Risk Factors Comparison 2024-02-15 to 2023-02-17 Form: 10-K

Legend: New Text ~~Removed Text~~ Unchanged Text Moved Text Section

Risks Related to Our ~~ability~~ Business and Industry 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 ~~generate cash~~ 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 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 have caused, and may in the future cause, temporary or sustained disruption to leisure and business travel. The impact these disruptions have had, and would in the future have on our business depends on ~~many~~ the magnitude and duration of such disruption. These factors include ~~beyond our control~~, among others: (1) general and local economic conditions, including recessions and inflationary pressures; (2) financial instability of travel suppliers and the impact of any ~~failure~~ fundamental corporate changes to ~~meet~~ such travel suppliers, such as airline bankruptcies, consolidations, ~~our~~ - or ~~debt~~ suspensions of 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~~ -- the cost and availability of travel content; (3) factors that ~~are beyond our control~~ affect demand for travel such as outbreaks of contagious diseases , including ~~the impacts of~~ COVID- 19 ~~. See " Risk~~, 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 and changes in business practices; (4) political events like acts or threats of terrorism, hostilities, war and political unrest; (5) inclement weather, natural or man- made disasters and the effects of climate change; and (6) ~~Factors~~ factors ~~— The~~ 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. In addition, sustained disruptions from COVID- 19 negatively impacted our business, and the extent of our recovery following these disruptions is uncertain. While we have experienced a gradual recovery in our primary metrics over the past few years, we cannot predict the long- term effects of the pandemic on our business or the travel industry as a whole. If our business or 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 or the travel industry recovers. Developments that could affect the extent of any future recovery include, but are not limited to, the effect of changes in hiring levels and remote working arrangements; the speed and extent of the recovery across the broader travel ecosystem; and short- and long- term changes in travel patterns, including business or long- haul travel. 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. 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. 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. 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. In the second quarter of 2023, we announced and began to implement a cost reduction plan designed to reposition our business and to structurally reduce our cost base. Our cost reduction plan may be disruptive to our operations, and our workforce reductions could yield unanticipated consequences, such as attrition beyond planned workforce reductions, increased difficulties in our day- to- day operations and reduced employee morale. If employees who were not affected by the reduction in force seek alternate employment, this could result in the need for contract support at unplanned additional expense or harm our productivity. Our workforce reductions could also harm our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel. In addition, we may not realize the anticipated benefits, savings and improvements from our cost reduction efforts due to unforeseen difficulties, delays or unexpected costs. 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 our current and future offerings to respond to the changing needs of travel suppliers and meet intense competition. We also 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 products with new capabilities to adapt to the changing technological and regulatory 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 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, acquire or invest in new lines of business and take other actions, which has ~~had~~ 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, government regulations, 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 ~~expected~~ 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. Furthermore, 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 ~~significant adverse impact on~~ result of these sources of negotiating pressure, we may have to decrease our prices to retain their business ~~, including~~. If we are unable to renew our contracts with ~~financial results and prospects, and the~~ these travel suppliers on ~~whom~~ 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 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, ~~our~~ 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 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 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 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, 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 " ~~—~~ in our Annual Report on Form 10- K 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 ~~may require more cash than~~ that we ~~generate in~~ will be able to renew our airline contracts in the future ~~operating activities, and additional funding~~ on ~~reasonable~~ favorable economic terms or at all ~~may not~~, and the termination or expiration of these agreements could materially adversely impact our business. 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 ~~available~~ able to renew our travel buyer agreements in the future on favorable economic terms or at all . ~~" On~~ Similarly, our Travel Solutions ~~an~~ and ~~ongoing basis~~ 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 ~~evaluate and consider strategic acquisitions~~ be able to renew our solutions contracts in the future on favorable economic terms or at all. Additionally , ~~divestitures, joint ventures,~~ we use several third- party distributor partners and equity method investments to extend our GDS services in Europe , ~~refinancing~~ 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 regions. 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 ~~our~~ - or all of these agreements on economically favorable terms or at all, or the early termination of these existing ~~debt~~ contracts, would adversely affect the value of ~~or~~ our Travel Solutions business ~~repurchasing our outstanding debt obligations in open market or in privately negotiated transactions,~~ as ~~well 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 ~~transactions we believe may create stockholder value or~~ for ~~enhance financial performance. These transactions may require cash expenditures or generate proceeds and, to the extent they~~ - the ~~require cash expenditures~~ solutions we provide and would materially harm our business , ~~may be funded through~~ 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 ~~combination~~ certain degree of ~~cash on hand, debt~~ revenue concentration among a portion of ~~or~~ our ~~equity offerings~~ customer base . ~~While the COVID- 19 pandemic has had~~ Because of this concentration among a small number of customers, if an event were to ~~adverse~~ adversely affect one of these customers, it could have a material impact on our business . We are exposed to risks associated ~~, we recognized federal taxable income in 2022 based on our operating and non- operating results along~~ with payment card industry data (" PCI") compliance. The PCI Data Security Standard ~~provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that limit interest expense deductions and the annual use of Net Operating Loss~~ (" ~~NOL~~ PCI DSS ") ~~carryforwards, and~~ is a specific set of comprehensive security standards ~~requires~~ required ~~companies~~ by credit card brands for enhancing payment account data security, including but not limited to ~~capitalize~~ 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 ~~and~~ - an ~~amortize research~~ 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 November 2023. 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 ~~and~~ - an ~~development~~ 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 ~~. As~~ , 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 ~~, we expect to be a U. S. federal cash taxpayer~~ in unfavorable outcomes ~~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. Our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities held by our foreign subsidiaries~~ are involved ~~available to satisfy domestic liquidity needs arising~~ in ~~the ordinary course~~ various legal proceedings that involve claims for substantial amounts of money or which involve how we conduct our business ~~, including liquidity needs associated with our domestic debt service requirements. We do not consider undistributed foreign earnings to be indefinitely reinvested as of December 31, 2022, with certain limited exceptions and have, in those cases, recorded corresponding deferred taxes. We consider the undistributed capital investments in most of our foreign subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested as of December 31, 2022 and have not provided deferred taxes on any outside basis differences. Contractual Obligations Our material cash requirements consist of the following contractual obligations, excluding pension obligations~~ . See Note ~~15~~ 18 . ~~Pension~~ Commitments and Contingencies ~~Other Postretirement~~

~~Benefit Plans~~ , to our consolidated financial statements. ~~We had no off balance sheet arrangements during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. Debt Our debt obligation includes all interest and principal of borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities, senior secured notes due 2025 and 2027 and senior exchangeable notes due 2025. Under certain circumstances, we are required to pay a percentage of the excess cash flow, if any, generated each year to our lenders which is not reflected in the amount disclosed below. Interest on the term loan is based on the LIBOR or SOFR rate plus a base margin and includes the effect of interest rate swaps. See Note 8. Debt, to our consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2022, we had a total debt obligation, including interest, of $ 6. 5 billion, with $ 450 million due within the next 12 months.~~ For **example** ~~purposes of this disclosure, we have used projected LIBOR / SOFR rates for all future periods. Lease obligations We lease approximately 700 thousand square feet of office space in 59 locations in 42 countries. Lease payment escalations are based on fixed annual increases, local consumer price index changes or market rental reviews. We have renewal options of various term lengths in approximately 36 leases. We have 2 purchase options and no restrictions imposed by our leases concerning dividends or additional debt. See Note 11. Leases, to our consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2022, we had total lease obligation of $ 114 million, with $ 19 million due within the next 12 months. IT agreements Certain agreements with technology providers, including for the provision of outsourcing services for our IT infrastructure and applications and the provision of certain cloud- based services, include minimum amounts due for the provision of those services. Contractual minimums are annual in some instances and span multiple years in other contracts. As of December 31, 2022, we had total IT agreement obligations of $ 2. 4 billion, with $ 267 million due within the next 12 months. Actual payments may vary significantly from the minimum amounts calculated and include our estimated spend for those contracts with committed spend covering multiple years. Purchase obligations Purchase obligations represent an estimate of open purchase orders and contractual obligations in the ordinary course of business for which we have not received the goods or services as of December 31, 2022. Although open purchase orders are considered enforceable and legally binding, the terms generally allow us the option to cancel, reschedule and adjust our requirements based on our business needs prior to the delivery of goods or performance of services. As of December 31, 2022, we had a total purchase obligation of $ 443 million, with $ 343 million due within the next 12 months. Letters of credit Our letters of credit consist of stand- by letters of credit, underwritten by a group of lenders and backed by cash collateral, which we primarily issue in the normal course of business. There were no claims made against any standby letters of credit during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. As of December 31, 2022, we had a total obligation of $ 12 million, with $ 6 million due within the next 12 months. Unrecognized tax benefits Unrecognized tax benefits include associated interest and penalties. The timing of related cash payments for substantially all of these liabilities is inherently uncertain because the ultimate amount and timing of such liabilities is affected by factors which are variable and outside our control. As of December 31, 2022, we had a total obligation of $ 97 million, with $ 21 million due within the next 12 months. Capital Resources As of December 31, 2022, our outstanding debt totaled $ 4. 7 billion, which is net of debt issuance costs and unamortized discounts. Currently approximately 29 % 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 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 interest rates higher than prior years, increasing current and future interest expense. We expect to further refinance portions of our debt in 2023 and 2024 which, at current interest rates, would 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 16. Commitments and Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements~~ . Depending on the amount of attorneys ~~'~~ ’ fees and costs **required to be paid to US Airways** , 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 additional indebtedness (other than the securitization transaction on our accounts receivable balances described below), to the extent issued in the future, would likely be unsecured. If our credit ratings were to be downgraded, or financing sources were 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. As of December 31, 2022, we are in compliance with all covenants under the terms of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. In February 2023, we entered into a securitization transaction on our accounts receivable balances which is expected to provide a minimum of approximately $ 100 million in additional funding. 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 expected to be 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 December 31, 2022, we have reinvested $ 250 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 December 31, 2022, we had outstanding approximately $ 1. 0 billion of variable debt that is indexed to LIBOR consisting of 2021 Term Loan B- 1 for $ 397 million and 2021 Term Loan B- 2 for $ 630 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. In March and August 2022, we entered into the March 2022 Refinancing and August 2022 Refinancing, respectively, which extended the maturity and replaced LIBOR with Term SOFR on a portion of our Term Loan B facility. In December 2022, we used the proceeds of the December 2027 Notes (as defined below) issuance to redeem the remaining principal balance on the Term Loan B Facility. Recent Events Impacting Our Liquidity and Capital Resources Debt Agreements On July 12, 2021, we refinanced the Revolver and terminated the commitments thereunder, replacing it with term loans. Among other things, the refinancing amended the financial performance covenant to remove the minimum liquidity requirement of $ 300 million, the Total Net Leverage Ratio maintenance requirement, and certain other limitations. On March 9, 2022 and August 15, 2022, we refinanced and extended the maturity on a portion of the~~

~~Term Loan B facility.~~ See " — **We have a significant amount of indebtedness** ~~Senior Secured Credit Facilities" below. On December 6~~ , ~~2022~~ **which could adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to operate our business and to fulfill our obligations under our indebtedness. " In addition** , **although the jury rejected US Airways' claim under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, finding that** Sabre ~~GLBL entered into a new debt agreement consisting~~ **' 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** ~~555 million aggregate principal amount of 11~~ . ~~250 % senior secured notes due 2027 (~~ **00 in single damages with respect to this verdict, and we believe the applicable limitations period for similar claims has expired,** ~~the~~ **other** ~~" December 2027 Notes ")~~ **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** . ~~See~~ **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 ~~8~~ **18** . ~~Debt~~ **Commitments and Contingencies** , to our consolidated financial statements ~~for~~ **or elsewhere** ~~further information. Equity Offerings On August 24, 2020, we completed concurrent offerings of (1) 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 and (2) 41, 071, 429 shares of common stock which generated net proceeds of approximately $ 275 million. Unless previously converted, each share of Preferred Stock will automatically convert, for settlement on the mandatory conversion date, which is expected to be September 1, 2023 into between 11. 9048 and 14. 2857 shares of the Company' s common stock, subject to customary anti- dilution adjustments. The number of shares of the Company' s common stock issuable upon conversion will be determined based on the average volume- weighted average price per share of the Company' s common stock over the 20 consecutive trading day period beginning on, and including, the 21st scheduled trading day immediately before September 1, 2023. Holders of the Preferred Stock will have the right to convert all or any portion of their shares of their Preferred Stock 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 Certificate of Designations governing the Preferred Stock) will be settled at the minimum conversion rate. In addition, the conversion rate applicable to such an early conversion may in certain circumstances be increased to compensate holders of the Preferred Stock for certain unpaid accumulated dividends. If a make- whole fundamental change occurs, then holders of the Preferred Stock will, in certain circumstances, be entitled to convert their Preferred Stock 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 subject to redemption at the Company' s option. If the Company liquidates, dissolves or winds up, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, then, subject to the rights of any of the Company' s creditors or holders of any outstanding liquidation senior stock, each share of Preferred Stock will entitle the holder thereof to receive payment for the following amount out of the Company' s assets or funds legally available for distribution to its stockholders, before any such assets or funds are distributed to, or set aside for the benefit of, any liquidation junior stock: (1) the liquidation preference per share of Preferred Stock, which is equal to $ 100. 00 per share; and (2) all unpaid dividends that will have accumulated on such share to, but excluding, the date of such payment. In the fourth quarter of 2021, a certain holder elected to convert 50, 000 shares of preferred stock to 595, 240 shares of common stock. 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 $ 21 million of accrued preferred stock dividends in our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022. During the year ended December 31, 2022, we paid cash dividends on our preferred stock of $ 21 million. On February 1, 2023, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of $ 1. 625 per share on Preferred Stock payable on March 1, 2023 to holders of record of the Preferred Stock on February 15, 2023. Subject to certain exceptions, so long as any share of Preferred Stock remains outstanding, no dividends or distributions will be declared or paid on shares of the Company' s common stock or any other class or series of stock ranking junior to the Preferred Stock, and no common stock or any other class or series stock ranking junior to the Preferred Stock will be purchased, redeemed or otherwise acquired for value by the Company or any of its subsidiaries unless, in each case, all accumulated and unpaid dividends for all prior completed dividend periods, if any, have been paid in full. In addition, if (i) less than all accumulated and unpaid dividends on the outstanding Preferred Stock have been declared and paid as of any dividend payment date or (ii) the board of directors declares a dividend on the Preferred Stock that is less than the total amount of unpaid dividends on the outstanding preferred stock that would accumulate to, but excluding, any dividend payment date, no dividends may be declared or paid on any parity stock, unless dividends are declared on the shares of Preferred Stock on a pro rata basis. If accumulated dividends on the outstanding Preferred Stock have not been declared and paid in an aggregate amount corresponding to six or more dividend periods, whether or not consecutive, then, subject to the other provisions of the Preferred Stock, the authorized number of the Company' s directors will automatically increase by two and the holders of the Preferred Stock, voting together as a single class with the holders of each class or series of voting parity stock, if any, will have the right to elect two directors to fill such two new directorships at the Company' s next annual meeting of stockholders (or, if earlier, at a special meeting of the Company' s stockholders called for such purpose). During the year ended December 31, 2022, we did not pay cash dividends on our common stock. As a result of the significant adverse impact of the COVID- 19 pandemic on our financial results and liquidity, on March 16, 2020, we announced the suspension of the payment of quarterly cash dividends on our common stock, effective with respect to the dividends occurring after the March 30, 2020 payment. Future cash dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors and the amount of cash dividends per share will depend upon, among other things, our future operations and earnings, capital requirements and surplus, general financial condition, contractual restrictions, number of shares of common stock outstanding and other factors the board of directors may deem relevant. The timing and amount of future dividend payments will be at the discretion of our board of directors. 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 year ended December 31, 2022, 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 December 31, 2022. Senior Secured Credit Facilities On August 23, 2017, Sabre GLBL entered into a Fourth Incremental Term Facility Amendment to our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, Term Loan A Refinancing Amendment to our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, and Second Revolving Facility Refinancing Amendment to our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the " 2017 Refinancing "). The 2017 Refinancing included a $ 400 million revolving credit facility (" Revolver") as well as the application of the proceeds of the approximately $ 1, 891 million incremental Term Loan B facility (" Term Loan B ") and $ 570 million Term Loan A facility (" Term Loan A "). On August 27, 2020, Sabre GLBL entered into a Third Revolving Facility Refinancing Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the" Third Revolving Refinancing Amendment") and the First Term A Loan Extension Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the" Term A Loan Extension Amendment" and, together with the Third Revolving Refinancing Amendment, the" 2020 Refinancing"), which extended the maturity of the Revolver from July 1, 2022 to November 23, 2023 at the earliest and~~

February 22, 2024 at the latest, depending on certain" springing" maturity conditions as described in the Third Revolving Refinancing Amendment. In addition to extending the maturity date of the Revolver, the 2020 Refinancing also provided that, during any covenant suspension resulting from a" Material Travel Event Disruption" (as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement), including during the current covenant suspension period, we were required to maintain liquidity of at least $ 300 million on a monthly basis, which was lowered in December 2020 from $ 450 million. In addition, during this covenant suspension, the 2020 Refinancing limited certain payments to equity holders, certain investments, certain prepayments of unsecured debt and the ability of certain subsidiaries to incur additional debt. The applicable margins for the Revolver were between 2. 50 % and 1. 75 % per annum for Eurocurrency rate loans and between 1. 50 % and 0. 75 % per annum for base rate loans, with the applicable margin for any quarter reduced by 25 basis points (up to 75 basis points total) if the Senior Secured First- Lien Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) was less than 3. 75 to 1. 0, 3. 00 to 1. 0, or 2. 25 to 1. 0, respectively. These interest rate spreads for the Revolver were increased by 0. 25 %, during covenant suspension, in connection with the 2020 Refinancing. On December 17, 2020, Sabre GLBL entered into a Sixth Term A Loan Refinancing and Incremental Amendment to our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, resulting in additional Term Loan B borrowings of $ 637 million (" Other Term B Loans") due December 17, 2027. The applicable interest rate margins for the Other Term B Loans are 4. 00 % per annum for Eurocurrency rate loans and 3. 00 % per annum for base rate loans, with a floor of 0. 75 % for the Eurocurrency rate, and 1. 75 % for the base rate, respectively. The net proceeds of $ 623 million from the issuance, net of underwriting fees and commissions, were used to fully redeem both the $ 500 million outstanding 5. 25 % senior secured notes due November 2023 and the $ 134 million outstanding Term Loan A. We incurred no material additional indebtedness as a result of these transactions, other than amounts for certain interest, fees and expenses. We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of $ 11 million during the year ended December 31, 2020 in connection with these transactions, which consisted of a redemption premium of $ 6 million and the write- off of unamortized debt issuance costs of $ 5 million. On July 12, 2021, we entered into agreements to refinance the Other Term Loan B facility and the Revolver, and terminated the revolving commitments thereunder (the" 2021 Refinancing"). We incurred no additional indebtedness as a result of the 2021 Refinancing, other than amounts covering certain interest, fees and expenses. Among other things, the 2021 Refinancing amended the financial performance covenant to remove the minimum liquidity requirement of $ 300 million, the Total Net Leverage Ratio maintenance requirement, and certain other limitations. The 2021 Refinancing included the application of the proceeds of (i) a new $ 404 million term loan " B- 1 " facility (the " New Term B- 1 Facility ") and (ii) a new $ 644 million term loan " B- 2 " facility (the" New Term B- 2 Facility" and together with the New Term B- 1 Facility, the " New Facilities "), borrowed by Sabre GLBL under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, to pay down in full approximately $ 634 million of Other Term B Loans and the outstanding $ 400 million Revolver balance, and to terminate the revolving commitments thereunder. The remaining proceeds, net of a $ 3 million discount, were used to pay a $ 6 million redemption premium and $ 6 million in other fees associated with the refinancing. We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt in connection with these transactions during the year ended December 31, 2021 of $ 13 million and debt modification costs for financing fees of $ 2 million recorded to Other, net. The New Facilities mature on December 17, 2027, and we have the ability to prepay the New Facilities after December 17, 2021 without a premium. In addition, on July 2, 2021, in anticipation of the Revolver repayment and termination of the revolving commitments (and related letter of credit subfacility), Sabre GLBL entered into a new $ 20 million bilateral letter of credit facility, which is secured by a cash collateral deposit account and included as restricted cash on our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021. On March 9, 2022, we entered into an amendment to refinance a portion of the Term Loan B facility (the" March 2022 Refinancing"). 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 GLBL 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 nine months ended September 30, 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 1. 01 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. 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. Applicable margins for the 2021 Term Loan B- 1 and 2021 Term Loan B- 2 are 3. 50 % per annum for Eurocurrency rate loans and 2. 50 % per annum for base rate loans over the life of the loan, with a floor of 0. 50 % for the Eurocurrency rate, and 1. 50 % for the base rate, respectively. Applicable margins for the 2022 Term Loan B- 1 are 4. 25 % per annum for Term SOFR loans and 3. 25 % per annum for base rate loans over the life of the loan, with a floor of 0. 50 % for the Term SOFR rate, and 1. 50 % for the base rate, respectively, and a credit spread adjustment factor of 0. 10 %. Applicable margins for the 2022 Term Loan B- 2 are 5. 00 % per annum for Term SOFR loans and 4. 00 % per annum for base rate loans over the life of the loan, with a floor of 0. 50 % for the Term SOFR rate, and 1. 50 % for the base rate, respectively, and a credit spread adjustment factor of 0. 10 %. Cash Flows Operating Activities Cash used in operating activities totaled $ 276 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The $ 138 million increase in operating cash flow from 2021 was primarily due to an improvement in our results of operations as a result of the gradual global recovery from the COVID- 19 pandemic during 2022, partially offset by payments of $ 67 million to our employees under performance- based bonus plans that did not occur in the prior year and an increase in interest payments of $ 39 million related to our term loans. Cash used in operating activities totaled $ 415 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. The $ 356 million increase in operating cash flow from 2020 was primarily due to an improvement in our results of operations as a result of the gradual global recovery from the COVID- 19 pandemic during 2021, acquisition termination fees of $ 21 million paid in the first quarter of 2020 in connection with the now- terminated agreement to acquire Farelogix, a reduction in severance payments of $ 34 million related to restructuring activities initiated in 2020, and a $ 21 million reduction in upfront incentive consideration payments. This increase in operating cash flow was partially offset by additional interest

~~payments of $ 61 million resulting from debt refinancing activities during 2020. Investing Activities For the year ended December 31, 2022, we received proceeds of $ 392 million from the sale of AirCentre, partially offset by $ 69 million of cash used on capital expenditures primarily related to software developed for internal use, $ 80 million for the investment in GBT, and $ 69 million for Conferma and other acquisitions. For the year ended December 31, 2021, we received proceeds of $ 25 million from the sale of certain investments and assets, offset by $ 54 million of cash used on capital expenditures primarily related to software developed for internal use. Financing Activities For the year ended December 31, 2022, we used $ 75 million for financing activities. Significant highlights of our financing activities included: • proceeds of $ 624 million, $ 650 million, and $ 545 million from the issuance of the 2022 Term Loan B- 1 Facility, the 2022 Term Loan B- 2 Facility and the December 2027 Notes; • payment of $ 1. 8 billion on Term Loan B; • payment of $ 17 million on 2021 Term B- 1 Facility, 2021 Term B- 2 Facility, 2022 Term Loan B- 1 Facility and 2022 Term Loan B- 2 Facility; • payment of $ 33 million in debt discount and issuance costs; • payment of $ 21 million in dividends on our preferred stock; and • net payments of $ 16 million from the settlement of employee stock- option awards. For the year ended December 31, 2021, we used $ 51 million for financing activities. Significant highlights of our financing activities included: • proceeds of $ 403 million and $ 642 million from the issuance of New Term B- 1 Facility and New Term B- 2 Facility, respectively; • proceeds from borrowings under the Revolver of $ 25 million; • payment of $ 661 million on Term Loan B and Other Term Loan B; • payments of $ 400 million for the Revolver; • net payments of $ 23 million from the settlement of employee stock- option awards; • payment of $ 22 million in dividends on our preferred stock; • payment of $ 12 million in debt prepayment fees and issuance costs; and • payment of $ 3 million for the settlement of exchangeable notes. Recent Accounting Pronouncements Information related to Recent Accounting Pronouncements is included in Note 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies, to our consolidated financial statements included in Part II, Item 8~~ in this Annual Report on Form 10- K, **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, or restrict access to, 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, antiboycott, 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 rules. The OFAC rules, 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 neither owned by those governments or nationals of those countries / regions nor themselves sanctioned. 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 and other regulators. We note, however, that sanctions regulations and related interpretive guidance are complex and subject to varying interpretations. Due to this complexity, a regulator' s interpretation of its own regulations and guidance varies on a case by case basis. As a result, we cannot provide any guarantees that a regulator 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 imposed varying 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 have prevented us, and in the future could further prevent or discourage us, from performing or renewing existing contracts with or receiving payments from customers in those countries. In addition, the conflict or these sanctions and export controls have prevented and in the future could further prevent or discourage third parties on whom we may rely from continuing to perform in those countries. 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, have adversely impacted, and in the future could further adversely impact, our business, results of operations and financial condition. Russia has 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 rules and regulations 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 material 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 have become 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. 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. 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 network, cloud, mainframe and SaaS providers. Our businesses are dependent on IT infrastructure and applications operated for us by network, cloud, mainframe and SaaS providers. The commercial services we offer to our customers generally run on infrastructure provided by third parties such as DXC Technology (" DXC") and cloud providers. DXC provides significant operational support for our mainframe platforms in addition to basic hosting services. We also use multiple third- party SaaS platforms to operate our services, run our business, and support our customers, including IT service management, program and project management, enterprise resource planning, customer relationship management and human resource management systems. 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 our mainframe platforms 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 currently allocated 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 changes for the purpose of enhancing our products or achieving other technological objectives. 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. 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, our systems, or our customers' 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 our critical systems and 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. 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. We utilize various generative artificial intelligence (AI) solutions from our third- party providers as part of some of our software products. There are risks associated with the use of emerging technologies such as generative AI, including risks related to testing and validating the security and privacy mechanisms of the third- party providers, as well as risks related to implementing technical security controls to govern and mange this technology in a secure manner. If we were to experience a cybersecurity incident related to the integration of AI capabilities into our software product offerings, or if there are deficiencies or other failures of such AI solutions from our third- party providers, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected. AI also presents various emerging legal, regulatory and ethical issues, and the incorporation of AI into our software products could require us to expend significant resources in developing, testing and maintaining our product offerings and may cause us to experience brand, reputational, or competitive harm, or incur legal liability. 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. We process, store, and transmit large amounts of data, such as PII of our customers and employees 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, ransomware attacks, 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. In addition, the techniques employed in connection with these threats and intrusions are changing, developing and evolving rapidly, including from emerging technologies such as advanced forms of AI. The costs and impacts related to these incidents, including the costs of investigation and remediation, any associated penalties assessed by any governmental authority or payment card brand, and any indemnification or other contractual obligations to our customers, may be material and could damage our reputation. For example, we previously 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. In addition, in the third quarter of 2023, we became aware that an unauthorized actor had illegally extracted certain company data and posted it to the dark web. Immediately upon becoming aware of this extraction, we initiated an investigation, with the assistance of cybersecurity and forensics professionals. We have also notified federal law enforcement and have provided, and will continue to provide, other required notifications. To date this cybersecurity incident has not had a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. However, there is no assurance that it will not result in significant costs to us, reputational harm, expenditure of additional resources, lawsuits, or regulatory inquiries in the future that could result in a material adverse effect. 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 or utilize 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. Our global presence makes our business potentially vulnerable to economic and political conditions that adversely affect business and leisure travel originating in or traveling to a particular region. The global economy continues to face significant uncertainty, including increased inflation and interest rates, 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, changes in the regulatory, tax and economic environment in the United States 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. Any unfavorable economic, political or regulatory developments in a particular region 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 that region. 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. In addition, the current military conflict in Ukraine and the related imposition of sanctions and export controls on Russia and Belarus, as well as conflict in the Middle East, have created global economic uncertainty and contributed to inflationary pressures. A significant escalation or expansion of economic disruption, the conflicts' current scope or additional sanctions and export controls and actions taken in response to these sanctions and export controls could disrupt our business further, 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 and in the Middle East; (2) adverse laws and regulatory requirements, including more comprehensive regulation in the E. U., the continued effects of the U. K.' s exit from the E. U. (" Brexit") and 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. As of December 31, 2023, we had $ 4. 8 billion of indebtedness outstanding which is net ~~incorporated herein by reference. Critical Accounting Estimates This discussion and analysis~~ of ~~our financial condition~~ debt issuance costs and ~~results~~ unamortized discounts. Our substantial level of indebtedness increases the possibility that we may not generate enough cash flow from operations ~~is based~~ to pay, when due, the principal of, interest on ~~our~~ - or other amounts due ~~consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared~~ in respect ~~accordance with GAAP. The preparation~~ of , these obligations. ~~financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect our reported assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and other~~ Other risks relating ~~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 our long- term indebtedness ~~a change in the application of a particular accounting standard. Our accounting policies that include significant estimates and assumptions~~ include: (~~i~~ 1) ~~estimation~~ 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 or if we have to incur additional indebtedness in a higher interest rate environment; (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. Subject to market conditions, we may opportunistically refinance portions of our debt in the near term which, at current interest rates and market conditions, may negatively impact our interest expense or result in higher stock dilution. 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 material increases in total indebtedness, if available and to the extent issued in the future, may 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 ~~recognition~~ ; (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 ~~and~~ - an ~~multiple~~ 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, including in light of the uncertainty related to volume trends. 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, sales of equity- linked securities, 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 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 ~~obligation arrangements~~. In addition , ~~(ii) judgments used~~ 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 could increase our cost of capital. Furthermore, raising capital through public or private sales of equity, or sales of equity- linked securities, could cause earnings or ownership dilution to ~~our~~ your ~~air booking cancellation reserve~~ shareholding interests in our company. We are exposed to interest rate fluctuations. Our floating rate indebtedness and the potential refinancing of fixed rate indebtedness exposes us to fluctuations in prevailing interest rates. To reduce the impact of large fluctuations in interest rates , ~~(iii) estimation~~ we typically hedge a portion of our interest rate risk by entering into derivative agreements with financial institutions. Our exposure to floating 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. Additionally, recent interest rate increases have generally increased the cost of debt and we have been, and may in the future be, required to pay higher interest rates on new fixed rate indebtedness we have incurred and may incur in the future in comparison to the interest rates payable on our prior and currently outstanding fixed rate indebtedness, including in connection with the refinancing of such indebtedness. 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. 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 ~~our~~ - or ~~allowance~~ convertible instruments 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- linked 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 ~~credit~~ predict ~~losses (iv)~~ 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 ~~the~~ other ~~evaluation~~ 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 ~~the~~ other ~~recoverability of~~ securities that we may issue in connection with any such acquisitions and investments. To the ~~carrying value~~ 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 ~~and~~ , including goodwill and ~~, (v) assumptions utilized to test recoverability of capitalized implementation costs, (vi) the~~ other intangible ~~evaluation of uncertainties surrounding the calculation of our tax~~ assets , or recognize impairments on our equity method investments. Our consolidated balance sheets as of December 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 ~~and~~ - an increase in these types ~~liabilities, and (vii) estimation~~ of assets ~~loss contingencies~~ . We ~~regard~~ do not amortize goodwill ~~an~~ and intangible assets ~~accounting estimate underlying our financial statements as a " critical accounting estimate " if the accounting estimate requires us to make assumptions about matters~~ that are determined ~~uncertain at the time of estimation and if changes in the estimate are reasonably likely~~ to ~~occur and could~~ have indefinite useful lives ~~a material effect on the presentation of financial condition~~ , ~~changes in financial condition, or results of operations. We have included below 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. We have discussed the development, selection and disclosure of these accounting policies with our Audit Committee. Although we believe these policies to be the most critical, other accounting policies also have a significant effect on our financial statements and certain of these policies also require the use of estimates and assumptions. For further information about~~ - - but ~~our significant accounting policies, see Note 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies, to our consolidated financial statements. Revenue Recognition and Multiple Performance Obligation Arrangements Our agreements with customers of our Travel Solutions business may have multiple performance obligations which generally include software solutions through SaaS and hosted delivery, professional service fees and implementation services. We also evaluate performance obligations across multiple agreements when entered into with the same customer at or near the same time. These multiple performance obligation arrangements involve judgments, including estimating the selling prices of goods and services, estimating the total contract consideration and allocating amounts to each distinct performance obligation, forecasting future volumes and estimating total costs and costs to complete a project. Revenue recognition from our IT Solutions products requires significant~~

judgments such as identifying distinct performance obligations including material rights within an agreement, estimating the total contract consideration and allocating amounts to each distinct performance obligation, determining whether variable pricing within a contract meets the allocation objective, and forecasting future volumes. For a small number of our contracts, we **amortize definite** are required to forecast volumes as a result of pricing variability within the contract in order to calculate the rate for revenue recognition. Any changes in these judgments and estimates could have an impact on the revenue recognized in future periods. Our forecasted volumes were significantly impacted in 2020 and 2021 due to the impacts of COVID - **lived intangible** 19 on our customers which had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our current and future revenues. We evaluate revenue recognition for agreements with customers which generally are represented by individual contracts but could include groups of contracts if the contracts are executed at or near the same time. Typically, access to our GDS and our professional service fees are separated from the implementation and software services. We account for separate performance obligations on an individual basis with value assigned to each performance obligation based on our best estimate of relative standalone selling price (" SSP"). Judgment is required to determine the SSP for each distinct performance obligation. SSP is assessed annually using a historical analysis of contracts with customers executed in the most recently completed calendar year to determine the range of selling prices applicable to a distinct good or service. In making these judgments, we analyze various factors, including discounting practices, price lists, contract prices, value differentiators, customer segmentation and overall market and economic conditions. Based on these results, the estimated SSP is set for each distinct product or service delivered to customers. As our market strategies evolve, we may modify pricing practices in the future which could result in changes to SSP. Deferred customer advances and discounts are amortized against revenue in future periods as the related revenue is earned. Our contract assets include revenue recognized for services already transferred to a customer, for which the fulfillment of another contractual performance obligation is required, before we have the unconditional right to bill and collect based on contract terms. Contract assets are reviewed for recoverability on a periodic **straight- line** basis based on a review of impairment indicators. Deferred customer advances and discounts are reviewed for recoverability based on future contracted revenues and estimated direct costs of the contract when a significant event occurs that could impact the recoverability of the assets, such as a significant contract modification or early renewal of contract terms. These assets are directly supported by estimates of Passengers Boarded and booking volumes for specific customers over their **useful economic lives** remaining contractual terms. Due to the long- term nature of the relevant contracts , **which range from four** recovery of these assets is not sensitive to **thirty** near- term declines in volumes such as those that have occurred in 2021. For the year **years** ended December 31 , **depending** 2022, we did not impair any of these assets as a result of the related contracts becoming uncollectable, modified or canceled. Contracts are priced to generate total revenues over the life of the contract that exceed any discounts or advances provided and any upfront costs incurred to implement the customer contract. Air Booking Cancellation Reserve Transaction revenue for airline travel reservations is recognized by Travel Solutions at the time of the booking of the reservation, net of estimated future cancellations. Cancellations prior to the day of departure are estimated based on **classification** the historical and expected level of cancellation rates, adjusted to take into account any recent factors which could cause a change in those rates. In circumstances where expected cancellation rates or booking behavior changes, our estimates are revised, and in these circumstances, future cancellation rates could vary materially, with a corresponding variation in revenue net of estimated future cancellations. Factors that could have a significant effect on our estimates include global security issues, epidemics or pandemics (such as that experienced in the current year as a result of COVID- 19), natural disasters, general economic conditions, the financial condition of travel suppliers, and travel related accidents. Our cancellation reserve is sensitive to our estimate of bookings that we expect will eventually travel, as well as to the mix of those bookings between domestic and international, given the varying rates paid by airline suppliers. The air booking cancellation reserve was $ 11 million as of December 31, 2022. If international cancellations increased by 10 % on the same estimated base of cancelled bookings, the reserve as of December 31, 2022 would increase by less than $ 1 million. If total bookings expected to cancel increased by 10 %, the reserve as of December 31, 2022 would increase by $ 1 million. Allowance for Credit Losses We determine the allowance for credit losses at the portfolio segment level by assessing the risks and losses inherent in our receivables related to each segment. Historical loss data provides the basis for estimating expected credit losses. This data is then adjusted for asset- specific considerations, current economic conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Additionally, we utilize global GDP growth rates as the primary metric in forecasting the current expected credit loss (" CECL") forecast reserve on a quarterly basis. As of December 31, 2022, the five- year forward- looking growth rate approximates the data over the past 30 years and therefore no CECL forecast reserve was recorded. 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 provide for credit losses 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. All receivables aged over twelve months are fully reserved. Given the uncertainties surrounding the duration and effects of COVID- 19, we cannot provide assurance that the assumptions used in our estimates will be accurate and actual collections may vary from our estimates, resulting in a material impact to our results of operations. See 7. Credit Losses, to our consolidated financial statements for further considerations involved in the development of this estimate. Goodwill and Long- Lived Assets We have two reporting units associated with our continuing operations: Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions. As a result of the Strategic Realignment, our historical Travel Network and Airline Solutions business segments have been combined into a new business segment, Travel Solutions. In connection with this reorganization, the historical Travel Network and Airline Solutions reporting units and their related goodwill were combined into a single Travel Solutions reporting unit, thereby requiring no reallocation of goodwill based on fair values. Additionally, as a result of the Conferma acquisition in August 2022, the related goodwill and intangible asset balances were combined into the Travel Solutions reporting unit. There was no change to our historical Hospitality Solutions reporting unit . We evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or when **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** begin our evaluation with a qualitative assessment of whether it is more likely than not that a reporting unit' s fair value **of our reporting units or of such intangible assets** is less than its carrying value before applying **. The fair values used in our impairment evaluation are estimated using** a **combined approach** quantitative assessment. Our qualitative assessments consider the most recent information from the International Air Transport Association (" IATA") about its base **based upon discounted future** - case scenario of global passenger traffic returning to pre- COVID- 19 levels, which we believe to be a key assumption. If it is determined through the evaluation of events or circumstances that the carrying value may not be recoverable, we perform a comparison of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to which the goodwill has been assigned to the sum of the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of that unit. If the sum of the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of a reporting unit exceeds the estimated fair value of that reporting unit, the carrying value of the reporting unit' s goodwill is reduced to its fair value through an adjustment to the goodwill balance, resulting in an impairment charge. The determination of fair value requires us to make significant judgments and estimates including cash flow projections and **observed** assumptions related to market **multiples for comparable businesses** participants, the principal markets, and the highest and best use of the reporting units . Changes in **estimates** the assumptions used in our impairment testing may result in future impairment losses which could have a material impact on our results of operations. As of December 31, 2022, based on a qualitative review of Goodwill, it is more likely than not that fair value exceeds carrying value; therefore, we deemed it reasonable not to perform a quantitative impairment analysis. We did not record any goodwill impairment charges **changes** for the years

~~ended December 31~~ **in risk- adjusted discount rates** , **future booking** ~~2022, 2021 and 2020. On October 28, 2021, we announced that we entered into an~~ **and transaction volume levels** ~~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~~ **travel supplier capacity** ~~Solution' s IT Solutions. As part of this disposition, we allocated goodwill of $ 153 million from the Travel Solutions reporting unit to assets held for sale as of December 31, 2021 based on relative fair value. In February 2022, we completed the sale~~ and ~~performed a final allocation~~ **load factors, future price levels, rates** of **growth** ~~goodwill to this portfolio of $ 146 million. The determination of fair value of both the Travel Solutions reporting unit and the AirCentre business requires us to make judgements and estimates~~ including ~~cash flow projections and assumptions related to the value of this portfolio in the principal market. We evaluated goodwill for impairment both prior and subsequent to allocation to the held for sale assets and the final disposition. We did not record any goodwill impairment charges as a result of this evaluation for the year ended December 31, 2022. Definite- lived intangible assets are assigned depreciable lives of two to thirty years, depending on classification, and are evaluated 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. If impairment indicators exist for definite- lived intangible assets, the undiscounted future cash flows associated with the expected service potential of the assets are compared to the carrying value of the assets. If our projection of undiscounted future cash flows is in excess of the carrying value of the intangible assets, no impairment charge is recorded. If our projection of undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value, the intangible assets are then measured at fair value and an impairment charge is recorded based on the excess of the carrying value of the assets over its fair value. We also evaluate the need for additional impairment disclosures based on our Level 3 inputs. For fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, we disclose the valuation processes used by the reporting entity. We did not record material intangible asset impairment charges for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. Capitalized Implementation Costs Capitalized implementation costs represent upfront costs to implement new customer contracts under our SaaS and hosted revenue model. Capitalized implementation costs are amortized on a straight- line basis over the related contract term, ranging from three to ten years, as they are recoverable through deferred or future revenues associated with the relevant contract. These assets are reviewed for recoverability on a periodic basis or when an event occurs that could impact the recoverability of the assets, such as the impact of COVID- 19 on a particular customer, a significant contract modification or early renewal of contract terms. Recoverability is measured based on the future estimated revenue and direct costs of the contract compared to the capitalized implementation costs. In recent years, we considered current estimates of recovery from the COVID- 19 pandemic to 2019 levels, which we believe to be a key assumption in our assessment of recoverability. We record an impairment charge for the portion of the asset considered unrecoverable in the period identified, while considering the uncertainties associated with these types of contracts and judgments made in estimating revenue and direct costs. These assets are directly supported by estimates of Passengers Boarded and booking volumes for specific customers over their remaining contractual terms. Due to the~~ long- term **growth rates** ~~nature of the relevant contracts~~ , ~~recovery~~ **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** ~~assets is not sensitive to near- term declines in volumes such as those that~~ have **increased** ~~occurred in 2021~~ and **will continue to significantly increase our legal** ~~2020. For the year ended December 31, 2022~~ and ~~2021~~ **financial compliance costs** , **including costs** ~~we recorded immaterial impairments~~ associated with ~~unrecoverable amounts~~ **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 ~~capitalized~~ **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.** ~~implementation~~ --- **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 ~~. Income~~ **to modify our existing accounting systems, or any manual systems or processes,** and ~~Non- Income Taxes We recognize deferred tax assets~~ **take a significant period of time to complete. These changes may not, however, be effective in maintaining the adequacy of our internal controls,** and ~~liabilities based~~ **any failure to maintain that adequacy, or consequent inability to produce accurate financial statements** on ~~the temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. We regularly review deferred tax assets by jurisdiction to assess their potential realization and establish~~ a ~~valuation allowance for portions of such assets that we believe will not be ultimately~~ ---- **timely basis** ~~realized. In performing this review~~ , ~~we make estimates and assumptions regarding projected future taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences and the implementation of tax planning strategies. A change in these assumptions~~ could ~~cause an~~ increase ~~or~~ **our operating costs** ~~decrease to the valuation allowance resulting in an~~ **and** ~~increase or decrease in the effective tax rate, which~~ could materially ~~impact~~ **impair** our **ability to operate** ~~results of operations. The COVID- 19 pandemic has caused increased uncertainty in determining certain key assumptions within the assessment of~~ our **business** ~~future taxable income upon which recognition of deferred tax assets is assessed~~ . **Moreover** ~~At year end~~ , **adequate internal controls are necessary** ~~we had a valuation allowance on a portion of our deferred tax assets based on our assessment that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized. We believe that our estimates~~ for ~~the valuation allowances against deferred tax assets~~ **us to produce reliable financial reports and** are **important** ~~appropriate based on current facts and circumstances. When assessing the need for a valuation allowance, all positive and negative evidence is analyzed, including our ability~~ to **help prevent fraud** ~~carry back NOLs to prior periods, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities, tax planning strategies and projected future taxable income. Significant losses related to COVID- 19 resulted in a three- year cumulative loss in certain jurisdictions, which represents significant negative evidence regarding the ability to realize deferred tax assets~~ . As a result, ~~we maintain~~ **our failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 on** a **timely basis could result in the** ~~cumulative valuation allowance on our U. S. federal and state deferred tax assets of $ 367 million and $ 26 million, respectively as of December 31, 2022. For non- U. S. deferred tax assets of certain subsidiaries, we maintained a cumulative valuation allowance on current year losses~~ -- **loss** ~~and~~ **of investor confidence in** ~~other~~ -- **the reliability** ~~deferred tax assets~~ of **our financial statements** ~~$ 91 million as of December 31, 2022. We reassess these assumptions regularly~~ , which **in turn** could cause ~~an increase~~ **the market value of** ~~or~~ **our** ~~decrease~~ **common stock** to **decline. Various rules** ~~the valuation allowance resulting in an~~ **and** ~~increase~~ **regulations applicable to public companies make it more difficult and more expensive** ~~or~~ **for** ~~decrease in~~ **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 ~~the~~ **those** ~~effective~~ **directors who may be deemed independent for purposes of the NASDAQ rules, will be significantly curtailed. We may have higher than anticipated** tax ~~rate and could materially impact our results~~ **liabilities. We are subject to a variety** of ~~operations~~ **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** ~~At December 31, 2022 and 2021,~~ we **believe our** ~~had a liability, including interest and penalty, of $ 97 million and $ 110 million, respectively, for unrecognized~~ tax ~~benefits~~ **estimates are reasonable** , **the final determination** of **tax audits** ~~which $ 88 million and $ 98 million, respectively, would~~ **could** ~~affect~~ **be materially different from** our **historical income tax provisions and accruals. Our** effective tax rate **may** ~~if recognized. Such a~~ change ~~in recognition or measurement would result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the provision for income taxes~~ from ~~continuing operations. Loss Contingencies While certain legal proceedings and related indemnification obligations and certain tax matters to which we are a party specify the amounts claimed, these claims may not represent reasonably possible losses. Given the inherent uncertainties of litigation and tax claims, the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be predicted, 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. Changes in these factors could materially impact our results of operations. ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK Market Risk Management 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. Interest Rate Risk As of December 31, 2022, our exposure to interest rates relates primarily to our interest rate swaps and our senior secured credit facilities. Offsetting some of this exposure is interest income received from our time deposits and money market funds. The objectives of our investment in time deposits and money market funds are (i) preservation of principal, (ii) liquidity and (iii) yield. If future short- term interest rates averaged 10 % lower than they were during the~~ year ~~ended December 31, 2022, the impact~~ to ~~our interest income from these investments would not be material. This amount was determined by applying the hypothetical interest rate change to our average time deposits and money market funds invested. In September 2017, we entered into forward starting interest rate swaps to hedge the interest payments associated with $ 750 million of the floating- rate Term Loan B for the~~ year ~~2020. In 2018, we entered into forward starting interest rate swaps to hedge the interest payments associated with $ 450 million and $ 600 million of the floating- rate Term Loan B related to the years 2020 and 2021, respectively. 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. Interest rate swaps matured during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are as follows: Notional AmountInterest RateReceivedInterest Rate PaidEffective DateMaturity DateDesignated as Hedging Instrument $ 200 million1 month SOFR (1) 1. 71 % (3) April 30, 2022December 31, 2023 $ 150 million1 month SOFR (1) 2. 79 % (4) June 30, 2022December 31, 2023 $ 600 million1 month LIBOR (2) 2. 81 % December 31, 2020December 31, 2021 $ 1, 200 million1 month LIBOR (2) 2. 19 % December 31, 2019December 31, 2020 (1) Subject to a 0. 5 % floor (2) Subject to a 0 % floor. (3) 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. (4) 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. Since outstanding balances under our senior secured credit facilities incur interest at rates~~ based on **changes** ~~LIBOR and / or SOFR, subject to an applicable floor, increases~~ in **the** ~~short- term interest rates would impact our interest expense. If our~~ mix ~~of interest rate- sensitive assets and liabilities changes significantly, we may enter into additional derivative transactions to manage our~~ - **or magnitude** ~~net interest rate exposure. The fair value~~ of ~~these interest rate swaps was an asset of $ 5 million as of December 31, 2022. We did not have any assets or liabilities from interest rate swaps for the year ended December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2022, we had outstanding approximately $ 1. 0 billion of variable debt that is indexed to the London Interbank Offered Rate (" LIBOR") consisting of 2021 Term Loan B- 1 for $ 397 million and 2021 Term Loan B- 2 for $ 630 million. These term loans included hard- wired fallback language, as published by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, that will replace LIBOR with Term 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~~ **activities** ~~"~~ **and income allocated** ~~for~~ - **or earned among** ~~the estimated impacts of this change, which we do not expect to be material. Foreign Currency Risk We conduct~~ various ~~operations outside the United States, primarily in Asia Pacific, Europe and Latin America. Our foreign currency risk is primarily associated with operating expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2022, foreign currency operations included $ 169 million of revenue and $ 517 million of operating expenses, representing approximately 7 % and 18 % of our total revenue and operating expenses, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2021, foreign currency operations included $ 158 million of revenue and $ 446 million of operating expenses, representing approximately 9 % and 19 % of our total revenue and operating expenses, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2020, foreign currency operations included $ 98 million of revenue and $ 373 million of operating expenses, representing approximately 7 % and 16 % of our total revenue and operating expenses, respectively. The principal foreign currencies involved include the Euro, the Indian Rupee, the British Pound Sterling, the Australian Dollar, the Polish Zloty, and the Singapore Dollar. Our most significant foreign currency denominated operating expenses is in the Euro, which comprised approximately 5 % of our operating expenses for each of the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. In recent years, exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U. S. dollar have fluctuated significantly and may continue to do so in the future. During times of volatile currency movements, this risk can impact our earnings. To reduce the impact of this earnings volatility, we have historically hedged a portion of our foreign currency exposure in our operating expenses by entering into foreign currency forward contracts on several of our largest exposures, including the Indian Rupee, the British Pound Sterling, the Australian Dollar, the Polish Zloty, the Singaporean Dollar, and the Swedish Krona. Additionally, approximately 34 % of our exposure in foreign currency operating expenses is naturally hedged by foreign currency cash receipts associated with foreign currency revenue. Our forward contracts represent obligations to purchase foreign currencies at a predetermined exchange rate to fund a portion of our expenses that are denominated in foreign currencies. 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.~~

~~As a result, as of December 31, 2022, we have no unsettled forward contracts and have not entered into any foreign currency forward contracts for 2022. We are also exposed to foreign currency fluctuations through the translation of the financial condition and results of operations of our foreign operations into U. S. dollars in consolidation. These gains and losses are recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss and is included in stockholders' (deficit) equity. We recognized net translation gains in other comprehensive income (loss) of $ 1 million and $ 7 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and net translation losses of $ 8 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. Credit Risk Our customers are primarily located in the United States, Canada, Europe, Latin America and Asia, and are concentrated in the travel industry. We generate a significant portion of our revenues and corresponding accounts receivable from services provided to the commercial air travel industry. Our other accounts receivable are generally due from other participants in the travel and transportation industry. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, approximately $ 222 million, or 83 %, and $ 166 million, or 80 %, respectively, of our trade accounts receivable were attributable to services provided to the commercial air travel industry and travel agency customers. Substantially all of our accounts receivable represents trade balances. We generally do not require security or collateral from our customers as a condition of sale. See " Risk Factors — Our travel supplier customers may experience financial instability or consolidation, pursue cost reductions, change their distribution model or undergo other changes. " We regularly monitor the financial condition of the air transportation industry. We believe the credit risk related to the air carriers' difficulties is significantly mitigated by the fact that we collect a significant portion of the receivables from these carriers through clearing houses, such as the Airline Clearing House (" ACH "). As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, approximately 48 %, 53 %, and 52 %, respectively, of our air customers make payments through the ACH which accounts for approximately 82 %, 82 % and 63 %, respectively, of transaction revenue related to air customers. ACH requires participants to deposit certain balances into their demand deposit accounts by certain deadlines, which facilitates a timely settlement process. For these carriers, we believe the use of ACH mitigates our credit risk with respect to airline bankruptcies. For those carriers from which we do not collect payments through the ACH or other similar clearing houses, our credit risk is higher. We monitor these carriers and account for the related credit risk through our normal reserve policies. Inflation Competitive market conditions and the general economic environment have minimized inflation' s impact on our results of operations in recent periods. There can be no assurance, however, that our operating results will not be affected by inflation in the future. The global capital markets experienced periods of volatility throughout 2022, partially due to increases in the rate of inflation. During 2022, we refinanced portions of our debt which resulted in interest rates higher than prior years, increasing current and future interest expense. We expect to further refinance portions of our debt in 2023 and 2024 which, at current interest rates, would negatively impact our interest expense. These events could lead to further market disruption and potential increases to our funding costs. Currently approximately 29 % 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. An overall labor shortage, lack of skilled labor, increased turnover or labor inflation, caused by COVID- 19 or as a result of general macroeconomic factors, could have a material adverse impact on our operations, results of operations, liquidity or cash flows. See Item 7, " Management' s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Factors Affecting our Results — Technology transformation and investments in modernizing our architecture " and " Risk Factors — Our business could be harmed by adverse global and regional economic and political conditions." ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA Index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Consolidated Financial Statements: Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 42) 57Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 202060Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Loss for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 202061Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 202162Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 202063Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the Years Ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 202064Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements65 Financial Statement Schedules: Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020117 Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Sabre Corporation Opinion on the Financial Statements We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sabre Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the " consolidated financial statements "). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company' s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control- Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 17, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon. Basis for Opinion These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company' s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company' s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. Critical Audit Matters The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate. Measurement of IT Solutions RevenueDescription of the MatterAs discussed in Note 2 of the financial statements, the Company recognized $ 689 million of IT Solutions revenue. IT Solutions customer agreements are long- term contracts that frequently contain multiple performance obligations. Judgment exists in determining which performance obligations are distinct and accounted for separately. These contracts also contain variable consideration in the form of tiered pricing, contractual minimums or discounts. Judgment exists in estimating the total contract consideration and allocating amounts to each distinct performance obligation. Contracts with variable consideration may require forecasts over the term of the contract to determine the appropriate rate used to recognize revenue. Auditing management' s recognition of IT Solutions revenue was complex and involved a high degree of judgment because of the significant management judgments and estimates required to identify the distinct performance obligations, estimate and allocate contract consideration, and determine the rate used to recognize revenue. How We Addressed the Matter in Our AuditWe obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to the Company' s process for recognizing IT Solutions revenue, including management' s review of the significant judgments and estimates used in the identification of distinct performance obligations, the estimation and allocation of amounts to each performance obligation, and the determination of~~

the rate used to recognize revenue. Our audit procedures included, among others, testing management' s identification of the distinct performance obligations based on terms in the contracts and the Company' s policies. Our procedures also included testing the judgments and estimates used to determine the rate to recognize revenue based on the contractual minimums, tiered pricing and other discounts, and current economic conditions. To test the calculation of the amount of consideration allocated to each distinct performance obligation, we performed procedures to test management' s judgments and assumptions related to the allocation of consideration to each distinct performance obligation. Our procedures included an evaluation of the significant assumptions and the accuracy and completeness of the underlying data used in management' s calculation of revenue recognized. We have also evaluated the adequacy of the Company' s IT Solutions revenue disclosures included in Note 2 in relation to these revenue recognition matters. Uncertain Tax PositionsDescription of the MatterAs discussed in Note 6 of the financial statements, the Company operates in the United States and multiple international jurisdictions, and its income tax returns are subject to examination by tax authorities in those jurisdictions who may challenge income tax positions on these returns. Uncertainty in a tax position may arise because tax laws are subject to interpretation. The Company uses significant judgment in (1) determining whether, based on the **these jurisdictions** technical merits , a tax **treaties between countries, our eligibility** position is more likely than not to be sustained and (2) measuring the amount of tax benefit that qualifies for recognition. As of December 31, 2022, the Company accrued liabilities of $ 97 million for uncertain tax positions, including penalties and interest. Auditing management' s estimate of the amount of tax benefit **benefits under** that qualifies for recognition involved auditor judgment and use of tax professionals with specialized skills and knowledge to evaluate the Company' s interpretation of, and compliance with, tax laws and legal rulings across its multiple subsidiaries located in multiple taxing jurisdictions. How We Addressed the Matter in Our AuditWe obtained an understanding, evaluated the design, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company' s accounting process for uncertain tax positions. For example, we tested controls over the Company' s assessment of the technical merits of tax positions and management' s process to measure the benefit of those tax **treaties** positions. Among other procedures performed , we involved our tax professionals to assess the technical merits of the Company' s tax positions. This included assessing the Company' s correspondence with the relevant tax authorities and evaluating income tax opinions or other third- party advice obtained by the Company. We also evaluated the appropriateness of the Company' s accounting for its tax positions taking into consideration relevant information, local income tax laws, and legal rulings. We analyzed the Company' s assumptions and data used to determine the amount of tax benefit to recognize and tested the accuracy of the calculations. We have also evaluated the adequacy of the Company' s income tax disclosures included in Note 6 in relation to these tax matters. / s / Ernst & Young LLP We have served as the Company' s auditor since 1993. Dallas, Texas Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting We have audited Sabre Corporation' s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Sabre Corporation (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on the COSO criteria. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15, and our report dated February 17, 2023 expressed an **and** unqualified opinion thereon. Basis for Opinion The Company' s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management' s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company' s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other -- **the** procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting A company' s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company' s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company' s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. SABRE CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (In thousands, except per share amounts) Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Revenue $ 2, 537, 015 $ 1, 688, 875 $ 1, 334, 100 Cost of revenue, excluding technology costs1, 040, 819 691, 451 579, 010 Technology costs1, 096, 097 1, 052, 833 1, 156, 723 Selling, general and administrative661, 159 610, 078 586, 406 Operating loss (261, 060) (665, 487) (988, 039) Other expense: Interest expense, net (295, 231) (257, 818) (225, 785) Loss on extinguishment of debt (4, 473) (13, 070) (21, 626) Equity method income (loss) 686 (264) (2, 528) Other, net136, 645 (1, 748) (66, 961) Total other expense, net (162, 373) (272, 900) (316, 900) Loss from continuing operations before income taxes (423, 433) (938, 387) (1, 304, 939) Provision (benefit) for income taxes8, 666 (14, 612) (21, 012) Loss from continuing operations (432, 099) (923, 775) (1, 283, 927) (Loss) income from discontinued operations, net of tax (679) (2, 532) 2, 788 Net loss (432, 778) (926, 307) (1, 281, 139) Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests2, 670 2, 162 1, 200 Net (loss) income attributable to Sabre Corporation (435, 448) (928, 469) (1, 282, 339) Preferred stock dividends21, 385 21, 602 7, 659 Net loss attributable to common stockholders $ (456, 833) $ (950, 071) $ (1, 289, 998) Basic net loss per share attributable to common stockholders: Loss from continuing operations $ (1. 40) $ (2. 95) $ (4. 46) (Loss) income from discontinued operations — (0. 01) 0. 01 Net loss per common share $ (1. 40) $ (2. 96) $ (4. 45) Diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders: Loss from continuing operations $ (1. 40) $ (2. 95) $ (4. 46) (Loss) income from discontinued operations — (0. 01) 0. 01 Net loss per common share $ (1. 40) $ (2. 96) $ (4. 45) Weighted- average common shares outstanding: Basic326, 742 320, 922 289, 855 Diluted326, 742 320, 922 289, 855 Dividend per common share $ — $ — $ 0. 14 See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (In thousands) Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Net loss $ (432, 778) $ (926, 307) $ (1, 281, 139) Other comprehensive income, net of tax: Foreign currency translation adjustments (" CTA") (1, 024) (7, 223) 7, 698 Retirement- related benefit plans: Net actuarial (loss) gain, net of taxes of $ (490), $ (517) and $ 3, 447 (136) 36, 742 (11, 778) Pension settlement, net of taxes of $ (691), $ —, $ (4, 066) 6, 016 7, 529 14, 005 Amortization of prior service credits, net of taxes of $ 96, $ — and $ 321 (1, 337) (1, 432) (1, 111) Amortization of actuarial losses, net of taxes of $ —, $ — and $ (1, 934) 6, 484 7, 985 6, 677 Net change in retirement- related benefit plans, net of tax11, 027 50, 824 7, 793 Derivatives: Unrealized gains (losses), net of taxes of $ (406), $ 26 and $ 5, 5715, 658 (134)

(20, 521) Reclassification adjustment for realized (gains) losses, net of taxes of $ 78, $ (3, 670) and $ (4, 959) (1, 082) 12, 805 17, 890 Net change in derivatives, net of tax4, 576 12, 671 (2, 631) Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of equity method investments (23) (602) 489 Other comprehensive income14, 556 55, 670 13, 349 Comprehensive loss (418, 222) (870, 637) (1, 267, 790) Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests (2, 670) (2, 162) (1, 200) Comprehensive loss attributable to Sabre Corporation $ (420, 892) $ (872, 799) $ (1, 268, 990) CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In thousands) December 31, 20222021Assets Current assetsCash and cash equivalents $ 794, 888 $ 978, 352 Restricted cash21, 035 21, 039 Accounts receivable, net353, 587 259, 934 Prepaid expenses and other current assets191, 979 121, 591 Current assets held for sale — 21, 358 Total current assets1, 361, 489 1, 402, 274 Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation229, 419 249, 812 Equity method investments22, 401 22, 671 Goodwill2, 542, 087 2, 470, 206 Acquired customer relationships, net of accumulated amortization238, 756 257, 362 Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization171, 498 183, 321 Deferred income taxes38, 892 27, 056 Other assets, net358, 333 475, 424 Long- term assets held for sale — 203, 204 Total assets $ 4, 962, 875 $ 5, 291, 330 Liabilities and stockholders' equityCurrent liabilitiesAccounts payable $ 171, 068 $ 122, 934 Accrued compensation and related benefits122, 022 135, 974 Accrued subscriber incentives218, 761 137, 448 Deferred revenues66, 503 81, 061 Other accrued liabilities213, 737 188, 706 Current portion of debt23, 480 29, 290 Current liabilities held for sale — 21, 092 Total current liabilities815, 571 716, 505 Deferred income taxes38, 629 38, 344 Other noncurrent liabilities264, 411 297, 037 Long- term debt4, 717, 091 4, 723, 685 Long- term liabilities held for sale — 15, 476 Commitments and contingencies (Note 17) Stockholders' equityPreferred stock; $ 0. 01 par value, 225, 000 authorized, 3, 290 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and 2021; aggregate liquidation value of $ 329, 000 as of December 31, 2022 and 202133 33 Common stock: $ 0. 01 par value; 1, 000, 000 authorized shares; 353, 436 and 346, 430 shares issued, 328, 542 and 323, 501 shares outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively3, 534 3, 464 Additional paid- in capital3, 198, 580 3, 115, 719 Treasury stock, at cost, 24, 895 and 22, 930 shares at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively (514, 215) (498, 141) Accumulated deficit (3, 506, 528) (3, 049, 695) Accumulated other comprehensive loss (65, 731) (80, 287) Noncontrolling interest11, 500 9, 190 Total stockholders' deficit (872, 827) (499, 717) Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit $ 4, 962, 875 $ 5, 291, 330 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In thousands) Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Operating Activities Net loss $ (432, 778) $ (926, 307) $ (1, 281, 139) Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities: Depreciation and amortization184, 633 262, 185 363, 743 Gain on sale of assets and investments (180, 081) (14, 532) — Stock- based compensation expense82, 872 120, 892 69, 946 Amortization of upfront incentive consideration44, 086 57, 570 74, 677 Loss on fair value of investment26, 000 — — Deferred income taxes (17, 306) (27, 515) (27, 333) Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs16, 026 11, 984 9, 633 Pension settlement charge6, 707 7, 529 18, 071 Impairment and related charges5, 146 — 8, 684 Debt modification costs4, 905 2, 435 — Loss on extinguishment of debt4, 473 13, 070 21, 626 Gain on loan converted to equity (3, 568) — — Loss (income) from discontinued operations679 2, 532 (2, 788) Other5, 732 4, 701 7, 981 Provision for expected credit losses (285) (7, 788) 65, 710 Acquisition termination fee — — 24, 811 Facilities- related charges — — 5, 816 Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Accounts and other receivables (122, 288) (17, 881) 204, 970 Prepaid expenses and other current assets (22, 431) 5, 837 (1, 908) Capitalized implementation costs (12, 577) (19, 027) (17, 301) Upfront incentive consideration (12, 113) (5, 980) (27, 445) Other assets42, 039 (1, 838) 16, 012 Accrued compensation and related benefits (11, 857) 51, 652 (15, 317) Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities131, 034 70, 346 (304, 051) Deferred revenue including upfront solution fees (15, 506) (4, 519) 15, 357 Cash used in operating activities (276, 458) (414, 654) (770, 245) Investing ActivitiesProceeds from disposition of investments and assets392, 268 24, 874 68, 504 Purchase of investment in equity securities (80, 000) — — Acquisitions, net of cash acquired (68, 797) — — Additions to property and equipment (69, 494) (54, 302) (65, 420) Other investing activities — — (4, 375) Cash provided by (used in) investing activities173, 977 (29, 428) (1, 291) Financing ActivitiesPayments on borrowings from lenders (1, 822, 661) (1, 061, 050) (1, 533, 597) Proceeds of borrowings from lenders1, 818, 581 1, 070, 380 2, 982, 000 Debt discount and issuance costs (33, 489) (12, 194) (77, 878) Dividends paid on preferred stock (21, 385) (21, 629) (5, 850) Net payment on the settlement of equity- based awards (16, 084) (22, 682) (5, 996) Other financing activities (332) (843) (8, 324) Payment for settlement of exchangeable notes — (2, 540) — Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock, net — — 322, 885 Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net — — 275, 003 Payments on Tax Receivable Agreement — — (71, 958) Cash dividends paid to common shareholders — — (38, 544) Cash (used in) provided by financing activities (75, 370) (50, 558) 1, 837, 741 Cash Flows from Discontinued OperationsCash used in operating activities (3, 259) (3, 498) (2, 932) Cash used in discontinued operations (3, 259) (3, 498) (2, 932) Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash (2, 358) (2, 136) 216 (Decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash (183, 468) (500, 274) 1, 063, 489 Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period999, 391 1, 499, 665 436, 176 Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period $ 815, 923 $ 999, 391 $ 1, 499, 665 Cash payments for income taxes $ 15, 620 $ 14, 659 $ 24, 505 Cash payments for interest $ 286, 139 $ 246, 933 $ 186, 235 Capitalized interest $ 2, 232 $ 1, 599 $ 2, 508 Non- cash additions to property and equipment $ 3, 025 $ 2, 678 $ — CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (In thousands, except share data) Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) Preferred StockCommon StockAdditionalPaid inCapitalTreasury StockRetainedEarnings (Deficit) AccumulatedOtherComprehensiveIncome (Loss) NoncontrollingInterestTotalStockholders' Equity (Deficit) SharesAmountSharesAmountSharesAmountBalance at December 31, 2019 — $ — 294, 319, 417 $ 2, 943 $ 2, 317, 544 20, 586, 852 $ (468, 618) $ (763, 482) $ (149, 306) $ 8, 588 $ 947, 669 Comprehensive loss — — — — — — — — (1, 282, 339) 13, 349 1, 200 (1, 267, 790) Common stock dividends — — — — — — — — (38, 544) — — (38, 544) Issuance of preferred stock, net3, 340, 000 33 — — 322, 852 — — — — — — 322, 885 Issuance of common stock, net — — 41, 071, 429 411 274, 592 — — — — — — 275, 003 Preferred stock dividend (1) — — — — — — — — (7, 659) — — (7, 659) Settlement of stock- based awards — — 3, 271, 114 33 143 778, 375 (6, 172) — — — (5, 996) Stock- based compensation expense — — — — 69, 946 — — — — — — 69, 946 Dividends paid to non- controlling interest on subsidiary common stock — — — — — — — — — — (2, 760) (2, 760) Adoption of New Accounting Standard — — — — — — — — (7, 600) — — (7, 600) Balance at December 31, 20203, 340, 000 33 338, 661, 960 3, 387 2, 985, 077 21, 365, 227 (474, 790) (2, 099, 624) (135, 957) 7, 028 285, 154 Comprehensive loss — — — — — — — — (928, 469) 55, 670 2, 162 (870, 637) Preferred stock dividend (1) — — — — — — — — (21, 602) — — (21, 602) Conversion from preferred stock to common stock (50, 000) — 595, 240 6 — — — — — — — 6 Settlement of stock- based awards — — 5, 903, 724 59 717 1, 564, 441 (23, 351) — — — (22, 575) Stock- based compensation expense — — — — 120, 892 — — — — — — 120, 892 Settlement of exchangeable notes — — — — (780) — — — — — — (780) Issuance of common stock upon conversion of exchangeable notes1, 269, 497 12 9, 813 9, 825 Balance at December 31, 20213, 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 loss — — — — — — — — (435, 448) 14, 556 2, 670 (418, 222) Preferred stock dividend (1) — — — — — — — — (21, 385) — — (21, 385) Settlement of stock- based awards — — 7, 006, 082 70 (11) 1, 965, 330 (16, 074) — — — (16, 015) Stock- based compensation expense — — — — 82, 872 — — — — — — 82, 872 Other — — — — — — — — — — (360) (360) Balance at December 31, 20223, 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) (1) Our mandatory convertible preferred stock accumulates cumulative dividends at an annual rate of 6. 50 %. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies Description of Business 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. We connect people and places with technology that reimagines the business of

travel. We operate through two business segments: (i) Travel Solutions, our global travel marketplace for travel suppliers and travel buyers, a broad portfolio of software technology products and solutions for airlines and other travel suppliers, and (ii) Hospitality Solutions, an extensive suite of leading software solutions for hoteliers. The travel industry continues to be adversely affected by the global health crisis due to the outbreak of the coronavirus, including variants (" COVID- 19"), as well as by government directives that have been enacted to slow the spread of the virus. The COVID- 19 pandemic has caused major shifts in the travel ecosystem resulting in the changing needs of our airline, hotel and agency customers. In 2020, we experienced significant decreases in transaction- based revenue in our Travel Solutions segment, including increased cancellation activity beyond what was initially estimated , as well as a reduction in SynXis Software and Services revenue in our Hospitality Solutions segment due to a decrease in transaction volumes as a result of the COVID- 19 pandemic. As expected, this pandemic has continued to have a material impact to our consolidated financial results in 2021 and 2022. Despite the continued negative impacts of the COVID- 19 pandemic on our business and global travel volumes, as COVID- 19 vaccines have continued to be administered and travel restrictions have been relaxed, we have seen gradual improvement in our key volume metrics during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. With the continued increase in volumes, our incentive consideration costs are also increasing significantly compared to 2020 and 2021. The inputs into our judgments and estimates consider the economic implications of COVID- 19 on our critical and significant accounting estimates. Our air booking cancellation reserve totaled $ 11 million and $ 18 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, as cancellation activity has continued to decline. 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. 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, the uncertain economic environment 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. We completed a strategic realignment (" the Strategic Realignment") of our airline and agency- focused businesses in the third quarter of 2020 to address the changing travel landscape and respond to the impacts of the COVID- 19 pandemic on our business and cost structure. As a result of the Strategic Realignment, we now 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 leading software solutions for hoteliers. All revenue and expenses previously assigned to the Travel Network and Airline Solutions business segments were consolidated into a unified revenue and expense structure now reported as the Travel Solutions business segment. There were no changes to the historical Hospitality Solutions reporting segment. Basis of Presentation The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (" GAAP "). 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. The preparation of these annual 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, among other things, estimation of the collectability of accounts receivable, estimation of future cancellations of bookings processed through the Sabre GDS, revenue recognition for Software- as- a- Service (" SaaS") arrangements, determination of the fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination, determination of the fair value of derivatives, the evaluation of the recoverability of the carrying value of intangible assets and goodwill, assumptions utilized in the determination of pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities, the evaluation of the recoverability of capitalized implementation costs, assumptions utilized to evaluate the recoverability of deferred customer advance and discounts, estimation of loss contingencies, and evaluation of uncertainties surrounding the calculation of our tax assets and liabilities. Within our segments and results of operations, cost of revenue, excluding technology costs, primarily consists of costs associated with the delivery and distribution of our products and services, including employee- related costs for our delivery, customer operations and call center teams, transactional- related costs, including travel agency incentive consideration for reservations made on our global distribution system (" GDS") for Travel Solutions and GDS transaction fees for Hospitality Solutions, amortization of upfront incentive consideration and depreciation and amortization associated with capitalized implementation costs, and certain intangible assets. Technology costs consist of expenses related to third- party providers and employee- related costs to operate technology operations including data processing and hosting, third- party software, other costs associated with the maintenance and minor enhancement of our technology, and depreciation and amortization associated with software developed for internal use that supports our products, assets supporting our technology platform, businesses and systems and intangible assets related to technology. Technology costs also include costs associated with our technology transformation efforts. 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, 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, and depreciation and amortization associated with property and equipment, acquired customer relationships, trademarks and brand names. Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions' revenue recognition is primarily driven by GDS and reservation system transactions. Timing of revenue recognition is primarily based on the consistent provision of services in a stand- ready series SaaS environment and the amount of revenue recognized varies with the volume of transactions processed. Revenue is recognized if it is not considered probable of reversal. Performance Obligations A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account under Accounting Standards Codification (" ASC") 606. The transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. Most of our contracts for GDS services and central reservation system (CRS) services for Hospitality Solutions have a single stand- ready series performance obligation. For Travel Solutions' IT Solutions revenue, many of our contracts may have multiple performance obligations, which generally include software and product solutions through SaaS and hosted delivery, and other service fees. We also evaluate performance obligations across multiple agreements when entered into with the same customer at or near the same time. Our significant product and services and methods of recognition are as follows: Stand- ready series revenue recognition We recognize revenue from usage- based fees for the use of the software which represents a stand- ready performance obligation. Variability in the usage- based fee that does not align with the value provided to the customer can result in a difference between billings to the customer and the timing of contract performance and revenue recognition, which may result in the recognition of a contract asset. This can result in a requirement to forecast expected usage- based fees and volumes over the contract term in order to determine the rate for revenue recognition. This variable consideration is constrained if there is an inability to reliably forecast this revenue or if future reversal is considered probable. Additionally, 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 of the transaction price, including any changes to our assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained. Travel Solutions — Travel Solutions generates distribution revenue for bookings made through our GDS (e. g., Air, and Lodging, Ground and Sea (" LGS")). GDS services link and engage transactions between travel agents and travel suppliers. Revenue is generated from contracts with the travel suppliers as each booking is made or transaction occurs and represents a stand- ready series performance obligation where our systems perform the same service each day for the customer, based on the customer' s level of usage.

~~Distribution revenue associated with car rental, hotel transactions and other travel providers is recognized at the time the reservation is used by the customer. Distribution revenue associated with airline travel reservations is recognized at the time of booking of the reservation, net of estimated future cancellations. Cancellations prior to the day of departure are estimated based on historical and expected levels of cancellation rates, adjusted to take into account any recent factors which could cause a change in those rates. Travel Solutions also generates IT solutions revenue from its product offerings including reservation systems for full- service and low- cost carriers, commercial and operations products, agency solutions and booking data. Reservation system revenue is primarily generated based on the number of passengers boarded. Generally, customers are charged a fixed, upfront solutions fee and a recurring usage- based fee for the use of the software in a stand- ready series performance obligation. In the context of both our reservation systems and our commercial and operations products, upfront solutions fees are recognized primarily on a straight-line basis over the relevant contract term, upon cut- over of the primary SaaS solution. Hospitality Solutions — Hospitality Solutions provides technology solutions and other professional services, through SaaS and hosted delivery models, to hoteliers around the world. Generally, customers are charged an upfront solutions fee and a recurring usage- based fee for the use of the software, which represents a stand- ready series performance obligation where our systems perform the same service each day for the customer, based on the customer' s level of usage. Upfront solutions fees are recognized primarily on a straight- line basis over the relevant contract term, upon cut- over of the primary SaaS solution. Contract Assets and Deferred Customer Advances and Discounts Deferred customer advances and discounts are amortized against revenue in future periods as the related revenue is earned. Our contract assets include revenue recognized for services already transferred to a customer, for which the fulfillment of another contractual performance obligation is required, before we have the unconditional right to bill and collect based on contract terms. Contract assets and deferred customer advances and discounts are reviewed for recoverability on a periodic basis based on a review of impairment indicators, future contracted revenues and estimated direct costs of the contract when a significant event occurs that could impact the recoverability of the assets, such as a significant contract modification or early renewal of contract terms. For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we did not impair any of these assets as a result of the related contract becoming uncollectible, modified or canceled. Contracts are priced to generate total revenues over the life of the contract that exceed any discounts or advances provided and any upfront costs incurred to implement the customer contract. Other revenue recognition patterns Travel Solutions also provides other services including development labor or professional consulting. These services can be sold separately or with other products and services, and Travel Solutions may bundle multiple technology solutions in one arrangement with these other services. Revenue from other services consisting of development services that represent minor configuration or professional consulting is generally recognized over the period the services are performed or upon completed delivery. Travel Solutions also directly licenses certain software to its customers where the customer obtains on- site control of the license. Revenue from software license fees is recognized when the customer gains control of the software enabling them to directly use the software and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits. Fees for ongoing software maintenance are recognized ratably over the life of the contract. Under these arrangements, often we are entitled to minimum fees which are collected over the term of the agreement, while the revenue from the license is recognized at the point when the customer gains control, which results in current and long- term unbilled receivables for these arrangements. Variability in the amounts billed to the customer and revenue recognized coincides with the customer' s level of usage with the exception of upfront solution fees, non- usage based variable consideration, license and maintenance agreements and other services including development labor and professional consulting. Contracts with the same customer which are entered into at or around the same period are analyzed for revenue recognition purposes on a combined basis across our businesses which can impact timing of revenue recognition. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, we account for separate performance obligations on an individual basis with value assigned to each performance obligation based on our best estimate of relative standalone selling price (" SSP"). Judgment is required to determine the SSP for each distinct performance obligation. SSP is assessed annually using a historical analysis of contracts with customers executed in the most recently completed calendar year to determine the range of selling prices applicable to a distinct good or service. In making these judgments, we analyze various factors, including discounting practices, price lists, contract prices, value differentiators, customer segmentation and overall market and economic conditions. Based on these results, the estimated SSP is set for each distinct product or service delivered to customers. As our market strategies evolve, we may modify pricing practices in the future which could result in changes to SSP. Revenue recognition from our Travel Solutions business requires significant judgments such as identifying distinct performance obligations including estimating the total contract consideration and allocating amounts to each distinct performance obligation, determining whether variable pricing within a contract meets the allocation objective, assessing revenue for constraint particularly due to impacts of the COVID- 19 pandemic on our customers and contracts and forecasting future volumes. For a small number of our contracts, we are required to forecast volumes as a result of pricing variability within the contract in order to calculate the rate for revenue recognition. Any changes in these judgments and estimates could have an impact on the revenue recognized in future periods. We evaluate whether it is appropriate to record the gross amount of our revenues and related costs by considering whether the entity is a principal (gross presentation) or an agent (net presentation) by evaluating the nature of our promise to the customer. We report revenue net of any revenue- based taxes assessed by governmental authorities that are imposed on and concurrent with specific revenue producing transactions. Incentive Consideration Certain service contracts with significant travel agency customers contain booking productivity clauses and other provisions that allow travel agency customers to receive cash payments or other consideration. We establish liabilities for these commitments and recognize the related expense as these travel agencies earn incentive consideration based on the applicable contractual terms. Periodically, we make cash payments to these travel agencies at inception or modification of a service contract which are capitalized and amortized to cost of revenue over the expected life of the service contract, which is generally three to ten years. Deferred charges related to such contracts are recorded in other assets, net on the consolidated balance sheets. The service contracts are priced so that the additional airline and other booking fees generated over the life of the contract will exceed the cost of the incentive consideration provided. Incentive consideration paid to the travel agency represents a commission paid to the travel agency for booking travel on our GDS. Similar to the revenue cancellation reserve, we record a reduction to incentive expense within cost of revenue, excluding technology costs for amounts considered probable of recovery from travel agencies for incentives previously paid on cancelled bookings. Advertising Costs Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs incurred by our continuing operations totaled $ 10 million, $ 4 million and $ 8 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Cash and Cash Equivalents We classify all highly liquid instruments, including money market funds and money market securities with original maturities of three months or less, as cash equivalents. Restricted Cash Restricted cash primarily includes $ 21 million of cash collateral for standby letters of credit associated with guarantees related to our bilateral letter of credit facility issued in conjunction with the 2021 Refinancing (as defined below). See Note 8. Debt for additional information. Allowance for Credit Losses and Concentration of Credit Risk 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 unique to each and we determine the adequacy of our allowance for credit loss by assessing the risks and losses inherent in our receivables related to each. The majority of our receivables are trade receivables due in less than one year. In addition to our short- term trade and unbilled receivables, our receivables also include contract assets and long- term trade unbilled receivables. See Note 2. Revenue from Contracts with Customers for more information about these financial assets. Contract assets and long- term receivables are reviewed for recoverability on a periodic basis based on a review of subjective factors and trends in collection data including the aging of our trade receivable balances with these customers and expectations of future global~~

economic growth. Our credit risk is mitigated with carriers who use the Airline Clearing House (" ACH ") and other similar clearing houses, as ACH requires participants to deposit certain balances into their demand deposit accounts by certain deadlines, which facilitates a timely settlement process. For those carriers from which we do not collect payments through the ACH or other similar clearing houses, our credit risk is higher. We monitor our ongoing credit exposure for these carriers through active review of customer balances against contract terms and due dates with account management. Our activities include established collection processes, account reconciliations, dispute resolution and payment confirmations. We may employ collection agencies and legal counsel to pursue recovery of defaulted receivables. We generally do not require security or collateral from our customers as a condition of sale. 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 provide for credit losses against amounts due to reduce the recorded receivable to the amount we reasonably determine 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. Receivables are considered to be delinquent when contractual payment terms are exceeded. All receivables aged over twelve months are fully reserved. Receivables are written off against the allowance when it is probable that all remaining contractual payments will not be collected as evidenced by factors such as the extended age of the balance, the exhaustion of collection efforts, and the lack of ongoing contact or billing with the customer. We maintained an allowance for credit losses of approximately $ 39 million, $ 60 million and $ 98 million at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. See Note 7. Credit Losses for further considerations involved in the development of this estimate. Derivative Financial Instruments We recognize all derivatives on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value. If the derivative is designated as a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of derivatives are offset against the change in fair value of the hedged item through earnings (a " fair value hedge ") or recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) until the hedged item is recognized in earnings (a " cash flow hedge "). For derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments, the gain or loss resulting from the change in fair value is recognized in current earnings during the period of change. No hedging ineffectiveness was recorded in earnings during the periods presented. Property and Equipment Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, which is calculated on the straight- line basis. Our depreciation and amortization policies are as follows: BuildingsLesser of lease term or 35 yearsLeasehold improvementsLesser of lease term or useful lifeFurniture and fixtures5 to 15 yearsEquipment, general office and computer3 to 5 yearsSoftware developed for internal use3 to 5 years We capitalize certain costs related to our infrastructure, software applications and reservation systems under authoritative guidance on software developed for internal use. Capitalizable costs consist of (a) certain external direct costs of materials and services incurred in developing or obtaining internal use computer software and (b) payroll and payroll related costs for employees who are directly associated with and who devote time to our GDS and SaaS- related development projects. Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage or costs incurred for data conversion activities and training, maintenance and general and administrative or overhead costs are expensed as incurred. Costs that cannot be separated between maintenance of, and relatively minor upgrades and enhancements to, internal use software are also expensed as incurred. See Note 5. Balance Sheet Components, for amounts capitalized as property and equipment in our consolidated balance sheets. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment totaled $ 90 million, $ 154 million and $ 248 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Amortization of software developed for internal use, included in depreciation and amortization, totaled $ 74 million, $ 132 million and $ 203 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we capitalized $ 64 million, $ 39 million, and $ 41 million, respectively, related to software developed for internal use. We also evaluate the useful lives of these assets on an annual basis and test for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets used in combination to generate cash flows largely independent of other assets may not be recoverable. We did not record any property and equipment impairment charges for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded an impairment charge related to our Hospitality Solutions business of $ 5 million associated with software developed for internal use based on our analysis of the recoverability of such amounts. This impairment charge is recorded within technology costs in our consolidated statement of operations. Additionally, we recorded a $ 4 million impairment charge associated with leasehold improvements and furniture and fixtures of abandoned leased office space during the year ended December 31, 2020 which is recorded within selling, general, and administrative expenses in our consolidated statement of operations. We lease certain facilities under long term operating leases. We determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. We evaluate lessee agreements with a minimum term greater than one year for recording on the balance sheet. Operating lease assets are included in operating lease right- of- use (" ROU ") assets within other assets, net and operating lease liabilities are included in other current liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets. Finance lease assets are included in property and equipment with associated liabilities included in current portion of debt and long- term debt in our consolidated balance sheets. ROU assets represent our right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. As most of our leases do not provide an implicit rate, we use our internal borrowing rate for leases with a lease term of less than or equal to five years. For leases with a lease term greater than five years, we use our incremental borrowing rate based on the estimated rate of interest for corporate bond borrowings over a similar term of the lease payments. Certain of our lease agreements contain renewal options, early termination options and / or payment escalations based on fixed annual increases, local consumer price index changes or market rental reviews. We recognize rent expense with fixed rate increases and / or fixed rent reductions on a straight- line basis over the term of the lease. Business Combinations Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting. Under this method, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognized at their respective fair values as of the date of acquisition. The excess, if any, of the acquisition price over the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. For significant acquisitions, we utilize third- party appraisal firms to assist us in determining the fair values for certain assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The measurement of these fair values requires us to make significant estimates and assumptions which are inherently uncertain. Adjustments to the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are made until we obtain all relevant information regarding the facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date (the " measurement period "), not to exceed one year from the date of the acquisition. We recognize measurement- period adjustments in the period in which we determine the amounts, including the effect on earnings of any amounts we would have recorded in previous periods if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. Business Divestitures We periodically divest assets that we do not consider core to our business strategy. The carrying value of the net assets held for sale are compared to their fair value, less cost to sell, and any initial adjustments of the carrying value to fair value, less cost to sell are recorded when the held for sale criteria are met. Gains or losses associated with the disposal of assets held for sale are recorded within other operating costs. When the net assets constitute a business, we allocate a portion of the goodwill from the related reporting unit to the carrying value of the net assets held for sale. The amount of goodwill allocated is based on the relative fair values of the business to be disposed of and the portion of the reporting unit that will be retained. Goodwill and Intangible Assets Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired in business combinations. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Definite- lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight- line basis and assigned useful economic lives of two to thirty years, depending on classification. The useful economic

lives are evaluated on an annual basis. We perform our annual goodwill impairment assessment as of October 1 of each year and interim assessments as required upon the identification of a triggering event. We begin with the qualitative assessment of whether it is more likely than not that a reporting unit' s fair value is less than its carrying value before applying the quantitative assessment described below. If it is determined through the evaluation of events or circumstances that the carrying value may not be recoverable, we perform a comparison of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to which the goodwill has been assigned to the sum of the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of that unit. If the sum of the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of a reporting unit exceeds the estimated fair value of that reporting unit, the carrying value of the reporting unit' s goodwill is reduced to its fair value through an adjustment to the goodwill balance, resulting in an impairment charge. We have two reporting units associated with our continuing operations: Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions. We did not record any goodwill impairment charges for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. See Note 4. Goodwill and Intangible Assets for additional information. Definite- lived intangible assets are evaluated 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. If impairment indicators exist for definite- lived intangible assets, the undiscounted future cash flows associated with the expected service potential of the assets are compared to the carrying value of the assets. If our projection of undiscounted future cash flows is in excess of the carrying value of the intangible assets, no impairment charge is recorded. If our projection of undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value, the intangible assets are measured at fair value and an impairment charge is recorded based on the excess of the carrying value of the assets to its fair value. We did not record material intangible asset impairment charges for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. See Note 4. Goodwill and Intangible Assets for additional information. Equity Method Investments We utilize the equity method to account for our interests in entities that we do not control but over which we exert significant influence. We periodically evaluate investments accounted for under the equity method for impairment by reviewing updated financial information provided by the investee, including valuation information from new financing transactions by the investee and information relating to competitors of investees when available. We own voting interests in various national marketing companies ranging from 20 % to 49 %, a voting interest of 40 % in ESS Elektroniczne Systemy Spzedazy Sp. zo. o, and a voting interest of 20 % in Asiana Sabre, Inc. The carrying value of these equity method investments in joint ventures amounts to $ 22 million as of December 31, 2022 and $ 23 million as of December 31, 2021. Contract Acquisition Costs and Capitalized Implementation Costs We incur contract acquisition costs related to new contracts with our customers in the form of sales commissions based on estimated contract value for our Travel Solutions and Hospitality Solutions businesses. These costs are capitalized and reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. We generally amortize these costs, and those for renewals, over the average contract term for those businesses, excluding commissions on contracts with a term of one year or less, which are generally expensed in the period earned and recorded within selling, general and administrative expenses. We incur upfront costs to implement new customer contracts under our SaaS revenue model. We capitalize these costs, including (a) certain external direct costs of materials and services incurred to implement a customer contract and (b) payroll and payroll related costs for employees who are directly associated with and devote time to implementation activities. Capitalized implementation costs are amortized on a straight- line basis over the related contract term, ranging from three to ten years, as they are recoverable through deferred or future revenues associated with the relevant contract. These assets are reviewed for recoverability on a periodic basis or when an event occurs that could impact the recoverability of the assets, such as a significant contract modification or early renewal of contract terms. Recoverability is measured based on the future estimated revenue and direct costs of the contract compared to the capitalized implementation costs. See Note 5. Balance Sheet Components and Note 2. Revenue from Contracts with Customers, for additional information. Amortization of capitalized implementation costs, included in depreciation and amortization, totaled $ 37 million, $ 35 million and $ 37 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and income tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the tax rates and laws enacted at the time of such determination. We regularly review our deferred tax assets for recoverability and a **liabilities, including the estimation of** valuation allowance **allowances** is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion, or all, of a deferred tax asset will not be realized . **Such changes** In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, we make estimates and assumptions regarding projected future taxable income, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities and implementation of tax planning strategies. We reassess these assumptions regularly which could cause an increase or decrease to the valuation allowance, resulting --- **result** in an increase or decrease in the effective tax rate , and **applicable to all or a portion of our income or losses which** could **would** materially impact our **profitability** results of operations . We recognize liabilities when we determine a tax position is not more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. We use significant judgment in determining whether a tax position' s technical merits are more likely than not to be sustained and in measuring the amount of tax benefit that qualifies for recognition. For matters that are determined will more likely than not be sustained, we measure the tax benefit as the largest amount which is more than 50 % likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. We recognize penalties and interest accrued related to income taxes as a component of the provision for income taxes. As the matters challenged by the taxing authorities are typically complex and open to subjective interpretation, their ultimate outcome may differ from the amounts recognized. We recognize liabilities, if any, related to global low- taxed intangible income (" GILTI ") in the year in which the liability arises and not as a deferred tax liability. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits We recognize the funded status of our defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans in our consolidated balance sheets. The funded status is the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligation as of the balance sheet date. The fair value of plan assets represents the cumulative contributions made to fund the pension and other postretirement benefit plans which are invested primarily in domestic and foreign equities and fixed income securities. The benefit obligation of our pension and other postretirement benefit plans are actuarially determined using certain assumptions approved by us. The benefit obligation is adjusted annually in the fourth quarter to reflect actuarial changes and may also be adjusted upon the adoption of plan amendments. These adjustments are initially recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and are subsequently amortized over the life expectancy of the plan participants as a component of net periodic benefit costs. Equity- Based Compensation We account for our stock awards and options by recognizing compensation expense, measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award, on a straight- line basis over the award vesting period, giving consideration ----- **consider** as to whether the **undistributed capital investments in** amount of compensation cost recognized at any date is equal to the portion of grant date value that is vested at that date. Compensation expense on stock awards subject to performance conditions, which is based on the quantity of awards we have determined are probable of vesting, is recognized over the longer of the estimated performance goal attainment period or **our** time vesting period. We recognize equity- based compensation expense net of any actual forfeitures. We measure the grant date fair value of stock option awards as calculated by the Black- Scholes option- pricing model which requires certain subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the option, the expected volatility of our common stock, risk- free interest rates and expected dividend yield. The expected term is estimated by using the " simplified method " which is based on the midpoint between the vesting date and the expiration of the contractual term. We utilized the simplified method due to the lack of sufficient historical experience under our current grant terms. The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our stock price. The expected risk- free interest rates are based on the yields of U. S. Treasury securities with maturities appropriate for the expected term of the stock options. The expected dividend yield was based on the calculated yield on our common stock at the time of grant assuming quarterly dividends totaling $ 0. 14 per share for awards granted prior to the suspension of our common stock dividends on March 16, 2020. Subsequent to March 16, 2020, a zero expected dividend was used. We remeasure foreign currency transactions into the relevant functional currency and record the foreign currency transaction gains or losses as a component of other, net in our consolidated statements of operations. We

translate the financial statements of our non- U. S. dollar functional currency foreign subsidiaries into U. S. dollars in consolidation and record the translation gains or losses as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). Translation gains or losses of foreign subsidiaries related to divested businesses are reclassified into earnings as a component of other, net in our consolidated statements of operations once the liquidation of the respective foreign subsidiaries is substantially complete. Adoption of New Accounting Standards In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (" FASB") issued updated guidance which provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying U. S. GAAP to existing contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions affected by the discontinuation of the London Interbank Offered Rate (" LIBOR ") or by another reference rate expected to be discontinued, if certain criteria are met. This standard is effective for all entities upon issuance and is optional through December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2022, the options under this standard have not been applicable. We continue to monitor our contracts and transactions for potential application of this guidance. In March 2022, the 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 and there was no impact to our consolidated financial statements as a result of the adoption. In December 2021, the FASB issued guidance that requires an entity (acquirer) to recognize and measure contract assets and contract liabilities acquired in a business combination in accordance with ASC 606: Revenue from contracts with customers. We adopted this standard in the fourth quarter of 2021, which did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. In December 2019, the FASB issued updated guidance which simplifies the accounting for income taxes, eliminates certain exceptions within existing income tax guidance, and clarifies certain aspects of the current guidance to promote consistency among reporting entities. We adopted this standard prospectively in the first quarter of 2021, which did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. In June 2016, the FASB issued updated guidance for the measurement of credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that are not measured at fair value through net income. Under this updated standard, the current" incurred loss" approach is replaced with an" expected loss" model for instruments measured at amortized cost. We adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2020, resulting in a $ 10 million increase in the allowance for credit losses, partially offset by a $ 1 million decrease in deferred tax liabilities and a $ 1 million increase in accounts receivable with a corresponding increase of approximately $ 8 million in our opening retained deficit as of January 1, 2020. See Note 7. Credit Losses for more information on the impacts from adoption and ongoing considerations. Contract Balances Revenue recognition for a significant portion of our revenue coincides with normal billing terms, including our transactional revenues, 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 December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 (in thousands): AccountConsolidated Balance Sheet LocationDecember 31, 2022December 31, 2021Contract assets and customer advances and discounts (1) Prepaid expenses and other current assets / other assets, net $ 55, 473 $ 79, 682 Trade and unbilled receivables, netAccounts receivable, net352, 214 258, 800 Long- term trade unbilled receivables, netOther assets, net16, 129 23, 709 Contract liabilitiesDeferred revenues / other noncurrent liabilities115, 151 135, 273 ________________________________ (1) Includes contract assets of $ 12 million and $ 11 million for December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2022, we recognized revenue of approximately $ 38 million from contract liabilities that existed as of January 1, 2022. 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. During the year ended December 31, 2022, we recorded an impairment of $ 5 million on our unbilled receivables due to the expected impact of Russian legislation and related regulations enacted during the year on the future recoverability of these assets. We evaluate collectability of our accounts receivable based on a combination of factors and record reserves as described further in Note 7. Credit Losses. The following table presents our revenues disaggregated by business (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Distribution $ 1, 622, 545 $ 901, 478 $ 582, 115 IT Solutions (1) 688, 730 602, 061 594, 579 Total Travel Solutions2, 311, 275 1, 503, 539 1, 176, 694 SynXis Software and Service227, 301 178, 940 156, 749 Other27, 319 23, 688 17, 879 Total Hospitality Solutions254, 620 202, 628 174, 628 Eliminations (28, 880) (17, 292) (17, 222) Total Sabre Revenue $ 2, 537, 015 $ 1, 688, 875 $ 1, 334, 100 (1) Includes license fee revenue recognized upon delivery to the customer of $ 6 million and $ 22 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. 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 year ended December 31, 2022, the impact on revenue recognized in the current period, from performance obligations partially or fully satisfied in the previous period, is $ 27 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. 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. See Note 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies regarding revenue recognition of our various revenue streams for more information. We estimate future cancellations using the expected value approach at the end of each reporting period based on the number of undeparted bookings, expected cancellations and an estimated rate. Our cancellation reserve is sensitive to our estimate of bookings that we expect will eventually travel, as well as to the mix of those bookings between domestic and international, given the varying rates paid by airline suppliers. Our air booking cancellation reserve totaled $ 11 million and $ 18 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Given the uncertainties surrounding the duration and effects of COVID- 19, including any variants, on transaction volumes in the global travel industry, particularly air travel transaction volumes and future cancellation activity, we cannot provide assurance that the assumptions used in these estimates will be accurate and the impacts could be material on our cancellation reserves and results of operations. We incur contract costs in the form of acquisition costs and implementation costs. Contract acquisition costs are related to new contracts with our customers in the form of sales commissions based on the estimated contract value. We incur contract implementation costs to implement new customer contracts under our SaaS revenue model. We periodically assess contract costs for recoverability, and our assessment did not result in any material impairments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. See Note 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies for an overview of our policy for capitalization of acquisition and implementation costs. The following table presents the activity of our acquisition costs and capitalized implementation costs for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 20222021Contract acquisition costs: Beginning balance $ 22, 309 $ 21, 871 Additions6, 918 7, 609 Amortization (5, 635) (7, 171) Dispositions (4, 175) — Ending balance $ 19, 417 $ 22, 309 Capitalized implementation costs: Beginning balance $ 109, 762 $ 145, 712 Additions12, 577 19, 027 Amortization (36, 982) (34, 750) Impairment (518) (1, 315) Dispositions — (19, 169) Other (2, 128) 257 Ending balance $ 82, 711 $ 109, 762 3. Acquisitions and Dispositions 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. 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. Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation The purchase price allocation presented below is preliminary and based on available information as of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10- K. During the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the business acquisition date, we may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Any subsequent adjustments are recorded to our consolidated statements of operations. A summary of the acquisition price and estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed as if the measurement period adjustments were made as of the date of acquisition is as follows (in thousands): Cash and cash equivalents (1) $ 10, 576 Other current and non- current assets (1) 6, 663 Goodwill (1) 61, 656 Intangible assets (1) 18, 370 Current and non- current liabilities (1) (13, 595) Total83, 670 Fair value of loan converted to equity in Conferma (11, 281) Total acquisition price $ 72, 389 (1) Since the initial purchase price allocation, we recorded measurement period adjustments, which included: (i) an increase to cash and cash equivalents of $ 3 million; (ii) an increase of other current and non- current assets of $ 1 million; (iii) an increase to goodwill of $ 10 million; (iv) a decrease to intangible assets of $ 4 million; (v) an increase to current and non- current liabilities of $ 10 million. In connection with this acquisition, we recognized a $ 4 million tax benefit during the year ended December 31, 2022 related to the release of valuation allowances on prior period net operating loss (" NOL") carryovers. This benefit is based on preliminary purchase accounting and subject to change based on the final valuation. Under the purchase accounting method, the total purchase price was allocated to the net assets of Conferma based upon estimated fair values as of the acquisition date. The excess purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets was recorded as goodwill, reflecting the growth potential of the business. The anticipated useful lives of the intangible assets acquired are 5 years for customer relationships, 7 years for developed technology and 8 years for the trade name. The acquisition of Conferma did not have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements, and therefore pro forma information is not presented. 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 $ 180 million (after- tax $ 112 million), which includes an adjustment recorded in the second quarter of 2022 related to $ 12 million in contingencies identified in connection with the sale in Other, net in our consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022. Terminated Farelogix Acquisition On August 20, 2019, the U. S. Department of Justice (" DOJ") filed a complaint in federal court in the District of Delaware, seeking a permanent injunction to prevent Sabre from acquiring Farelogix, Inc. (" Farelogix"), alleging that the proposed acquisition is likely to substantially lessen competition in violation of federal antitrust law. On April 7, 2020, the trial court ruled in favor of Sabre, denying the DOJ' s request for an injunction. On April 9, 2020, the U. K. Competition and Markets Authority (" CMA") blocked the acquisition following its Phase 2 investigation. Given the CMA' s decision, we recorded a charge of $ 46 million during the year ended December 31, 2020 included in other, net in our consolidated statements of operations which is comprised of $ 25 million in advances for certain attorneys' fees and additional termination fees of $ 21 million. Sabre and Farelogix agreed to terminate the acquisition agreement on May 1, 2020, and we paid Farelogix aggregate termination fees of $ 21 million pursuant to the acquisition agreement. As a result of the 2020 strategic realignment discussed above, our historical Travel Network and Airline Solutions business segments have been combined into a new business segment, Travel Solutions. In connection with this reorganization, the historical Travel Network and Airline Solutions reporting units and their related goodwill were combined into a single Travel Solutions reporting unit, thereby requiring no reallocation of goodwill based on fair values. There was no change to our historical Hospitality Solutions reporting unit. Additionally, as a result of the Conferma acquisition in August 2022, the related goodwill and intangible asset balances were combined into the Travel Solutions reporting unit. We updated our goodwill assessment on a qualitative basis, for all reporting units as of December 31, 2022, and determined that our goodwill was not impaired for any reporting unit at this date. Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (in thousands): Travel SolutionsHospitalitySolutionsTotalGoodwillBalance as of December 31, 2020 $ 2, 476, 201 $ 160, 345 $ 2, 636, 546 Reclassified to assets held for sale (152, 742) — (152, 742) Adjustments (1) (8, 942) (4, 656) (13, 598) Balance as of December 31, 20212, 314, 517 155, 689 2, 470, 206 Additions and Adjustments (1) 67, 447 4, 434 71, 881 Balance as of December 31, 2022 $ 2, 381, 964 $ 160, 123 $ 2, 542, 087 (1) Includes allocated goodwill on divestitures as well as net foreign currency effects during the year. The following table presents our intangible assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands): December 31, 2022December 31, 2021 GrossCarryingAmountAccumulatedAmortizationNetCarryingAmountGrossCarryingAmountAccumulatedAmortizationNetCarryingAmountAcquired customer relationships $ 1, 041, 782 $ (803, 026) $ 238, 756 $ 1, 028, 841 $ (771, 479) $ 257, 362 Trademarks and brand names334, 390 (180, 065) 154, 325 333, 537 (169, 260) 164, 277 Reacquired rights113, 500 (113, 500) — 113, 500 (105, 393) 8, 107 Purchased technology443, 667 (426, 493) 17, 174 435, 914 (426, 306) 9, 608 Acquired contracts, supplier and distributor agreements37, 600 (37, 600) — 37, 600 (36, 271) 1, 329 Non- compete agreements13, 953 (13, 953) — 14, 686 (14, 686) — Total intangible assets $ 1, 984, 892 $ (1, 574, 637) $ 410, 255 $ 1, 964, 078 $ (1, 523, 395) $ 440, 683 Amortization expense relating to intangible assets subject to amortization totaled $ 51 million, $ 64 million and $ 66 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Estimated amortization expense related to intangible assets subject to amortization for each of the five succeeding years and beyond is as follows (in thousands): 2023 $ 39, 734 202436, 569 202534, 031 202634, 031 202733, 217 2028 and thereafter 232, 672 Total $ 410, 255 Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets Prepaid expenses and other current assets consist of the following (in thousands): December 31, 20222021Prepaid Expenses $ 94, 339 $ 71, 162 Investment in securities (1) 54, 303 — Value added tax receivable26, 953 33, 123 Other16, 384 17, 306 Prepaid expenses and other current assets $ 191, 979 $ 121, 591 (1) See Note 10. Fair Value Measurements for further detail. Property and Equipment, Net Property and equipment, net consists of the following (in thousands): December 31, 20222021Buildings and leasehold improvements $ 27, 363 $ 38, 792 Furniture, fixtures and equipment33, 216 35, 675 Computer equipment281, 055 318, 156 Software developed for internal use1, 827, 000 1, 769, 840 Property and equipment2, 168, 634 2, 162, 463 Accumulated depreciation and amortization (1, 939, 215) (1, 912, 651) Property and equipment, net $ 229, 419 $ 249, 812 Other Assets, Net Other assets, net consist of the following (in thousands): December 31, 20222021Capitalized implementation costs, net $ 82, 711 $ 109, 762 Deferred upfront incentive consideration67, 476 84, 099 Long- term contract assets and customer advances and discounts (1) 56, 448 82, 742 Right- of- Use asset (2) 85, 238 99, 587 Long- term trade unbilled receivables (1) 16, 129 23, 709 Other50, 331 75, 525 Other assets, net $ 358, 333 $ 475, 424 ________________________________ (1) Refer to Note 2. Revenue from Contracts with Customers for additional information. (2) Refer to Note 11. Leases for additional information. Other Noncurrent Liabilities Other noncurrent liabilities consist of the following (in thousands): December 31, 20222021Pension and other postretirement benefits $ 83, 078 $ 85, 666 Deferred revenue40, 390 45, 734 Lease liabilities (1) 68, 068 79, 368 Other72, 875 86, 269 Other noncurrent liabilities $ 264, 411 $ 297, 037 (1) Refer to Note 11. Leases, for additional information. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following (in thousands): December 31, 20222021Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans $ (73, 746) $ (84, 773) Unrealized foreign currency translation gain5, 257 6, 282 Unrealized gain on interest rate swaps4, 577 — Share of other comprehensive loss of equity method investment (1, 819) (1, 796) Total accumulated other

comprehensive loss, net of tax $ (65, 731) $ (80, 287) The amortization of actuarial losses and periodic service credits associated with our retirement- related benefit plans is included in Other, net. See Note 9. Derivatives, for information on the income statement line items affected as the result of reclassification adjustments associated with derivatives. 6. Income Taxes The components of pretax income from continuing operations, generally based on the jurisdiction of the legal entity, were as follows: Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Components of pre- tax loss: Domestic $ (380, 367) $ (738, 394) $ (1, 023, 243) Foreign (43, 066) (199, 993) (281, 696) $ (423, 433) $ (938, 387) $ (1, 304, 939) The provision for income taxes relating to continuing operations consists of the following: Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Current portion: Federal $ 12, 224 $ (1, 575) $ (5, 067) State and Local2, 439 (709) (435) Non U. S. 11, 309 15, 187 11, 823 Total current25, 972 12, 903 6, 321 Deferred portion: Federal (1, 041) (2, 223) (16, 548) State and Local (1, 759) 563 (3, 379) Non U. S. (14, 506) (25, 855) (7, 406) Total deferred (17, 306) (27, 515) (27, 333) Total provision (benefit) for income taxes $ 8, 666 $ (14, 612) $ (21, 012) The provision for income taxes relating to continuing operations differs from amounts computed at the statutory federal income tax rate as follows: Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Income tax provision at statutory federal income tax rate $ (88, 921) $ (197, 061) $ (274, 037) State income taxes, net of federal benefit (3, 844) (9, 414) (15, 003) Impact of non U. S. taxing jurisdictions, net10, 343 26, 029 38, 994 Goodwill24, 590 — — Base erosion and anti- abuse tax9, 474 — — Employee stock based compensation7, 853 9, 836 13, 985 Research tax credit (9, 134) (16, 901) (11, 328) Valuation Allowance59, 827 176, 921 218, 687 Other, net (1, 522) (4, 022) 7, 690 Total provision (benefit) for income taxes $ 8, 666 $ (14, 612) $ (21, 012) The components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows: As of December 31, 20222021Deferred tax assets: Employee benefits other than pension $ 37, 325 $ 36, 670 Lease liabilities19, 713 22, 214 Deferred revenue26, 890 37, 348 Pension obligations18, 249 19, 129 Tax loss carryforwards364, 830 377, 286 Incentive consideration2, 761 4, 864 Tax credit carryforwards59, 790 57, 657 Suspended loss14, 814 14, 592 Software developed for internal use89, 084 16, 208 Accrued expenses9, 658 12, 946 Total deferred tax assets643, 114 598, 914 Deferred tax liabilities: Bond discounts (1, 267) (1, 731) Right of use assets (19, 780) (22, 276) Depreciation and amortization (4, 757) (6, 419) Intangible assets (95, 295) (98, 072) Unrealized gains and losses (15, 430) (24, 118) Non U. S. operations (13, 427) (17, 543) Investment in partnership (8, 168) (8, 528) Other (461) (1, 580) Total deferred tax liabilities (158, 585) (180, 267) Valuation allowance (484, 266) (429, 935) Net deferred tax asset (liability) $ 263 $ (11, 288) As a result of the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the " TCJA "), we recorded a one- time transition tax on the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries. We do not consider undistributed foreign earnings to be indefinitely reinvested as of December 31, 2022 **2023** , with certain limited exceptions and have , **accordingly** in those cases , recorded corresponding deferred taxes. We consider the undistributed capital investments in most of our foreign subsidiaries to be indefinitely reinvested as of December 31, 2022 and have not provided deferred taxes on any outside basis differences **for most subsidiaries** . **We establish reserves for our potential liability for** As of December 31, 2022, we have U. S. federal NOL carryforwards of approximately $ 706 million, which primarily have an **and** indefinite carryforward period. Additionally, we have research tax credit carryforwards of approximately $ 35 million, which will expire between 2023 and 2041. As a result of prior business combinations, $ 10 million of our U. S. federal NOLs are subject to the annual limit on the ability of a corporation to use certain tax attributes (as defined in Section 382 of the Code) with the majority expiring between 2023 and 2037. However, we expect that Section 382 will not limit our ability to fully realize the tax benefits. We have state NOLs of $ 14 million which will expire primarily between 2023 and 2041 and state research tax credit carryforwards of $ 20 million which will expire between 2023 and 2040. We have $ 571 million of NOL carryforwards and $ 7 million of foreign tax credits related to certain non- U. S. taxing jurisdictions that are primarily from countries with indefinite carryforward periods. We regularly review our deferred tax **taxes** assets for realizability and a valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. When assessing the need for a valuation allowance, all positive and negative evidence is analyzed , including our ability to carry back NOLs to prior periods, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities, tax planning strategies and projected future taxable income. Significant losses related to COVID- 19 resulted in a three- year cumulative loss in certain jurisdictions, which represents significant negative evidence regarding the ability to realize deferred tax assets. As a result, we maintain a cumulative valuation allowance on our U. S. federal and state deferred tax assets of $ 367 million and $ 26 million, respectively as of December 31, 2022. For non- U. S. deferred tax assets of certain subsidiaries, we maintained a cumulative valuation allowance on current year losses and other deferred tax assets of $ 91 million as of December 31, 2022. We reassess these assumptions regularly, which could cause an increase or decrease to the valuation allowance resulting in an increase or decrease in the effective tax rate and could materially impact our results of operations. It is our policy to recognize penalties and interest accrued related to income taxes as a component of the provision for income taxes from continuing operations. During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, we recognized an expense of $ 1 million, a benefit of $ 3 million, and expense of $ 6 million, respectively, related to interest and penalties. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, we had a liability, including interest and penalties, of $ 97 million and $ 110 million, respectively, for unrecognized tax benefits, including cumulative accrued interest and penalties of approximately $ 21 million and $ 25 million, respectively. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, is as follows: Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Balance at beginning of year $ 84, 929 $ 73, 054 $ 64, 645 Additions for tax positions taken in the current year3, 641 3, 655 3, 090 Additions for tax positions of prior years2, 276 12, 625 7, 504 Reductions for tax positions of prior years (8, 846) (29) — Additions (reductions) for tax positions of expired statute of limitations (2, 900) (4, 376) (656) Settlements (3, 138) — (1, 529) Balance at end of year $ 75, 962 $ 84, 929 $ 73, 054 We present unrecognized tax benefits as a reduction to deferred tax assets for NOLs, similar tax loss or a tax credit carryforward that is available to settle additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position, presuming disallowance at the reporting date. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits that were offset against deferred tax assets was $ 51 million, $ 44 million, and $ 47 million as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 respectively. As of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate was $ 67 million, $ 73 million, and $ 55 million, respectively. It is reasonably possible that $ 21 million in unrecognized tax benefits may be resolved in the next twelve months, due to statute of limitations expiration. In the normal course of business, we are subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world. The following table summarizes, by major tax jurisdiction, our tax years that remain subject to examination by taxing authorities: Tax JurisdictionYears Subject to ExaminationUnited Kingdom2016- forwardSingapore2016- forwardIndia1996- forwardUruguay2017- forwardU. S. Federal2014, 2015, 2019- forwardTexas2016- forward We currently have ongoing audits in India and various other jurisdictions. We do not expect that the results of these examinations will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2010. In the first quarter of 2020, we adopted the updated guidance within ASC 326, Credit Impairment for the measurement of credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that are not measured at fair value through net income. Under this updated standard, the previous" incurred loss" approach is replaced with an" expected loss" model for instruments measured at amortized cost. The adoption of this standard in the first quarter of 2020 resulted in a $ 10 million increase in the allowance for credit losses, partially offset by a $ 1 million decrease in deferred tax liabilities and a $ 1 million increase in accounts receivable with a corresponding increase of approximately $ 8 million in our opening retained deficit as of January 1, 2020. 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 year ended December 31, 2022 for our portfolio segment is summarized as follows (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 2022Balance at December 31, 2020 $ 97, 569 Provision for expected credit losses (7, 788) Write- offs (27, 843) Other (2, 292) Balance at December 31, 202159, 646 Provision for expected credit losses (285) Write- offs (19, 928) Other (618) Balance at December 31, 2022 $

38, 815 Throughout the year ended December 31, 2021, we experienced the reversal of certain provisions recorded during 2020, as the economy began to recover and payment experience began to improve. Similarly, payment experience and further reversals in 2022 resulted in a low level of credit losses. 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. We regularly monitor the financial condition of the air transportation industry. The credit risk related to the air carriers' difficulties is significantly mitigated by the fact that we collect a significant portion of the receivables from these carriers through the ACH. As of December 31, 2022, approximately 48 % of our air customers make payments through the ACH which accounts for approximately 82 % of transaction revenue related to air customers. For these carriers, the use of ACH mitigates our credit risk with respect to airline bankruptcies. For those carriers from which we do not collect payments through the ACH or other similar clearing houses, our credit risk is higher. We monitor these carriers and account for the related credit risk through our normal reserve policies. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, our outstanding debt included in our consolidated balance sheets totaled $ 4, 741 million and $ 4, 753 million, respectively, which are net of debt issuance costs of $ 44 million and $ 45 million, respectively, and unamortized discounts of $ 54 million and $ 9 million, respectively. The following table sets forth the face values of our outstanding debt as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands): December 31, RateMaturity20222021Senior secured credit facilities: Term Loan B (1) L 2. 00 % February 2024 $ — $ 1, 805, 806 2021 Term Loan B- 1L 3. 50 % December 2027397, 940 401, 980 2021 Term Loan B- 2L 3. 50 % December 2027634, 340 640, 780 2022 Term Loan B- 1S (2) 4. 25 % June 2028620, 313 — 2022 Term Loan B- 2S (2) 5. 00 % June 2028673, 313 — 9. 250 % senior secured notes due 20259. 25 % April 2025775, 000 775, 000 7. 375 % senior secured notes due 20257. 375 % September 2025850, 000 850, 000 4. 00 % senior exchangeable notes due 20254. 00 % April 2025333, 220 333, 220 11. 25 % senior secured notes due 202711. 25 % December 2027555, 000 — Face value of total debt outstanding4, 839, 126 4, 806, 786 Less current portion of debt outstanding (23, 480) (29, 290) Face value of long- term debt outstanding $ 4, 815, 646 $ 4, 777, 496 (1) The balances under the Term Loan B facility were refinanced pursuant to the March 2022 Refinancing, August 2022 Refinancing and December 2022 Refinancing (as defined below), with the proceeds of 2022 Term Loan B- 1, 2022 Term Loan B- 2 and the 11. 25 % senior secured notes due 2027, respectively. (2) Represents the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (" SOFR") We had outstanding letters of credit totaling $ 12 million and $ 10 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which were secured by a $ 20 million cash collateral deposit account. Refinancing Transactions On August 27, 2020, Sabre GLBL entered into a Third Revolving Facility Refinancing Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the" Third Revolving Refinancing Amendment") and the First Term A Loan Extension Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the" Term A Loan Extension Amendment" and, together with the Third Revolving Refinancing Amendment, the" 2020 Refinancing"), which extended the maturity of the Revolver from July 1, 2022 to November 23, 2023 at the earliest and February 22, 2024 at the latest, depending on certain" springing" maturity conditions as described in the Third Revolving Refinancing Amendment. In addition to extending the maturity date of the Revolver, the 2020 Refinancing also provided that, during any covenant suspension resulting from a" Material Travel Event Disruption" (as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement), including during the current covenant suspension period, we were required to maintain liquidity of at least $ 300 million on a monthly basis, which was lowered in December 2020 from $ 450 million. In addition, during this covenant suspension, the 2020 Refinancing limited certain payments to equity holders, certain investments, certain prepayments of unsecured debt and the ability of certain subsidiaries to incur additional debt. The applicable margins for the Revolver were between 2. 50 % and 1. 75 % per annum for Eurocurrency rate loans and between 1. 50 % and 0. 75 % per annum for base rate loans, with the applicable margin for any quarter reduced by 25 basis points (up to 75 basis points total) if the Senior Secured First- Lien Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement) was less than 3. 75 to 1. 0, 3. 00 to 1. 0, or 2. 25 to 1. 0, respectively. These interest rate spreads for the Revolver were increased by 0. 25 %, during covenant suspension, in connection with the 2020 Refinancing. On December 17, 2020, Sabre GLBL entered into a Sixth Term A Loan Refinancing and Incremental Amendment to our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, resulting in additional Term Loan B borrowings of $ 637 million (" Other Term B Loans") due December 17, 2027. The applicable interest rate margins for the Other Term B Loans are 4. 00 % per annum for Eurocurrency rate loans and 3. 00 % per annum for base rate loans, with a floor of 0. 75 % for the Eurocurrency rate, and 1. 75 % for the base rate, respectively. The net proceeds of $ 623 million from the issuance, net of underwriting fees and commissions, were used to fully redeem both the $ 500 million outstanding 5. 25 % senior secured notes due November 2023 and the $ 134 million outstanding Term Loan A. We incurred no material additional indebtedness as a result of these transactions, other than amounts for certain interest, fees and expenses. We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of $ 11 million during the year ended December 31, 2020 in connection with these transactions, which consisted of a redemption premium of $ 6 million and the write- off of unamortized debt issuance costs of $ 5 million. On July 12, 2021, we entered into agreements to refinance the Other Term Loan B facility and the Revolver, and terminated the revolving commitments thereunder (the" 2021 Refinancing"). We incurred no additional indebtedness as a result of the 2021 Refinancing, other than amounts covering certain interest, fees and expenses. Among other things, the 2021 Refinancing amended the financial performance covenant to remove the minimum liquidity requirement of $ 300 million, the Total Net Leverage Ratio maintenance requirement, and certain other limitations. The 2021 Refinancing included the application of the proceeds of (i) a new $ 404 million term loan " B- 1 " facility (the " New Term B- 1 Facility ") and (ii) a new $ 644 million term loan " B- 2 " facility (the" New Term B- 2 Facility" and together with the New Term B- 1 Facility, the " New Facilities "), borrowed by Sabre GLBL under our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, to pay down in full approximately $ 634 million of Other Term B Loans and the outstanding $ 400 million Revolver balance, and to terminate the revolving commitments thereunder. The remaining proceeds, net of a $ 3 million discount, were used to pay a $ 6 million redemption premium and $ 6 million in other fees associated with the refinancing. We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt in connection with these transactions during the year ended December 31, 2021 of $ 13 million and debt modification costs for financing fees of $ 2 million recorded to Other, net. The New Facilities mature on December 17, 2027, and we have the ability to prepay the New Facilities after December 17, 2021 without a premium. In addition, on July 2, 2021, in anticipation of the Revolver repayment and termination of the revolving commitments (and related letter of credit subfacility), Sabre GLBL entered into a new $ 20 million bilateral letter of credit facility, which is secured by a cash collateral deposit account and included as restricted cash on our consolidated balance sheets. On March 9, 2022, we entered into an amendment to refinance a portion of the Term Loan B facility (the" March 2022 Refinancing"). 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 GLBL 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. On December 6, 2022, we used the proceeds of the December 2027 Notes (as defined below) 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. Principal Payments The 2021 Term Loan B- 1 and the 2021 Term Loan B- 2 mature on December 17, 2027 and require principal payments in equal quarterly installments of 0. 25 % through to the maturity date on which the remaining balance is due. The 2022 Term Loan B- 1 and the 2022 Term Loan B- 2 mature on June 30, 2028 and require principal payments in equal quarterly installments of 0. 25 % through to the maturity date on which the remaining balance is due. For the year ended December 31, 2022, we made $ 17 million of scheduled principal payments. We are also required to pay down the 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 expected to be required in 2023 with respect to our results for the year ended December 31, 2022. We are further required to pay down the term loan with proceeds from certain asset~~ sales ~~or borrowings as defined in the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Financial Covenants investments~~ , **occupancy** ~~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 December 31, 2022, we are in compliance with all covenants under the terms of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement. Borrowings under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement for our 2021 Term Loan B- 1 and 2021 Term Loan B- 2 bear interest at a rate equal to either, at our option: (i) the Eurocurrency rate plus an applicable margin for Eurocurrency borrowings as set forth below, or (ii) a base rate determined by the highest of (1) the prime rate of Bank of America, (2) the federal funds effective rate plus 1 / 2 % or (3) LIBOR plus 1. 00 %, plus an applicable margin for base rate borrowings as set forth below. The Eurocurrency rate is based on LIBOR for all U. S. dollar borrowings and has a floor. We have elected the one- month LIBOR as the floating interest rate on our outstanding term loans that are subject to LIBOR. Interest payments are due on the last day of each month as a result of electing one- month LIBOR. Borrowings under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement for our 2022 Term Loan B- 1 and 2022 Term Loan B- 2 bear interest at a rate equal to either, at our option: (i) the Term SOFR rate plus an applicable margin for Term SOFR borrowings as set forth below, or (ii) a base rate determined by the highest of (1) the prime rate of Bank of America, (2) the federal funds effective rate plus 1 / 2 % or (3) Term SOFR plus 1. 00 %, plus an applicable margin for base rate borrowings as set forth below. The Term SOFR rate is based on SOFR for all U. S. dollar borrowings and has a floor. We have elected the one- month SOFR as the floating interest rate on our outstanding term loans that are subject to SOFR. Interest payments are due on the last day of each month as a result of electing one- month SOFR. Eurocurrency borrowingsTerm SOFR borrowingsBase rate borrowings Applicable Margin (1) Applicable Margin (2) Applicable Margin (1) 2021 Term Loan B- 13. 50 % n / a2. 50 % 2021 Term Loan B- 23. 50 % n / a2. 50 % 2022 Term Loan B- 1n / a4. 25 % 3. 25 % 2022 Term Loan B- 2n / a5. 00 % 4. 00 % (1) 2021 Term Loan B- 1 and 2021 Term Loan B- 2 are subject to a 0. 50 % floor for the Eurocurrency rate and 1. 50 % for the base rate. (2) 2022 Term Loan B- 1 and 2022 Term Loan B- 2 are subject to a 0. 50 % floor and a credit spread adjustment factor of 0. 10 % for the Term SOFR rate and 1. 50 % floor for the base rate The Eurocurrency rate is based on LIBOR. 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 the Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus a credit spread adjustment factor for 2021 Term Loan B- 1 and 2021 Term Loan B- 2. Our effective interest rates on borrowings under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, inclusive of amounts charged to interest expense, are as follows: Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Including the impact of interest rate swaps5. 58 % 3. 91 % 4. 03 % Excluding the impact of interest rate swaps5. 62 % 3. 33 % 3. 26 % Senior Secured Notes On April 17, 2020, Sabre GLBL entered into a new debt agreement consisting of $ 775 million aggregate principal amount of 9. 250 % senior secured notes due 2025 (the " April 2025 Notes "). The April 2025 Notes are jointly and severally, irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by Sabre Holdings and all of Sabre GLBL' s restricted subsidiaries that guarantee Sabre GLBL' s credit facility. The April 2025 Notes bear interest at a rate of 9. 250 % per annum and interest payments are due semi- annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, beginning on October 15, 2020. The April 2025 Notes mature on April 15, 2025. The net proceeds received from the sale of the April 2025 Notes of $ 763 million, net of underwriting fees and commissions, are being used for general corporate purposes. On August 27, 2020, Sabre GLBL entered into a new debt agreement consisting of $ 850 million aggregate principal amount of 7. 375 % senior secured notes due 2025 (the " September 2025 Notes "). The September 2025 Notes are jointly and severally, irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by Sabre Holdings and all of Sabre GLBL' s restricted subsidiaries that guarantee Sabre GLBL' s credit facility. The September 2025 Notes bear interest at a rate of 7. 375 % per annum and interest payments are due semi- annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year, beginning on March 1, 2021. The September 2025 Notes mature on September 1, 2025. The net proceeds of $ 839 million received from the sale of the September 2025 Notes, net of underwriting fees and commissions, plus cash on hand~~ **and** ~~, was used to: (1) repay approximately $ 319 million principal amount of debt under the Term Loan A; (2) redeem all of our $ 530 million outstanding 5. 375 % senior secured notes due April 2023; and (3) repay approximately $ 3 million principal amount of debt under the Term Loan B. We recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of $ 10 million during the year ended December 31, 2020 in connection with these transactions which consisted of a redemption premium of $ 7 million and the write- off of unamortized debt issuance costs of $ 3 million. On December 6, 2022, Sabre GLBL 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 GLBL' s restricted subsidiaries that guarantee Sabre GLBL' 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. Exchangeable Notes On April 17, 2020, Sabre GLBL 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 GLBL, 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 December 31, 2022, 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 December 31, 2022, 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 GLBL 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. As the result of the adoption of a new accounting standard on January 1, 2021, using the full retrospective method, the Exchangeable Notes are presented as a single liability measured at amortized cost. The component of the Exchangeable Notes originally bifurcated as equity was derecognized and accounted for as a liability. The net deferred tax liability originally established in connection with the debt discount and issuance costs within equity was also removed and the debt issuance costs which were allocated to equity were reclassified to debt and amortized using an effective interest rate of approximately 5 %. The following table sets forth the carrying value of the Exchangeable Notes as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 2022Year Ended December 31, 2021Principal $ 333, 220 $ 333, 220 Less: Unamortized debt issuance costs5, 642 7, 917 Net carrying value $ 327, 578 $ 325, 303 The following table sets forth interest expense recognized related to the Exchangeable Notes for year ended December 31, 2022 (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 2022Year Ended December 31, 2021Contractual interest expense $ 13, 329 $ 13, 576 Amortization of issuance costs2, 275 2, 209 Aggregate Maturities As of December 31, 2022, aggregate maturities of our long- term debt were as follows (in thousands): AmountYears Ending December 31, 2023 $ 23, 480 202423, 480 20251, 981, 700 202623, 480 20271, 558, 360 Thereafter1, 228, 626 Total $ 4, 839, 126 9. 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. No hedging ineffectiveness was recorded in earnings relating to the forward contracts during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, we had no unsettled forward contracts. Interest Rate Swap Contracts — Interest rate swaps outstanding at December 31, 2022 and matured during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows: (1) Subject to a 0. 5 % floor. We had no derivatives designated as hedging instruments as of December 31, 2021. The estimated fair values of our derivatives designated as hedging instruments as of December 31, 2022 are as follows (in thousands): Derivative Assets Fair Value as of December 31, Derivatives Designated as Hedging InstrumentsConsolidated Balance Sheet Location20222021Interest rate swapsPrepaid expenses and other current assets $ 4, 905 $ — Interest rate swapsOther noncurrent liabilities (168) — Total $ 4, 737 $ — The effects of derivative instruments, net of taxes, on OCI for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are as follows (in thousands): Amount of Gains (Losses) Recognized in OCI on Derivative, Effective Portion Year Ended December 31, Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships202220212020Foreign exchange contracts $ — $ — $ (4, 652) Interest rate swaps5, 658 (134) (15, 869) Total $ 5, 658 $ (134) $ (20, 521) Amount of (Gains) Losses Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income, Effective Portion Year Ended December 31, Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging RelationshipsIncome Statement Location202220212020Foreign exchange contractsCost of revenue, excluding

technology costs $ — $ — $ 2, 992 Interest rate swapsInterest expense, net (1, 082) 12, 805 14, 898 Total $ (1, 082) $ 12, 805 $ 17, 890 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. Pension Plan Assets — See Note 15. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans, for fair value information on our pension plan assets. 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 were 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 December 31, 2022, 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 December 31, 2022 (in thousands): Fair Value at Reporting Date UsingAssets: December 31, 2022Level 1Level 2Level 3Derivatives (1) Interest rate swap contracts $ 4, 737 $ — $ 4, 737 $ — Investment in securities54, 303 54, 303 — — Money market funds153, 252 153, 252 — — Time deposits444, 835 — 444, 835 — Total $ 657, 127 $ 207, 555 $ 449, 572 $ — _______________________ (1) See Note 9. Derivatives for further detail. Fair Value at Reporting Date UsingAssets: December 31, 2021Level 1Level 2Level 3Money market funds $ 249, 339 $ 249, 339 $ — $ — Time deposits536, 242 — 536, 242 — Total $ 785, 581 $ 249, 339 $ 536, 242 $ — There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 within the fair value hierarchy for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. Unrealized losses recognized during the year ended December 31, 2022 from our investments in securities totaled $ 26 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 following table presents the fair value and carrying value of our senior notes and borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands): Fair Value at December 31, Carrying Value (1) at December 31, Financial Instrument2022202120222021Term Loan B $ — $ 1, 767, 432 $ — $ 1, 803, 318 2021 Term Loan B- 1362, 872 397, 458 397, 147 401, 036 2021 Term Loan B- 2578, 042 633, 171 629, 832 635, 416 2022 Term Loan B- 1567, 974 — 614, 139 — 2022 Term Loan B- 2623, 235 — 640, 899 — 9. 25 % senior secured notes due 2025774, 128 877, 916 775, 000 775, 000 7. 375 % senior secured notes due 2025813, 539 886, 423 850, 000 850, 000 4. 00 % senior exchangeable notes due 2025358, 440 454, 459 333, 220 333, 220 11. 25 % senior secured notes due 2027572, 058 — 544, 770 — (1) Excludes net unamortized debt issuance costs. Assets that are Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis As described in Note 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies, 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 that would require us to perform a goodwill impairment test and we did not record any goodwill impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2022. 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. See Note 4. Goodwill and Intangible Assets for additional information. We lease certain facilities under long- term operating leases. Operating lease assets are included in operating lease right- of- use (“ ROU ”) assets within other assets, net and operating lease liabilities are included in other accrued liabilities and other noncurrent liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets. The following table presents the components of lease expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 20222021Operating lease cost $ 21, 588 $ 28, 932 Finance lease cost: Amortization of right- of- use assets $ — $ 1, 076 Interest on lease liabilities — 34 Total finance lease cost $ — $ 1, 110 The following table presents supplemental cash flow information related to leases (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 20222021Supplemental Cash Flow InformationCash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities: Operating cash flows used in operating leases $ 20, 508 $ 26, 517 Operating cash flows used in finance leases — 34 Financing cash flows used in finance leases — 75 Right- of- use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations: Operating leases $ 4, 676 $ 296 The following table presents supplemental balance sheet information related to leases (in thousands): December 31, 20222021Operating LeasesOperating lease right- of- use assets $ 85, 238 $ 99, 587 Other accrued liabilities17, 160 21, 106 Other noncurrent liabilities68, 068 79, 368 Total operating lease liabilities $ 85, 228 $ 100, 474 Finance LeasesProperty and equipment4, 760 33, 819 Accumulated depreciation (4, 760) (33, 819) Property and equipment, net $ — $ — The following table presents other supplemental information related to leases: December 31, 20222021Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term (in years) Operating leases7. 57. 9Weighted Average Discount RateOperating leases5. 7 % 5. 5 % Sale and Leaseback Transaction During the fourth quarter of 2020, we completed the sale of our two headquarters buildings for aggregate receipts, net of closing costs, of $ 69 million. Our carrying value for the buildings approximated the proceeds from the sale. Contemporaneously with the closing of the sale, we entered into two leases pursuant to which we leased back the properties for initial terms of 12 years and 18 months, respectively, with renewal options up to 10 years in certain circumstances. Both leases entered into as a result of the sale and leaseback transaction are classified as operating leases. In connection with these leases, lease liabilities representing the fair value of future lease payments of $ 46 million were recorded within the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2020 and a non- cash net gain on sale of $ 10 million was recorded to Other, net, resulting in right- of- use assets of $ 56 million recorded within the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2020. The net proceeds from the sale will be used for general operating purposes. Lease Commitments We lease certain facilities under long term operating leases. Collectively, we lease approximately 700 thousand square feet of office space in 59 locations in 42 countries. Certain of our lease agreements contain renewal options, early termination options and / or payment escalations based on fixed annual increases, local consumer price index changes or market rental reviews. We recognize rent expense with fixed rate increases and / or fixed rent reductions on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Our leases have remaining minimum terms that range between one and ten years. Some of our leases include options to extend for

up to ten additional years; others include options to terminate the agreement within one year. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2022 are as follows (in thousands): Year Ending December 31, Operating Leases2023 $ 17, 935 202417, 059 202512, 171 202611, 979 20279, 019 Thereafter40, 363 Total108, 526 Imputed Interest (23, 298) Total $ 85, 228 12. Stock and Stockholders' Equity 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 $ 21 million of accrued preferred stock dividends in our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022. During the year ended December 31, 2022, we paid cash dividends on our preferred stock of $ 21 million. On February 1, 2023, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of $ 1. 625 per share on Preferred Stock payable on March 1, 2023 to holders of record of the Preferred Stock on February 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 do 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. On August 24, 2020, we completed an offering of 41, 071, 429 shares of our common stock which generated net proceeds of approximately $ 275 million for use as general corporate purposes. During the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, we did not pay cash dividends on our common stock. We paid a cash dividend on our common stock of $ 0. 14 per share, totaling $ 39 million, on March 30, 2020. Given the impacts of COVID- 19, we suspended the payment of quarterly cash dividends on our common stock, effective with respect to the dividends occurring after the March 30, 2020 payment. 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 years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 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 December 31, 2022. 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. 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. We elected to settle this conversion in shares of our common stock. As of December 31, 2022, we have $ 333 million aggregate principal amount of Exchangeable Notes outstanding. See Note 8. Debt for further details. We expect to settle the principal amount of the outstanding Exchangeable Notes in shares of our common stock. 13. Equity- Based Awards As of December 31, 2022, our outstanding equity- based compensation plans and agreements include the Sovereign Holdings, Inc. 2012 Management Equity Incentive Plan (" Sovereign 2012 MEIP "), the Sabre Corporation 2014 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (the " 2014 Omnibus Plan "), the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (the " 2016 Omnibus Plan "), the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (the" 2019 Omnibus Plan"), the 2019 Director Equity Compensation Plan (the" 2019 Director Plan"), the Sabre Corporation 2021 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (the" 2021 Omnibus Plan") and the 2022 Director Equity Compensation Plan (the" 2022 Director Plan"). Our 2021 Omnibus Plan serves as a successor to the 2019 Omnibus Plan, the 2016 Omnibus Plan, the 2014 Omnibus Plan, and Sovereign 2012 MEIP and provides for the issuance of stock options, restricted shares, restricted stock units (" RSUs "), performance- based RSU awards (" PSUs "), cash incentive compensation and other stock- based awards. Our 2019 Director Plan and 2022 Director Plan provide for the issuance of RSUs, Deferred Stock Units (" DSUs"), and stock options to non- employee Directors. Outstanding awards under the 2016 Omnibus Plan, the 2014 Omnibus Plan, and Sovereign 2012 MEIP continue to be subject to the terms and conditions of their respective plan. We initially reserved 12, 000, 000 shares of our common stock for issuance under our 2021 Omnibus Plan. We added 8, 258, 185 shares that were reserved but not issued under the Sovereign Holdings, Inc. Management Equity Incentive Plan (" Sovereign MEIP "), Sovereign 2012 MEIP, 2014 Omnibus, 2016 Omnibus Plans, and 2019 Omnibus Plan to the 2021 Omnibus Plan reserves, for a total of 20, 258, 185 authorized shares of common stock for issuance under the 2021 Omnibus Plan. Additionally, we initially reserved 830, 000 shares of our common stock for issuance under our 2022 Director Plan and added 169, 808 shares that were reserved but not issued under the 2019 Director Plan. Time- based options granted under the 2019, 2016, and 2014 Omnibus Plans prior to 2020 generally vest over a four year period with 25 % vesting at the end of year one and the remaining vesting quarterly thereafter. Time- based options granted under the 2021 Omnibus plan and the 2019 Omnibus Plan in 2020 and 2021 vest over a three- year period, vesting in equal annual installments. Options granted prior to fiscal year 2020 vested over a four- year period. Options granted are exercisable for up to 10 years. RSUs generally vest over a four year period with 25 % vesting annually. PSUs granted prior to 2020 generally vest over a four year period with 25 % vesting annually. During 2020, 2021, and 2022, we granted PSUs that vest over a three year period in equal annual installments, as well as PSUs that cliff vest at the end of one, two, or three years, depending on the terms of the grant. Vesting of PSUs is dependent upon the achievement of certain company- based performance measures. Stock- based compensation expense for all awards totaled $ 83 million, $ 121 million and $ 70 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The fair value of the stock options granted was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-

Scholes option pricing model. For further details on these assumptions, see Note 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies. No stock options were granted during the year ended December 31, 2022. The following table summarizes the weighted- average assumptions used in 2021 and 2020: Year Ended December 31, 20212020Exercise price $ 11. 81 $ 8. 24 Average risk- free interest rate0. 67 % 0. 70 % Expected life (in years) 6. 006. 00Expected volatility54. 95 % 36. 41 % Dividend yield — % 5. 11 % The following table summarizes the stock option award activities under our outstanding equity- based compensation plans and agreements for the year ended December 31, 2022: Weighted- Average QuantityExercise PriceRemainingContractualTerm (years) AggregateIntrinsic Value (in thousands) (1) Outstanding at December 31, 20213, 043, 276 $ 13. 27 7. 2 $ 733 Exercised (750) 9. 97 Forfeited (164, 515) 9. 02 Expired (242, 455) 12. 18 Outstanding at December 31, 20222, 635, 556 $ 13. 64 5. 2 $ — Vested and exercisable at December 31, 20222, 136, 776 $ 14. 71 4. 7 $ — (1) Aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying stock options awards and the closing price of our common stock of $ 6. 18 and $ 8. 59 on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. If the aggregate intrinsic value is negative, it is assigned a nil value. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised was immaterial for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020. There were no options granted during the year ended December 31, 2022, and the weighted- average fair values of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were $ 6. 01 and $ 1. 71, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, unrecognized compensation expense associated with stock options was immaterial and will be recognized over a weighted- average period of less than 1 year. The following table summarizes the activities for our RSUs for the year ended December 31, 2022: QuantityWeighted- AverageGrant Date Fair ValueUnvested at December 31, 202110, 235, 557 $ 13. 16 Granted7, 911, 334 9. 35 Vested (5, 482, 160) 12. 65 Forfeited (1, 954, 656) 11. 55 Unvested at December 31, 202210, 710, 075 $ 10. 92 The total fair value of RSUs vested, as of their respective vesting dates, was $ 68 million, $ 62 million, and $ 52 million during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, approximately $ 77 million in unrecognized compensation expense associated with RSUs will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1. 8 years. The following table summarizes the activities for our PSUs for the year ended December 31, 2022: QuantityWeighted- AverageGrant Date Fair ValueUnvested at December 31, 20213, 777, 145 $ 11. 42 Granted1, 995, 109 9. 87 Vested (1, 221, 793) 15. 35 Forfeited (1, 110, 733) 13. 55 Unvested at December 31, 20223, 439, 728 $ 12. 14 The total fair value of PSUs vested, as of their respective vesting dates, was $ 19 million, $ 15 million, and $ 14 million during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The recognition of compensation expense associated with PSUs is contingent upon the achievement of annual company- based performance measures and for 2022 grants a total shareholder return modifier. During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we assessed the probability of achieving the performance measures associated with PSU awards each reporting period and, if there was an adjustment, recorded the cumulative effect of the adjustment in that respective reporting period. As of December 31, 2022, unrecognized compensation expense associated with PSUs expected to vest totaled $ 15 million and $ 7 million for the annual measurement periods ending December 31, 2023 and 2024, respectively. 14. 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): Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Numerator: Loss from continuing operations $ (432, 099) $ (923, 775) $ (1, 283, 927) Less: Net income attributable to non- controlling interests2, 670 2, 162 1, 200 Less: Preferred stock dividends21, 385 21, 602 7, 659 Net loss from continuing operations available to common stockholders, basic and diluted $ (456, 154) $ (947, 539) $ (1, 292, 786) Denominator: Basic weighted- average common shares outstanding326, 742 320, 922 289, 855 Diluted weighted- average common shares outstanding326, 742 320, 922 289, 855 Earnings per share from continuing operations: Basic $ (1. 40) $ (2. 95) $ (4. 46) Diluted $ (1. 40) $ (2. 95) $ (4. 46) 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, 4 million and 2 million of dilutive stock options and restricted stock awards for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, as their effect would be anti- dilutive given the net loss incurred in those periods. The calculation of diluted weighted- average shares excludes the impact of 4 million, 2 million, and 3 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, of anti- dilutive common stock equivalents. 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, 42 million and 44 million resulting common shares related to the Exchangeable Notes are not included in the dilutive weighted- average common shares outstanding calculation for the years ended December 31, 2022 2021 and 2020, respectively, as their effect would be anti- dilutive given the net loss incurred in those periods. 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 39 million, 39 million and 40 million resulting common shares related to the Preferred Stock are not included in the dilutive weighted- average common shares outstanding calculation for the years ended December 31, 2022 2021 and 2020, respectively, as their effect would be anti- dilutive given the net loss incurred in those periods. 15. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans We sponsor the Sabre Inc. 401 (k) Savings Plan (" 401 (k) Plan "), which is a tax qualified defined contribution plan that allows tax- deferred savings by eligible employees to provide funds for their retirement. We make a matching contribution equal to 100 % of each pre- tax dollar contributed by the participant on the first 6 % of eligible compensation. During 2020, we temporarily suspended our 401 (k) match program for US- based employees in connection with our cost reduction efforts in response to market conditions as the result of the COVID- 19 pandemic. We recognized expenses related to the 401 (k) Plan of approximately $ 18 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and $ 7 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. We sponsor the Sabre Inc. Legacy Pension Plan (" LPP "), which is a tax qualified defined benefit pension plan for employees meeting certain eligibility requirements. The LPP was amended to freeze pension benefit accruals as of December 31, 2005, and as a result, no additional pension benefits have been accrued since that date. In April 2008, we amended the LPP to add a lump sum optional form of payment which participants may elect when their plan benefits commence. The effect of the amendment was to decrease the projected benefit obligation by $ 34 million, which is being amortized over 23. 5 years, representing the weighted average of the lump sum benefit period and the life expectancy of all plan participants. We also sponsor postretirement benefit plans for certain employees in Canada and other jurisdictions. The following tables provide a reconciliation of the changes in the LPP' s benefit obligations and fair value of assets during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the unfunded status as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 20222021Change in benefit obligation: Benefit obligation at January 1 $ (417, 959) $ (469, 016) Interest cost (11, 901) (11, 822) Actuarial gain, net97, 123 22, 387 Benefits paid19, 055 18, 992 Lump sum settlement15, 919 21, 500 Benefit obligation at December 31 $ (297, 763) $ (417, 959) Change in plan assets: Fair value of assets at January 1 $ 333, 791 $ 345, 253 Actual return on plan assets (84, 243) 26, 330 Employer contributions — 2, 700 Benefits paid (19, 055) (18, 992) Lump sum settlement (15, 919) (21, 500) Fair value of assets at December 31 $ 214, 574 $ 333, 791 Unfunded status at December 31 $ (83, 189) $ (84, 168) The actuarial gain, net of $ 97 million and $ 22 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are attributable to increases in the discount rate. During the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, lump sum settlements

occurred within our defined benefit pension plan which resulted in a loss of $ 7 million and $ 8 million, respectively, recorded to Other, net. The net benefit obligation of $ 83 million and $ 84 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, is included in other noncurrent liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets. The amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with the LPP, net of deferred taxes of $ 38 million and $ 40 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are as follows (in thousands): December 31, 20222021Net actuarial loss $ (109, 444) $ (115, 772) Prior service credit6, 234 7, 666 Pension settlement28, 241 21, 534 Accumulated other comprehensive loss $ (74, 969) $ (86, 572) The following table provides the components of net periodic benefit costs associated with the LPP and the principal assumptions used in the measurement of the LPP benefit obligations and net benefit costs for the three years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Interest cost (1) $ 11, 901 $ 11, 822 $ 14, 675 Expected return on plan assets (1) (14, 131) (14, 334) (15, 420) Amortization of prior service credit (1) (1, 433) (1, 432) (1, 432) Amortization of actuarial loss (1) 6, 484 7, 985 8, 622 Net periodic benefit $ 2, 821 $ 4, 041 $ 6, 445 Settlement charge (1) 6, 707 7, 529 18, 071 Net cost $ 9, 528 $ 11, 570 $ 24, 516 Weighted- average discount rate used to measure benefit obligations5. 72 % 2. 97 % 2. 60 % Weighted average assumptions used to determine net benefit cost: Discount rate (2) 2. 97 % 2. 60 % 3. 53 % Expected return on plan assets5. 00 % 5. 00 % 5. 00 % (1) Included in Other, net on our consolidated statement of operations. (2) Discount rates are as of January 1 of the respective years. Due to settlements during the year additional discount rates assumed are as follows: August 31, 2020: 2. 76 %, June 30, 2021: 2. 89 %, September 30, 2021: 2. 96 %, December 31, 2022: 5. 72 %. The following table provides the pre- tax amounts recognized in other comprehensive loss, including the amortization of the actuarial loss and prior service credit, associated with the LPP for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (in thousands): Obligations Recognized inYear Ended December 31, Other Comprehensive Loss202220212020Net actuarial (gain) loss $ (354) $ (37, 258) $ 15, 225 Pension settlement (6, 707) (7, 529) (18, 071) Amortization of actuarial loss (6, 484) (7, 985) (8, 611) Amortization of prior service credit1, 433 1, 432 1, 432 Total income recognized in other comprehensive loss $ (12, 112) $ (51, 340) $ (10, 025) Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive loss $ (2, 584) $ (39, 771) $ 14, 491 Our overall investment strategy for the LPP is to provide and maintain sufficient assets to meet pension obligations both as an ongoing business, as well as in the event of termination, at the lowest cost consistent with prudent investment management, actuarial circumstances and economic risk, while minimizing the earnings impact. Diversification is provided by using an asset allocation primarily between equity and debt securities in proportions expected to provide opportunities for reasonable long term returns with acceptable levels of investment risk. Fair values of the applicable assets are determined as follows: Mutual Fund — The fair value of our mutual funds are estimated by using market quotes as of the last day of the period. Common Collective Trusts — The fair value of our common collective trusts are estimated by using market quotes as of the last day of the period, quoted prices for similar securities and quoted prices in non- active markets. Real Estate — The fair value of our real estate funds are derived from the fair value of the underlying real estate assets held by the funds. These assets are initially valued at cost and are reviewed periodically utilizing available market data to determine if the assets held should be adjusted. The basis for the selected target asset allocation included consideration of the demographic profile of plan participants, expected future benefit obligations and payments, projected funded status of the plan and other factors. The target allocations for LPP assets are 40 % global equities, 15 % real estate assets, 15 % diversified credit and 28 % liability hedging assets, and 2 % cash. It is recognized that the investment management of the LPP assets has a direct effect on the achievement of its goal. As defined in Note 10. Fair Value Measurements, the following tables present the fair value of the LPP assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021: Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2022 Quoted Prices inActive Markets forIdentical Assets (Level 1) SignificantObservableInputs (Level 2) SignificantUnobservableInputs (Level 3) TotalCommon collective trusts: Foreign equity securities $ — $ 176, 163 $ — $ 176, 163 U. S. equity securities — 26, 177 — 26, 177 Money market mutual fund4, 944 — — 4, 944 Limited partnership interest: Real estate — — 7, 291 7, 291 Total assets at fair value $ 4, 944 $ 202, 340 $ 7, 291 $ 214, 575 Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2021Quoted Prices inActive Markets forIdentical Assets (Level 1) SignificantObservableInputs (Level 2) SignificantUnobservableInputs (Level 3) TotalCommon collective trusts: Foreign equity securities $ — $ 269, 860 $ — $ 269, 860 U. S. equity securities — 54, 944 — 54, 944 Money market mutual fund1, 104 — — 1, 104 Limited partnership interest: Real estate — — 7, 883 7, 883 Total assets at fair value $ 1, 104 $ 324, 804 $ 7, 883 $ 333, 791 The following table provides a rollforward of plan assets valued using significant unobservable inputs (level 3), in thousands: Real EstateEnding balance at December 31, 2020 $ 8, 735 Net distributions (235) Redemptions (977) Advisory fee (83) Net investment income330 Unrealized loss89 Net realized loss24 Ending balance at December 31, 2021 $ 7, 883 Net distributions (193) Redemptions (1, 835) Advisory fee (76) Net investment income282 Unrealized gain1, 224 Net realized gain6 Ending balance at December 31, 2022 $ 7, 291 We did not contribute in 2022 and contributed $ 3 million to fund our defined benefit pension plans during the year ended December 31, 2021. Annual contributions to our defined benefit pension plans in the United States, Canada, and other jurisdictions are based on several factors that may vary from year to year. Our funding practice is to contribute the minimum required contribution as defined by law while also maintaining an 80 % funded status as defined by the Pension Protection Act of 2006. Thus, past contributions are not always indicative of future contributions. Based on current assumptions, we expect to make a contribution of up to $ 10 million to our defined benefit pension plans in 2023. The expected long term rate of return on plan assets for each measurement date was selected after giving consideration to historical returns on plan assets, assessments of expected long term inflation and market returns for each asset class and the target asset allocation strategy. We do not anticipate the return of any plan assets to us in 2023. We expect the LPP to make the following estimated future benefit payments (in thousands): Amount2023 $ 24, 917 202426, 076 202529, 161 202627, 740 202729, 173 2028- 2032129, 995 16. Commitments and Contingencies Purchase Commitments In the ordinary course of business, we make various commitments in connection with the purchase of goods and services from specific suppliers. We have outstanding commitments of approximately $ 2. 9 billion. These purchase commitments extend through 2030. 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. 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 are currently 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 and our case is currently pending before that court. 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 $ 49 million as of December 31, 2022. 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 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~~ **Taxes** (" VAT ") **, consistent with applicable accounting principles and considering all current facts and circumstances. We also establish reserves** when **required relating to** ~~procuring goods and services, or providing services, within~~ the **collection** ~~normal course~~ of ~~business. VAT receivables~~ **refunds related to value- added taxes, which** are **subject to** ~~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~~ **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** ~~the~~ **those** ~~specific jurisdictions~~ **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. In addition, the Organisation for Economic Co- operation and Development (OECD) has released Model Rules for a global minimum tax rate of 15 % that would apply to multinational entities. Over 140 countries have agreed to enact legislation to implement these rules, with several already enacting domestic laws to do so. In some countries where we operate the new rules will begin to apply in the year 2024 with more expected in the year 2025. We are closely monitoring developments and evaluating the impacts these new rules will have on our tax rate. Additionally, several countries, primarily in Europe, and the European Commission have proposed** ~~our~~ **or** ~~refund~~ **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 " (" DST "). 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 $ 73 million as of December 31, 2023. With approximately 3, 600 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, or to avoid certain funding- based benefit restrictions, we may need to make additional pension contributions above what is currently estimated or provide security to the plan, 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 ~~intend to vigorously defend our positions~~ **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** ~~any~~ **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** ~~not insignificant, including through litigation when necessary~~ . ~~As of December 31, 2022, we have not determined~~ **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,** ~~an~~ **and** ~~adverse outcome is probable~~ **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 ~~current outstanding~~ **our software. These indemnifications could be significant and we may not have adequate insurance coverage to protect us against all** claims **. The combination of** ~~; as a result, we have not accrued any material amounts for exposure related to such contingencies or~~ **our insurance coverage** ~~adverse decisions. Nevertheless~~ , **cash flows** ~~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. 17. 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~~ **and reserves may** ~~extensive suite of software solutions for hoteliers. Our CODM utilizes Adjusted Operating 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 Loss has limitations as an analytical tool, and should~~ not be ~~considered~~ **adequate to satisfy product liabilities we may incur** in ~~isolation or as a substitute~~ **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** ~~analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. We define Adjusted Operating Loss as operating loss adjusted for equity method income (loss), impairment and related charges, 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 **we successfully** ~~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 years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 is as follows (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 202220212020RevenueTravel Solutions $ 2, 311, 275 $ 1, 503, 539 $ 1, 176, 694 Hospitality Solutions254, 620 202, 628 174, 628 Eliminations (28, 880) (17, 292) (17, 222) Total revenue $ 2, 537, 015 $ 1, 688, 875 $ 1, 334, 100 Adjusted Operating Income (Loss) (a) Travel Solutions $ 213, 290 $ (222, 679) $ (523, 122) Hospitality~~

Solutions (51, 579) (39, 806) (63, 915) Corporate (229, 753) (196, 832) (158, 237) Total $ (68, 042) $ (459, 317) $ (745, 274) Depreciation and amortization Travel Solutions $ 110, 513 $ 170, 673 $ 250, 540 Hospitality Solutions21, 785 26, 354 42, 789 Total segments132, 298 197, 027 293, 329 Corporate52, 335 65, 158 70, 414 Total $ 184, 633 $ 262, 185 $ 363, 743 Capital Expenditures Travel Solutions $ 40, 396 $ 25, 128 $ 23, 481 Hospitality Solutions6, 011 224 3, 177 Total segments46, 407 25, 352 26, 658 Corporate23, 087 28, 950 38, 762 Total $ 69, 494 $ 54, 302 $ 65, 420 (a) The following table sets forth the reconciliation of operating loss in our statement of operations to Adjusted Operating Loss (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Operating loss $ (261, 060) $ (665, 487) $ (988, 039) Add back: Equity method income (loss) 686 (264) (2, 528) Impairment and related charges (1) 5, 146 — 8, 684 Acquisition- related amortization (2) 51, 254 64, 144 65, 998 Restructuring and other costs (3) 14, 500 (7, 608) 85, 797 Acquisition- related costs (4) 6, 854 6, 744 16, 787 Litigation costs, net (5) 31, 706 22, 262 (1, 919) Stock- based compensation82, 872 120, 892 69, 946 Adjusted Operating Loss $ (68, 042) $ (459, 317) $ (745, 274) (1) Impairment and related charges represents a $ 5 million impairment charge associated with the impact of regulatory changes in Russia on the future recoverability of certain assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 and $ 5 million associated with software developed -- **develop** for internal use and $ 4 million associated with capitalized implementation costs related to a specific customer based on our analysis of the recoverability of such amounts for the year ended December 31 , **divert** 2020. (2) 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. (3) Restructuring and other costs represents charges, and adjustments to those charges, associated with planning and implementing business restructuring activities, including costs associated with third party consultants advising on our business structure and strategy going forward which are integral to the restructuring plan and severance benefits related to employee terminations, which primarily occurred in the third quarter of 2022. During 2020, charges were recorded in conjunction with the changes implemented in 2020 to support the new organizational structure and to respond to the impacts of the COVID- 19 pandemic on our business, facilities and cost structure. (4) Acquisition- related costs represent fees and expenses incurred associated with acquisition and disposition related activities. See Note 3. Acquisitions and Dispositions to our consolidated financial statements. (5) Litigation costs, net represent charges associated with antitrust litigation and other foreign non- income tax contingency matters. In 2020, we reversed the previously accrued non- income tax expense of $ 4 million due to success in our claims. See Note 16. Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements. 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 GDS, and from our IT solutions through recurring usage- based fees for the use of our 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. Transaction- based revenue accounted for approximately 83 %, 72 % and 79 % of our Travel Solutions revenue for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Transaction- based revenue accounted for approximately 76 %, 72 % and 68 % of our Hospitality Solutions revenue for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. All equity method income relates to Travel Solutions. Our revenues and long- lived assets, excluding goodwill and intangible assets, by geographic region are summarized below. Distribution revenue for the Travel Solutions business is attributed to countries based on the location of the travel supplier and IT Solutions revenue is based on the location of the customer. For Hospitality Solutions, revenue is attributed to countries based on the location of the customer. The majority of our revenues and long- lived assets are derived from the United States, Europe, and Asia- Pacific (" APAC") as follows (in thousands): Year Ended December 31, 202220212020Revenue: United States $ 958, 927 $ 734, 568 $ 636, 854 Europe627, 772 341, 862 287, 421 APAC335, 056 184, 075 151, 206 All Other615, 260 428, 370 258, 619 Total $ 2, 537, 015 $ 1, 688, 875 $ 1, 334, 100 As of December 31, 20222021Long- lived assets United States $ 266, 752 $ 293, 610 Europe28, 349 33, 963 APAC9, 184 10, 844 All Other10, 372 10, 983 Total $ 314, 657 $ 349, 400 18. Subsequent Events 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. Under the terms of the AR Facility, the lender under the AR Facility would have a senior priority claim to the assets of Sabre Securitization, which will consist of substantially all of the accounts receivable originated by the direct and indirect consolidated subsidiaries of Sabre Corporation participating in the AR Facility. Borrowings under the AR Facility will initially have an interest rate of SOFR 225, declining to SOFR 200 if our leverage ratios fall below a specified level. The initial borrowing under the AR facility will be subject to certain conditions precedent. As of the closing date, there were no borrowings by Sabre Securitization under the AR Facility. ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE Not applicable. ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES Disclosure Controls and Procedures Under the supervision and with the participation of our management , including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a- 15 (e)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective. Management ' s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a- 15 (f)). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on criteria established in the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Based on our evaluation, we concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2022. Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an attestation **attention** report on the effectiveness of **, and force us to limit** our - **or forgo further development and commercialization** internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, which is included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10- K. In October of 2022, we implemented Workday, a cloud- based human resources system. In connection with the **these** implementation, we executed certain changes to **products. The cost of any product liability litigation** our - **or** processes and controls including updates to existing business processes and information systems which are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting. There were no other **proceedings** changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as this term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a- 15 (f)) during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected , **even if resolved in** or **our** are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. In the fourth quarter of 2021 we implemented a new billing system that 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 is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting. ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION Item 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS PART III ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE The information set forth under the following headings of our definitive Proxy Statement for **favor** our 2023 annual meeting of stockholders (the " 2023 Proxy Statement ") is incorporated in this Item 10 by reference: • " Certain Information Regarding Nominees for Director " under " Proposal 1. Election of Directors , **could** " which identifies our directors and nominees for our Board of Directors. • " Other information — Delinquent Section 16 (a) Reports. " • " Corporate Governance — Other Corporate Governance Practices and Matters — Code of Business Ethics, " which describes our Code of Business Ethics. • " Corporate Governance — Stockholder Nominations for Directors " and" Other Information — Proxy Access Nominations and Annual Meeting Advance Notice Requirements" which describe the procedures by which stockholders may nominate candidates for election to our Board of Directors. • "

Corporate Governance — Board Committees — Audit Committee," which identifies members of the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and audit committee financial experts. Information regarding our executive officers is reported under the caption " Information About Our Executive Officers " in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10- K. ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION The information set forth under the headings " Compensation Discussion and Analysis, " " Executive Compensation, " " Proposal 1. Election of Directors — Director Compensation Program " and " Corporate Governance — Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation " of the 2023 Proxy Statement is incorporated in this Item 11 by reference. ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS The information set forth under the heading " Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management " of the 2023 Proxy Statement is incorporated in this Item 12 by reference. Equity Compensation Plan Information The following table gives information about our common stock that may be **substantial** issued upon the exercise of options, warrants and rights under all of our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2022 . Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options (a) Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options (b) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (c) Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders17, 207, 035 $ 13. 64 12, 262, 319 (a) Includes shares of common stock to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options under our 2022 Director Plan, 2021 Omnibus Plan, 2019 Omnibus Plan, 2019 Director Plan, 2016 Omnibus Plan, 2014 Omnibus Plan and the Sovereign 2012 MEIP. Also includes 14, 571, 479 restricted share units under our 2021 Omnibus Plan, 2019 Omnibus Plan, 2016 Omnibus Plan, and 2014 Omnibus Plan (including shares that may be issued pursuant to outstanding performance- based restricted share units, assuming the target award is met; actual shares may vary, depending on actual performance. Performance- based restricted share units granted prior to 2022 reflect the current expected payout of 125 %). (b) Excludes restricted share units which do not have an exercise price. (c) Excludes securities reflected in column (a). Sabre Corporation 2022 Director Plan. The 2022 Director Plan serves as a successor to the 2019 Director Plan and provides for the issuance of RSUs, DSUs, and stock options to non- employee Directors. Sabre Corporation 2021 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan. The 2021 Omnibus Plan serves as a successor to the 2019 Omnibus Plan and provides for the issuance of stock options, restricted shares, restricted stock units (" RSUs") performance- based RSU awards (" PSUs"), cash incentive compensation and other stock- based awards. Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan. The 2019 Omnibus Plan serves as a successor to the 2016 Omnibus Plan provides for the issuance of stock options, restricted shares, restricted stock units (" RSUs") performance-based RSU awards (" PSUs"), cash incentive compensation and other stock- based awards. All shares available for future grants, along with shares that were covered by prior awards of stock options granted under the 2019 Omnibus Plan that were forfeited or otherwise expire unexercised or without issuance of Sabre Corporation common stock, have been transferred to the 2021 Omnibus Plan. Therefore, as of December 31, 2022, no shares remained available for future grants under the 2019 Omnibus Plan. Sabre Corporation 2019 Director Plan. The plan provides for the issuance of RSUs, DSUs, and stock options to non- employee Directors. All shares available for future grants, along with shares that were covered by prior awards of stock options granted under the 2019 Director Plan that were forfeited or otherwise expire unexercised or without the issuance of shares of Sabre Corporation common stock, have been transferred to the 2022 Director Plan. Therefore, as of December 31, 2022, no shares remained available for future grants under the 2019 Director Plan. Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan. The 2016 Omnibus Plan serves as a successor to the 2014 Omnibus Plan and provides for the issuance of stock options, restricted shares, RSUs, PSUs, cash incentive compensation and other stock- based awards. All shares available for future grants, along with shares that were covered by prior awards of stock options granted under the 2016 Omnibus Plan that were forfeited or otherwise expire unexercised or without issuance of Sabre Corporation common stock, have been transferred to the 2019 Omnibus Plan. Therefore, as of December 31, 2022, no shares remained available for future grants under the 2016 Omnibus Plan. Sabre Corporation 2014 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan. The 2014 Omnibus Plan serves as successor to the Sovereign MEIP and Sovereign 2012 MEIP and provides for the issuance of stock options, restricted shares, RSUs, PSUs, cash incentive compensation and other stock- based awards. All shares available for future grants, along with shares that were covered by prior awards of stock options granted under the 2014 Omnibus Plan that were forfeited or otherwise expire unexercised or without issuance of Sabre Corporation common stock, have been transferred to the 2016 Omnibus Plan and then to the 2019 Omnibus Plan. Therefore, as of December 31, 2022, no shares remained available for future grants under the 2014 Omnibus Plan. Sovereign Holdings, Inc. Management Equity Incentive Plan. Under the Sovereign MEIP, key employees and, in certain circumstances, the directors, service providers and consultants, of Sabre and its affiliates may be granted stock options. All shares available for future grants, along with shares that were covered by prior awards of stock options granted under the Sovereign MEIP that were forfeited or otherwise expire unexercised or without the issuance of shares of Sabre Corporation common stock, have been transferred to the Sovereign 2012 MEIP, which have subsequently been transferred to the 2014 Omnibus Plan, then to the 2016 Omnibus Plan and then to the 2019 Omnibus Plan. Therefore, as of December 31, 2022, no shares remained available for future grants under the Sovereign MEIP. Sovereign Holdings, Inc. 2012 Management Equity Incentive Plan. Under the Sovereign 2012 MEIP, key employees and, in certain circumstances, the directors, service providers and consultants, of Sabre and its affiliates may be granted stock options, restricted shares, RSUs, PSUs and other stock- based awards. All shares available for future grants, along with shares that were covered by prior awards of stock options granted under the Sovereign MEIP that were forfeited or otherwise expire unexercised or without the issuance of shares of Sabre Corporation common stock, have been transferred to the 2014 Omnibus Plan, then to the 2016 Omnibus Plan and then to the 2019 Omnibus Plan. Therefore, as of December 31, 2022, no shares remained available for future grants under the Sovereign 2012 MEIP. ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE The information set forth under the headings " Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions " and " Corporate Governance — Board Composition and Director Independence " of the 2023 Proxy Statement is incorporated in this Item 13 by reference. ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES The information set forth under the headings " Principal Accounting Firm Fees " and " Audit Committee Approval of Audit and Non- Audit Services " under " Proposal 2. Ratification of Independent Auditors " of the 2023 Proxy Statement is incorporated in this Item 14 by reference. PART IV ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES The following documents are filed as part of this report. 1. Financial statements. The financial statements are set forth under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10- K. 2. Financial statement schedules. Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts is filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10- K and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto contained in Item 8. All other financial statements and financial statement schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the SEC are not required under the related instruction, are not material or are not applicable and, therefore, have been omitted. 3. Exhibits. ExhibitNumberDescription of Exhibits2. 1Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 23, 2015 by and among Expedia Inc., Sabre GLBL Inc., Travelocity. com LP and certain affiliates of Sabre GLBL Inc. and Travelocity. com LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 26, 2015). 2. 2Share Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2015 by and between Abacus International Holdings Ltd and Sabre Technology Enterprises II Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 14, 2015). 3. 1Fourth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Sabre Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 24, 2019). 3. 2Seventh Amended and Restated Bylaws of Sabre Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 6, 2022). 4. 2Indenture, dated as of April 14, 2015, among Sabre GLBL Inc., each of the guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee and collateral agent. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 of

Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2015). 4. 3Form of 5. 375 % Senior Secured Notes due 2023 (included in Exhibit 4. 2). 4. 4Indenture, dated as of November 9, 2015, among Sabre GLBL Inc., each of the guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee and collateral agent. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9 2015). 4. 5Form of 5. 250 % Senior Secured Notes due 2023 (included in Exhibit 4. 4). 4. 6Description of Sabre Corporation' s Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 6 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 18, 2022) 10. 1Loan Agreement, dated March 29, 2007, between Sabre Headquarters, LLC, as borrower, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N. A., as lender (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 2Amendment and Restatement Agreement, dated as of February 19, 2013, among Sabre Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as administrative agent and Bank of America, N. A. as successor administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 of Sabre Corporation' s Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 10, 2014). 10. 3Amended and Restated Guaranty, dated as of February 19, 2013, among Sabre Holdings Corporation, certain subsidiaries of Sabre Inc. from time to time party thereto and Bank of America, N. A., as administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 4Amended and Restated Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of February 19, 2013, among Sabre Holdings Corporation, Sabre Inc., certain subsidiaries of Sabre Inc. from time to time party thereto and Bank of America, N. A., as administrative agent for the secured parties (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 4 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 5First Lien Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of May 9, 2012, among Sabre Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, the other grantors party thereto, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as administrative agent and authorized representative for the Credit Agreement secured parties, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as the Initial First Lien Collateral Agent and initial additional authorized representative, each Additional First Lien Collateral Agent and each additional Authorized Representative (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 5 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). ExhibitNumberDescription of Exhibits10. 6First Incremental Term Facility Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2013, among Sabre Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, and Bank of America, N. A., as incremental term lender and administrative agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 7 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 7 Sovereign Holdings, Inc. Management Equity Incentive Plan adopted June 11, 2007, as amended April 22, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 8 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 8 Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Grant Agreement under Sovereign Holdings, Inc. Management Equity Incentive Plan adopted June 11, 2007, as amended April 22, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 9 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 9 Sovereign Holdings, Inc. 2012 Management Equity Incentive Plan adopted September 14, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 16 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 10 Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Grant Agreement under the Sovereign Holdings, Inc. 2012 Management Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 17 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 11 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sovereign Holdings, Inc. 2012 Management Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 18 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 12 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement for Non Employee Directors under the Sovereign Holdings, Inc. 2012 Management Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 20 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 13 Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Grant Agreement for Non Employee Directors under the Sovereign Holdings, Inc. 2012 Management Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 21 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 21, 2014). 10. 14Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of February 20, 2014, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties, Bank of America, N. A., as administrative agent and the Lenders thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 38 of Sabre Corporation' s Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 10, 2014). 10. 15First Revolver Extension Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of February 20, 2014, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties, Bank of America, N. A., as administrative agent and the Revolving Credit Lenders thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 39 of Sabre Corporation' s Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 10, 2014). 10. 16First Incremental Revolving Credit Facility Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of February 20, 2014, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties, Bank of America, N. A., as administrative agent and the Revolving Credit Lenders thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 40 of Sabre Corporation' s Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 10, 2014). 10. 17Income Tax Receivable Agreement dated as of April 23, 2014 between Sabre Corporation and Sovereign Manager Co- Invest, LLC (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 April 23, 2014). 10. 18Amended and Restated Stockholders' Agreement dated as of April 23, 2014 by and among Sabre Corporation and the stockholders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 23, 2014). 10. 19 Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 20 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 16, 2018). ExhibitNumberDescription of Exhibits10. 20 Sabre Corporation 2014 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 48 of Sabre Corporation' s Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2014). 10. 21 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2014 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 49 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 5, 2015). 10. 22 Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2014 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 50 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 5, 2015). 10. 23 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Annual Grant Agreement for Non Employee Directors under the Sabre Corporation 2014 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 51 of Sabre Corporation' s Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2014). 10. 24 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Initial Grant Agreement for Non Employee Directors under the Sabre Corporation 2014 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 52 of Sabre Corporation' s Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2014). 10. 25Supplement No. 1, dated as of December 31, 2012, to the Pledge and Security Agreement dated as of May 9, 2012, among Sabre Holdings Corporation, Sabre Inc., the subsidiary guarantors and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent for the secured parties

~~(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 53 of Sabre Corporation' s Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 31, 2014). 10. 26 Sabre Corporation Non- Employee Directors Compensation Deferral Plan dated October 29, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 57 of Sabre Corporation' s Registration Statement on Form S- 1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 26, 2015). 10. 27Second Amended and Restated Stockholders' Agreement dated as of February 6, 2015 by and among Sabre Corporation and the stockholders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 58 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 3, 2015). 10. 28Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of April 14, 2015, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent (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 April 15, 2015). 10. 29Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of November 9, 2015, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent (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 November 9, 2015). 10. 30 Sabre Corporation Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (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 November 16, 2015). 10. 31 † Master Services Agreement dated as of November 1, 2015, between Sabre GLBL, Inc. and HP Enterprise Services, LLC, as provider (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 65 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 19, 2016). 10. 32 Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (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 May 26, 2016). 10. 33 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 44 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 2, 2017). 10. 34 Form of Non- Qualified Stock Option Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 45 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 2, 2017). 10. 35Joinder Agreement to Second Amended and Restated Stockholders' Agreement, dated January 5, 2016, by Sovereign Co- Invest II, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 66 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 28, 2016). 10. 36Joinder Agreement to Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated January 5, 2016, by Sovereign Co- Invest II, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 67 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 28, 2016). ExhibitNumberDescription of Exhibits10. 37Revolving Facility Refinancing Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 18, 2016, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and the Revolving Credit Lenders party thereto (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 July 19, 2016). 10. 38Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 18, 2016, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and the Lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 19, 2016). 10. 39Second Incremental Term Facility Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 18, 2016, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and the Incremental Term A Lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 19, 2016). 10. 40 Employment Agreement by and between Sabre Corporation and Sean Menke, dated December 15, 2016 (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 December 16, 2016). 10. 41Amendment dated December 22, 2016, to that certain Master Services Agreement dated as of November 1, 2015 by and between HP Enterprise Services, LLC and Sabre GLBL Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 56 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 17, 2017). 10. 42Third Incremental Term Facility Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated February 22, 2017, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent, the 2017 Incremental Term Lenders party thereto and each other Lender party thereto (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 24, 2017). 10. 43 Letter Agreement by and between Sabre Corporation and David Shirk, dated April 5, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 60 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 1, 2017). 10. 44 Letter Agreement by and between Sabre Corporation and Wade Jones, dated April 24, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 61 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 1, 2017). 10. 45Amendment Number Two, dated May 1, 2017, to that certain Master Services Agreement dated as of November 1, 2015 by and between Enterprises Services, LLC (f / k / a HP Enterprise Services, LLC) and Sabre GLBL Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 62 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 1, 2017). 10. 46Fourth Incremental Term Facility Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated August 23, 2017, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and the 2017 B- 1 Incremental Term Lenders party thereto (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 August 23, 2017). 10. 47Term Loan A Refinancing Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated August 23, 2017, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and the 2017 Other Term A Lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 23, 2017). 10. 48Second Revolving Facility Refinancing Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated August 23, 2017, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and Lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 23, 2017). 10. 49 Sabre Corporation Executive Severance Plan (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 November 8, 2017). 10. 50Fifth Term Loan B Refinancing Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated March 2, 2018, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and the 2018 Other Term B Lenders party thereto (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 March 2, 2018). 10. 51 Form of Executive Officer Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 37 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2018). ExhibitNumberDescription of Exhibits10. 52 Form of Non- Qualified Stock Option Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 38 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2018). 10. 53 Form of Chairman of the Board Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 58 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2018). 10. 54 Offer Letter by~~

and between Sabre Corporation and Douglas E. Barnett, dated June 26, 2018 (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 July 2, 2018). 10. 55 Amendment to Employment Agreement, by and between Sabre Corporation and David Shirk, dated July 23, 2018 (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 July 18, 2018). 10. 56 Form of Global Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 61 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 31, 2018). 10. 57 Form of Global Form of Stock Option Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 62 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 31, 2018). 10. 58 Offer Letter by and between Sabre Corporation and Cem Tanyel, dated September 4, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 65 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 30, 2018). 10. 59 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Sabre Corporation the 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 68 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form- 1Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2019). 10. 60 Form of Executive Officer Stock Option Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 69 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2019). 10. 61 Form of Executive Officer Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 70 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2019). 10. 62 Form of Non- Executive Chairman Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 71 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2019). 10. 63 Form of Non- Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Annual Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 72 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 1, 2019). 10. 64 Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (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 April 24, 2019). 10. 65 Sabre Corporation 2019 Director Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 24, 2019). 10. 66 Form of Executive Stock Option Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 75 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 1, 2019). 10. 67 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 76 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 1, 2019). 10. 68 Form of Non- Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Director Equity Compensation Plan. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 77 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 1, 2019). 10. 69Payment and Termination Agreement, dated December 18, 2019 by and between Sabre Corporation and Sovereign Manager Co- Invest, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 78 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 2020) 10. 70 Form of Award Agreement for Long- Term Cash Program under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 01 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 6, 2020). 10. 71Indenture, dated as of April 17, 2020, among Sabre GLBL Inc., each of the guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee and collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 17, 2020). ExhibitNumberDescription of Exhibits10. 72Form of 9. 250 % Senior Secured Notes due 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 17, 2020). 10. 73Indenture, dated as of April 17, 2020, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Corporation, Sabre Holdings Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 3 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 17, 2020). 10. 74Form of 4. 000 % Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 3 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 17, 2020). 10. 75Pledge and Security Agreement, dated April 17, 2020, among Sabre GLBL, Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, the subsidiary guarantor party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent ((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 April 17, 2020). 10. 76 Form of Non- Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Director Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 80 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8, 2020). 10. 77 Form of Executive Officer Stock Option Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 81 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8, 2020). 10. 78 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 82 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8, 2020). 10. 79 Form of Executive Officer Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 83 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8, 2020). 10. 80 Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 84 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2020). 10. 81 Form of Executive Officer Stock Option Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 85 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2020). 10. 82 Form of Executive Officer Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 86 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2020). 10. 83 Form of Executive Officer Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 87 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2020). 10. 84 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 88 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2020). 10. 85 Form of Executive Officer Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 89 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2020). 10. 86 Form of Non- Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement (Initial Grant) under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Director Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 90 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2020). 10. 87 Letter Agreement by and between Sabre Corporation and Roshan Mendis, dated June 2, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 91 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on

August 7, 2020). 10. 88 Letter Agreement by and between Sabre Corporation and David D. Moore, dated June 3, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 92 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 7, 2020). 10. 89Indenture, dated as of August 27, 2020, among Sabre GLBL Inc., each of the guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee and collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 27, 2020). 10. 90Form of 7. 375 % Senior Secured Notes due 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 27, 2020). ExhibitNumberDescription of Exhibits10. 91Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of August 27, 2020, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as collateral agent. (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 August 27, 2020). 10. 92 Letter Agreement between Sabre Corporation and Shawn Williams dated July 15, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 94 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2020). 10. 93 Letter Agreement between Sabre Corporation and Scott Wilson, dated July 30, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 95 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2020). 10. 94Amendment Number 3, dated as of August 1, 2020 to that certain Master Services Agreement dated as of November 1, 2015 by and between DXC Technology Services LLC (successor in interest to HP Enterprises, LLC) and Sabre GLBL (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 96 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2020). * * 10. 95Indenture, dated as of August 27, 2020, among Sabre GLBL Inc. each of the guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank National Association, as trustee and collateral agent incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 97 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2020). 10. 96Form of 7. 375 % Senior Secured Notes due 2025 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 97 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2020). 10. 97Amendment No. 3 to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated December 17, 2020, among Sabre GLBL Inc., as Borrower, Sabre Holdings Corporation, as Holdings, the Lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent (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 December 17, 2020). 10. 98Sixth Term A Loan Refinancing and Incremental Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated December 17, 2020, among Sabre GLBL Inc., as Borrower, Sabre Holdings Corporation, as Holdings, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent, Bank of America, N. A., as the 2020 Other Term B Lender and Bank of America, N. A., as the 2020 Incremental Term Lender (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 17, 2020). 10. 99Amended and Restated Master Services Agreement entered into as of August 1, 2020 by and between Sabre GLBL Inc. and DXC Technology Services LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 103 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2021). * * 10. 100Amended and Restated Service Agreement No. 1 effective as of August 1, 2020 by and between Sabre GLBL Inc. and DXC Technology Services LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 104 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2021). * * 10. 101 Sabre Corporation 2021 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (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 April 29, 2021). 10. 102 Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 99 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2021). 10. 103 Form of Non- Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 100 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2021). 10. 104 Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 101 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2021). 10. 105 Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 102 of Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2021). 10. 106Amendment No. 4 to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 12, 2021, among Sabre GLBL Inc., as Borrower, Sabre Holdings Corporation, as Holdings, the Lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N. A., as administrative Agent (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 July 13, 2021). 10. 107Fourth Revolving Refinancing Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 12, 2021, among Sabre GLBL Inc., as Borrower, Sabre Holding Corporation, as Holdings, each of the other Loan Parties thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and Bank of America, N. A., as the 2020 Other Term B- 1 Lender (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 13, 2021). ExhibitNumberDescription of Exhibits10. 108Seventh Term B Loan Refinancing Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 12, 2021, among Sabre GLBL Inc., as Borrower, Sabre Holdings Corporation, as Holdings, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and Bank of America, N. A., as the 2021 Other Term B- 2 Lender (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 3 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 13, 2021). 10. 109Sales Agreement, dated August 19, 2021, by and between Sabre Corporation and BofA Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Mizuho Securities USA LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 19, 2021). 10. 110 Offer Letter by and between Sabre Corporation and Kurt Ekert, dated December 15, 2021 (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 December 15, 2021). 10. 111 Employment Agreement, by and between Sabre Corporation and David Shirk, dated December 15, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 15, 2021). 10. 112 Employment Agreement, by and between Sabre Global Technologies Limited and Roshan Mendis, effective from January 1, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 113 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 18, 2022). 10. 113 † Amendment Number 24 dated as of December 2021 to that certain Service Agreement No. 1 effective as of 1 August 2020 by and between DXC Technology Services LLC and Sabre GLBL Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 114 of Sabre Corporation' s Annual Report on Form 10- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 18, 2022). 10. 114First Term Loan B Extension Amendment and Eighth Term Loan B Refinancing Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated March 9, 2022, among Sabre GLBL Inc., as Borrower, Sabre Holdings Corporation, as Holdings, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and Bank of America, N. A., as the 2022 Other Term B Lender (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 March 14, 2022). 10. 115 Sabre Corporation 2022 Director Equity Compensation Plan (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 April 29, 2022). 10. 116 Offer Letter by and between Sabre Corporation and Mike Randolfi, effective August 22, 2022 (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 July 28, 2022). 10. 117 Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2021 Omnibus

Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to the Exhibit 10. 110 of the Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 2, 2022). 10. 118 Form of Executive Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the Sabre Corporation 2021 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to the Exhibit 10. 111 of the Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 2, 2022). 10. 119Second Term Loan B Extension Amendment and Ninth Term Loan B Refinancing Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated August 15, 2022, among Sabre GLBL Inc., as Borrower, Sabre Holdings Corporation, as Holdings, each of the other Loan Parties party thereto, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent and Bank of America, N. A., as the 2022 Other Term B- 2 Lender (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 August 19, 2022). 10. 120 Offer Letter by and between Sabre Corporation and Garry Wiseman effective August 1, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 114 of the Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2022). 10. 121 Offer Letter by and between Sabre Corporation and Chadwick Ho effective September 12, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10. 115 of the Sabre Corporation' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 2, 2022). 10. 122Indenture, dated as of December 6, 2022 among Sabre GLBL Inc., each of the guarantors party thereto and Computershare Trust Company, National Association, as trustee and collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 6, 2022). 10. 123Form of 11. 250 % Senior Secured Notes due 2027 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 2 of Sabre Corporation' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 6, 2022). 10. 124Pledge and Security Agreement, dated as of December 6, 2022, among Sabre GLBL Inc., Sabre Holdings Corporation, the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and Computershare Trust Company, National Association, as collateral agent (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 December 6, 2022). 21. 1 * List of Subsidiaries23. 1 * Consent of Ernst & Young LLP24. 1 * Powers of Attorney (included on signature page) 31. 1 * Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 200231. 2 * Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 200232. 1 * Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 200232. 2 * Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002101. 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 Schema101. CAL * Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase101. DEF * Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase101. LAB * Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase101. PRE * Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase104 * 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. † Confidential treatment has been granted to portions of this exhibit by the Securities and Exchange Commission. * Filed herewith. * * Certain confidential portions of this exhibit have been redacted pursuant to Item 601 (b) (10) (iv) of Regulation S- K. The omitted information is (i) not material and (ii) would likely cause us competitive harm if publicly disclosed. We agree to furnish supplementally an unredacted copy of the exhibit to the Securities and Exchange Commission on its request. ITEM 16. FORM 10- K SUMMARY SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) 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 Date: February 17, 2023By: / s / Michael Randolfi Michael Randolfi Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each individual whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Sean Menke, Michael Randolfi, and Steve Milton, and each of them, his or her true and lawful attorney- in- fact and agent, with full power of substitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to execute any or all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10- K and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and all documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney- in- fact and agent, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney- in- fact and agents or any of them, or his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof. Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated. / s / Sean Menke Chair of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and DirectorFebruary 17, 2023Sean Menke (Principal Executive Officer) / s / Michael Randolfi Executive Vice President and Chief Financial OfficerFebruary 17, 2023Michael Randolfi (Principal Financial Officer) / s / Jami B. Kindle Senior Vice President- Finance and ControllingFebruary 17, 2023Jami B. Kindle (Principal Accounting Officer) / s / George Bravante, Jr. DirectorFebruary 17, 2023George Bravante, Jr. / s / Hervé CouturierDirectorFebruary 17, 2023Hervé Couturier / s / Rachel Gonzalez DirectorFebruary 17, 2023Rachel Gonzalez / s / Gail MandelDirectorFebruary 17, 2023Gail Mandel / s / Phyllis Newhouse DirectorFebruary 17, 2023Phyllis Newhouse / s / Karl PetersonDirectorFebruary 17, 2023Karl Peterson / s / Zane RoweDirectorFebruary 17, 2023Zane Rowe / s / Gregg SaretskyDirectorFebruary 17, 2023Gregg Saretsky / s / John ScottDirectorFebruary 17, 2023John Scott / s / Wendi SturgisDirectorFebruary 17, 2023Wendi Sturgis SCHEDULE II — VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS DECEMBER 31, 2022, 2021 AND 2020 (In millions) Balance atBeginningCharged toExpense orOther AccountsWrite- offs andOther AdjustmentsBalance atEnd of PeriodAllowance for Credit Losses Year Ended December 31, 2022 $ 59. 6 $ — $ (20. 8) $ 38. 8 Year ended December 31, 2021 $ 97. 6 $ (7. 8) $ (30. 2) $ 59. 6 Year ended December 31, 2020 $ 57. 7 $ 65. 7 $ (25. 8) $ 97. 6 Valuation Allowance for Deferred Tax AssetsYear Ended December 31, 2022 $ 429. 9 $ 56. 3 $ (2. 0) $ 484. 2 Year ended December 31, 2021 $ 268. 1 $ 162. 7 $ (0. 9) $ 429. 9 Year ended December 31, 2020 $ 38. 3 $ 218. 4 $ 11. 4 $ 268. 1 Exhibit 21. 1 2022 ANNUAL REPORT The following are subsidiaries of Sabre Corporation as of December 31, 2022 and the states or jurisdictions in which they are organized. Except as otherwise specified, in each case Sabre Corporation owns, directly or indirectly, all of the voting securities of each subsidiary. Jurisdiction of Incorporation % of Voting InterestLegal Name of SubsidiaryDirectly or Indirectly Heldor Organization (If Not Wholly- owned) Airline Technology Services Mauritius Ltd. MauritiusAsiana Sabre Inc. Korea, Republic of20 % Clearbury LimitedUnited KingdomConferma US Inc. DelawareConferma LtdUnited KingdomConferma Pty LtdAustraliaConferma Singapore Pte LtdSingaporeE- Beam LimitedUnited KingdomElektroniczne Systemy Sprzedazy Sp. ZO. O. Poland40 % Excellent Management LimitedHong Kong20 % EZY Webwerksraden ABSwedenFERMR Holdings LimitedUnited KingdomFlight Operations Holdings, LLCDelawareFlightLine Data Services, Inc. GeorgiaGetThere Inc. DelawareGetThere L. P. DelawareIHS GmbHGermanyIHS US Inc. FloridaInnlink, LLCDelawareLaser Holdings LimitedUnited KingdomLastminute (Cyprus) LimitedCypruslastminute. com Holdings, Inc. Delawarelastminute. com LLCDelawareLastminute. com GmbH i. L. GermanyLast Minute Network LimitedUnited KingdomLeisure Cars Broker S. L. SpainLeisure Cars GmbH i. L. GermanyLeisure Cars Group LimitedUnited KingdomLeisure Cars International LimitedUnited KingdomMarlins Acquisition CorpDelawareNexus World Services, Inc. DelawareNuvola, Inc. DelawarePakistan Travel Solutions (Private) LimitedPakistanPRISM Group, Inc. MarylandPRISM Technologies, LLCNew MexicoPT Sabre Travel Network IndonesiaIndonesia5 % Radixx Solutions International, Inc. DelawareRSI Mideo, Inc. DelawareSabre (Australia) Pty LtdAustraliaSabre (Thailand) Holdings LLCDelawareSabre Airline Solutions GmbHGermanySabre AS (Luxembourg) S. a r. l. Luxembourg Sabre Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. SingaporeSabre Australia Technologies I Pty. Ltd. AustraliaSabre Belgium SABelgiumSabre Bulgaria ADBulgaria60 % Sabre Canada Inc. CanadaSabre China Sea Technologies Ltd. LabuanSabre Colombia Ltda. ColombiaSabre Austria Marketing GmbHAustriaSabre Danmark ApSDenmarkSabre Decision Technologies International, LLCDelawareSabre Deutschland Marketing

GmbHGermanySabre EMEA Marketing LimitedUnited KingdomSabre Espana Marketing, S. A. SpainSabre Finance (Luxembourg) S. a. r. l. LuxembourgSabre France SarlFranceSabre GDC, LLCDelawareSabre GLBL Inc. DelawareSabre Global Services S. A. UruguaySabre Global Technologies LimitedUnited KingdomSabre Headquarters, LLCDelawareSabre Hellas Computer Reservation SystemsServices Societe AnonymeGreeceSabre Holdings (Luxembourg) S. a. r. l. LuxembourgSabre Holdings CorporationDelawareSabre Holdings GmbHGermanySabre Hospitality Solutions GmbHGermanySabre Iceland chf. IcelandSabre Informacion S. A. de C. V. MexicoSabre International (Bahrain) W. L. L. BahrainSabre International (Luxembourg) S. a. r. l. LuxembourgSabre International B. V. NetherlandsSabre International Holdings, LLCDelawareSabre International Newco, Inc. DelawareSabre International, LLCDelawareSabre Ireland LimitedIrelandSabre Israel Travel Technologies LTD. IsraelSabre Italia S. r. l. ItalySabre LimitedNew ZealandSabre Marketing Nederland B. V. NetherlandsSabre Marketing Pte. Ltd. SingaporeSabre Mexico LLCDelaware Sabre Nederland Holdings B. V. NetherlandsSabre Norge ASNorwaySabre Pakistan (Private) LimitedPakistanSabre Polska Sp. Z. o. o. PolandSabre Portugal Servicios LdaPortugalSabre Securitization, LLCDelawareSabre Seyahat Dagitim Sisternleri A. S. Turkey60 % Sabre Sociedad Technologica S de RL de CVMexico60 % Sabre South Pacific IAustraliaSabre Strategic Holdings, LLCDelawareSabre Suomi OyFinlandSabre Sverige ABSwedenSabre Technology Holdings Pte. Ltd. SingaporeSabre Technology Holland II B. V. NetherlandsSabre Travel International LimitedIrelandSabre Travel Network (Australia) Pty Ltd. AustraliaSabre Travel Network (Bangladesh) LimitedBangladesh49 % Sabre Travel Network (Brunei) Sdn BhdBrunei Darussalam15 % Sabre Travel Network (Central Asia) LLPKazakhstanSabre Travel Network (Hong Kong) LimitedHong KongSabre Travel Network (India) Private LimitedIndiaLao People' s DemocraticSabre Travel Network (Lao) Co., Ltd. Republic40 % Sabre Travel Network (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. MalaysiaSabre Travel Network (New Zealand) LimitedNew ZealandSabre Travel Network (Pakistan) Private LimitedPakistan25 % Sabre Travel Network (Philippines) Inc. Philippines17 % Sabre Travel Network (Thailand) Ltd. ThailandSabre Travel Network Eqypt LLCEgypt60 % Sabre Travel Network Jordan LLCJordan60 % Sabre Travel Network Lanka (Private) LimitedSri Lanka60 % Sabre Travel Network Middle East W. L. L. Bahrain60 % Sabre Travel Network Romania S. R. L. RomaniaSabre Travel Network Southern Africa (Proprietary) LimitedSouth AfricaSabre Travel Network Taiwan Ltd. Taiwan4. 39 % Sabre Travel Technologies (Private) LimitedIndiaSabre UK Marketing Ltd. United KingdomSabre Ukraine LimitedUnited Kingdom30 % Sabre Ukraine LLCUkraine30 % Sabre Vietnam JSCVietnam24 % Sabre Zenon Cyprus LimitedCyprusSabreMark G. P., LLCDelawareSabreMark Limited PartnershipDelawareSwitch Automated Booking Services Co WLLKuwait49 % TG India Holdings CompanyCayman IslandsTG India Management CompanyCayman IslandsTravelocity Global Technologies Private LimitedIndiaTravLynx LLCFloridaTVL Common, Inc. DelawareTVL EuropeUnited KingdomTVL Holdings I, LLCDelawareTVL Holdings, Inc. DelawareTVL LLCDelawareTVL LPDelawareTVL Travel LimitedUnited KingdomZuji Holdings Ltd. Cayman Islands Exhibit 23. 1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements: (1) Registration Statement (Form S- 8 No. 333- 264638) pertaining to the Sabre Corporation 2022 Director Equity Compensation Plan, (2) Registration Statement (Form S- 3 No. 333- 255669) and related Prospectus of Sabre Corporation, (3) Registration Statement (Form S- 8 No. 333- 255679) pertaining to the Sabre Corporation 2021 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan, (4) Registration Statement (Form S- 8 No. 333- 231014) pertaining to the Sabre Corporation 2019 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan and the Sabre Corporation 2019 Director Equity Compensation Plan, (5) Registration Statement (Form S- 8 No. 333- 211661) pertaining to the Sabre Corporation 2016 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan, and (6) Registration Statement (Form S- 8 No. 333- 196056) pertaining to the Sovereign Holdings, Inc. Management Equity Incentive Plan, the Sovereign Holdings, Inc. 2012 Management Equity Incentive Plan, and the Sabre Corporation 2014 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan; of our reports dated February 17, 2023, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and schedule of Sabre Corporation, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Sabre Corporation, included in this Annual Report (Form 10- K) for the year ended December 31, 2022. Dallas, TexasFebruary 17, 2023 Exhibit 31. 1 CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES- OXLEY ACT OF 2002 I, Sean Menke, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10- K 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: February 17, 2023By: / s / Sean Menke Sean Menke Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer of the registrant) Exhibit 31. 2 CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER I, Michael Randolfi, certify that: Date: February 17, 2023By: / s / Michael Randolfi Michael Randolfi Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer of the registrant) Exhibit 32. 1 CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO 18 U. S. C. SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 The undersigned, the Chief Executive Officer of Sabre Corporation, hereby certifies that to his knowledge, on the date hereof: a. The Form 10- K of Sabre Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2022 (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. This certification accompanies the Form 10- K 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- K), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing. Exhibit 32. 2 CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO The undersigned, the Chief Financial Officer of Sabre Corporation, hereby certifies that to his knowledge, on the date hereof: