proceeds are being used for general corporate purposes.

The amount available for borrowings at any one time under the AR Facility is limited to a borrowing base calculated based on the outstanding balance of eligible receivables, subject to certain reserves. Borrowings under the AR Facility bear interest at a rate equal to SOFR, subject to a 0% floor, plus a drawn fee, initially in the amount of 2.25%. The drawn fee varies based on our leverage, and Sabre Securitization also pays a fee on the undrawn committed amount of the AR Facility. Interest and fees payable by Sabre Securitization under the AR Facility are due monthly. Net debt issuance costs related to our AR Facility are \$2 million and are recorded in other assets, net in our consolidated financial statements.

The AR Facility is scheduled to terminate on February 13, 2026, unless extended in accordance with its terms. The AR Facility is subject to a springing maturity date should certain events occur in relation to material indebtedness (as defined in the AR Facility) of ours, Sabre Securitization and certain other subsidiaries.

In connection with the AR Facility, certain of our subsidiaries (the "Originators") have sold and contributed, and will continue to sell or contribute, substantially all of their accounts receivable and certain related assets (collectively, the "Receivables") to Sabre Securitization to be held as collateral for borrowings under the AR Facility. Sabre Securitization's assets are not available to satisfy the obligations of Sabre Corporation or any of its affiliates. Under the terms of the AR Facility, the lenders under the AR Facility would have a senior priority claim to the assets of Sabre Securitization, which will primarily consist of the Receivables of the Originators participating in the AR Facility. As of March 31, 2023, \$415 million of Receivables are held as assets by Sabre Securitization, consisting of \$401 million of accounts receivable, net of allowance for credit losses and \$14 million of other assets, net in our consolidated balance sheet.

The AR Facility is accounted for as a secured borrowing on a consolidated basis, rather than a sale of assets; as a result, (i) Receivables balances pledged as collateral are presented as assets and the borrowings are presented as liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets, (ii) our consolidated statements of operations reflect the associated charges for bad debt expense (a component of general and administrative expenses) related to the pledged Receivables and interest expense associated with the AR Facility and (iii) receipts from customers related to the underlying Receivables are reflected as operating cash flows and borrowings and repayments under the AR Facility are reflected as financing cash flows within our consolidated statements of cash flows. The receivables and other assets of Sabre Securitization are not available to satisfy creditors of any entity other than Sabre Securitization.

The AR Facility contains certain customary representations, warranties, affirmative covenants, and negative covenants, subject to certain cure periods in some cases, including the eligibility of the Receivables being sold by the Originators and securing the loans made by the lenders, as well as customary reserve requirements, events of default, termination events, and servicer defaults. As of March 31, 2023, we were in compliance with and expect to be in compliance with the financial covenants of the AR Facility for at least the next twelve months.

Exchangeable Notes

On April 17, 2020, Sabre GBLB entered into a new debt agreement consisting of \$345 million aggregate principal amount of 4.000% senior exchangeable notes due 2025 (the "Exchangeable Notes"). The Exchangeable Notes are senior, unsecured

obligations of Sabre GBLB, accrue interest payable semi-annually in arrears and mature on April 15, 2025, unless earlier repurchased or exchanged in accordance with specified circumstances and terms of the indenture governing the Exchangeable Notes. During the year ended December 31, 2021, a certain holder elected to exchange \$10 million of the Exchangeable Notes for 1,269,497 shares of common stock, which we elected to settle in shares of our common stock. Additionally, certain holders elected to exchange \$2 million of the Exchangeable Notes for \$3 million in cash, which we elected to settle in cash. As of March 31, 2023, we have \$333 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Notes outstanding.

Under the terms of indenture, the notes are exchangeable into common stock of Sabre Corporation (referred to as "our common stock" herein) at the following times or circumstances:

- during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ended June 30, 2020, if the last reported sale price per share of our common stock exceeds 130% of the exchange price for each of at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter;
- during the five consecutive business days immediately after any five consecutive trading day period (such five consecutive trading day period, the "Measurement Period") if the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of Exchangeable Notes, as determined following a request by their holder in accordance with the procedures in the indenture, for each trading day of the Measurement Period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price per share of our common stock on such trading day and the exchange rate on such trading day;
- upon the occurrence of certain corporate events or distributions on our common stock, including but not limited to a "Fundamental Change" (as defined in the indenture governing the notes);
- upon the occurrence of specified corporate events; or
- on or after October 15, 2024, until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, April 15, 2025.

With certain exceptions, upon a Change of Control or other Fundamental Change (both as defined in the indenture governing the Exchangeable Notes), the holders of the Exchangeable Notes may require us to repurchase all or part of the principal amount of the Exchangeable Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Exchangeable Notes, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date. As of March 31, 2023, none of the conditions allowing holders of the Exchangeable Notes to exchange have been met.

The Exchangeable Notes are convertible at their holder's election into shares of our common stock based on an initial conversion rate of 126.9499 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the Exchangeable Notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$7.88 per share. The exchange rate is subject to anti-dilution and other adjustments. Upon conversion, Sabre GBLB will pay or deliver, as the case may be, cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, at our election. If a "Make-Whole Fundamental Change" (as defined in the Exchangeable Notes Indenture) occurs with respect to any Exchangeable Note and the exchange date for the exchange of such Exchangeable Note occurs during the related "Make-Whole Fundamental Change Exchange Period" (as defined in the Exchangeable Notes Indenture), then, subject to the provisions set forth in the Exchangeable Notes Indenture, the exchange rate applicable to such exchange will be increased by a number of shares set forth in the table contained in the Exchangeable Notes Indenture, based on a function of the time since origination and our stock price on the date of the occurrence of such Make-Whole Fundamental Change. The net proceeds received from the sale of the Exchangeable Notes of \$336 million, net of underwriting fees and commissions, are being used for general corporate purposes.

The following table sets forth the carrying value of the Exchangeable Notes as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, (in thousands):

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Principal	\$ 333,220	\$ 333,220
Less: Unamortized debt issuance costs	5,056	5,642
Net carrying value	<u>\$ 328,164</u>	<u>\$ 327,578</u>

The following table sets forth interest expense recognized related to the Exchangeable Notes for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Contractual interest expense	\$ 3,332	\$ 3,332
Amortization of issuance costs	586	559

8. Derivatives

Hedging Objectives—We are exposed to certain risks relating to ongoing business operations. The primary risks managed by using derivative instruments are foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. Forward contracts on various foreign currencies are entered into to manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk on operational expenditures' exposure denominated in foreign currencies. Interest rate swaps are entered into to manage interest rate risk associated with our floating-rate borrowings.

In accordance with authoritative guidance on accounting for derivatives and hedging, we designate foreign currency forward contracts as cash flow hedges on operational exposure and interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges of floating-rate borrowings.

Cash Flow Hedging Strategy—To protect against the reduction in value of forecasted foreign currency cash flows, we hedge portions of our revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies with forward contracts. For example, when the dollar strengthens significantly against the foreign currencies, the decline in present value of future foreign currency expense is offset by losses in the fair value of the forward contracts designated as hedges. Conversely, when the dollar weakens, the increase in the present value of future foreign currency expense is offset by gains in the fair value of the forward contracts. Due to the uncertainty driven by the COVID-19 pandemic on our foreign currency exposures, we have paused entering into new cash flow hedges of forecasted foreign currency cash flows until we have more clarity regarding the recovery trajectory and its impacts on net exposures.

We enter into interest rate swap agreements to manage interest rate risk exposure. The interest rate swap agreements modify our exposure to interest rate risk by converting floating-rate debt to a fixed rate basis, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future interest expense and net earnings. These agreements involve the receipt of floating rate amounts in exchange for fixed rate interest payments over the life of the agreements without an exchange of the underlying principal amount.

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portions and ineffective portions of the gain or loss on the derivative instruments, and the hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness, are reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI") and reclassified into earnings in the same line item associated with the forecasted transaction and in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Cash flow hedges are classified in the same category in the consolidated statements of cash flows as the items being hedged and gains and losses on the derivative financial instruments are reported in cash provided by (used in) operating activities within the consolidated statements of cash flows. Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value reflected in Other, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

Forward Contracts—In order to hedge our operational expenditures' exposure to foreign currency movements, we were a party to certain foreign currency forward contracts that extended until December 31, 2020. We designated these instruments as cash flow hedges. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, we had no unsettled forward contracts.

Interest Rate Swap Contracts—We had no interest rate swaps outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 2022. Interest rate swaps outstanding during the three months ended March 31, 2023, are as follows:

Notional Amount	Interest Rate Received	Interest Rate Paid	Effective Date	Maturity Date
Designated as Hedging Instrument				
\$200 million	1 month SOFR ⁽¹⁾	1.71% ⁽²⁾	April 30, 2022	December 31, 2023
\$150 million	1 month SOFR ⁽¹⁾	2.79% ⁽³⁾	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2023

⁽¹⁾ Subject to a 0.5% floor.

⁽²⁾ Fixed fee of 1.71% effective April 30, 2022, and expiring December 30, 2022, and 3.09% effective December 31, 2022, and expiring December 31, 2023.

⁽³⁾ Fixed fee of 2.79% effective June 30, 2022, and expiring December 30, 2022, and 3.98% effective December 31, 2022, and expiring December 31, 2023.

In April 2022, we entered into an interest rate swap to hedge the interest payments associated with \$200 million of the floating-rate 2022 Term Loan B-1 for the years 2022 and 2023. In June 2022, we entered into an interest rate swap to hedge the interest payments associated with \$150 million of the floating-rate 2022 Term Loan B-1 for the years 2022 and 2023. We designated these swaps as cash flow hedges.

The estimated fair values of our derivatives designated as hedging instruments as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Consolidated Balance Sheet Location	Derivative Assets	
		Fair Value as of	
		March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest rate swaps	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 3,620	\$ 4,905
Interest rate swaps	Other noncurrent liabilities	(173)	(168)
Total		\$ 3,447	\$ 4,737

The effects of derivative instruments, net of taxes, on OCI for the three months ended March 31, 2023 are as follows (in thousands):

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Consolidated Balance Sheet Location	Amount of Losses Recognized in OCI on Derivative, Effective Portion	
		Three Months Ended March 31, 2023	
		March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest rate swaps		\$ (296)	(296)
Total		\$ (296)	(296)

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Consolidated Balance Sheet Location	Amount of Gains Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income, Effective Portion	
		Three Months Ended March 31, 2023	
		March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Interest rate swaps	Interest expense, net	\$ (989)	(989)
Total		\$ (989)	(989)

9. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability. Guidance on fair value measurements and disclosures establishes a valuation hierarchy for disclosure of inputs used in measuring fair value defined as follows:

Level 1—Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices that are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2—Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets and quoted prices in non-active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, and inputs that are not directly observable, but are corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3—Inputs that are unobservable and are supported by little or no market activity and reflect the use of significant management judgment.

The classification of a financial asset or liability within the hierarchy is determined based on the least reliable level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. In determining fair value, we utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible. We also consider the counterparty and our own non-performance risk in our assessment of fair value.

Assets and Liabilities that are Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Interest Rate Swaps—The fair value of our interest rate swaps is estimated using a combined income and market-based valuation methodology based upon Level 2 inputs, including credit ratings and forward interest rate yield curves obtained from independent pricing services.

Money market funds—Our valuation technique used to measure the fair values of our money market funds was derived from quoted market prices and active markets for these instruments that exist.

Time deposits—Our valuation technique used to measure the fair values of our time deposit instruments was derived from the following: non-binding market consensus prices that were corroborated by observable market data and quoted market prices for similar instruments.

Investment in securities—In May 2022, we acquired 8 million shares of Class A Common Stock, par value of \$0.0001 per share, of Global Business Travel Group, Inc. ("GBT") for an aggregate purchase price of \$80 million, which is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets in our consolidated balance sheets. As of March 31, 2023, we continued to own these

8 million shares. The terms of these shares do not contain any restrictions that would impact our ability to sell the shares in the future. The fair value of our investment in GBT is based on its share price, a Level 1 input, as the stock is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol GBTG.

The following tables present our assets that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

Assets:	March 31, 2023	Fair Value at Reporting Date Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivatives ⁽¹⁾				
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 3,447	\$ —	\$ 3,447	\$ —
Investment in securities	53,362	53,362	—	—
Money market funds	439,420	439,420	—	—
Time deposits	203,198	—	203,198	—
Total	\$ 699,427	\$ 492,782	\$ 206,645	\$ —

Assets:	December 31, 2022	Fair Value at Reporting Date Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivatives ⁽¹⁾				
Interest rate swap contracts	\$ 4,737	\$ —	\$ 4,737	\$ —
Investment in securities	54,303	54,303	—	—
Money market funds	153,252	153,252	—	—
Time deposits	444,835	—	444,835	—
Total	\$ 657,127	\$ 207,555	\$ 449,572	\$ —

⁽¹⁾ See Note 8. Derivatives for further detail.

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 within the fair value hierarchy for the three months ended March 31, 2023.

Unrealized losses recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2023 from our investments in securities totaled \$1 million which is recorded to Other, net within our results of operations.

Other Financial Instruments

The carrying value of our financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and accounts receivable approximates their fair values due to the short term nature of these instruments. The fair values of our Exchangeable Notes, senior secured notes due 2025 and term loans under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement are determined based on quoted market prices for a similar liability when traded as an asset in an active market, a Level 2 input. The outstanding principal balance of our AR Facility approximated its fair value as of March 31, 2023.

The following table presents the fair value and carrying value of our senior notes and borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

Financial Instrument	Fair Value at		Carrying Value at ⁽¹⁾	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
2021 Term Loan B-1	\$ 355,252	\$ 362,872	\$ 396,174	\$ 397,147
2021 Term Loan B-2	536,239	578,042	628,432	629,832
2022 Term Loan B-1	536,379	567,974	612,831	614,139
2022 Term Loan B-2	578,437	623,235	640,425	640,899
9.25% senior secured notes due 2025	722,397	774,128	775,000	775,000
7.375% senior secured notes due 2025	759,658	813,539	850,000	850,000
4.00% senior exchangeable notes due 2025	302,121	358,440	333,220	333,220
11.25% senior secured notes due 2027	513,109	572,058	545,156	544,770

⁽¹⁾ Excludes net unamortized debt issuance costs.

Assets that are Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

We assess goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment annually or more frequently if indicators arise. We continually monitor events and changes in circumstances such as changes in market conditions, near and long-term demand and other relevant factors, that could indicate that the fair value of any one of our reporting units may more likely than not have fallen below its respective carrying amount. We have not identified any triggering events or changes in circumstances since the performance of our annual goodwill impairment test that would require us to perform another goodwill impairment test and we did not record any goodwill impairment charges for the three months ended March 31, 2023. As we cannot predict the duration or scope of the COVID-19 pandemic, future impairments may occur and the negative financial impact to our consolidated financial statements and results of operations of potential future impairments cannot be reasonably estimated but could be material.

10. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of related deferred income taxes, are as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans	\$ (72,483)	\$ (73,746)
Unrealized foreign currency translation gain	6,833	5,257
Unrealized gain on interest rate swaps	3,292	4,577
Share of other comprehensive loss of equity method investments	(2,121)	(1,819)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	\$ (64,479)	\$ (65,731)

The amortization of actuarial losses and periodic service credits associated with our retirement-related benefit plans is primarily included in Other, net in the consolidated statements of operations. On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA") of 2021 was signed into law, which modified funding requirements for single-employer defined benefit pension plans by restarting and extending the amortization of funding shortfalls and extending and enhancing interest rate stabilization percentages. We have elected to use excess contributions resulting from a reduction to past contribution requirements allowed by ARPA to offset remaining required contributions. As of March 31, 2023, we have not contributed to our defined benefit pension plan in 2023. Based on current assumptions, we expect to make a contribution of up to \$10 million in 2023 to our defined benefit pension plan. See Note 8. Derivatives, for information on the income statement line items affected as the result of reclassification adjustments associated with derivatives.

11. Stock and Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock

On August 24, 2020, we completed an offering of 3,340,000 shares of our 6.50% Series A Mandatory Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Preferred Stock"), which generated net proceeds of approximately \$323 million for use as general corporate purposes. During the year ended December 31, 2021, a certain holder elected to convert 50,000 shares of preferred stock to 595,240 shares of common stock, leaving 3,290,000 shares outstanding.

The Preferred Stock accumulates cumulative dividends at a rate per annum equal to 6.50% of the liquidation preference of \$100 per share (equivalent to \$6.50 annually per share) payable in cash or, subject to certain limitations, by delivery of shares of our common stock or any combination of cash and shares of our common stock, at our election; provided, however, that any undeclared and unpaid dividends will continue to accumulate. Dividends are payable when, as and if declared by our Board of Directors, out of funds legally available for their payment to the extent paid in cash, quarterly in arrears on March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on December 1, 2020 and ending on, and including, September 1, 2023. Declared dividends on the Preferred Stock will be payable, at our election, in cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock.

Subject to limited exceptions, no dividends may be declared or paid on shares of our common stock, unless all accumulated dividends have been paid or set aside for payment on all outstanding shares of our Preferred Stock for all past completed dividend periods. In the event of our voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, no distribution of our assets may be made to holders of our common stock until we have paid to holders of our Preferred Stock a liquidation preference equal to \$100 per share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends.

We recorded \$5 million of accrued preferred stock dividends in our consolidated results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022. During the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, we paid cash dividends on our preferred stock of \$5 million. On April 26, 2023, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$1.625 per share on Preferred Stock payable on June 1, 2023 to holders of record of the Preferred Stock on May 15, 2023.

Unless earlier converted, each outstanding share of Preferred Stock will automatically convert, on the mandatory conversion date, which is expected to be September 1, 2023, into shares of our common stock at a rate between 11.9048 and 14.2857, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments. The number of shares of our common stock issuable upon conversion will be determined based on the average volume-weighted average price per share of our common stock over the 20

consecutive trading day period beginning on, and including, the 21st scheduled trading day immediately before September 1, 2023. The number of shares issued at conversion based on the unadjusted conversion rates will be between 39 million and 47 million shares.

Holders of the Preferred Stock have the right to convert all or any portion of their shares at any time until the close of business on the mandatory conversion date. Early conversions that are not in connection with a "Make-Whole Fundamental Change" (as defined in the Certificate of Designations governing the Preferred Stock) will be settled at the minimum conversion rate of 11.9048. If a Make-Whole Fundamental Change occurs, holders of the Preferred Stock will, in certain circumstances, be entitled to convert their shares at an increased conversion rate for a specified period of time and receive an amount to compensate them for certain unpaid accumulated dividends and any remaining future scheduled dividend payments.

The Preferred Stock is not redeemable at our election before the mandatory conversion date. The holders of the Preferred Stock will not have any voting rights, with limited exceptions. In the event that Preferred Stock dividends have not been declared and paid in an aggregate amount corresponding to six or more dividend periods, whether or not consecutive, the holders of the Preferred Stock will have the right to elect two new directors until all accumulated and unpaid Preferred Stock dividends have been paid in full, at which time that right will terminate.

Share Repurchase Program

In February 2017, we announced the approval of a multi-year share repurchase program (the "Share Repurchase Program") to purchase up to \$500 million of Sabre's common stock outstanding. Repurchases under the Share Repurchase Program may take place in the open market or privately negotiated transactions. During the three months ended March 31, 2023, we did not repurchase any shares pursuant to the Share Repurchase Program. On March 16, 2020, we announced the suspension of share repurchases under the Share Repurchase Program in conjunction with certain cash management measures we undertook as a result of the market conditions caused by COVID-19. Approximately \$287 million remains authorized for repurchases under the Share Repurchase Program as of March 31, 2023.

Exchangeable Notes

On April 17, 2020, we issued \$345 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Notes. Under the terms of indenture, the Exchangeable Notes are exchangeable into our common stock under specified circumstances. As of March 31, 2023, we have \$333 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Notes outstanding. See Note 7. Debt for further details. We expect to settle the principal amount of the outstanding Exchangeable Notes in shares of our common stock.

12. Earnings Per Share

The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used in the computations of basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Numerator:		
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (99,366)	\$ 47,544
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(835)	272
Less: Preferred stock dividends	5,346	5,346
Net (loss) income from continuing operations available to common stockholders, basic	(103,877)	41,926
Add: Interest expense, net of tax for exchangeable notes	—	3,074
Add: Preferred stock dividends	—	5,346
Net (loss) income from continuing operations available to common stockholders, diluted	\$ (103,877)	\$ 50,346
Denominator:		
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	328,928	323,658
Add: Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock awards	—	4,251
Add: Dilutive effect of exchangeable notes	—	42,302
Add: Dilutive effect of preferred shares	—	39,167
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	328,928	409,378
Earnings per share from continuing operations:		
Basic	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.13
Diluted	\$ (0.32)	\$ 0.12

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income from continuing operations available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income from continuing operations available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding plus the effect of all dilutive common stock equivalents during each period. The diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding calculation excludes 1 million of dilutive stock options and restricted stock awards for the three months ended March 31, 2023 as their effect would be anti-dilutive given the net loss incurred in the period. The calculation of diluted weighted-average shares excludes the impact of 3 million and 2 million of anti-dilutive common stock equivalents for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

We have used the if-converted method for calculating any potential dilutive effect of the Exchangeable Notes on our diluted net income per share. Under the if-converted method, the Exchangeable Notes are assumed to be converted at the beginning of the period and the resulting common shares are included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per share calculation for the entire period being presented and interest expense, net of tax, recorded in connection with the Exchangeable Notes is added back to the numerator, only in the periods in which such effect is dilutive. The approximately 42 million resulting common shares related to the Exchangeable Notes for the three months ended March 31, 2023 are not included in the diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding calculation as their effect would be anti-dilutive given the net loss incurred in the period.

Likewise, the potential dilutive effect of our Preferred Stock outstanding during the period was calculated using the if-converted method assuming the conversion as of the earliest period reported or at the date of issuance, if later. The resulting common shares are included in the denominator of the diluted earnings per share calculation for the entire period being presented and preferred stock dividends are added back to the numerator, only in the periods in which such effect is dilutive. The approximately 47 million resulting common shares related to the Preferred Stock for the three months ended March 31, 2023 are not included in the diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding calculation as their effect would be anti-dilutive given the net loss incurred in the period.

13. Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

While certain legal proceedings and related indemnification obligations to which we are a party specify the amounts claimed, these claims may not represent reasonably possible losses. Given the inherent uncertainties of litigation, the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time, nor can the amount of possible loss or range of loss, if any, be reasonably estimated, except in circumstances where an aggregate litigation accrual has been recorded for probable and reasonably estimable loss contingencies. A determination of the amount of accrual required, if any, for these contingencies is

made after careful analysis of each matter. The required accrual may change in the future due to new information or developments in each matter or changes in approach such as a change in settlement strategy in dealing with these matters.

Antitrust Litigation and Investigations

US Airways Antitrust Litigation

In April 2011, US Airways filed suit against us in federal court in the Southern District of New York, alleging violations of the Sherman Act Section 1 (anticompetitive agreements) and Section 2 (monopolization). The complaint was filed fewer than two months after we entered into a new distribution agreement with US Airways. In September 2011, the court dismissed all claims relating to Section 2. The claims that were not dismissed were claims brought under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, relating to our contracts with US Airways, which US Airways claimed contain anticompetitive provisions, and an alleged conspiracy with the other GDSs, allegedly to maintain the industry structure and not to compete for content. We strongly deny all of the allegations made by US Airways.

Sabre filed summary judgment motions in April 2014. In January 2015, the court issued an order granting Sabre's summary judgment motions in part, eliminating a majority of US Airways' alleged damages and rejecting its request for injunctive relief by which US Airways sought to bar Sabre from enforcing certain provisions in our contracts. In September 2015, the court also dismissed US Airways' claim for declaratory relief. In February 2017, US Airways sought reconsideration of the court's opinion dismissing the claim for declaratory relief, which the court denied in March 2017. US Airways estimated its damages in a range of \$317 million to \$482 million (before trebling), depending on certain assumptions; this quantification was substantially reduced following the court's summary judgment ruling described above.

The trial on the remaining claims commenced in October 2016. In December 2016, the jury issued a verdict in favor of US Airways with respect to its claim under Section 1 of the Sherman Act regarding Sabre's contract with US Airways and awarded it \$5 million in single damages. The jury rejected US Airways' claim alleging a conspiracy with the other GDSs.

Based on the jury's verdict, in March 2017 the court entered final judgment in favor of US Airways in the amount of \$15 million, which is three times the jury's award of \$5 million as required by the Sherman Act. As a result of the jury's verdict, US Airways was also entitled to receive reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under the Sherman Act. As such, it filed a motion seeking approximately \$125 million in attorneys' fees and costs, the amount of which we strongly disputed. In January 2018, the court denied US Airways' motion seeking attorneys' fees and costs, without prejudice.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, we accrued a loss of \$32 million, which represented the court's final judgment of \$15 million, plus our estimate of \$17 million for US Airways' reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses and costs.

In April 2017, we filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit seeking a reversal of the judgment. US Airways also filed a counter-appeal challenging earlier court orders, including the above-referenced orders dismissing and/or issuing summary judgment as to portions of its claims and damages. In connection with this appeal, we posted an appellate bond equal to the aggregate amount of the \$15 million judgment entered plus interest, which stayed the judgment pending the appeal. The Second Circuit heard oral arguments on this matter in December 2018.

In September 2019, the Second Circuit issued its Order and Opinion. The Second Circuit vacated the judgment with respect to US Airways' claim under Section 1, reversed the trial court's dismissal of US Airways' claims relating to Section 2, and remanded the case to district court for a new trial. In addition, the Second Circuit affirmed the trial court's ruling limiting US Airways' damages. The judgment in our favor on US Airways' conspiracy claim remained intact. The lawsuit was remanded to federal court in the Southern District of New York for further proceedings.

The retrial began in April 2022. US Airways quantified its damages for the retrial in a range of \$204 million to \$299 million (before trebling), based on its payments of GDS booking fees to Sabre, alleged lost profits, and certain other assumptions. In May 2022, the jury rejected US Airways' claim under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, finding that Sabre's contractual terms were not anticompetitive, and found in favor of US Airways with respect to its monopolization claim for the period from 2007 to 2012 under Section 2 of the Sherman Act. The jury, however, only awarded US Airways \$1.00 in single damages. Based on the jury's verdict, in June 2022 the court entered final judgment in favor of US Airways in the amount of \$3.00, which is three times the jury's award of \$1.00 as required by the Sherman Act. We have paid US Airways \$3.05 to satisfy this portion of the judgment. Neither party has filed an appeal, and the period to file a timely appeal has passed.

In addition, the court's entry of judgment regarding the monopolization claim under Section 2 of the Sherman Act entitles US Airways to receive reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under the Sherman Act. The court has referred the issue of the attorneys' fees and costs to a magistrate judge. On April 10, 2023, the magistrate issued a recommendation that US Airways is entitled to a reasonable attorneys' fees award, but that the award is subject to a reduction to reflect their nominal recovery. The magistrate's recommendation is subject to the approval of the court. To date, US Airways has not yet filed any papers with the court seeking a particular amount for its attorneys' fees and costs. During the quarter ended September 30, 2022, we accrued an estimated loss in selling, general and administrative expenses for these attorneys' fees and costs, which did not have a significant effect on our results of operations for 2022. At this time, we do not have sufficient information to estimate a range of reasonably possible or probable attorneys' fees and costs in excess of the amount recorded. The amount of attorneys' fees and costs to be awarded is subject to the final decision by the trial court, which may be appealed. The ultimate resolution of this matter may be greater or less than the amount recorded and, if greater, could adversely affect our results of operations. We have incurred and will incur significant fees, costs and expenses for as long as the lawsuit is ongoing.

Indian Income Tax Litigation

We were a defendant in income tax litigation brought by the Indian Director of Income Tax ("DIT") in the Supreme Court of India. The dispute arose in 1999 when the DIT asserted that we have a permanent establishment within the meaning of the Income Tax Treaty between the United States and the Republic of India and accordingly issued tax assessments for assessment years ending March 1998 and March 1999, and later issued further tax assessments for assessment years ending March 2000 through March 2006. The DIT has continued to issue further tax assessments on a similar basis for subsequent years; however, the tax assessments for assessment years ending March 2007 and later are no longer material. We appealed the tax assessments for assessment years ending March 1998 through March 2006 and the Indian Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals returned a mixed verdict. We filed further appeals with the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal ("ITAT"). The ITAT ruled in our favor on June 19, 2009 and July 10, 2009, stating that no income would be chargeable to tax for assessment years ending March 1998 and March 1999, and from March 2000 through March 2006. The DIT appealed those decisions to the Delhi High Court, which found in our favor on July 19, 2010. The DIT has appealed the decision to the Supreme Court of India which upheld the Delhi High Court ruling on April 19, 2023. We have appealed the tax assessments for the assessment years ended March 2013 to March 2018 with the ITAT and no trial date has been set for these subsequent years.

In addition, Sabre Asia Pacific Pte Ltd ("SAPPL") is currently a defendant in similar income tax litigation brought by the DIT. The dispute arose when the DIT asserted that SAPPL has a permanent establishment within the meaning of the Income Tax Treaty between Singapore and India and accordingly issued tax assessments for assessment years ending March 2000 through March 2005. SAPPL appealed the tax assessments, and the Indian Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) returned a mixed verdict. SAPPL filed further appeals with the ITAT. The ITAT ruled in SAPPL's favor, finding that no income would be chargeable to tax for assessment years ending March 2000 through March 2005. The DIT appealed those decisions to the Bombay High Court and our case is pending before that court; the High Court dismissed the case for assessment years ending March 2001 through March 2004. The DIT also assessed taxes on a similar basis plus some additional issues for assessment years ending March 2006 through March 2018 and appeals for assessment years ending March 2006 through March 2016 and March 2018 through March 2020 are pending before the ITAT or the High Court depending on the year.

If the DIT were to fully prevail on every claim against us, including SAPPL and other group companies, we could be subject to taxes, interest and penalties of approximately \$18 million as of March 31, 2023. We intend to continue to aggressively defend against each of the foregoing claims. Although we do not believe that the outcome of the proceedings will result in a material impact on our business or financial condition, litigation is by its nature uncertain. We do not believe this outcome is more likely than not and therefore have not made any provisions or recorded any liability for the potential resolution of any of these claims.

Indian Service Tax Litigation

SAPPL's Indian subsidiary is also subject to litigation by the India Director General (Service Tax) ("DGST"), which has assessed the subsidiary for multiple years related to its alleged failure to pay service tax on marketing fees and reimbursements of expenses. Indian courts have returned verdicts favorable to the Indian subsidiary. The DGST has appealed the verdict to the Indian Supreme Court. We do not believe that an adverse outcome is probable and therefore have not made any provisions or recorded any liability for the potential resolution of any of these claims.

Litigation Relating to Routine Proceedings

We are also engaged from time to time in other routine legal and tax proceedings incidental to our business. We do not believe that any of these routine proceedings will have a material impact on the business or our financial condition.

Other

Other Tax Matters

We operate in numerous jurisdictions in which taxing authorities may challenge our position with respect to income and non-income based taxes. We routinely receive inquiries and may also from time to time receive challenges or assessments from these taxing authorities. With respect to non-income based taxes, we recognize liabilities when we determine it is probable that amounts will be owed to the taxing authorities and such amounts are estimable. For example, in most countries we pay and collect Value Added Tax ("VAT") when procuring goods and services, or providing services, within the normal course of business. VAT receivables are established in jurisdictions where VAT paid exceeds VAT collected and are recoverable through the filing of refund claims. These receivables have inherent audit and collection risks unique to the specific jurisdictions that evaluate our refund claims. We intend to vigorously defend our positions against any claims that are not insignificant, including through litigation when necessary. As of March 31, 2023, we have not determined that an adverse outcome is probable with respect to current outstanding claims; as a result, we have not accrued any material amounts for exposure related to such contingencies or adverse decisions. Nevertheless, we may incur expenses in future periods related to such matters, including litigation costs and possible pre-payment of a portion of any assessed tax amount to defend our position, and if our positions are ultimately rejected, it could have a material impact to our results of operations.

14. Segment Information

Our reportable segments are based upon our internal organizational structure; the manner in which our operations are managed; the criteria used by our President, who is our Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), to evaluate segment performance; the availability of separate financial information; and overall materiality considerations.

We operate our business and present our results through two business segments, (i) Travel Solutions, our global travel solutions for travel suppliers and travel buyers, including a broad portfolio of software technology products and solutions for airlines, and (ii) Hospitality Solutions, an extensive suite of software solutions for hoteliers.

Our CODM utilizes Adjusted Operating Income (Loss), which is not a recognized term under GAAP, as the measure of profitability to evaluate performance of our segments and allocate resources. Our use of Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) has limitations as an analytical tool, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP.

We define Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) as operating loss adjusted for equity method income (loss), acquisition-related amortization, restructuring and other costs, acquisition-related costs, litigation costs, net, and stock-based compensation.

Our CODM does not review total assets by segment as operating evaluations and resource allocation decisions are not made on the basis of total assets by segment.

Certain costs associated with our technology organization are allocated to the segments based on the segments' usage of resources. Benefit expenses, facility and lease costs and associated depreciation expense are allocated to the segments based on headcount. Unallocated corporate costs include certain shared expenses such as accounting, finance, human resources, legal, corporate systems, amortization of acquired intangible assets, impairment and related charges, stock-based compensation, restructuring charges, legal reserves and other items not identifiable with one of our segments.

We account for significant intersegment transactions as if the transactions were with third parties, that is, at estimated current market prices. The majority of the intersegment revenues and cost of revenues are fees charged by Travel Solutions to Hospitality Solutions for hotel stays booked through our GDS.

Segment information for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Revenue		
Travel Solutions	\$ 677,441	\$ 533,998
Hospitality Solutions	73,812	56,004
Eliminations	(8,558)	(5,092)
Total revenue	\$ 742,695	\$ 584,910
Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)^(a)		
Travel Solutions	\$ 90,102	\$ 45,306
Hospitality Solutions	(8,495)	(15,117)
Corporate	(53,930)	(59,344)
Total	\$ 27,677	\$ (29,155)
Depreciation and amortization		
Travel Solutions	\$ 24,606	\$ 28,254
Hospitality Solutions	5,684	5,800
Total segments	30,290	34,054
Corporate	10,029	16,054
Total	\$ 40,319	\$ 50,108
Capital Expenditures		
Travel Solutions	\$ 13,051	\$ 7,397
Hospitality Solutions	1,928	3,529
Total segments	14,979	10,926
Corporate	3,131	6,477
Total	\$ 18,110	\$ 17,403

^(a) The following table sets forth the reconciliation of operating loss in our consolidated statements of operations to Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Operating loss	\$ (213)	\$ (79,532)
Add back:		
Equity method income (loss)	423	(170)
Acquisition-related amortization ⁽¹⁾	9,934	15,803
Restructuring and other costs ⁽²⁾	(319)	—
Acquisition-related costs ⁽³⁾	847	3,664
Litigation costs, net ⁽⁴⁾	—	3,475
Stock-based compensation	17,005	27,605
Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 27,677	\$ (29,155)

⁽¹⁾ Acquisition-related amortization represents amortization of intangible assets from the take-private transaction in 2007 as well as intangibles associated with acquisitions since that date.

⁽²⁾ Restructuring and other costs represents adjustments to charges recorded in previous periods associated with severance benefits related to employee terminations.

⁽³⁾ Acquisition-related costs represent fees and expenses incurred associated with acquisition and disposition-related activities.

⁽⁴⁾ Litigation costs, net represent charges associated with antitrust litigation and other foreign non-income tax contingency matters. See Note 13. Contingencies.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part I, Item 2, contains information that may constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations, beliefs, projections, future plans and strategies, anticipated events or trends and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts, such as statements regarding our future financial condition or results of operations, our prospects and strategies for future growth, the development and introduction of new products, and the implementation of our marketing and branding strategies. In many cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "expects," "outlook," "intends," "will," "may," "believes," "plans," "provisional," "predicts," "potential," "estimates," "should," "could," "anticipates," "likely," "commit," "guidance," "anticipate," "incremental," "preliminary," "forecast," "continue," "strategy," "confidence," "objective," "project," or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. The forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions regarding our business, the economy and other future conditions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and changes in circumstances that may cause events or our actual activities or results to differ significantly from those expressed in any forward-looking statement. Certain of these risks, uncertainties and changes in circumstances are described in the "Risk Factors" section of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in the "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" sections included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future events, outlook, guidance, results, actions, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Unless required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect circumstances or events after the date they are made.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023.

Overview

We connect people and places with technology that reimagines the business of travel. We operate our business and present our results through two business segments: (i) Travel Solutions, our global business-to-business travel marketplace for travel suppliers and travel buyers, including a broad portfolio of software technology products and solutions for airlines, and (ii) Hospitality Solutions, an extensive suite of leading software solutions for hoteliers.

A significant portion of our revenue is generated through transaction-based fees that we charge to our customers. For Travel Solutions, we generate revenue from our distribution activities through transaction fees for bookings on our global distribution system ("GDS"), and from our IT solutions through recurring usage-based fees for the use of our Software-as-a-Service ("SaaS") and hosted systems, as well as upfront fees and professional services fees. For Hospitality Solutions, we generate revenue from recurring usage-based fees for the use of our SaaS and hosted systems, as well as upfront fees and professional services fees. Items that are not allocated to our business segments are identified as corporate and primarily include stock-based compensation expense, litigation costs, corporate headcount-related costs and other items that are not identifiable with either of our segments.

Recent Developments Affecting our Results of Operations

The travel industry continues to be adversely affected by the global health crisis due to the outbreak of the coronavirus, including variants ("COVID-19"). The travel ecosystem has shifted over the past few years, including through the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the changing needs of our airline, hotel and agency customers. This pandemic has resulted in continued material headwinds for our consolidated financial results in 2022 and through the first quarter of 2023. Despite the continued impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business and global travel volumes, as travel restrictions have been relaxed and travel patterns return, we have seen gradual improvement in our key volume metrics during 2022 and through the first quarter of 2023. With the continued increase in volumes, our incentive consideration costs are also increasing significantly compared to previous periods.

We believe our cash position and the liquidity measures we have taken will continue to provide flexibility as we manage through the global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, we believe that we have resources to sufficiently fund our liquidity requirements over at least the next twelve months; however, given the magnitude of travel decline and the unknown duration of the COVID-19 impact, we will continue to monitor our liquidity levels and take additional steps should we determine they are necessary. See "—Recent Events Impacting Our Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "—Senior Secured Credit Facilities."

On May 4, 2023, we announced planned actions impacting our workforce. We estimate that these actions will reduce our operating expense on an annual basis by approximately \$200 million. Restructuring and other costs from these actions are estimated to be approximately \$70 million.

In August 2022, we completed the acquisition of Conferma Limited ("Conferma"), a virtual payments technology company, to expand our investment in technology for the payments ecosystem in the travel industry. We acquired all of the outstanding stock and ownership interest of Conferma, for net cash consideration of \$62 million and conversion of a pre-existing loan into

share capital. We have consolidated the results of Conferma from the date of acquisition into our Travel Solutions segment, which did not have a material impact on our results of operations. In February 2023, we sold 19% of the common shares of the direct parent of Conferma to a third party for proceeds of \$16 million, resulting in a redeemable non-controlling interest.

On October 28, 2021, we announced that we entered into an agreement with a third party to sell our suite of flight and crew management and optimization solutions, which represents our AirCentre airline operations portfolio within Travel Solution's IT Solutions. On February 28, 2022, we sold the AirCentre product portfolio, related technology and intellectual property for \$392 million. We recorded a pre-tax gain on sale of approximately \$192 million (after-tax \$121 million) in Other, net in our consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2022, which was subsequently adjusted in the second quarter of 2022 related to \$12 million in contingencies identified in connection with the sale. See Note 3. Acquisitions and Dispositions for further details.

In March 2022, we terminated our distribution agreement with a Travel Solutions customer located in Russia which impacted our revenue in 2022. In August 2022, Russia adopted legislation and related regulations that, effective October 30, 2022, require activities related to the development, creation and operation of automated information systems for processing domestic air transportation within the Russian Federation to be owned and operated by Russian residents or legal entities with no updates from or connection with systems abroad. A Travel Solutions customer of these types of services located in Russia ceased using our systems on that date. This legislation and these regulations have prohibited our ability to provide these services in Russia, which has and is expected to continue to negatively impact our revenue and results.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, we recognized \$24 million of previously deferred revenue due to a change in facts and circumstances associated with a certain Travel Solutions customer located in Russia. This amount was fully paid by the customer and it was no longer considered probable that this revenue would be reversed. See Note 2. Revenue from Contracts with Customers for details regarding the impact on revenue.

Factors Affecting our Results

In addition to the "—Recent Developments Affecting our Results of Operations" above, a discussion of trends that we believe are the most significant opportunities and challenges currently impacting our business and industry is included in the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Factors Affecting our Results" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023. The discussion also includes management's assessment of the effects these trends have had and are expected to have on our results of continuing operations. This information is not an exhaustive list of all of the factors that could affect our results and should be read in conjunction with the factors referred to in the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023.

Components of Revenues and Expenses

Revenues

Travel Solutions generates revenues from distribution activities through Direct Billable Bookings processed on our GDS, adjusted for estimated cancellations of those bookings. Travel Solutions also generates revenues from IT solutions activities from its product offerings including reservation systems for full-service and low-cost carriers, commercial and operations products, professional services, agency solutions and booking data. Additionally, Travel Solutions generates revenue through software licensing and maintenance fees. Recognition of license fees upon delivery has previously resulted and will continue to result in periodic fluctuations in revenue recognized.

Hospitality Solutions generates revenue through upfront solution fees and recurring usage-based fees for the use of our software solutions hosted on secure platforms or deployed through our SaaS and through other professional service fees including Digital Experience ("DX"). Certain professional service fees are discrete sales opportunities that may have a high degree of variability from period to period, and we cannot guarantee that we will have such fees in the future consistent with prior periods.

Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs

Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs, incurred by Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions consists primarily of costs associated with the delivery and distribution of our products and services and includes employee-related costs for our delivery, customer operations and call center teams as well as allocated overhead such as facilities and other support costs. Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs, for Travel Solutions also includes incentive consideration expense representing payments or other consideration to travel agencies for reservations made on our GDS which accrue on a monthly basis. Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs, also includes amortization of upfront incentive consideration representing upfront payments or other consideration provided to travel agencies for reservations made on our GDS which are capitalized and amortized over the expected life of the contract. The technology costs excluded from Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs, are presented separately below.

Corporate cost of revenue, excluding technology costs, includes certain expenses such as stock-based compensation, restructuring charges and other items not identifiable with either of our segments.

Depreciation and amortization included in cost of revenue, excluding technology costs, is associated with capitalized implementation costs and intangible assets associated with contracts, supplier and distributor agreements purchased through acquisitions.

Technology Costs

Technology costs incurred by Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions consist of expenses related to third-party providers and employee-related costs to operate technology operations including hosting, third-party software, and other costs associated with the maintenance and minor enhancement of our technology. Technology costs also include costs associated with our technology transformation efforts. Technology costs are less variable in nature and therefore may not correlate with related changes in revenue.

Depreciation and amortization included in technology costs is associated with software developed for internal use that supports our products, assets supporting our technology platform, businesses and systems and intangible assets for technology purchased through acquisitions.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist of professional service fees, certain settlement charges or reimbursements, costs to defend legal disputes, provision for expected credit losses, other overhead costs, and personnel-related expenses, including stock-based compensation, for employees engaged in sales, sales support, account management and who administratively support the business in finance, legal, human resources, information technology and communications.

Depreciation and amortization included in selling, general and administrative expenses is associated with property and equipment, acquired customer relationships, trademarks and brand names purchased through acquisitions or established through the take private transaction in 2007, which includes a remaining useful life of 14 years as of March 31, 2023 for trademarks and brand names.

Intersegment Transactions

We account for significant intersegment transactions as if the transactions were with third parties, that is, at estimated current market prices. Hospitality Solutions pays fees to Travel Solutions for hotel stays booked through our GDS.

Key Metrics

"Direct Billable Bookings" and "Passengers Boarded" are the primary metrics utilized by Travel Solutions to measure operating performance. Travel Solutions generates distribution revenue for each Direct Billable Booking, which includes bookings made through our GDS (e.g., Air, and Lodging, Ground and Sea ("LGS")) and through our equity method investments in cases where we are paid directly by the travel supplier. Air Bookings are presented net of bookings cancelled within the period presented. Travel Solutions also recognizes IT solutions revenue from recurring usage-based fees for Passengers Boarded ("PBs"). The primary metric utilized by Hospitality Solutions is booking transactions processed through the Sabre Hospitality Solutions SynXis Central Reservation System (the "HS Central Reservation System"). These key metrics allow management to analyze customer volume over time for each of our product lines to monitor industry trends and analyze performance. We believe that these key metrics are useful for investors and other third parties as indicators of our financial performance and industry trends. While these metrics are based on what we believe to be reasonable estimates of our transaction counts for the applicable period of measurement, there are inherent challenges associated with their measurement. In addition, we are continually seeking to improve our estimates of these metrics, and these estimates may change due to improvements or changes in our methodology.

The following table sets forth these key metrics for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change
	2023	2022	
Travel Solutions			
Direct Billable Bookings - Air	84,348	57,550	46.6%
Direct Billable Bookings - LGS	12,295	7,428	65.5%
Distribution Total Direct Billable Bookings	96,643	64,978	48.7%
IT Solutions Passengers Boarded	165,032	129,163	27.8%
Hospitality Solutions			
Central Reservations System Transactions	27,746	23,028	20.5%

Definitions of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We have included both financial measures compiled in accordance with GAAP and certain non-GAAP financial measures in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including Adjusted Operating Income (Loss), Adjusted Net Loss from continuing operations ("Adjusted Net Loss"), Adjusted EBITDA, Free Cash Flow and ratios based on these financial measures.

We define Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)¹ as operating loss adjusted for equity method loss, acquisition-related amortization, restructuring and other costs, acquisition-related costs, litigation costs, net, and stock-based compensation.

We define Adjusted Net Loss¹ as net loss attributable to common stockholders adjusted for loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, preferred stock dividends, acquisition-related amortization, restructuring and other costs, loss on extinguishment of debt, other, net, acquisition-related costs, litigation costs, net, stock-based compensation, and the tax impact of adjustments.

We define Adjusted EBITDA¹ as loss from continuing operations adjusted for depreciation and amortization of property and equipment, amortization of capitalized implementation costs, acquisition-related amortization, restructuring and other costs, interest expense, net, other, net, loss on extinguishment of debt, acquisition-related costs, litigation costs, net, stock-based compensation and the remaining provision for income taxes.

We define Free Cash Flow as cash used in operating activities less cash used in additions to property and equipment.

We define Adjusted Net Loss from continuing operations per share as Adjusted Net Loss divided by adjusted diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding.

These non-GAAP financial measures are key metrics used by management and our board of directors to monitor our ongoing core operations because historical results have been significantly impacted by events that are unrelated to our core operations as a result of changes to our business and the regulatory environment. We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures are used by investors, analysts and other interested parties as measures of financial performance and to evaluate our ability to service debt obligations, fund capital expenditures, fund our investments in technology transformation, and meet working capital requirements. We also believe that Adjusted Operating Income (Loss), Adjusted Net Loss and Adjusted EBITDA assist investors in company-to-company and period-to-period comparisons by excluding differences caused by variations in capital structures (affecting interest expense), tax positions and the impact of depreciation and amortization expense. In addition, amounts derived from Adjusted EBITDA are a primary component of certain covenants under our senior secured credit facilities.

Adjusted Operating Income (Loss), Adjusted Net Loss, Adjusted EBITDA, Free Cash Flow and ratios based on these financial measures are not recognized terms under GAAP. These non-GAAP financial measures and ratios based on them are unaudited and have important limitations as analytical tools, and should not be viewed in isolation and do not purport to be alternatives to net income as indicators of operating performance or cash flows from operating activities as measures of liquidity. These non-GAAP financial measures and ratios based on them exclude some, but not all, items that affect net income or cash flows from operating activities and these measures may vary among companies. Our use of these measures has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider them in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

- these non-GAAP financial measures exclude certain recurring, non-cash charges such as stock-based compensation expense and amortization of acquired intangible assets;
- although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized may have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect cash requirements for such replacements;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect amortization of capitalized implementation costs associated with our revenue contracts, which may require future working capital or cash needs in the future;
- Adjusted Operating Loss, Adjusted Net Loss and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our indebtedness;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect tax payments that may represent a reduction in cash available to us;
- Free Cash Flow removes the impact of accrual-basis accounting on asset accounts and non-debt liability accounts, and does not reflect the cash requirements necessary to service the principal payments on our indebtedness; and
- other companies, including companies in our industry, may calculate Adjusted Operating Income (Loss), Adjusted Net Loss, Adjusted EBITDA or Free Cash Flow differently, which reduces their usefulness as comparative measures.

⁽¹⁾ For previous periods, no restructuring and other costs were recognized. Accordingly, such costs were not previously included in the calculation of this non-GAAP financial measure.

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of Net loss attributable to common stockholders to Adjusted Net Loss from continuing operations, Operating loss to Adjusted Operating Income (Loss), and Loss from continuing operations to Adjusted EBITDA (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders	\$ (104,280)	\$ 42,060
Loss (income) from discontinued operations, net of tax	403	(134)
Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests ⁽¹⁾	(835)	272
Preferred stock dividends	5,346	5,346
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(99,366)	47,544
Adjustments:		
Acquisition-related amortization ^(2a)	9,934	15,803
Restructuring and other costs ⁽⁴⁾	(319)	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	3,533
Other, net ⁽³⁾	(2,407)	(191,241)
Acquisition-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	847	3,664
Litigation costs, net ⁽⁶⁾	—	3,475
Stock-based compensation	17,005	27,605
Tax impact of adjustments ⁽⁷⁾	16,005	(3,552)
Adjusted Net Loss from continuing operations	\$ (58,301)	\$ (93,169)
Adjusted Net Loss from continuing operations per share	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.29)
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	328,928	323,658
Operating loss	\$ (213)	\$ (79,532)
Add back:		
Equity method income (loss)	423	(170)
Acquisition-related amortization ^(2a)	9,934	15,803
Restructuring and other costs ⁽⁴⁾	(319)	—
Acquisition-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	847	3,664
Litigation costs, net ⁽⁶⁾	—	3,475
Stock-based compensation	17,005	27,605
Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 27,677	\$ (29,155)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(99,366)	\$ 47,544
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment ^(2b)	21,029	26,966
Amortization of capitalized implementation costs ^(2c)	9,356	7,339
Acquisition-related amortization ^(2a)	9,934	15,803
Restructuring and other costs ⁽⁴⁾	(319)	—
Interest expense, net	99,784	61,058
Other, net ⁽³⁾	(2,407)	(191,241)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	3,533
Acquisition-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	847	3,664
Litigation costs, net ⁽⁶⁾	—	3,475
Stock-based compensation	17,005	27,605
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	2,199	(596)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 58,062	\$ 5,150

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding, calculated in

accordance with GAAP, to the adjusted diluted weighted-average shares outstanding (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
GAAP diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	328,928	409,378
Less: Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock awards	—	4,251
Less: Dilutive effect of exchangeable notes	—	42,302
Less: Dilutive effect of preferred shares	—	39,167
Adjusted diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	328,928	323,658

The following tables set forth the reconciliation of Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) to Operating loss in our statement of operations and Adjusted EBITDA to (Loss) income from continuing operations in our statement of operations by business segment (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2023			
	Travel Solutions	Hospitality Solutions	Corporate	Total
Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 90,102	\$ (8,495)	\$ (53,930)	\$ 27,677
Less:				
Equity method income	423	—	—	423
Acquisition-related amortization ^(2a)	—	—	9,934	9,934
Restructuring and other costs ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	(319)	(319)
Acquisition-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	847	847
Stock-based compensation	—	—	17,005	17,005
Operating income (loss)	\$ 89,679	\$ (8,495)	\$ (81,397)	\$ (213)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 114,708	\$ (2,811)	\$ (53,835)	\$ 58,062
Less:				
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment ^(2b)	16,628	4,306	95	21,029
Amortization of capitalized implementation costs ^(2c)	7,978	1,378	—	9,356
Acquisition-related amortization ^(2a)	—	—	9,934	9,934
Restructuring and other costs ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	(319)	(319)
Acquisition-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	847	847
Stock-based compensation	—	—	17,005	17,005
Equity method income	423	—	—	423
Operating income (loss)	\$ 89,679	\$ (8,495)	\$ (81,397)	\$ (213)
Interest expense, net				(99,784)
Other, net ⁽³⁾				2,407
Equity method income				423
Provision for income taxes				(2,199)
Loss from continuing operations				\$ (99,366)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2022			
	Travel Solutions	Hospitality Solutions	Corporate	Total
Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 45,306	\$ (15,117)	\$ (59,344)	\$ (29,155)
Less:				
Equity method loss	(170)	—	—	(170)
Acquisition-related amortization ^(2a)	—	—	15,803	15,803
Acquisition-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	3,664	3,664
Litigation costs, net ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	3,475	3,475
Stock-based compensation	—	—	27,605	27,605
Operating income (loss)	\$ 45,476	\$ (15,117)	\$ (109,891)	\$ (79,532)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 73,560	\$ (9,317)	\$ (59,093)	\$ 5,150
Less:				
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment ^(2b)	22,115	4,600	251	26,966
Amortization of capitalized implementation costs ^(2c)	6,139	1,200	—	7,339
Acquisition-related amortization ^(2a)	—	—	15,803	15,803
Acquisition-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	3,664	3,664
Litigation costs, net ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	3,475	3,475
Stock-based compensation	—	—	27,605	27,605
Equity method loss	(170)	—	—	(170)
Operating income (loss)	\$ 45,476	\$ (15,117)	\$ (109,891)	\$ (79,532)
Interest expense, net				(61,058)
Other, net ⁽³⁾				191,241
Loss on extinguishment of debt				(3,533)
Equity method loss				(170)
Benefit for income taxes				596
Income from continuing operations				\$ 47,544

The following tables present information from our statements of cash flows and set forth the reconciliation of Free Cash Flow to cash used in operating activities, the most directly comparable GAAP measure (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (72,409)	\$ (139,083)
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(18,110)	374,865
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	111,939	(25,835)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (72,409)	\$ (139,083)
Additions to property and equipment	(18,110)	(17,403)
Free Cash Flow	\$ (90,519)	\$ (156,486)

(1) Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests represents an adjustment to include earnings allocated to noncontrolling interests held in (i) Sabre Travel Network Middle East of 40%, (ii) Sabre Seyahat Dagitim Sistemleri A.S. of 40%, (iii) Sabre Travel Network Lanka (Pte) Ltd of 40%, (iv) Sabre Bulgaria of 40%, and (v) FERMR Holdings Limited (the direct parent of Conferma) of 19%.

(2) Depreciation and amortization expenses:

(a) Acquisition-related amortization represents amortization of intangible assets from the take-private transaction in 2007 as well as intangibles associated with acquisitions since that date.

(b) Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment includes software developed for internal use as well as amortization of contract acquisition costs.

(c) Amortization of capitalized implementation costs represents amortization of upfront costs to implement new customer contracts under our SaaS and hosted revenue model.

- (3) Other, net includes a \$192 million gain on the sale of AirCentre during the three months ended March 31, 2022. In addition, all periods presented include foreign exchange gains and losses related to the remeasurement of foreign currency denominated balances included in our consolidated balance sheets into the relevant functional currency.
- (4) Restructuring and other costs represents adjustments to charges recorded in previous periods associated with severance benefits related to employee terminations.
- (5) Acquisition-related costs represent fees and expenses incurred associated with acquisition and disposition-related activities.
- (6) Litigation costs, net represent charges associated with antitrust litigation and other foreign non-income tax contingency matters. See Note 13. Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements.
- (7) The tax impact of adjustments includes the tax effect of each separate adjustment based on the statutory tax rate for the jurisdiction(s) in which the adjustment was taxable or deductible, and the tax effect of items that relate to tax specific financial transactions, tax law changes, uncertain tax positions, and other items.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our consolidated statements of operations data for each of the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Revenue	\$ 742,695	\$ 584,910
Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs	307,042	223,034
Technology costs	271,438	273,730
Selling, general and administrative	164,428	167,678
Operating loss	(213)	(79,532)
Interest expense, net	(99,784)	(61,058)
Loss on debt extinguishment	—	(3,533)
Equity method income (loss)	423	(170)
Other, net	2,407	191,241
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes	(97,167)	46,948
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	2,199	(596)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (99,366)	\$ 47,544

Three Months Ended March 31, 2023 and 2022

Revenue

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	
	2023	2022		
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Travel Solutions	\$ 677,441	\$ 533,998	\$ 143,443	27 %
Hospitality Solutions	73,812	56,004	17,808	32 %
Total segment revenue	751,253	590,002	161,251	27 %
Eliminations	(8,558)	(5,092)	(3,466)	68 %
Total revenue	\$ 742,695	\$ 584,910	\$ 157,785	27 %

Travel Solutions—Revenue increased \$143 million, or 27%, for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year, primarily due to:

- a \$183 million, or 53%, increase in transaction-based distribution revenue primarily due to a 49% increase in Direct Billable Bookings to 97 million and favorable rate impacts from improved international and corporate bookings; and
- a \$40 million, or 21% decrease in IT solutions revenue primarily due to a \$36 million decrease from the sale of our AirCentre portfolio on February 28, 2022 and \$37 million lower revenue from a de-migrated Russian carrier, of which \$24 million is related to previously deferred revenue recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2022 due to a change in facts and circumstances. These reductions were partially offset by an increase in revenue of \$15 million primarily due to a 28% increase in passengers boarded to 165 million and a \$16 million increase due to the recognition of a termination fee on a de-migrated carrier that previously terminated.

Hospitality Solutions—Revenue increased \$18 million, or 32%, for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily driven by a \$17 million increase in SynXis Software and Services revenue due to an increase in transaction volumes of 21% to 28 million, a favorable mix within our customer base, and a \$1 million increase in DX revenue.

Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	
	2023	2022		
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Travel Solutions	\$ 267,427	\$ 189,754	\$ 77,673	41 %
Hospitality Solutions	37,057	27,725	9,332	34 %
Eliminations	(8,558)	(5,092)	(3,466)	68 %
Total segment cost of revenue, excluding technology costs	295,926	212,387	83,539	39 %
Corporate	1,552	1,978	(426)	(22)%
Depreciation and amortization	9,564	8,669	895	10 %
Total cost of revenue, excluding technology costs	\$ 307,042	\$ 223,034	\$ 84,008	38 %

Travel Solutions—Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs, increased \$78 million, or 41%, for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily driven by an \$85 million increase in incentive consideration due to higher transaction volume as well as an increase in rates. This increase was partially offset by a \$7 million decrease in labor and professional costs primarily due to the sale of AirCentre.

Hospitality Solutions—Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs, increased \$9 million, or 34%, for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to costs associated with increased transaction volumes and the mix of our customer base.

Technology Costs

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	
	2023	2022		
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Travel Solutions	\$ 233,020	\$ 225,144	\$ 7,876	3 %
Hospitality Solutions	29,889	28,560	1,329	5 %
Corporate	8,529	20,026	(11,497)	(57)%
Total technology costs	\$ 271,438	\$ 273,730	\$ (2,292)	(1)%

Travel Solutions—Technology costs increased \$8 million, or 3%, for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily driven by an \$18 million increase in labor and professional services costs to support our technology transformation initiatives. This increase was partially offset by a \$5 million decrease in technology costs due to cost savings related to our mainframe offloads and data migrations. Additionally, depreciation and amortization decreased by \$5 million primarily due to the sale of our AirCentre portfolio and the completion of amortization of capitalized internal use software.

Hospitality Solutions—Technology costs increased \$1 million, or 5%, for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year due to a \$4 million increase in technology costs to support our technology transformation initiatives, including the migration of SynXis to the cloud. This increase was partially offset by a \$2 million decrease in labor and professional services.

Corporate—Technology costs decreased \$11 million, or 57%, for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year due to a \$5 million decrease in depreciation and amortization associated with a reduction in intangible amortization as a result of the completion of amortization of technology assets from prior acquisitions, a \$4 million decrease in labor and professional services and a \$2 million decrease in stock-based compensation.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	
	2023	2022		
	(Amounts in thousands)			
Travel Solutions	\$ 79,123	\$ 67,031	\$ 12,092	18 %
Hospitality Solutions	13,989	13,626	363	3 %
Corporate	71,316	87,021	(15,705)	(18)%
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 164,428	\$ 167,678	\$ (3,250)	(2)%

Travel Solutions—Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$12 million, or 18%, for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to a \$6 million increase in the provision for credit losses and a \$5 million increase due to continued investment in our internal business systems.

Corporate—Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$16 million, or 18%, for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year. This decrease was driven by an \$8 million decrease in stock-based compensation primarily due to forfeitures of unvested shares, a \$3 million decrease in professional services related to our business structure and strategy, a \$3 million decrease in technology costs, and a reduction in other business expenses. These decreases were partially offset by a \$2 million increase in labor and professional services and a \$1 million increase in risk and security costs.

Interest expense, net

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change
	2023	2022	
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Interest expense, net	\$ 99,784	\$ 61,058	\$ 38,726 63 %

Interest expense increased \$39 million, or 63%, during the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to higher interest rates on our term loans. This increase was partially offset by the impact of our interest rate swaps. See Note 8. Derivatives for further details regarding our interest rate swaps.

Loss on extinguishment of debt

We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 as a result of the refinancing that occurred in the first quarter of 2022. See Note 7. Debt for further details.

Other, net

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change
	2023	2022	
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Other, net	\$ (2,407)	\$ (191,241)	\$ 188,834 (99)%

Other, net decreased \$189 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 compared to the same period in the prior year primarily due to the sale of AirCentre in the first quarter of 2022, which resulted in a gain of approximately \$192 million. See Note 3. Acquisitions and Dispositions for further details regarding the sale of AirCentre.

Provision (benefit) for Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change
	2023	2022	
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 2,199	\$ (596)	\$ 2,795 (469)%

For the three months ended March 31, 2023, we recognized \$2 million of income tax expense, representing an effective tax rate of less than 1%, compared to an income tax benefit of \$1 million, also representing an effective tax rate of less than 1% for the three months ended March 31, 2022. The effective tax rate remained relatively flat for the for the three months ended March 31, 2023 as compared to the same period in 2022. The difference between our effective tax rates and the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate primarily results from valuation allowances, our geographic mix of taxable income in various tax jurisdictions, tax permanent differences and tax credits.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our current principal source of liquidity is our cash and cash equivalents on hand. As of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, our cash and cash equivalents and outstanding letters of credit were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 817,075	\$ 794,888
Available balance under the AR Facility	3,700	—
AR Facility outstanding balance	115,000	—
Available under the bilateral letter of credit facility	8,618	8,473
Outstanding letters of credit under the bilateral letter of credit facility	11,381	11,527

On March 30, 2023, we drew \$115 million under the AR Facility to supplement our liquidity, which remained outstanding as of March 31, 2023. As of March 31, 2023, the borrowing base was \$119 million, of which Sabre had availability of \$4 million. Our AR Facility matures on January 14, 2025 at the earliest and February 13, 2026 at the latest, depending on certain "springing" maturity conditions. The AR Facility allows us the ability to prepay the principal amount prior to the maturity date without penalty. See Note 7. Debt.

We consider cash equivalents to be highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash. Securities with contractual maturities of three months or less, when purchased, are considered cash equivalents. We record changes in a book overdraft position, in which our bank account is not overdrawn but recently issued and outstanding checks result in a negative general ledger balance, as cash flows from financing activities. We invest in a money market fund which is classified as cash and cash equivalents in our consolidated balance sheets and statements of cash flows. We held no short-term investments as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. We had \$21 million held as cash collateral for standby letters of credit in restricted cash on our consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Liquidity Outlook

The ongoing effects of COVID-19 on our operations and global bookings have had, and we believe they will continue to have, a material negative impact on our financial results and liquidity, and this negative impact may continue notwithstanding any ongoing recovery from the outbreak. Given the uncertainties surrounding the duration and effects of COVID-19, on transaction volumes in the global travel industry, particularly air travel transaction volumes, including from airlines' insolvency or suspension of service or aircraft groundings, we cannot provide assurance that the assumptions used to estimate our liquidity requirements will be accurate. However, based on our assumptions and estimates with respect to our financial condition, we believe that we have resources to sufficiently fund our liquidity requirements over at least the next twelve months. Given the magnitude of travel decline, the uncertain economic environment and the unknown duration of the COVID-19 impact, we will continue to monitor travel activity and take additional steps should we determine they are necessary.

As previously disclosed, we responded to the impact of COVID-19 on our business with measures to increase our cash position during 2020, including the suspension of quarterly cash dividends on our common stock, effective with respect to the dividends occurring after the March 30, 2020 payment and share repurchases under our \$500 million share repurchase program (the "Share Repurchase Program"), and completing debt and equity offerings. Additionally, given the market conditions resulting from COVID-19, we responded with cost savings measures during 2020, including the reduction of our workforce through voluntary severance and early retirement programs and a right-sizing of our global organization. In 2021, we refinanced and extended the maturity on a portion of our debt and amended the financial performance covenant to remove minimum liquidity and leverage ratio requirements. In 2022, we further refinanced and extended the maturity on other portions of our debt, which also negatively impacted our results due to increasing interest rates. We believe the ongoing effects of COVID-19 on our operations and global bookings will continue to have a material negative impact on our financial results and liquidity, and this negative impact may continue notwithstanding any ongoing recovery from the outbreak. We believe our cash position and the liquidity measures we have taken will provide additional flexibility as we manage through the industry's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. We will continue to monitor our liquidity levels and take additional steps should we determine they are necessary.

We utilize cash and cash equivalents primarily to pay our operating expenses, make capital expenditures, invest in our information technology infrastructure, products and offerings, pay taxes, pay quarterly dividends on our Preferred Stock (as defined below) when declared, and service our debt and other long-term liabilities. Free cash flow is calculated as cash flow from operations reduced by additions to property and equipment. Cash payments for restructuring and other related costs are expected to be approximately \$50 million for the full year 2023, which will impact our free cash flow. See "—Risk Factors" for further details.

Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control, and any failure to meet our debt service obligations could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, and to fund working capital needs and planned capital expenditures will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control, including the impacts of COVID-19. See "Risk Factors —The COVID-19 pandemic has had and is expected to continue to have a significant adverse impact on our business, including our financial results and

prospects, and the travel suppliers on whom our business relies." and "—We may require more cash than we generate in our operating activities, and additional funding on reasonable terms or at all may not be available."

On an ongoing basis, we will evaluate and consider strategic acquisitions, divestitures, joint ventures, equity method investments, refinancing our existing debt or repurchasing our outstanding debt obligations in open market or in privately negotiated transactions, as well as other transactions we believe may create stockholder value or enhance financial performance. These transactions may require cash expenditures or generate proceeds and, to the extent they require cash expenditures, may be funded through a combination of cash on hand, debt or equity offerings.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has had an adverse impact on our business, we recognized federal taxable income in 2022 based on our operating and non-operating results along with provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that limit interest expense deduction and the annual use of Net Operating Loss ("NOL") carryforwards, and requires companies to capitalize and amortize research and development costs. As a result, we expect to be a U.S. federal cash taxpayer in 2023, and we also expect to benefit from the usage of NOLs in 2023 to the extent available. We expect to continue to benefit from our NOLs and certain tax credits in the near-term beyond 2023.

Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2023, our outstanding debt totaled \$4,855 million, which is net of debt issuance costs and unamortized discounts. Currently approximately 28% of our debt, net of cash and hedging impacts from interest rates swaps, is variable and impacted by changes in interest rates. See "Risk Factors—We are exposed to interest rate fluctuations.." In the future, we may review opportunities to refinance our existing debt, as well as conduct debt or equity offerings to support future strategic investments, support operational requirements, provide additional liquidity, or pay down debt.

The global capital markets experienced periods of volatility throughout 2022 and the first quarter of 2023, in response to the conflict in Ukraine, increases in the rate of inflation, and uncertainty regarding the path of U.S. monetary policy. During 2022, we refinanced portions of our debt which resulted in higher interest rates than prior years, increasing our current and future interest expense. We expect to further refinance portions of our debt in 2023 and 2024 which, at current interest rates, may negatively impact our interest expense. In addition, as a result of the judgment in our antitrust litigation with US Airways, we may be required as early as 2024 to pay US Airways' reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. See Note 13. Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements. Depending on the amount of attorneys' fees and costs, if any, that might be awarded to US Airways, if we do not have sufficient cash on hand, we may be required to seek financing from private or public financing sources, which may not be assured.

Our continued access to capital resources depends on multiple factors, including global economic conditions, the condition of global financial markets, the availability of sufficient amounts of financing, our ability to meet debt covenant requirements, our operating performance, and our credit ratings. These external events could lead to further market disruption and potential increases to our funding costs. While the terms of our outstanding indebtedness allow us to incur additional debt, subject to limitations, our ability to incur additional secured indebtedness is significantly limited. As a result, we expect that any such incremental indebtedness, if available and to the extent issued in the future, would likely be unsecured. If our credit ratings were to be downgraded, or financing sources were to become more limited or to ascribe higher risk to our rating levels or our industry, our access to capital and the cost of any financing would be negatively impacted. There is no guarantee that additional debt financing will be available in the future to fund our obligations, or that it will be available on commercially reasonable terms, in which case we may need to seek other sources of funding. In addition, the terms of future debt agreements could include more restrictive covenants than those we are currently subject to, which could restrict our business operations. For more information, see "Risk Factors—We may require more cash than we generate in our operating activities, and additional funding on reasonable terms or at all may not be available."

Under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, the loan parties are subject to certain customary non-financial covenants, including restrictions on incurring certain types of indebtedness, creation of liens on certain assets, making of certain investments, and payment of dividends. In the first quarter of 2023, we entered into a securitization transaction on our accounts receivable balances pursuant to the AR facility which provided a maximum of \$200 million in additional funding. As of March 31, 2023, we were in compliance with all covenants under the terms of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and the AR Facility.

We are required to pay down our term loans by an amount equal to 50% of annual excess cash flow, as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. This percentage requirement may decrease or be eliminated if certain leverage ratios are achieved. Based on our results for the year ended December 31, 2021, we were not required to make an excess cash flow payment in 2022, and no excess cash flow payment is required in 2023 with respect to our results for the year ended December 31, 2022.

We are further required to pay down the term loans with proceeds from certain asset sales, net of taxes, or borrowings, that are not otherwise reinvested in the business, as provided in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. As of March 31, 2023, we have reinvested \$245 million of the proceeds from the disposition of AirCentre. Additional reinvestments are expected prior to May of 2023. To the extent not considered reinvested into the business, any remaining proceeds from the disposition of AirCentre, net of taxes, will be used to pay down the term loans.

As of March 31, 2023, we had outstanding approximately \$1 billion of variable debt that is indexed to the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") consisting of 2021 Term Loan B-1 for \$396 million and 2021 Term Loan B-2 for \$628 million. In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority announced its intention to phase out LIBOR by the end of 2021, and subsequently

extended the phase-out date to June 30, 2023. In July 2021, we entered into the 2021 Refinancing which, among other things, allows for the LIBOR rate to be phased out and replaced with SOFR plus a credit spread adjustment factor for 2021 Term Loan B-1 and 2021 Term Loan B-2, and we therefore do not anticipate a material impact from the anticipated phase out of LIBOR with respect to these loans.

Recent Events Impacting Our Liquidity and Capital Resources

Debt Agreements

On March 9, 2022 and August 15, 2022, we refinanced and extended the maturity on a portion of the Term Loan B facility. See “— Senior Secured Credit Facilities” below.

On December 6, 2022, Sabre GBLB entered into a new debt agreement consisting of \$555 million aggregate principal amount of 11.250% senior secured notes due 2027 (the “December 2027 Notes”). We used the proceeds of the December 2027 Notes issuance to redeem the remaining principal balance on the Term Loan B of \$536 million, plus \$1 million of accrued interest (the “December 2022 Refinancing”). We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$1 million during the year ended December 31, 2022 in connection the December 2022 Refinancing, which consisted of the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs and discount of \$1 million. See Note 7. Debt, to our consolidated financial statements for further information.

AR Facility

On February 14, 2023, Sabre Securitization, LLC, an indirect, consolidated subsidiary of Sabre Corporation and a special purpose entity (“Sabre Securitization”), entered into a three-year committed accounts receivable securitization facility (the “AR Facility”) of up to \$200 million with PNC Bank, N.A. On March 30, 2023, we borrowed \$115 million under the AR Facility. These proceeds are being used for general corporate purposes.

Dividends

The Preferred Stock accumulates cumulative dividends at a rate per annum equal to 6.50% and dividends are payable when, as and if declared by our board of directors, out of funds legally available for their payment to the extent paid in cash, quarterly in arrears on March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on December 1, 2020 and ending on, and including, September 1, 2023. Declared dividends on the Preferred Stock are payable, at our election, in cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock. We recorded \$5 million of accrued preferred stock dividends in our consolidated results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022. During the three months ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, we paid cash dividends on our preferred stock of \$5 million. On April 26, 2023, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of \$1.625 per share on Preferred Stock payable on June 1, 2023 to holders of record of the Preferred Stock on May 15, 2023.

Share Repurchase Program

In February 2017, we announced the approval of a multi-year share repurchase program (the “Share Repurchase Program”) to purchase up to \$500 million of Sabre’s common stock outstanding. Repurchases under the Share Repurchase Program may take place in the open market or privately negotiated transactions. For the three months ended March 31, 2023, we did not repurchase any shares pursuant to the Share Repurchase Program. On March 16, 2020, we announced the suspension of share repurchases under the Share Repurchase Program in conjunction with the cash management measures we are undertaking as a result of the market conditions caused by COVID-19. Approximately \$287 million remains authorized for repurchases under the Share Repurchase Program as of March 31, 2023.

Senior Secured Credit Facilities

On March 9, 2022, we entered into an amendment to refinance another portion of our then-outstanding Term Loan B facility (the “March 2022 Refinancing”). Our Senior Secured Credit Facility is governed by the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement including the Sixth Term A Loan Refinancing and Incremental Amendments entered into in December 2020 and all preceding amendments. We incurred no additional indebtedness as a result of the March 2022 Refinancing, other than amounts covering discounts and certain fees and expenses. The March 2022 Refinancing included the application of the proceeds of a new \$625 million term loan “B” facility (the “2022 Term Loan B-1 Facility”), borrowed by Sabre GBLB under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, with the effect of extending the maturity of approximately \$623 million of the existing Term Loan B credit facility under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The remaining proceeds, net of a discount of \$1 million, were used to pay \$1 million in other fees and expenses. We incurred an additional discount of \$5 million and other fees of \$3 million which were funded with cash on hand. We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt in connection with the March 2022 Refinancing during the year ended December 31, 2022, of \$4 million and debt modification costs for financing fees of \$1 million recorded to Other, net. The 2022 Term Loan B-1 Facility matures on June 30, 2028 and offers us the ability to prepay or repay the 2022 Term Loan B-1 Facility after 12 months or to prepay or repay at a 101 premium before that date. The interest rates on the 2022 Term Loan B-1 Facility are based on Term SOFR, replacing LIBOR, plus an applicable margin.

On August 15, 2022, we entered into an amendment to refinance a portion of the Term Loan B facility (the "August 2022 Refinancing"). We incurred no additional indebtedness as a result of the August 2022 Refinancing, other than amounts covering discounts and certain fees and expenses. The August 2022 Refinancing included the application of the proceeds of a new \$675 million term loan "B" facility (the "2022 Term Loan B-2 Facility"), borrowed by Sabre GLBL under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, with the effect of extending the maturity of approximately \$647 million of the existing Term Loan B credit facility under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The remaining proceeds, net of a discount of \$25 million, were used to pay \$3 million in other fees and expenses. We incurred an additional discount of \$9 million and other fees of \$2 million which were funded with cash on hand. We recognized debt modification costs for financing fees in connection with the August 2022 Refinancing during the year ended December 31, 2022 of \$5 million recorded to Other, net. No loss on extinguishment of debt was recorded as a result of the August 2022 Refinancing. The 2022 Term Loan B-2 Facility matures on June 30, 2028 and offers us the ability to prepay or repay the 2022 Term Loan B-2 Facility after 12 months or to prepay or repay at a 101 premium before that date. The interest rates on the 2022 Term Loan B-2 Facility are based on Term SOFR, replacing LIBOR, plus an applicable margin.

Under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, the loan parties are subject to certain customary non-financial covenants, including restrictions on incurring certain types of indebtedness, creation of liens on certain assets, making of certain investments, and payment of dividends. As of March 31, 2023, we are in compliance with all covenants under the terms of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

Cash Flows

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2023	2022
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (72,409)	\$ (139,083)
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(18,110)	374,865
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	111,939	(25,835)
Cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	52	(1,680)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	715	(205)
Increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 22,187</u>	<u>\$ 208,062</u>

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities totaled \$72 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023. The \$67 million increase in operating cash flow from the same period in the prior year was primarily due to increased transaction volumes, partially offset by a \$29 million increase in interest payments related to our debt.

Investing Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2023, we used \$18 million of cash for capital expenditures primarily related to software developed for internal use.

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, we received proceeds of \$392 million from the sale of AirCentre, partially offset by \$17 million of cash used on capital expenditures primarily related to software developed for internal use.

Financing Activities

For the three months ended March 31, 2023, financing activities provided \$112 million. Significant highlights of our financing activities include:

- proceeds of \$115 million from borrowings on our AR Facility;
- proceeds of \$16 million from the sale of our common shares of Conferma;
- payment of \$6 million on our term loans;
- payment of \$2 million for debt discount and issuance costs;
- net payments of \$5 million from the settlement of employee stock-option awards; and
- payment of \$5 million in dividends on our preferred stock.

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, financing activities used \$26 million. Significant highlights of our financing activities include:

- proceeds of \$625 million from the issuance of New Other Term B Facility;
- payment of \$623 million on Term Loan B;
- payment of \$3 million on 2021 Term Loan B-1 and 2021 Term Loan B-2;

- payment of \$10 million for debt prepayment fees and issuance costs;
- net payments of \$10 million from the settlement of employee stock-option awards; and
- payment of \$5 million in dividends on our preferred stock.

Contractual Obligations

There were no material changes to our future minimum contractual obligations since December 31, 2022 as previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023, other than the impact of interest rates on our debt and additional borrowings under the three-year committed accounts receivable securitization facility of \$115 million. As of March 31, 2023, we had a total debt obligation of \$6.4 billion, with \$345 million due for the remainder of 2023.

We had no off balance sheet arrangements during the three months ended March 31, 2023 and year ended December 31, 2022.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Information related to Recent Accounting Pronouncements is included in Note 1. General Information, to our consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Critical Accounting Estimates

This discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect our reported assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and other financial information. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates, and our reported financial condition and results of operations could vary under different assumptions and conditions. In addition, our reported financial condition and results of operations could vary due to a change in the application of a particular accounting standard.

We regard an accounting estimate underlying our financial statements as a "critical accounting estimate" if the accounting estimate requires us to make assumptions about matters that are uncertain at the time of estimation and if changes in the estimate are reasonably likely to occur and could have a material effect on the presentation of financial condition, changes in financial condition, or results of operations. For a discussion of the accounting policies involving material estimates and assumptions that we believe are most critical to the preparation of our financial statements, how we apply such policies and how results differing from our estimates and assumptions would affect the amounts presented in our financial statements, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Estimates" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023. Since the date of the annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023, there have been no material changes to our critical accounting estimates.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the potential loss from adverse changes in: (i) prevailing interest rates, (ii) foreign exchange rates, (iii) credit risk and (iv) inflation. Our exposure to market risk relates to interest payments due on our long-term debt, derivative instruments, income on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable, subscriber incentive liabilities and deferred revenue. We manage our exposure to these risks through established policies and procedures. We do not engage in trading, market making or other speculative activities in the derivatives markets. Our objective is to mitigate potential income statement, cash flow and fair value exposures resulting from possible future adverse fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates. Due to the uncertainty driven by the COVID-19 pandemic on our foreign currency exposures, we have paused entering into new cash flow hedges of forecasted foreign currency cash flows until we have more clarity regarding the recovery trajectory and its impacts on net exposures. There were no material changes in our market risk since December 31, 2022 as previously disclosed under "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2023.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as this term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of this period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In March of 2023, we completed an additional implementation phase of a new billing system that impacted our control environment over a considerable portion of our revenue. The first implementation phase was completed in the fourth quarter of 2021 and impacted our control environment over a small portion of our revenue. Over the next few years, we expect to migrate

the majority of our billing of revenue and processing of incentive consideration to this system, which may materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

There were no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as this term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and its subsidiaries are from time to time engaged in routine legal proceedings incidental to our business. For a description of our material legal proceedings, see Note 13. Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following risk factors may be important to understanding any statement in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or elsewhere. Our business, financial condition and operating results can be affected by a number of factors, whether currently known or unknown, including but not limited to those described below. Any one or more of these factors could directly or indirectly cause our actual results of operations and financial condition to vary materially from past or anticipated future results of operations and financial condition. Any of these factors, in whole or in part, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and stock price.

Risks Related to the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has had and is expected to continue to have a significant adverse impact on our business, including our financial results and prospects, and the travel suppliers on whom our business relies.

The spread of COVID-19 and the developments surrounding the global pandemic have had and are continuing to have significantly negative impacts on all aspects of our business. In response to the pandemic, many governments around the world implemented a variety of measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19, including travel restrictions and bans, instructions to residents to practice social distancing, quarantine advisories, shelter-in-place orders and required closures of non-essential businesses. These government mandates have had a significant negative impact on the travel industry and many of the travel suppliers on whom our business relies, including airlines and hotels, and forced many of them, including airlines, to pursue cost reduction measures and seek financing, including government financing and support, in order to reduce financial distress and continue operating, and to curtail drastically their service offerings. The pandemic has resulted and may continue to result in the restructuring or bankruptcy of certain of those travel suppliers and the renegotiation of the terms of our agreements with them. The pandemic and these measures have significantly adversely affected, and may further affect, consumer sentiment and discretionary spending patterns, economies and financial markets, and our workforce, operations and customers. See “—Our Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions businesses depend on maintaining and renewing contracts with their customers and other counterparties.”

The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic conditions and government orders have resulted in a material decrease in consumer spending and an unprecedented decline in transaction volumes in the global travel industry. Our financial results and prospects are largely dependent on these transaction volumes. Although it is impossible to accurately predict the ultimate impact of these developments on our business, our financial results for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 and for the first three months of 2023 (excluding the positive impacts from disposition activity) have been significantly and negatively impacted, with a material decline in total revenues, net income, cash flow from operations and Adjusted EBITDA as compared to 2019. This negative impact could continue for an unpredictable period. Due to the uncertain and evolving nature of current conditions around the world, we expect the effects of the outbreak to continue to have a significant adverse impact on our business, financial condition and operating results.

The COVID-19 pandemic may result in potential impairments of goodwill, long-term investments and long-lived assets; increasing provisions for bad debt including risks associated with travel agencies ability to repay us for incentive fees associated with bookings that have now cancelled; and increases in cash outlays to refund travel service providers for cancelled bookings.

We did not record any material impairments in 2022 or in the first three months of 2023 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; however, future changes in our expected cash flows or other factors as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic may cause our goodwill or other assets to be impaired, resulting in a non-cash charge. As we cannot predict the duration or scope of the COVID-19 pandemic, the negative financial impact to our consolidated financial statements of potential future impairments cannot be reasonably estimated, but could be material. Throughout 2021, and to a lesser extent in 2022, we experienced the reversal of certain provisions for bad debt recorded during 2020, as the travel industry began to recover and payment experience began to improve. Any material increase in our provisions for bad debt and any material impact of payment experience would have a corresponding effect on our results of operations, liquidity and related cash flows.

The ongoing effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on our business and the impact on our results of operations is highly uncertain.

The extent of the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on our business, results of operations, cash flows and growth prospects is highly uncertain and will ultimately depend on future developments. These include, but are not limited to, the global pandemic's impact on the travel industry and consumer spending more broadly; actions taken by national, state and local governments to contain the disease or treat its impact, including travel restrictions and bans; the effect of the changes in hiring levels and remote working arrangements that we have implemented on our operations, as well as our ability to maintain our financial reporting processes and related controls; the impact on the financial condition on our partners, and any potential restructurings or bankruptcies of our partners; the impact on our contracts with our partners, including force majeure provisions and requests to renegotiate the terms of existing agreements prior to their expiration, including providing temporary concessions regarding contractual minimums; our ability to withstand increased cyberattacks; the speed and extent of the recovery across the broader travel ecosystem; short- and long-term changes in travel patterns, including business travel; and the duration, timing and severity of the impact on customer spending including from recessions or inflationary pressures, resulting from or following the pandemic. Governmental restrictions and societal norms with respect to travel may change permanently in ways that cannot be predicted and that can change the travel industry in a manner adverse to our business. Additionally, the potential failure of travel

service providers and travel agencies (or acquisition of troubled travel service providers or travel agencies) may result in further consolidation of the industry, potentially affecting market dynamics for our services.

Our business is dependent on the ability and willingness of consumers to travel, particularly by air. While we have experienced a gradual recovery in our primary metrics over the past few years, we do not expect economic and operating conditions for our business to fully recover until consumers, including business travelers, are once again willing and able to travel, and our travel suppliers are once again able to fully serve those consumers, the timing of which is uncertain. Additionally, our business is also dependent on consumer sentiment and discretionary spending patterns. Even when economic and operating conditions for our business improve, we cannot predict the long-term effects of the pandemic on our business or the travel industry as a whole. If the travel industry is fundamentally changed by the COVID-19 outbreak in ways that are detrimental to our operating model, our business may continue to be adversely affected even as the broader global economy recovers.

To the extent that the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 outbreak continue to adversely affect our business and financial performance, it may also heighten many of the other risks identified in this "Risk Factors" section, such as those relating to our substantial amount of outstanding indebtedness and our need to generate sufficient cash flows to service our indebtedness.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Our ability to recruit, train and retain employees, including our key executive officers and technical employees, is critical to our results of operations and future growth.

Our continued ability to compete effectively depends on our ability to recruit new employees and retain and motivate existing employees, particularly professionals with experience in our industry, information technology and systems, as well as our key executive officers. For example, the specialized skills we require can be difficult and time-consuming to acquire and are often in short supply. There is high demand and competition for well-qualified employees on a global basis, such as software engineers, developers and other technology professionals with specialized knowledge in software development, especially expertise in certain programming languages. This competition affects both our ability to retain key employees and to hire new ones. Similarly, uncertainty in the global political environment may adversely affect our ability to hire and retain key employees. Furthermore, the ongoing effects of COVID-19 on our business have adversely affected and may continue to affect our ability to retain key employees and hire new employees. See "—The COVID-19 pandemic has had and is expected to continue to have a significant adverse impact on our business, including our financial results and prospects, and the travel suppliers on whom our business relies." Any of our employees may choose to terminate their employment with us at any time, and a lengthy period of time is required to hire and train replacement employees when such skilled individuals leave the company. Furthermore, changes in our employee population, including our executive team, could impact our results of operations and growth. For example, we have announced modifications to our business strategies and increased long-term investment in key areas, such as technology infrastructure, that may continue to have a negative impact in the short term due to expected increases in operating expenses and capital expenditures. If we fail to attract well-qualified employees or to retain or motivate existing employees, our business could be materially hindered by, for example, a delay in our ability to deliver products and services under contract, bring new products and services to market or respond swiftly to customer demands or new offerings from competitors.

We operate in highly competitive, evolving markets, and if we do not continue to innovate and evolve, our business operations and competitiveness may be harmed.

Travel technology is rapidly evolving as travel suppliers seek new or improved means of accessing their customers and increasing value. We must continue to innovate and evolve to respond to the changing needs of travel suppliers and meet intense competition. We face increasing competition as suppliers seek IT solutions that provide the same traveler experience across all channels of distribution, whether indirectly through the GDS or directly through other channels. As travel suppliers adopt innovative solutions that function across channels, our operating results could suffer if we do not foresee the need for new products or services to meet competition either for GDS or for other distribution IT solutions.

Adapting to new technological and marketplace developments may require substantial expenditures and lead time and we cannot guarantee that projected future increases in business volume will actually materialize. We may experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, marketing and implementation of enhancements, upgrades and additions. Moreover, we may fail to maintain, upgrade or introduce new products, services, technologies and systems as quickly as our competitors or in a cost-effective manner. For example, we must constantly update our GDS with new capabilities to adapt to the changing technological environment and customer needs. However, this process can be costly and time-consuming, and our efforts may not be successful as compared to our competitors. Those that we do develop may not achieve acceptance in the marketplace sufficient to generate material revenue or may be rendered obsolete or non-competitive by our competitors' offerings.

In addition, our competitors are constantly evolving, including increasing their product and service offerings through organic research and development or through strategic acquisitions. As a result, we must continue to invest significant resources in research and development in order to continually improve the speed, accuracy and comprehensiveness of our services and we have made and may in the future be required to make changes to our technology platforms or increase our investment in technology, increase marketing, adjust prices or business models and take other actions, which has affected and in the future could affect our financial performance and liquidity.

We depend upon the use of sophisticated information technology and systems. Our competitiveness and future results depend on our ability to maintain and make timely and cost-effective enhancements, upgrades and additions to our products,

services, technologies and systems in response to new technological developments, industry standards and trends and customer requirements. As another example, migration of our enterprise applications and platforms to other hosting environments has caused us and will continue to cause us to incur substantial costs, and has resulted in and could in the future result in instability and business interruptions, which could materially harm our business.

Our Travel Solutions business is exposed to pricing pressure from travel suppliers.

Travel suppliers continue to look for ways to decrease their costs and to increase their control over distribution. For example, consolidation in the airline industry, the growth of LCC/hybrids and macroeconomic factors, among other things, have driven some airlines to negotiate for lower fees during contract renegotiations, thereby exerting increased pricing pressure on our Travel Solutions business, which, in turn, negatively affects our revenues and margins. In addition, travel suppliers' use of multiple distribution channels may also adversely affect our contract renegotiations with these suppliers and negatively impact our revenue. For example, as we attempt to renegotiate new GDS agreements with our travel suppliers, they may withhold some or all of their content (fares and associated economic terms) for distribution exclusively through their direct distribution channels (for example, the relevant airline's website) or offer travelers more attractive terms for content available through those direct channels after their contracts expire. As a result of these sources of negotiating pressure, we may have to decrease our prices to retain their business. If we are unable to renew our contracts with these travel suppliers on similar economic terms or at all, or if our ability to provide this content is similarly impeded, this would also adversely affect the value of our Travel Solutions business as a marketplace due to our more limited content.

Our revenue is highly dependent on transaction volumes in the global travel industry, particularly air travel transaction volumes.

Our Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions revenue is largely tied to travel suppliers' transaction volumes rather than to their unit pricing for an airplane ticket, hotel room or other travel products. This revenue is generally not contractually committed to recur annually under our agreements with our travel suppliers. As a result, our revenue is highly dependent on the global travel industry, particularly air travel from which we derive a substantial amount of our revenue, and directly correlates with global travel, tourism and transportation transaction volumes. Our revenue is therefore highly susceptible to declines in or disruptions to leisure and business travel that may be caused by factors entirely out of our control, and therefore may not recur if these declines or disruptions occur.

Various factors may cause temporary or sustained disruption to leisure and business travel. The impact these disruptions would have on our business depends on the magnitude and duration of such disruption. These factors include, among others: (1) general and local economic conditions, including recessions and inflationary pressures; (2) financial instability of travel suppliers and the impact of any fundamental corporate changes to such travel suppliers, such as airline bankruptcies, consolidations, or suspensions of service on the cost and availability of travel content; (3) factors that affect demand for travel such as outbreaks of contagious diseases, including COVID-19, influenza, Zika, Ebola and the MERS virus, increases in fuel prices, government shutdowns, changing attitudes towards the environmental costs of travel, safety concerns and movements toward remote working environments; (4) political events like acts or threats of terrorism, hostilities, and war; (5) inclement weather, natural or man-made disasters and the effects of climate change; and (6) factors that affect supply of travel, such as travel restrictions, regulatory actions, aircraft groundings, or changes to regulations governing airlines and the travel industry, like government sanctions that do or would prohibit doing business with certain state-owned travel suppliers, work stoppages or labor unrest at any of the major airlines, hotels or airports. Sustained disruptions from COVID-19 have negatively impacted our business, and we expect these negative impacts to continue. See "—The COVID-19 pandemic has had and is expected to continue to have a significant adverse impact on our business, including our financial results and prospects, and the travel suppliers on whom our business relies."

Our travel supplier customers may experience financial instability or consolidation, pursue cost reductions, change their distribution model or undergo other changes.

We generate the majority of our revenue and accounts receivable from airlines. We also derive revenue from hotels, car rental brands, rail carriers, cruise lines, tour operators and other suppliers in the travel and tourism industries. Adverse changes in any of these relationships or the inability to enter into new relationships could negatively impact the demand for and competitiveness of our travel products and services. For example, a lack of liquidity in the capital markets or weak economic performance, including as a result of the impacts of COVID-19, may cause our travel suppliers to increase the time they take to pay, or to default, on their payment obligations, which could lead to a higher provision for expected credit losses and negatively affect our results. Any large-scale bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding of an airline or hospitality supplier could subject our agreements with that customer to rejection or early termination, and, if applicable, result in asset impairments which could be significant. Similarly, any suspension or cessation of operations of an airline or hospitality supplier could negatively affect our results. Because we generally do not require security or collateral from our customers as a condition of sale, our revenues may be subject to credit risk more generally.

Furthermore, supplier consolidation, particularly in the airline industry, could harm our business. Our Travel Solutions business depends on a relatively small number of airlines for a substantial portion of its revenue, and all of our businesses are highly dependent on airline ticket volumes. Consolidation among airlines could result in the loss of an existing customer and the related fee revenue, decreased airline ticket volumes due to capacity restrictions implemented concurrently with the consolidation, and increased airline concentration and bargaining power to negotiate lower transaction fees. See "—Our Travel Solutions business is exposed to pricing pressure from travel suppliers."

Our collection, processing, storage, use and transmission of personal data could give rise to liabilities as a result of governmental regulation, conflicting legal requirements, differing views on data privacy, or security incidents.

We collect, process, store, use and transmit a large volume of personal data on a daily basis, including, for example, to process travel transactions for our customers and to deliver other travel-related products and services. Personal data is increasingly subject to legal and regulatory protections around the world, which vary widely in approach and which possibly conflict with one another. In recent years, for example, U.S. legislators and regulatory agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission, as well as U.S. states, have increased their focus on protecting personal data by law and regulation, and have increased enforcement actions for violations of privacy and data protection requirements. The General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"), a data protection law adopted by the European Commission and various other country-specific and U.S. state data protection laws have gone into effect or are scheduled to go into effect. These and other data protection laws and regulations are intended to protect the privacy and security of personal data, including credit card information that is collected, processed and transmitted in or from the relevant jurisdiction. Implementation of and compliance with these laws and regulations may be more costly or take longer than we anticipate, or could otherwise adversely affect our business operations, which could negatively impact our financial position or cash flows. Furthermore, various countries have implemented legislation requiring the storage of travel or other personal data locally. Our business could be materially adversely affected by our inability, or the inability of our vendors who receive personal data from us, to operate with regard to the use of personal data, new data handling or localization requirements. Additionally, media coverage of data incidents has escalated, in part because of the increased number of enforcement actions, investigations and lawsuits. As this focus and attention on privacy and data protection continues to increase, we also risk exposure to potential liabilities and costs or face reputational risks resulting from the compliance with, or any failure to comply with applicable legal requirements, conflicts among these legal requirements or differences in approaches to privacy and security of travel data.

Implementation of software solutions often involves a significant commitment of resources, and any failure to deliver as promised on a significant implementation could adversely affect our business.

In our Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions businesses, the implementation of software solutions often involves a significant commitment of resources and is subject to a number of significant risks over which we may or may not have control. These risks include:

- the features of the implemented software may not meet the expectations or fit the business model of the customer;
- our limited pool of trained experts for implementations cannot quickly and easily be augmented for complex implementation projects, such that resources issues, if not planned and managed effectively, could lead to costly project delays;
- customer-specific factors, such as the stability, functionality, interconnection and scalability of the customer's pre-existing information technology infrastructure, as well as financial or other circumstances could destabilize, delay or prevent the completion of the implementation process, which, for airline reservations systems, typically takes 12 to 18 months; and
- customers and their partners may not fully or timely perform the actions required to be performed by them to ensure successful implementation, including measures we recommend to safeguard against technical and business risks.

As a result of these and other risks, some of our customers may incur large, unplanned costs in connection with the purchase and installation of our software products. Also, implementation projects could take longer than planned or fail. We may not be able to reduce or eliminate protracted installation or significant additional costs. Significant delays or unsuccessful customer implementation projects could result in cancellation or renegotiation of existing agreements, claims from customers, harm our reputation and negatively impact our operating results.

Our Travel Solutions business depends on relationships with travel buyers.

Our Travel Solutions business relies on relationships with several large travel buyers, including travel management companies ("TMCs") and OTAs, to generate a large portion of its revenue through bookings made by these travel companies. This revenue concentration in a relatively small number of travel buyers makes us particularly dependent on factors affecting those companies. For example, if demand for their services decreases, or if a key supplier pulls its content from us, travel buyers may stop utilizing our services or move all or some of their business to competitors or competing channels. Although our contracts with larger travel agencies often increase the incentive consideration when the travel agency processes a certain volume or percentage of its bookings through our GDS, travel buyers are not contractually required to book exclusively through our GDS during the contract term. Travel buyers also shift bookings to other distribution channels for many reasons, including to avoid becoming overly dependent on a single source of travel content or to increase their bargaining power with GDS providers. Additionally, some regulations allow travel buyers to terminate their contracts earlier.

These risks are exacerbated by increased consolidation among travel agencies and TMCs, including as a result of the impacts of COVID-19 on the travel industry, which may ultimately reduce the pool of travel agencies that subscribe to GDSs. We must compete with other GDSs and other competitors for their business by offering competitive upfront incentive consideration, which, due to the strong bargaining power of these large travel buyers, tend to increase in each round of contract renewals. See "[Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations](#)—Factors Affecting our Results—Increasing travel agency incentive consideration" for more information about our incentive consideration. However, any reduction in transaction fees from travel suppliers due to supplier consolidation or other market forces could limit our ability to increase incentive consideration to travel agencies in a cost-effective manner or otherwise affect our margins.

Our Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions businesses depend on maintaining and renewing contracts with their customers and other counterparties.

In our Travel Solutions business, we enter into participating carrier distribution and services agreements with airlines. Our contracts with major carriers typically last for three- to five-year terms and are generally subject to automatic renewal at the end of the term, unless terminated by either party with the required advance notice. Our contracts with smaller airlines generally last for one year and are also subject to automatic renewal at the end of the term, unless terminated by either party with the required advance notice. Airlines are not typically contractually obligated to distribute exclusively through our GDS during the contract term and may terminate their agreements with us upon providing the required advance notice after the expiration of the initial term. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to renew our airline contracts in the future on favorable economic terms or at all. See "—Our Travel Solutions business is exposed to pricing pressure from travel suppliers."

We also enter into contracts with travel buyers. Although most of our travel buyer contracts have terms of one to three years, we typically have non-exclusive, five- to ten-year contracts with our major travel agency customers. We also typically have three- to five-year contracts with corporate travel departments, which generally renew automatically unless terminated with the required advance notice. A meaningful portion of our travel buyer agreements, typically representing approximately 15% to 20% of our bookings, are up for renewal in any given year. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to renew our travel buyer agreements in the future on favorable economic terms or at all. Similarly, our Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions businesses are based on contracts with travel suppliers for a typical duration of three to seven years for airlines and one to five years for hotels, respectively. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to renew our solutions contracts in the future on favorable economic terms or at all. Additionally, we use several third-party distributor partners and equity method investments to extend our GDS services in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa ("EMEA") and Asia-Pacific ("APAC"). The termination of our contractual arrangements with any of these third-party distributor partners and equity method investments could adversely impact our Travel Solutions business in the relevant markets. See "—We rely on third-party distributor partners and equity method investments to extend our GDS services to certain regions, which exposes us to risks associated with lack of direct management control and potential conflicts of interest." for more information on our relationships with our third-party distributor partners and equity method investments.

Our failure to renew some or all of these agreements on economically favorable terms or at all, or the early termination of these existing contracts, would adversely affect the value of our Travel Solutions business as a marketplace due to our limited content and distribution reach, which could cause some of our subscribers to move to a competing GDS or use other travel technology providers for the solutions we provide and would materially harm our business, reputation and brand. Our business therefore relies on our ability to renew our agreements with our travel buyers, travel suppliers, third-party distributor partners and equity method investments or developing relationships with new travel buyers and travel suppliers to offset any customer losses.

We are subject to a certain degree of revenue concentration among a portion of our customer base. Because of this concentration among a small number of customers, if an event were to adversely affect one of these customers, it could have a material impact on our business.

We are exposed to risks associated with payment card industry data ("PCI") compliance.

The PCI Data Security Standard ("PCI DSS") is a specific set of comprehensive security standards required by credit card brands for enhancing payment account data security, including but not limited to requirements for security management, policies, procedures, network architecture, and software design. PCI DSS compliance is required in order to maintain credit card processing services. The cost of compliance with PCI DSS is significant and may increase as the requirements change. For example, the Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council has released version 4.0 of its Data Security Standard, and we are conducting an assessment to determine the scope and impact of these new standards on our existing processes and controls. We are assessed periodically for assurance and successfully completed our last annual assessment in October 2022. Compliance does not guarantee a completely secure environment and notwithstanding the results of this assessment there can be no assurance that payment card brands will not request further compliance assessments or set forth additional requirements to maintain access to credit card processing services. See "—Security incidents expose us to liability and could damage our reputation and our business." Compliance is an ongoing effort and the requirements evolve as new threats are identified. In the event that we were to lose PCI DSS compliance status (or fail to renew compliance under a future version of the PCI DSS), we could be exposed to increased operating costs, fines and penalties and, in extreme circumstances, may have our credit card processing privileges revoked, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are involved in various legal proceedings which may cause us to incur significant fees, costs and expenses and may result in unfavorable outcomes.

We are involved in various legal proceedings that involve claims for substantial amounts of money or which involve how we conduct our business. See Note 13. Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements. For example, as a result of the judgment in our antitrust litigation with US Airways, we may be required to pay US Airways' reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. Depending on the amount of attorneys' fees and costs awarded to US Airways, if we do not have sufficient cash on hand, we may be required to seek financing from private or public financing sources, which may not be assured. In addition, although the jury rejected US Airways' claim under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, finding that Sabre's contractual terms were not anticompetitive, the jury found in favor of US Airways with respect to its monopolization claim for the period from 2007 to 2012 under Section 2 of the Sherman Act. Although US Airways was only awarded \$1.00 in single damages with respect to this verdict, and we believe the applicable limitations period for similar claims has expired, other parties might nevertheless likewise seek to benefit from this judgment by threatening to bring or actually bringing their own claims against us on the same or similar grounds or utilizing the litigation to seek more favorable contract terms. Depending on the outcome of any of these matters, and the scope of the outcome, the manner in which our airline distribution business is operated could be affected and could potentially force changes to the existing airline distribution business model.

The defense of these actions, as well as any of the other actions described under Note 13. Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements or elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and any other actions that might be brought against us in the future, is time consuming and diverts management's attention. Even if we are ultimately successful in defending ourselves in such matters, we are likely to incur significant fees, costs and expenses as long as they are ongoing. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any failure to comply with regulations or any changes in such regulations governing our businesses could adversely affect us.

Parts of our business operate in regulated industries and could be adversely affected by unfavorable changes in or the enactment of new laws, rules or regulations applicable to us, which could decrease demand for our products and services, increase costs or subject us to additional liabilities. Moreover, regulatory authorities have relatively broad discretion to grant, renew and revoke licenses and approvals and to implement or interpret regulations. Accordingly, these regulatory authorities could prevent or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities or otherwise penalize us if our practices were found not to comply with the applicable regulatory or licensing requirements or any interpretation of such requirements by the regulatory authority. In addition, we are subject to or affected by international, federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies, which are constantly subject to change. These include data protection and privacy legislation and regulations, as well as legislation and regulations affecting issues such as: trade sanctions, exports of technology, antitrust, anticorruption, telecommunications, cybersecurity, environmental, social and governance matters, and e-commerce. Our failure to comply with any of these requirements, interpretations, legislation or regulations could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Further, the United States has imposed economic sanctions, and could impose further sanctions in the future, that affect transactions with designated countries, including but not limited to, Cuba, Iran, the Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine, North Korea and Syria, and nationals and others of those countries, and certain specifically targeted individuals and entities engaged in conduct detrimental to U.S. national security interests. These sanctions are administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") and are typically known as the OFAC regulations. These regulations, and similar regulations in other countries, are extensive and complex, and they differ from one sanctions regime to another. Failure to comply with these regulations could subject us to legal and reputational consequences, including civil and criminal penalties.

We have GDS contracts with carriers that fly to Cuba, Iran, the Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine, North Korea and Syria but are based outside of those countries and are not owned by those governments or nationals of those governments. With respect to Iran, Sudan, North Korea and Syria we believe that our activities are designed to comply with certain information and travel-related exemptions. With respect to Cuba, we have advised OFAC that customers outside the United States we display on the Sabre GDS flight information for, and support booking and ticketing of, services of non-Cuban airlines that offer service to Cuba. Based on advice of counsel, we believe these activities to fall under an exemption from OFAC regulations applicable to the transmission of information and informational materials and transactions related thereto. We believe that our activities with respect to these countries are known to OFAC. We note, however, that OFAC regulations and related interpretive guidance are complex and subject to varying interpretations. Due to this complexity, OFAC's interpretation of its own regulations and guidance vary on a case by case basis. As a result, we cannot provide any guarantees that OFAC will not challenge any of our activities in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

In Europe, GDS regulations or interpretations thereof may increase our cost of doing business or lower our revenues, limit our ability to sell marketing data, impact relationships with travel buyers, airlines, rail carriers or others, impair the enforceability of existing agreements with travel buyers and other users of our system, prohibit or limit us from offering services or products, or limit our ability to establish or change fees. Although regulations specifically governing GDSs have been lifted in the United States, they remain subject to general regulation regarding unfair trade practices by the U.S. Department of Transportation ("DOT"). In addition, continued regulation of GDSs in the E.U. and elsewhere could also create the operational challenge of supporting different products, services and business practices to conform to the different regulatory regimes. We do not currently maintain a central database of all regulatory requirements affecting our worldwide operations and, as a result, the risk of non-compliance with the laws and regulations described above is heightened. Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations

could subject us to fines, penalties and potential criminal violations. Any changes to these laws or regulations or any new laws or regulations may make it more difficult for us to operate our business.

In addition, in connection with the current military conflict in Ukraine, the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and other governments have developed coordinated sanctions and export-control measure packages impacting Russia and certain regions of Ukraine and Belarus and may implement additional sanctions and export controls in the future. The conflict and these sanctions and export controls could prevent or discourage us from performing existing contracts with or receiving payments from customers in those countries. In addition, the conflict or these sanctions and export controls could prevent or discourage third parties on whom we may rely from continuing to perform in those countries. Any of these sanctions, export controls and related items, as well as actions taken by us or others in response to them or otherwise in connection with the military conflict, could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Russia has recently adopted legislation and related regulations, effective October 30, 2022, that require activities related to the development, creation and operation of automated information systems for processing domestic air transportation within the Russian Federation to be owned and operated by Russian residents or legal entities with no updates from or connection with systems abroad. This legislation and these regulations have prohibited our ability to provide these services in Russia, which has negatively impacted and is expected to continue to negatively impact our revenue and results. See "—Recent Developments Affecting our Results of Operations" for further details.

As noted, the regulations and sanctions described above, as well as other sanctions regimes, are complex, and, while we have a compliance program in place to help us address these items, there can be no assurance that we will be able to consistently address them in an effective manner. Any failure to comply with these sanctions, export controls and related items may subject us to fines, penalties and potential criminal violations. In the third quarter of 2022, we identified elements of our sanctions compliance program that were not functioning as we intended, which we are addressing. It is possible that our enhanced program will identify items that do not comply with these regulatory or sanction requirements. The amount of any penalties and other impacts, costs or remediations related to these items may adversely impact our results. We recently became aware that we received payments that were not material in amount from an air carrier in Russia for GDS services, and the receipt of these payments may be in violation of U.K. sanctions. We have voluntarily disclosed the receipt of these payments to the U.K. Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation (OFSI). If OFSI were to impose a penalty, we believe that it would not be material; however, there can be no assurance of the amount of any such penalty.

We are exposed to risks associated with acquiring or divesting businesses or business operations.

We have acquired, and, as part of our growth strategy, may in the future acquire, businesses or business operations. We may not be able to identify suitable candidates for additional business combinations and strategic investments, obtain financing on acceptable terms for such transactions, obtain necessary regulatory approvals or otherwise consummate such transactions on acceptable terms, or at all. For example, we previously announced that we had entered into an agreement to acquire Farelogix, which was subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals. On August 20, 2019, the DOJ filed a complaint in federal court in the District of Delaware, seeking a permanent injunction to prevent Sabre from acquiring Farelogix. Although the trial court did not grant the DOJ's request, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted the DOJ's motion to vacate the judgment as moot, following the termination of the acquisition agreement as described below. In addition, the U.K. Competition and Markets Authority ("CMA") blocked our proposed acquisition of Farelogix, and the U.K. Competition Appeal Tribunal has confirmed the CMA's decision. Sabre and Farelogix agreed to terminate the acquisition agreement on May 1, 2020 and we paid Farelogix aggregate termination fees of \$21 million in the second quarter of 2020 pursuant to the acquisition agreement.

Any acquisitions that we are able to identify and complete may also involve a number of risks, including our inability to successfully or profitably integrate, operate, maintain and manage our newly acquired operations or employees; the diversion of our management's attention from our existing business to integrate operations and personnel; possible material adverse effects on our results of operations during the integration process; becoming subject to contingent or other liabilities, including liabilities arising from events or conduct predating the acquisition that were not known to us at the time of the acquisition; and our possible inability to achieve the intended objectives of the acquisition, including the inability to achieve anticipated business or financial results, cost savings and synergies. Acquisitions may also have unanticipated tax, regulatory and accounting ramifications, including recording goodwill and nonamortizable intangible assets that are subject to impairment testing on a regular basis and potential periodic impairment charges and incurring amortization expenses related to certain intangible assets. To consummate any of these acquisitions, we may need to raise external funds through the sale of equity or the issuance of debt in the capital markets or through private placements, which may affect our liquidity and may dilute the value of our common stock. See "—We have a significant amount of indebtedness, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to operate our business and to fulfill our obligations under our indebtedness."

We have also divested, and may in the future divest, businesses or business operations, including the sale of our AirCentre portfolio on February 28, 2022. Any divestitures may involve a number of risks, including the diversion of management's attention, significant costs and expenses, failure to obtain necessary regulatory approvals, implementation of transition services related to such divestitures, the loss of customer relationships and cash flow, and the disruption of the affected business or business operations. Failure to timely complete or to consummate a divestiture may negatively affect the valuation of the affected business or business operations or result in restructuring charges.

We rely on the value of our brands, which may be damaged by a number of factors, some of which are out of our control.

We believe that maintaining and expanding our portfolio of product and service brands are important aspects of our efforts to attract and expand our customer base. Our brands may be negatively impacted by, among other things, unreliable service levels from third-party providers, customers' inability to properly interface their applications with our technology, the loss or unauthorized disclosure of personal data, including PCI or personally identifiable information ("PII"), or other bad publicity due to litigation, regulatory concerns or otherwise relating to our business. See "—Security incidents expose us to liability and could damage our reputation and our business." Any inability to maintain or enhance awareness of our brands among our existing and target customers could negatively affect our current and future business prospects.

We rely on third-party distributor partners and equity method investments to extend our GDS services to certain regions, which exposes us to risks associated with lack of direct management control and potential conflicts of interest.

Our Travel Solutions business utilizes third-party distributor partners and equity method investments to extend our GDS services in EMEA and APAC. We work with these partners to establish and maintain commercial and customer service relationships with both travel suppliers and travel buyers. Since, in many cases, we do not exercise full management control over their day-to-day operations, the success of their marketing efforts and the quality of the services they provide are beyond our control. If these partners do not meet our standards for distribution, our reputation may suffer materially, and sales in those regions could decline significantly. Any interruption in these third-party services, deterioration in their performance or termination of our contractual arrangements with them could negatively impact our ability to extend our GDS services in the relevant markets. In addition, our business may be harmed due to potential conflicts of interest with our equity method investments.

Risks Related to Technology and Intellectual Property

We rely on the availability and performance of information technology services provided by third parties, including DXC Technology ("DXC") and other network, cloud and SaaS providers.

Our businesses are dependent on IT infrastructure and applications operated for us by DXC and other network, cloud and SaaS providers. The commercial services we offer to our customers generally run on infrastructure provided by third parties such as DXC and cloud providers, and DXC provides significant operational support for our mainframe platforms. We also use multiple third-party SaaS platforms to operate our services, run our business, and support our customers, including IT service management (ITSM), enterprise resource planning (ERP), customer relationship management (CRM) and human resource information systems (HRIS).

Our success is dependent on our ability to maintain effective relationships with these third-party technology and service providers. Some of our agreements with third-party technology and service providers are terminable for cause on short notice and often provide limited recourse for service interruptions. For example, our agreement with DXC provides us with limited indemnification rights. We could face significant additional cost or business disruption if: (1) Any of these providers fail to enable us to provide our customers and suppliers with reliable, real-time access to our systems. For example, we have previously experienced a significant outage of the Sabre platform due to a failure on the part of one of our service providers, and such outages may occur in the future. This outage, which affected our Travel Solutions business, lasted several hours and caused significant problems for our customers. Any such future outages could cause damage to our reputation, customer loss and require us to pay compensation to affected customers for which we may not be indemnified or compensated. (2) Our arrangements with such providers are terminated or impaired and we cannot find alternative sources of technology or systems support on commercially reasonable terms or on a timely basis. For example, our substantial dependence on DXC for many of our systems makes it difficult for us to switch vendors and makes us more sensitive to changes in DXC's pricing for its services.

Our success depends on maintaining the integrity of our systems and infrastructure, which may suffer from failures, capacity constraints, business interruptions and forces outside of our control.

We may be unable to maintain and improve the efficiency, reliability and integrity of our systems. Unexpected increases in the volume of our business could exceed system capacity, resulting in service interruptions, outages and delays. These constraints could also lead to the deterioration of our services or impair our ability to process transactions. We occasionally experience system interruptions that make certain of our systems unavailable including, but not limited to, our GDS and the services that our Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions businesses provide to airlines and hotels. In addition, we have experienced in the past and may in the future occasionally experience system interruptions as we execute our technology strategy, including our cloud migration and mainframe offload activities. System interruptions prevent us from efficiently providing services to customers or other third parties, and could cause damage to our reputation and result in the loss of customers and revenues or cause us to incur litigation and liabilities. Although we have contractually limited our liability for damages caused by outages of our GDS (other than damages caused by our gross negligence or willful misconduct), we cannot guarantee that we will not be subject to lawsuits or other claims for compensation from our customers in connection with such outages for which we may not be indemnified or compensated.

Our systems are also susceptible to external damage or disruption. Much of the computer and communications hardware upon which we depend is located across multiple data center facilities in a single geographic region. Our systems have in the past been and at any time, including in the future, could be damaged or disrupted by events such as power, hardware, software or telecommunication failures, human errors, natural events including floods, hurricanes, fires, winter storms, earthquakes and tornadoes, terrorism, break-ins, hostilities, war or similar events. Computer viruses, malware, denial of service attacks, ransomware attacks, attacks on, or exploitations of, hardware or software vulnerabilities, physical or electronic break-ins, phishing attacks, cybersecurity incidents or other security incidents, and similar disruptions affecting the Internet,

telecommunication services or our systems have caused in the past and could at any time, including in the future, cause service interruptions or the loss of critical data, preventing us from providing timely services. For example, in April 2021 our subsidiary Radixx announced an event impacting its Radixx reservation system. See “—Security incidents expose us to liability and could damage our reputation and our business.” Failure to efficiently provide services to customers or other third parties could cause damage to our reputation and result in the loss of customers and revenues, asset impairments, significant recovery costs or litigation and liabilities. Moreover, such risks are likely to increase as we expand our business and as the tools and techniques involved become more sophisticated.

Although we have implemented measures intended to protect certain systems and critical data and provide comprehensive disaster recovery and contingency plans for certain customers that purchase this additional protection, these protections and plans are not in place for all systems. Furthermore, several of our existing critical backup systems are located in the same metropolitan area as our primary systems and we may not have sufficient disaster recovery tools or resources available, depending on the type or size of the disruption. Disasters affecting our facilities, systems or personnel might be expensive to remedy and could significantly diminish our reputation and our brands, and we may not have adequate insurance to cover such costs.

Customers and other end-users who rely on our software products and services, including our SaaS and hosted offerings, for applications that are integral to their businesses may have a greater sensitivity to product errors and security vulnerabilities than customers for software products generally. Additionally, security incidents that affect third parties upon which we rely, such as travel suppliers, may further expose us to negative publicity, possible liability or regulatory penalties. Events outside our control have caused in the past and could in the future cause interruptions in our IT systems, which could have a material adverse effect on our business operations and harm our reputation.

Security incidents expose us to liability and could damage our reputation and our business.

We process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, including PII and PCI of our customers, and it is critical to our business strategy that our facilities and infrastructure, including those provided by DXC, cloud providers or other vendors, remain secure and are perceived by the marketplace to be secure. Our infrastructure may be vulnerable to physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses, or similar disruptive problems.

In addition, we, like most technology companies, are the target of cybercriminals who attempt to compromise our systems. We are subject to and experience threats and intrusions that have to be identified and remediated to protect sensitive information along with our intellectual property and our overall business. To address these threats and intrusions, we have a team of experienced security experts and support from firms that specialize in data security and cybersecurity. We are periodically subject to these threats and intrusions, and sensitive information has in the past been, and could at any time, including in the future, be compromised as a result. The costs of investigation of such incidents, as well as remediation related to these incidents, may be material. As previously disclosed, we became aware of an incident involving unauthorized access to payment information contained in a subset of hotel reservations processed through the Sabre Hospitality Solutions SynXis Central Reservation System (the “HS Central Reservation System”). In December 2020, we entered into settlement agreements with certain state Attorneys General to resolve their investigation into this incident. As part of these agreements, we paid \$2 million to the states represented by the Attorneys General in the first quarter of 2021 and agreed to implement certain security controls and processes. In addition, in April 2021, our subsidiary, Radixx, announced that it had experienced an event that impacted its Radixx Res™ reservation system. An investigation indicated that malware on the Radixx Res™ reservation system caused the activity. Based on the investigation, Sabre’s systems, including GDS, Airline IT, SabreSonic passenger service system and Hospitality Solutions systems, were not impacted, and the investigation indicated that the Radixx database containing customer information was not compromised in this event. The costs related to these incidents, including any additional associated penalties assessed by any other governmental authority or payment card brand or indemnification or other contractual obligations to our customers, as well as any other impacts or remediation related to them, may be material.

Any computer viruses, malware, denial of service attacks, ransomware attacks, attacks on, or exploitations of, hardware or software vulnerabilities, physical or electronic break-ins, phishing attacks, cybersecurity incidents such as the items described above, or other security incident or compromise of the information handled by us or our service providers may jeopardize the security or integrity of information in our computer systems and networks or those of our customers and cause significant interruptions in our and our customers’ operations.

Any systems and processes that we have developed that are designed to protect customer information and prevent data loss and other security incidents cannot provide absolute security. In addition, we may not successfully implement remediation plans to address all potential exposures. It is possible that we may have to expend additional financial and other resources to address these problems. Failure to prevent or mitigate data loss or other security incidents could expose us or our customers to a risk of loss or misuse of such information, cause customers to lose confidence in our data protection measures, damage our reputation, adversely affect our operating results or result in litigation or potential liability for us. For example, our agreements with customers may require that we indemnify the customer for liability arising from data incidents under the terms of our agreements with these customers. These indemnification obligations could be significant and may exceed the limits of any applicable insurance policy we maintain. While we maintain insurance coverage that may, subject to policy terms and conditions, cover certain aspects of cyber risks, this insurance coverage is subject to a retention amount and may not be applicable to a particular incident or otherwise may be insufficient to cover all our losses beyond any retention. Similarly, we expect to continue to make significant investments in our information technology infrastructure. The implementation of these investments may be

more costly or take longer than we anticipate, or could otherwise adversely affect our business operations, which could negatively impact our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Intellectual property infringement actions against us could be costly and time consuming to defend and may result in business harm if we are unsuccessful in our defense.

Third parties may assert, including by means of counterclaims against us as a result of the assertion of our intellectual property rights, that our products, services or technology, or the operation of our business, violate their intellectual property rights. We are currently subject to such assertions, including patent infringement claims, and may be subject to such assertions in the future. These assertions may also be made against our customers who may seek indemnification from us. In the ordinary course of business, we enter into agreements that contain indemnity obligations whereby we are required to indemnify our customers against these assertions arising from our customers' usage of our products, services or technology. As the competition in our industry increases and the functionality of technology offerings further overlaps, these claims and counterclaims could become more common. We cannot be certain that we do not or will not infringe third parties' intellectual property rights.

Legal proceedings involving intellectual property rights are highly uncertain and can involve complex legal and scientific questions. Any intellectual property claim against us, regardless of its merit, could result in significant liabilities to our business, and can be expensive and time consuming to defend. Depending on the nature of such claims, our businesses may be disrupted, our management's attention and other company resources may be diverted and we may be required to redesign, reengineer or rebrand our products and services, if feasible, to stop offering certain products and services or to enter into royalty or licensing agreements in order to obtain the rights to use necessary technologies, which may not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all, and may result in a decrease of our capabilities. Our failure to prevail in such matters could result in loss of intellectual property rights, judgments awarding substantial damages, including possible treble damages and attorneys' fees, and injunctive or other equitable relief against us. If we are held liable, we may be unable to use some or all of our intellectual property rights or technology. Even if we are not held liable, we may choose to settle claims by making a monetary payment or by granting a license to intellectual property rights that we otherwise would not license. Further, judgments may result in loss of reputation, may force us to take costly remediation actions, delay selling our products and offering our services, reduce features or functionality in our services or products, or cease such activities altogether. Insurance may not cover or be insufficient for any such claim.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property effectively, which may allow competitors to duplicate our products and services.

Our success and competitiveness depend, in part, upon our technologies and other intellectual property, including our brands. Among our significant assets are our proprietary and licensed software and other proprietary information and intellectual property rights. We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark and patent laws, laws protecting trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect these assets both in the United States and in foreign countries. The laws of some jurisdictions may provide less protection for our technologies and other intellectual property assets than the laws of the United States.

There is no certainty that our intellectual property rights will provide us with substantial protection or commercial benefit. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property, some of our innovations may not be protectable, and our intellectual property rights may offer insufficient protection from competition or unauthorized use, lapse or expire, be challenged, narrowed, invalidated, or misappropriated by third parties, or be deemed unenforceable or abandoned, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and the legal remedies available to us may not adequately compensate us. We cannot be certain that others will not independently develop, design around, or otherwise acquire equivalent or superior technology or intellectual property rights.

While we take reasonable steps to protect our brands and trademarks, we may not be successful in maintaining or defending our brands or preventing third parties from adopting similar brands. If our competitors infringe our principal trademarks, our brands may become diluted or if our competitors introduce brands or products that cause confusion with our brands or products in the marketplace, the value that our consumers associate with our brands may become diminished, which could negatively impact revenue. Our patent applications may not be granted, and the patents we own could be challenged, invalidated, narrowed or circumvented by others and may not be of sufficient scope or strength to provide us with any meaningful protection or commercial advantage. Once our patents expire, or if they are invalidated, narrowed or circumvented, our competitors may be able to utilize the technology protected by our patents which may adversely affect our business. Although we rely on copyright laws to protect the works of authorship created by us, we do not generally register the copyrights in our copyrightable works where such registration is permitted. Copyrights of U.S. origin must be registered before the copyright owner may bring an infringement suit in the United States. Accordingly, if one of our unregistered copyrights of U.S. origin is infringed by a third party, we will need to register the copyright before we can file an infringement suit in the United States, and our remedies in any such infringement suit may be limited. We use reasonable efforts to protect our trade secrets. However, protecting trade secrets can be difficult and our efforts may provide inadequate protection to prevent unauthorized use, misappropriation, or disclosure of our trade secrets, know how, or other proprietary information. We also rely on our domain names to conduct our online businesses. While we use reasonable efforts to protect and maintain our domain names, if we fail to do so the domain names may become available to others. Further, the regulatory bodies that oversee domain name registration may change their regulations in a way that adversely affects our ability to register and use certain domain names.

We license software and other intellectual property from third parties. These licensors may breach or otherwise fail to perform their obligations or claim that we have breached or otherwise attempt to terminate their license agreements with us. We also rely on license agreements to allow third parties to use our intellectual property rights, including our software, but there is no guarantee that our licensees will abide by the terms of our license agreements or that the terms of our agreements will always be enforceable. In addition, policing unauthorized use of and enforcing intellectual property can be difficult and expensive. The fact that we have intellectual property rights, including registered intellectual property rights, may not guarantee success in our attempts to enforce these rights against third parties. Besides general litigation risks, changes in, or interpretations of, intellectual property laws may compromise our ability to enforce our rights. We may not be aware of infringement or misappropriation or elect not to seek to prevent it. Our decisions may be based on a variety of factors, such as costs and benefits of taking action, and contextual business, legal, and other issues. Any inability to adequately protect our intellectual property on a cost-effective basis could harm our business.

We use open source software in our solutions that may subject our software solutions to general release or require us to re-engineer our solutions.

We use open source software in our solutions and may use more open source software in the future. From time to time, there have been claims by companies claiming ownership of software that was previously thought to be open source and that was incorporated by other companies into their products. As a result, we could be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software. Some open source licenses contain requirements that we make available source code for modifications or derivative works we create based upon the open source software and that we license these modifications or derivative works under the terms of a particular open source license or other license granting third parties certain rights of further use. If we combine or, in some cases, link our proprietary software solutions with or to 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 solutions or license such proprietary solutions under the terms of a particular open source license or other license granting third parties certain rights of further use. In addition to risks related to license requirements, usage of open source software can lead to greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on origin of the software. In addition, open source license terms may be ambiguous and many of the risks associated with usage of open source cannot be eliminated, and could, if not properly addressed, negatively affect our business. If we were found to have inappropriately used open source software, we may be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our software, to re-engineer our solutions, to discontinue the sale of our solutions in the event re-engineering cannot be accomplished on a timely basis or take other remedial action that may divert resources away from our development efforts, any of which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Risks Related to Economic, Political and Global Conditions

Our business could be harmed by adverse global and regional economic and political conditions.

Travel expenditures are sensitive to personal and business discretionary spending levels and grow more slowly or decline during economic downturns. We derive the majority of our revenue from the United States and Europe, and we have expanded Travel Solutions' presence in APAC. Our geographic concentration in the United States and Europe, as well as our expanded focus in APAC, makes our business potentially vulnerable to economic and political conditions that adversely affect business and leisure travel originating in or traveling to these regions.

The COVID-19 outbreak has significantly and negatively impacted the global economy, including increased unemployment, inflation and supply constraints, reduced financial capacity of both business and leisure travelers, diminished liquidity and credit availability, declines in consumer confidence and discretionary income and general uncertainty about economic stability. Furthermore, recent changes in the U.S. political environment have resulted in additional uncertainties with respect to travel restrictions, and the regulatory, tax and economic environment in the United States, which could adversely impact travel demand, our business operations or our financial results. We cannot predict the magnitude, length or recurrence of these impacts to the global economy, which have impacted, and may continue to impact, demand for travel and lead to reduced spending on the services we provide.

We derive the remainder of our revenues from Latin America, the Middle East and Africa and APAC. Any unfavorable economic, political or regulatory developments in these regions could negatively affect our business, such as delays in payment or non-payment of contracts, delays in contract implementation or signing, carrier control issues and increased costs from regulatory changes particularly as parts of our growth strategy involve expanding our presence in these emerging markets. For example, some regions have experienced or are expected to experience inflationary and/or slowing economic conditions. These adverse economic conditions may negatively impact our business results in those regions.

The U.K. has exited from the E.U. ("Brexit"), Brexit and related processes have created significant economic uncertainty in the U.K. and in EMEA, which may negatively impact our business results in those regions. In addition, the terms of the U.K.'s withdrawal from the E.U. could potentially disrupt the markets we serve and the tax jurisdictions in which we operate and adversely change tax benefits or liabilities in these or other jurisdictions, including our ability to obtain Value Added Tax ("VAT") refunds on transactions between the U.K. and the E.U., and may cause us to lose customers, suppliers, and employees. In addition, Brexit could lead to legal uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations as the U.K. determines which E.U. laws to replace or replicate.

In addition, the current military conflict in Ukraine and the related imposition of sanctions and export controls on Russia and Belarus has created global economic uncertainty and contributed to inflationary pressures, including fuel prices. A significant

escalation or expansion of economic disruption, the conflict's current scope or additional sanctions and export controls and actions taken in response to these sanctions and export controls could disrupt our business, broaden inflationary costs, and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. See "—Our revenue is highly dependent on transaction volumes in the global travel industry, particularly air travel transaction volumes."

We operate a global business that exposes us to risks associated with international activities.

Our international operations involve risks that are not generally encountered when doing business in the United States. These risks include, but are not limited to: (1) business, political and economic instability in foreign locations, including actual or threatened terrorist activities, and military action, as well as the effects of the current military conflict in Ukraine; (2) adverse laws and regulatory requirements, including more comprehensive regulation in the E.U. and the continued effects of Brexit and recent legislation and related regulations in Russia (see "—Any failure to comply with regulations or any changes in such regulations governing our businesses could adversely affect us."); (3) changes in foreign currency exchange rates and financial risk arising from transactions in multiple currencies; (4) difficulty in developing, managing and staffing international operations because of distance, language and cultural differences; (5) disruptions to or delays in the development of communication and transportation services and infrastructure; (6) more restrictive data privacy requirements, including the GDPR; (7) consumer attitudes, including the preference of customers for local providers, as well as attitudes of other stakeholders stemming from our actions or inactions arising from or relating to the current military conflict in Ukraine; (8) increasing labor costs due to high wage inflation in foreign locations, differences in general employment conditions and regulations, and the degree of employee unionization and activism; (9) export or trade restrictions or currency controls; (10) governmental policies or actions, such as consumer, labor and trade protection measures and, travel restrictions, sanctions and export controls, including restrictions implemented in connection with the current military conflict in Ukraine; (11) taxes, restrictions on foreign investment and limits on the repatriation of funds; (12) diminished ability to legally enforce our contractual rights; and (13) decreased protection for intellectual property. Any of the foregoing risks may adversely affect our ability to conduct and grow our business internationally.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness, Financial Condition and Common Stock

We have a significant amount of indebtedness, which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to operate our business and to fulfill our obligations under our indebtedness.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of March 31, 2023, we had \$4.9 billion of indebtedness outstanding which is net of debt issuance costs and unamortized discounts. Our substantial level of indebtedness increases the possibility that we may not generate enough cash flow from operations to pay, when due, the principal of, interest on or other amounts due in respect of, these obligations. Other risks relating to our long-term indebtedness include: (1) increased vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; (2) higher interest expense if interest rates increase on our floating rate borrowings and our hedging strategies do not effectively mitigate the effects of these increases; (3) need to divert a significant portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of cash to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, investments and other general corporate purposes; (4) limited ability to refinance our existing indebtedness or to obtain additional financing, on terms we find acceptable, if needed, for working capital, capital expenditures, expansion plans and other investments, which may adversely affect our ability to implement our business strategy; (5) limited flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our businesses and the markets in which we operate or to take advantage of market opportunities; and (6) a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

In addition, it is possible that we may need to incur additional indebtedness in the future in the ordinary course of business. While the terms of our outstanding indebtedness allow us to incur additional debt, subject to limitations, our ability to incur additional secured indebtedness is significantly limited. As a result, we expect that any such additional indebtedness to the extent issued in the future, would likely be unsecured. The terms of our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement allow us to incur additional debt subject to certain limitations. If new debt is added to current debt levels, the risks described above could intensify. In addition, our inability to maintain certain covenants could result in acceleration of a portion of our debt obligations and could cause us to be in default if we are unable to repay the accelerated obligations.

The terms of our debt covenants could limit our discretion in operating our business and any failure to comply with such covenants could result in the default of all of our debt.

The agreements governing our indebtedness contain and the agreements governing our future indebtedness will likely contain various covenants, including those that restrict our or our subsidiaries' ability to, among other things: (1) incur liens on our property, assets and revenue; (2) borrow money, and guarantee or provide other support for the indebtedness of third parties; (3) pay dividends or make other distributions on, redeem or repurchase our capital stock; (4) prepay, redeem or repurchase certain of our indebtedness; (5) enter into certain change of control transactions; (6) make investments in entities that we do not control, including equity method investments and joint ventures; (7) enter into certain asset sale transactions, including divestiture of certain company assets and divestiture of capital stock of wholly-owned subsidiaries; (8) enter into certain transactions with affiliates; (9) enter into secured financing arrangements; (10) enter into sale and leaseback transactions; (11) change our fiscal year; and (12) enter into substantially different lines of business. These covenants may limit our ability to effectively operate our businesses or maximize stockholder value. Any failure to comply with the restrictions of our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement or any agreement governing our other indebtedness may result in an event of default under those agreements. Such default may allow the creditors to accelerate the related debt, which may trigger cross-acceleration or cross-default provisions in other debt. In addition, lenders may be able to terminate any commitments they had made to supply us with further funds.

We may require more cash than we generate in our operating activities, and additional funding on reasonable terms or at all may not be available.

We cannot guarantee that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations to fund our capital investment requirements or other liquidity needs, particularly following the COVID-19 outbreak. See “—The COVID-19 pandemic has had and is expected to continue to have a significant adverse impact on our business, including our financial results and prospects, and the travel suppliers on whom our business relies.” Moreover, because we are a holding company with no material direct operations, we depend on loans, dividends and other payments from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations. Our subsidiaries are legally distinct from us and may be prohibited or restricted from paying dividends or otherwise making funds available to us under certain conditions. As a result, we may be required to finance our cash needs through bank loans, additional debt financing, public or private equity offerings or otherwise. Our ability to arrange financing or refinancing and the cost of such financing or refinancing are dependent on numerous factors, including but not limited to general economic and capital market conditions, the availability of credit from banks or other lenders, investor confidence in us, and our results of operations.

There can be no assurance that financing or refinancing will be available on terms favorable to us or at all, which could force us to delay, reduce or abandon our growth strategy, increase our financing costs, or adversely affect our ability to operate our business. Additional funding from debt financings may make it more difficult for us to operate our business because a portion of our cash generated from internal operations would be used to make principal and interest payments on the indebtedness and we may be obligated to abide by restrictive covenants contained in the debt financing agreements, which may, among other things, limit our ability to make business decisions and further limit our ability to pay dividends. Recent increases in interest rates, including due to increased inflationary pressures, have significantly increased our interest expense, and further increases in interest rates would result in additional interest expense, which would adversely impact our financial performance. In addition, any downgrade of our debt ratings by Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s Investor Service or similar ratings agencies, increases in general interest rate levels and credit spreads or overall weakening in the credit markets including as a result of uncertainty from US debt ceiling negotiations, could increase our cost of capital. Furthermore, raising capital through public or private sales of equity could cause earnings or ownership dilution to your shareholding interests in our company.

We are exposed to interest rate fluctuations.

Our floating rate indebtedness exposes us to fluctuations in prevailing interest rates. To reduce the impact of large fluctuations in interest rates, we typically hedge a portion of our interest rate risk by entering into derivative agreements with financial institutions. Our exposure to interest rates relates primarily to our borrowings under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. The derivative agreements that we use to manage the risk associated with fluctuations in interest rates may not be able to eliminate the exposure to these changes. Interest rates are sensitive to numerous factors outside of our control, such as government and central bank monetary policy in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Depending on the size of the exposures and the relative movements of interest rates, if we choose not to hedge or fail to effectively hedge our exposure, we could experience a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

As of March 31, 2023, we had outstanding approximately \$1.0 billion of variable debt that is indexed to the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) consisting of Term Loan B-1 for \$396 million and Term Loan B-2 for \$628 million. These term loans included hard-wired fallback language, as published by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, that will replace LIBOR with Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) plus specified credit spread adjustments when LIBOR ceases to be published in June 2023 or such sooner date on which we may opt in. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources —Senior Secured Credit Facilities” for the estimated impacts of this change, which we do not expect to be material.

The market price of our common stock could decline due to the large number of outstanding shares of our common stock eligible for future sale.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market in future offerings, or the perception that these sales could occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. These sales could also make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future, at a time and price that we deem appropriate. In addition, the additional sale of our common stock by our officers or directors in the public market, or the perception that these sales may occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. We may issue shares of our common stock or other securities from time to time as consideration for, or to finance, future acquisitions and investments or for other capital needs. We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our shares or the effect, if any, that future sales and issuances of shares would have on the market price of our common stock. If any such acquisition or investment is significant, the number of shares of common stock or the number or aggregate principal amount, as the case may be, of other securities that we may issue may in turn be substantial and may result in additional dilution to our stockholders. We may also grant registration rights covering shares of our common stock or other securities that we may issue in connection with any such acquisitions and investments. To the extent that any of us, our executive officers or directors sell, or indicate an intent to sell, substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, the trading price of our common stock could decline significantly.

We may recognize impairments on long-lived assets, including goodwill and other intangible assets, or recognize impairments on our equity method investments.

Our consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2023 contained goodwill and intangible assets, net totaling \$2.9 billion. Future acquisitions that result in the recognition of additional goodwill and intangible assets would cause an increase in these

types of assets. We do not amortize goodwill and intangible assets that are determined to have indefinite useful lives, but we amortize definite-lived intangible assets on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from four to thirty years, depending on classification. We evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or earlier if impairment indicators exist and we evaluate definite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of definite-lived intangible assets used in combination to generate cash flows largely independent of other assets may not be recoverable. We record an impairment charge whenever the estimated fair value of our reporting units or of such intangible assets is less than its carrying value. The fair values used in our impairment evaluation are estimated using a combined approach based upon discounted future cash flow projections and observed market multiples for comparable businesses. Changes in estimates based on changes in risk-adjusted discount rates, future booking and transaction volume levels, travel supplier capacity and load factors, future price levels, rates of growth including long-term growth rates, rates of increase in operating expenses, cost of revenue and taxes, and changes in realization of estimated cost-saving initiatives could result in material impairment charges.

Maintaining and improving our financial controls and the requirements of being a public company may strain our resources, divert management's attention and affect our ability to attract and retain qualified board members.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act") and The NASDAQ Stock Market ("NASDAQ") rules. The requirements of these rules and regulations have increased and will continue to significantly increase our legal and financial compliance costs, including costs associated with the hiring of additional personnel, making some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly, and may also place undue strain on our personnel, systems and resources. The Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Ensuring that we have adequate internal financial and accounting controls and procedures in place, as well as maintaining these controls and procedures, is a costly and time-consuming effort that needs to be re-evaluated frequently. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("Section 404") requires that we annually evaluate our internal control over financial reporting to enable management to report on, and our independent auditors to audit as of the end of each fiscal year the effectiveness of those controls. In connection with the Section 404 requirements, both we and our independent registered public accounting firm test our internal controls and could, as part of that documentation and testing, identify material weaknesses, significant deficiencies or other areas for further attention or improvement.

Implementing any appropriate changes to our internal controls may require specific compliance training for our directors, officers and employees, require the hiring of additional finance, accounting and other personnel, entail substantial costs to modify our existing accounting systems, or any manual systems or processes, and take a significant period of time to complete. These changes may not, however, be effective in maintaining the adequacy of our internal controls, and any failure to maintain that adequacy, or consequent inability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis, could increase our operating costs and could materially impair our ability to operate our business. Moreover, adequate internal controls are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to help prevent fraud. As a result, our failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 on a timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which in turn could cause the market value of our common stock to decline. Various rules and regulations applicable to public companies make it more difficult and more expensive for us to maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to maintain coverage. If we are unable to maintain adequate directors' and officers' liability insurance, our ability to recruit and retain qualified officers and directors, especially those directors who may be deemed independent for purposes of the NASDAQ rules, will be significantly curtailed.

We may have higher than anticipated tax liabilities.

We are subject to a variety of taxes in many jurisdictions globally, including income taxes in the United States at the federal, state, and local levels, and in many other countries. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We operate in numerous countries where our income tax returns are subject to audit and adjustment by local tax authorities. Because we operate globally, the nature of the uncertain tax positions is often very complex and subject to change, and the amounts at issue can be substantial. It is inherently difficult and subjective to estimate such amounts, as we must determine the probability of various possible outcomes. We re-evaluate uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis. This evaluation is based on factors including, but not limited to, changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, effectively settled issues under audit and new audit activity. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits could be materially different from our historical income tax provisions and accruals. Our effective tax rate may change from year to year based on changes in the mix or magnitude of activities and income allocated or earned among various jurisdictions, tax laws in these jurisdictions, tax treaties between countries, our eligibility for benefits under those tax treaties, and the estimated values of deferred tax assets and liabilities, including the estimation of valuation allowances. Such changes could result in an increase or decrease in the effective tax rate applicable to all or a portion of our income or losses which would impact our profitability. We consider the undistributed capital investments in our foreign subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested as of March 31, 2023, and, accordingly, have not provided deferred taxes on any outside basis differences for most subsidiaries.

We establish reserves for our potential liability for U.S. and non-U.S. taxes, including sales, occupancy and VAT, consistent with applicable accounting principles and considering all current facts and circumstances. We also establish reserves when required relating to the collection of refunds related to value-added taxes, which are subject to audit and collection risks in

various countries. Historically our right to recover certain value-added tax receivables associated with our European businesses has been questioned by tax authorities. These reserves represent our best estimate of our contingent liability for taxes. The interpretation of tax laws and the determination of any potential liability under those laws are complex, and the amount of our liability may exceed our established reserves.

New tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be enacted at any time and existing tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations and ordinances could be interpreted, changed, modified or applied adversely to us. These events could require us to pay additional tax amounts on a prospective or retroactive basis, as well as require us to pay fees, penalties or interest for past amounts deemed to be due. New, changed, modified or newly interpreted or applied laws could also increase our compliance, operating and other costs, as well as the costs of our products and services. On August 16, 2022, the U.S. government enacted the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, which includes a minimum tax equal to 15% of the adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations as well as a 1% excise tax on share buybacks, effective for tax years beginning in 2023. When effective, it is possible that the minimum tax could result in an additional tax liability over the regular federal corporate tax liability in a given year based on differences between book and taxable income (including as a result of temporary differences). We do not expect the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 to have a significant impact on the Company's tax rate and financial results in the near future. We will continue to evaluate its impact as further information becomes available. Additionally, several countries, primarily in Europe, and the European Commission have proposed or adopted taxes on revenue earned by multinational corporations in certain "digital economy" sectors from activities linked to the user-based activity of their residents. These proposals have generally been labeled as "digital services taxes" ("DSTs"). We continue to evaluate the potential effects that the DST may have on our operations, cash flows and results of operations. The future impact of the DST, including on our global operations, is uncertain, and our business and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our pension plan obligations are currently unfunded, and we may have to make significant cash contributions to our plans, which could reduce the cash available for our business.

Our pension plans in the aggregate are estimated to be unfunded by \$83 million as of December 31, 2022. With approximately 3,800 participants in our pension plans, we incur substantial costs relating to pension benefits, which can vary substantially as a result of changes in healthcare laws and costs, volatility in investment returns on pension plan assets and changes in discount rates used to calculate related liabilities. Our estimates of liabilities and expenses for pension benefits require the use of assumptions, including assumptions relating to the rate used to discount the future estimated liability, the rate of return on plan assets, inflation and several assumptions relating to the employee workforce (medical costs, retirement age and mortality). Actual results may differ, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition or results of operations. Future volatility and disruption in the stock markets could cause a decline in the asset values of our pension plans. In addition, a decrease in the discount rate used to determine minimum funding requirements could result in increased future contributions. If either occurs, we may need to make additional pension contributions above what is currently estimated, which could reduce the cash available for our businesses.

We may not have sufficient insurance to cover our liability in pending litigation claims and future claims either due to coverage limits or as a result of insurance carriers seeking to deny coverage of such claims, which in either case could expose us to significant liabilities.

We maintain third-party insurance coverage against various liability risks, including securities, stockholders, derivative, ERISA, and product liability claims, as well as other claims that form the basis of litigation matters pending against us. We believe these insurance programs are an effective way to protect our assets against liability risks. However, the potential liabilities associated with litigation matters pending against us, or that could arise in the future, could exceed the coverage provided by such programs. In addition, our insurance carriers have in the past sought or may in the future seek to rescind or deny coverage with respect to pending claims or lawsuits, completed investigations or pending or future investigations and other legal actions against us. If we do not have sufficient coverage under our policies, or if the insurance companies are successful in rescinding or denying coverage, we may be required to make material payments in connection with third-party claims.

Defects in our products may subject us to significant warranty liabilities or product liability claims and we may have insufficient product liability insurance to pay material uninsured claims.

Our business exposes us to the risk of product liability claims that are inherent in software development. We may inadvertently create defective software or supply our customers with defective software or software components that we acquire from third parties, which could result in personal injury, property damage or other liabilities, and may result in warranty or product liability claims brought against us, our travel supplier customers or third parties. Under our customer agreements, we generally must indemnify our customers for liability arising from intellectual property infringement claims with respect to our software. These indemnifications could be significant and we may not have adequate insurance coverage to protect us against all claims. The combination of our insurance coverage, cash flows and reserves may not be adequate to satisfy product liabilities we may incur in the future. Even meritless claims could subject us to adverse publicity, hinder us from securing insurance coverage in the future, require us to incur significant legal fees, decrease demand for any products that we successfully develop, divert management's attention, and force us to limit or forgo further development and commercialization of these products. The cost of any product liability litigation or other proceedings, even if resolved in our favor, could be substantial.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Share repurchases are made pursuant to a multi-year share repurchase program (the "Share Repurchase Program") authorized by our board of directors on February 6, 2017. This program was announced on February 7, 2017 and allows for the purchase of up to \$500 million of outstanding shares of our common stock in privately negotiated transactions or in the open market, or otherwise. There were no shares repurchased during the first quarter of 2023. On March 16, 2020, we announced the suspension of share repurchases under the Share Repurchase Program in conjunction with certain cash management measures we undertook as a result of the market conditions caused by COVID-19. Approximately \$287 million remains authorized for repurchases under the Share Repurchase Program as of March 31, 2023.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
10.116	Receivables Financing Agreement, dated as of the Closing Date, among the SPE, Sabre GLBL, Inc. and Sabre Global Technologies Limited, as initial servicers, the Administrative Agent, the lenders party thereto, and PNC Bank, N.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Sabre Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2023).
10.117†	Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Sean Menke, dated February 28, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Sabre Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2023).
10.118†	Offer Letter by and between Sabre and Kurt Ekert, dated February 28, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Sabre Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2023).
10.119	Sale and Contribution Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2023, by and among Sabre Securitization, LLC, Sabre GLBL Inc., GetThere L.P., Radixx Solutions International, Inc. and Prism Group, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Sabre Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2023).
10.120	English Sale Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2023, by and among Sabre Securitization, LLC and Sabre Global Technologies Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Sabre Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2023).
10.121†*	Offer Letter by and between Sabre Corporation and Ann Bruder effective May 1, 2023.
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File - the cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.

† Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

* Filed herewith

SIGNATURE

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.

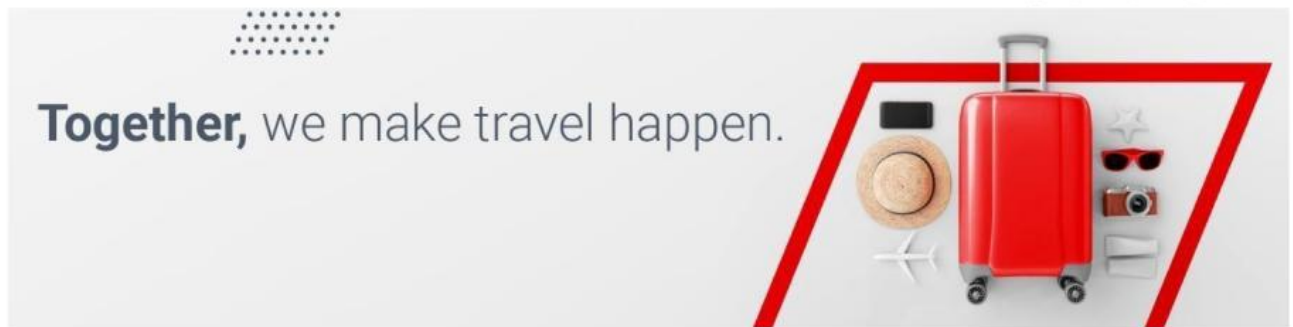
SABRE CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Date: May 4, 2023

By: /s/ Michael Randolfi
Michael Randolfi
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer of the registrant)

Sabre



March 8, 2023

Ann Bruder

Dear Ann,

Congratulations and welcome to Sabre! We are thrilled to offer you the opportunity to join our global community of people from around the world who passionately believe in the power of technology to fuel the dreams of travel. We are delighted to have you join us as Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer reporting to Kurt Ekert, Chief Executive Officer. Your journey with Sabre will commence on May 1, 2023.

You will have the opportunity to make a significant impact to the Legal team and our global business. Every day, in more than 60 countries, our team members work together to make it easier for travelers to connect with people and places.

We look forward to you joining our journey!

Best regards,

/s/ Shawn Williams

Shawn Williams
EVP, Chief People Officer

The Details

Base Salary	
\$600,000 USD	You will receive \$23,076.93 bi-weekly (gross), based on 26 pay periods in a year. Pursuant to our performance review process, you are eligible to receive a merit-based pay increase beginning in 2024, subject to approval by the Company’s Board of Directors (or a committee of the Board).
Annual Bonus	
\$510,000 USD	You will be eligible for a pro-rated 2024 target cash bonus (related to the Company’s 2023 performance) equal to 85% of your Base Salary, under the Executive Incentive Plan (“EIP,” or any successor program). The EIP is subject to the achievement of certain financial targets and individual objectives. If EIP is earned, it is generally paid in March following the completion of the plan year.
Sign-On Bonus	
\$500,000 USD	<p>You will receive a one-time bonus of \$500,000 (gross) (the “Sign-On Bonus”) on the first pay period following your start date.</p> <p>Your receipt of this Sign-On Bonus is contingent upon your execution of the following Bonus Agreement (the “Bonus Agreement”):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If, within one year of your start date, you leave Sabre for any reason other than (i) due to a reduction in force, (ii) your death, or (iii) your termination due to disability, you will reimburse Sabre for a pro-rata share of your Sign-On Bonus. That pro-rata share will be the full amount of your Sign-On Bonus, reduced by one twelfth (1/12) for each full month of your employment with Sabre. No reduction in the reimbursement shall be made for partial months of employment. 2. This Bonus Agreement is independent of any other agreement (if any) you have or may have with Sabre. The existence of any claim you may have against Sabre shall not serve as a defense to enforcement of this Bonus Agreement. 3. If any provision of this Bonus Agreement is held by any court to be invalid or unenforceable, the invalid or unenforceable provision shall be fully severable, and the Bonus Agreement shall be construed as if the invalid or unenforceable provision never comprised part of this Bonus Agreement. Further, in lieu of the invalid or unenforceable provision, there shall be automatically added, a provision as similar in terms to such invalid or unenforceable provision as may be possible and be legal, valid, and enforceable. 4. You hereby authorize Sabre to deduct from your final paycheck the bonus reimbursement due Sabre under paragraph 1 of this Bonus Agreement, and any other amounts due Sabre when your employment terminates, whatever the reason for termination. You further agree to reimburse Sabre for all reasonable expenses it incurs, including costs and attorney fees, to collect such amounts. 5. This Bonus Agreement shall be interpreted under, and governed by, the laws of the State of Texas and may be enforced in any state or federal court in Tarrant County, Texas. 6. Any modifications to this Bonus Agreement must be in writing and signed by both parties. <p>This Bonus Agreement and all its Amendments do not constitute a contract of continuous employment or a guarantee of employment with Sabre. Employment with Sabre is always at-will, including the duration of this Bonus Agreement.</p> <p>Candidate Acceptance Signature:</p> <p>s/ Ann Bruder</p> <p>Date: 3/8/23</p>
Long Term Equity Incentive	

Sign-On Grant	You will receive a new hire sign-on equity grant valued at \$1,500,000 delivered in 50% Restricted Stock Units and 50% Performance Stock Units. Your award will be granted on the next regularly scheduled grant date following your first day of employment (generally the 15 th of the month following the month of your start date). The RSUs will have a vesting of one-third of the grant after 1 year of the grant date anniversary, and one-third of the grant after the 2 nd anniversary of the grant date, and one-third of the grant after the 3 rd anniversary of the grant date. The PSUs will have a 3-year cliff vesting. The amount, terms and conditions of any awards to be granted to you are subject to approval by the Board, the Compensation Committee of the Board, or a sub-committee of the Compensation Committee.
Annual Grant	<p>Annual Grants: Starting in 2024, you will be eligible to receive an equity award based on your position's target award value of up to \$1,500,000. The amount, terms and conditions of any awards to be granted to you are subject to approval by the Board, the Compensation Committee of the Board, or a sub-committee of the Compensation Committee, in accordance with the executive long-term incentive plan in effect at the time.</p> <p>Stock Ownership Guidelines: As a senior executive, you will be subject to the Company's Stock Ownership Guidelines. These guidelines require senior executives to meet specified ownership levels of the Company's stock within five (5) years of becoming a senior executive. The guidelines help to further align the interests of senior executives with the long-term interests of our stockholders, as well as promote the Company's commitment to sound corporate governance. Your guideline level is currently three (3) times your base salary. As noted, you will have five years to achieve this level; however, in the interim you will be subject to certain share retention requirements until you meet this guideline level. In addition, you will be subject to the Company's Insider Trading Policy, which, among other things, imposes certain limitations on when you can trade in the Company's stock and requires you to pre-clear these trades.</p>
Other Benefits/Matters	
Paid Time Off	<p>You will be also eligible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 days paid time off PTO per calendar year. PTO is classified as vacation, sick or personal days, and is prorated based on start date. • Two floating holidays (based on start date) and eight company-scheduled holidays. (We observe New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and day after, and Christmas Day.) • Four days (one day/quarter) of Paid Volunteer Time Off (VTO). • Five days for year end break in the last week of December
Executive Severance Plan	You will be eligible to participate in the Company's Executive Severance Plan as a Level 2 Employee, as approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board, which will provide you with certain severance benefits in the event of (a) your resignation for Good Reason (each as defined in the Executive Severance Plan, a copy of which is enclosed with this letter) or (b) your termination of employment by the Company other than for Cause.
Executive Perquisites	Annual perquisite allowance of up to \$13,000 gross for certain reimbursable expenses such as legal fees, financial planning services, and annual Cooper Clinic physical (the latter also includes spouse)
401(k)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible for immediate contribution and rollover from another qualified plan. • Matching contributions dollar per dollar up to 6%. • Always vested in your contributions; fully vested in any company match after two years • Ability to contribute up to 50% of IRS eligible pay and up to full IRS limits for pre-tax limits (current limit is \$22,500). • Loan options and catch-up contributions available for those eligible. • Service provider is Fidelity Investments, including a Roth investment feature. • Auto enrollment of 3% after 90 days if no action is taken.

<p>Health and Wellness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible for coverage on day one of employment. • Coverage for team member, any dependents and domestic partner/spouse if they don't have access to benefits via their employer. • Three medical and two dental and vision programs to choose from. • All medical plans have prescription drug coverage. • Wellness program to save on insurance premiums. • FSA and HSA accounts available. • 12 weeks 100% paid parental leave per year. • Short- and Long-Term Disability, Life, and AD&D Insurance. • Employee Assistance, Headspace Access, Health Pro advice, Real Appeal weight loss, Kannact diabetes, and Quit for Life smoking Programs. • Health Express, on-site medical clinic in Southlake. • Active&Fit discounted gym memberships.
<p>Additional Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pet Insurance with up to 90% cash back on eligible vet bills. • Tuition Reimbursement up to \$5,250 per calendar year. • Adoption Assistance up to \$5,000 per child. (\$15,000 max per family.) • Check out our 'Sabre Benefits Resource Center' for a more in depth look of what we offer - https://flimp.live/Sabre-Benefit-Resource-Center

Your signature below will validate your acceptance of this offer. We are excited about your journey to make travel happen!

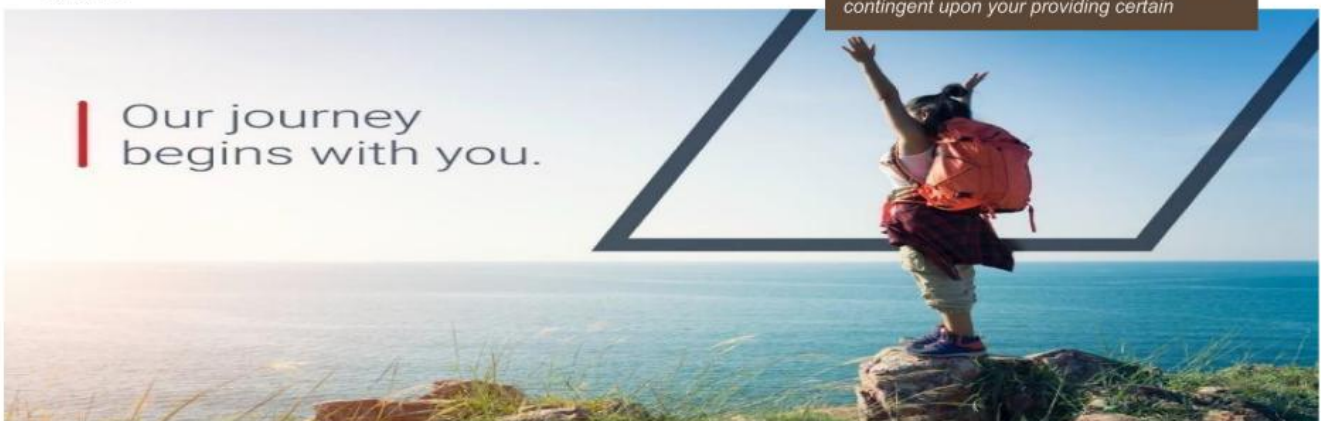
/s/ Shawn Williams

 Shawn Williams
 EVP, Chief People Officer

/s/ Ann Bruder

 Ann Bruder
 Date:
 3/8/23

**This offer is contingent upon Sabre's completion of your reference and background checks, execution of the Executive Confidentiality and Restrictive Covenants Agreement included with this letter, and on completion of Sabre's new hire paperwork. It is not to be considered an employment agreement of any type and does not bind you to an employment relationship for any specified period of time. This offer is also contingent on your being a U.S. citizen, a U.S. permanent resident, or otherwise lawfully authorized to work in the United States for Sabre on a continuous basis. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 requires Sabre to verify the identity and eligibility of each new employee to work in the United States using the Federal Government's Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9. This offer is therefore contingent upon your providing certain*



Executive Confidentiality and Restrictive Covenants Agreement

Executive Name: Ann Bruder
Executive Title: Executive Vice President and Chief Legal Officer

I acknowledge and agree that in my position with the Company, it is expected that: (i) I will be materially involved in conducting or overseeing aspects of the Company's business activities throughout the world; (ii) I will have contact with a substantial number of the Company's employees and the Company's then-current and actively-sought potential customers ("Customers") and suppliers of inventory ("Suppliers"); and (iii) I will have access to the Company's Trade Secrets and Confidential Information. Capitalized terms used in this Agreement and not otherwise defined in the text shall have the meanings assigned to such terms defined in paragraph IX(E) below.

I further acknowledge and agree that my competition with the Company anywhere worldwide, or my attempted solicitation of the Company's employees or Customers or Suppliers, during my employment or within the Restricted Period following my Date of Termination, would be unfair competition and would cause substantial damages to the Company. Consequently, in consideration of my employment with the Company, the Company's covenants in this Agreement, the provision to me by the Company of additional Trade Secrets information and Confidential Information, and the compensation that will be payable to me in my position with the Company, I make the following covenants:

I. Non-solicitation of Company Customers and Suppliers.

While I am employed by the Company and for the Restricted Period following any Date of Termination, I will not, directly or indirectly, on behalf of myself or of anyone other than the Company, solicit or hire or attempt to solicit or hire (or assist any third party in soliciting or hiring or attempting to solicit or hire) any Customer or Supplier in connection with any business activity that then competes with the Company.

II. Non-solicitation of Company Employees.

While I am employed by the Company and for the Restricted Period following any Date of Termination, I will not, without the prior written consent of the Board, directly or indirectly, on behalf of myself or any third party, solicit or hire or recruit or, other than in the good faith performance of my duties, induce or encourage (or assist any third party in hiring, soliciting, recruiting, inducing or encouraging) any employees of the Company or any individuals who were employees within the six month period immediately prior thereto to terminate or otherwise alter his or her employment with the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the restrictions contained in this paragraph II shall not apply to (i) general solicitations that are not specifically directed to employees of the Company or (ii) serving as a reference at the request of an employee.

III. Non-competition with the Company.

While I am employed by the Company and for the Restricted Period following any Date of Termination, I will not, directly or indirectly, whether as an employee, director, owner, partner, shareholder (other than the passive ownership of securities in any public enterprise which represent no more than five percent (5%) of the voting power of all securities of such enterprise), consultant, agent, co-venturer, or independent contractor or otherwise, or through any "person" (which, for purposes of this paragraph III, shall mean an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a trust, any unincorporated organization, or a government or political subdivision thereof), perform any services for or on behalf of, any Competitor of the Company. For purposes of this Agreement, a Competitor of the Company shall mean (i) any entity or business (x) that competes or (y) engages in a line of business that competes, in each of (x) and (y), with the business of the Company, and (ii) any unit, division, line of business, parent, subsidiary, affiliate (as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended), successor or assign of Travelport, Amadeus, AMEX, Etihad Airways, American Airlines, United Airlines, Delta Airlines, Lufthansa Group, Expedia, Booking Holdings, TripAdvisor, Alphabet, Amazon, Facebook, Concur/SAP, Oracle, Farelogix, TravelClick, BCD Travel, Hewlett Packard Enterprises, DXC Technology, Travelsky, Computer Sciences Corporation, SITA, Hewlett Packard, or Jeppesen. It is understood and agreed in the event that any of such entities and their respective affiliates, successors and assigns no longer engages in a line of business that competes with any business of the Company, such entity shall no longer be deemed a Competitor of the Company for purposes of this Agreement.

IV. Non-disclosure of Confidential Information and Trade Secrets.

While I am employed by the Company and thereafter, except in the good faith performance of my duties hereunder or where required by law, statute, regulation or rule of any governmental body or agency, or pursuant to a subpoena or court order, I will not, directly or indirectly, for my own account or for the account of any other person, firm or entity, use or disclose any Confidential Information or proprietary Trade Secrets of the Company to any third person unless such Confidential Information or Trade Secret has been previously disclosed to the public or is in the public domain (other than by reason of my breach of this paragraph IV).

V. Non-Disparagement.

I agree not to deliberately defame or disparage in public comments the Company or any of its respective officers, directors, members, executives or employees. I agree to reasonably cooperate with the Company (at no expense to myself) in refuting any defamatory or disparaging remarks by any third party made in respect of the Company or their respective directors, members, officers, executives or employees.

VI. Enforceability of Covenants.

I acknowledge that the Company has a present and future expectation of business from and with the Customers and Suppliers. I acknowledge the reasonableness of the term, geographical territory, and scope of the covenants set forth in this Agreement, and I agree that I will not, in any action, suit or other proceeding, deny the reasonableness of, or assert the unreasonableness of, the premises, consideration or scope of the covenants set forth herein and I hereby waive any such defense. I further acknowledge that complying with the provisions contained in this Agreement will not preclude me from engaging in a lawful profession, trade or business, or from becoming gainfully employed. I agree that each of my covenants under this Agreement are separate and distinct obligations, and the failure or alleged failure of the Company or the Board to enforce any other provision in this Agreement will not constitute a defense to the enforceability of my covenants and obligations under this Agreement. The Company and I each agree that any breach of any covenant under this Agreement may result in irreparable damage and injury to the other party and that the other party will be entitled to seek temporary and permanent injunctive relief in any court of competent jurisdiction without the necessity of posting any bond, unless otherwise required by the court.

VII. Certain Exceptions.

Notwithstanding anything set forth herein, nothing in this Agreement shall (i) prohibit me from making reports of possible violations of federal law or regulation to any governmental agency or entity in accordance with the provisions of and rules promulgated under Section 21F of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Section 806 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or of any other whistleblower protection provisions of federal law or regulation, or (ii) require notification or prior approval by the Company of any such report; provided that, I am not authorized to disclose communications with counsel that were made for the purpose of receiving legal advice or that contain legal advice or that are protected by the attorney work product or similar privilege. Furthermore, I will not be held criminally or civilly liable under any federal or state trade secret law for the disclosure of a trade secret that is made (i) in confidence to a federal, state or local government official, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney, in each case, solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of law or (ii) in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or proceeding, if such filings are made under seal. Nothing herein regarding confidentiality shall prohibit me from contacting the EEOC, SEC, or other governmental agencies to report any violations of law or my belief as to such violations and no action shall be taken to retaliate against me because of such reports or filings.

VIII. Post-Employment Transition and Cooperation.

Upon and after the termination of my employment with the Company for any reason (except my death or, if lacking sufficient physical or mental ability, my Disability), I will execute any and all documents and take any and all actions that the Company may reasonably request to affect the transition of my duties and responsibilities to a successor, including without limitation resigning from any positions that I hold by virtue of my employment with the Company. I will make myself reasonably available with respect to, and to cooperate in conjunction with, any litigation or investigation involving the Company, and any administrative matters (including the execution of documents, as reasonably requested). The Company agrees to compensate me (other than with respect to the provision of testimony) for such cooperation at an hourly rate commensurate with my base salary on the Date of Termination, to reimburse me for all reasonable expenses actually incurred in connection with cooperation pursuant to this paragraph VIII, and to provide me with legal representation.

IX. General Provisions.**A. Assignment and Severability**

I acknowledge and agree that my obligations hereunder are personal, and that I shall have no right to assign, transfer or delegate and shall not assign, transfer or delegate or purport to assign, transfer or delegate this Agreement or any of my rights or obligations hereunder. This Agreement shall bind my heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns. This Agreement shall remain in effect for the benefit of any successor or assign of the business of the Company and shall inure to the benefit of such successor or assign. If any provision of this Agreement, or the application thereof to any person, place or circumstance, shall be held to be invalid, void or otherwise unenforceable, such provision shall be enforced to the maximum extent possible so as to effect the intent of the parties, or, if incapable of such enforcement, shall be deemed to be deleted from this Agreement, and the remainder of this Agreement and such provisions as applied to other persons, places and circumstances shall remain in full force and effect.

B. Governing Law and Dispute Resolution

The laws of the State of Texas shall govern the construction, interpretation and enforcement of this Agreement. The parties agree that any and all claims, disputes, or controversies arising out of or related to this Agreement, or the breach of this Agreement, shall be resolved in the Federal or state courts in Tarrant County, Texas. I hereby irrevocably consent to personal jurisdiction and venue in Tarrant County, Texas for any such action and agree that One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) is the agreed amount for the bond to be posted if the Company seeks an injunction. In addition to all other available remedies, the Company shall be entitled to recover any attorneys' fees

and expenses it incurs in connection with any legal proceeding arising out of my breach of this Agreement.

C. Entire Agreement and Waiver

This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous correspondence, negotiations, agreements and understandings among the parties, both oral and written, regarding such subject matter. I acknowledge that the Company has not made, and that I have not relied upon, any representations or warranties concerning the subject matter of this Agreement other than those expressly set forth herein, if any. This Agreement may be amended only by written agreement signed by a duly authorized attorney of the Company other than me. The waiver of any rights under this Agreement in any particular instance, or the failure to enforce any provision of this Agreement in any particular instance, shall not constitute a waiver or relinquishment of the right to enforce such provision or enforce this Agreement generally.

D. Duty to Read

I acknowledge that I have read, and I understand this Agreement. I further agree that the Company would not have allowed me access to and use of Trade Secrets or Confidential Information and would not have provided me with the authority to develop and use goodwill of the Company without my acceptance of this Agreement.

E. Definitions

"Agreement" means this Executive Confidentiality and Restrictive Covenants Agreement.

"Board" means the Board of Directors of Sabre Corporation.

"Company" means Sabre Corporation, including all of its subsidiaries and all affiliated companies and joint ventures connected by ownership to Sabre Corporation at any time.

"Confidential Information" means all material information regarding the Company (as defined above), any Company activity, Company business or Company Customer that is not generally known to persons not employed or retained (as employees or as independent contractors or agents) by the Company, which is not generally disclosed by Company practice or authority to persons not employed by the Company, which does not rise to the level of a Trade Secret and that is the subject of reasonable efforts to keep it confidential. Confidential Information shall, to the extent such information is not a Trade Secret and to the extent material, include, but not be limited to product code, product concepts, production techniques, technical information regarding the Company products or services, production processes and product/service development, operations techniques, product/service formulas, information concerning Company techniques for use and integration of its website and other products/services, current and future development and expansion or contraction plans of the Company, sale/acquisition plans and contacts, marketing plans and contacts, information concerning the legal affairs of the Company and certain information concerning the strategy, tactics and financial affairs of the Company. "Confidential Information" shall not include information that has become generally available to the public, other than information that has become available as a result, directly or indirectly, of my failure to comply with any of my obligations to the Company. This definition shall not limit any definition of "confidential information" or any equivalent term under the Uniform Trade Secrets Act or any other state, local or federal law.

"Date of Termination" has the meaning set forth in the Sabre Corporation Executive Severance Plan.

"Disability" has the meaning set forth in the Sabre Corporation Executive Severance Plan.

"Restricted Period" means the specified period immediately following your Date of Termination which shall be twenty-four (24) months if you are designated as a Level 1 Employee by the Compensation Committee of the Board (or, if the Board so determines, by another committee of the Board or by the Board itself), and eighteen (18) months if you are designated as a Level 2 Employee.

"Trade Secrets" means all secret, proprietary or confidential information regarding the Company or any Company activity that fits within the definition of "trade secrets" under the Uniform Trade Secrets Act or other applicable law. Without limiting the foregoing or any definition of Trade Secrets, Trade Secrets protected hereunder shall include all source codes and object codes for the Company's software and all website design information to the extent that such information fits within the Uniform Trade Secrets Act. Nothing in this Agreement is intended, or shall be construed, to limit the protections of any applicable law protecting trade secrets or other confidential information. "Trade Secrets" shall not include information that has become generally available to the public, other than information that has become available as a result, directly or indirectly, of my failure to comply with any of my obligations to the Company. This definition shall not limit any definition of "trade secrets" or any equivalent term under the Uniform Trade Secrets Act or any other state, local or federal law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the 8th day of March 2023.

EXECUTIVE

/s/ Ann Bruder

Ann Bruder

SABRE CORPORATION

/s/ Shawn Williams

Shawn Williams
EVP, Chief People Officer

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

I, Kurt Ekert, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Sabre Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 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 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: May 4, 2023

By: /s/ Kurt Ekert

Kurt Ekert
Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer of the registrant)

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

I, Michael Randolfi, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Sabre Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 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 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: May 4, 2023

By: /s/ Michael Randolfi

Michael Randolfi
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer of the registrant)

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

The undersigned, the Chief Executive Officer of Sabre Corporation, hereby certifies that to his knowledge, on the date hereof:

- a. The Form 10-Q of Sabre Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 (the "Report"), filed on the date hereof with the Securities and Exchange Commission fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- b. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Sabre Corporation.

Date: May 4, 2023

By: /s/ Kurt Ekert
Kurt Ekert
Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer of the registrant)

This certification accompanies the Form 10-Q to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Sabre Corporation under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

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

The undersigned, the Chief Financial Officer of Sabre Corporation, hereby certifies that to his knowledge, on the date hereof:

- a. The Form 10-Q of Sabre Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 2023 (the "Report"), filed on the date hereof with the Securities and Exchange Commission fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- b. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Sabre Corporation.

Date: May 4, 2023

By: /s/ Michael Randolfi

Michael Randolfi
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer of the registrant)

This certification accompanies the Form 10-Q to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Sabre Corporation under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.